

Exhibit 170

in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas
and the
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**


v.

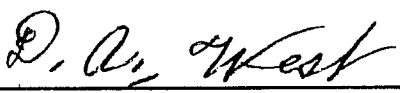
**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct reprints of the:

Wahitaw History and Legal Arguments - 1992, from: the Washitaw Nation web site.

This attestation is made on August 10, 1998.

Attest: 


Witness to scan and above signature


Witness to above signatures

Empress of the Washitaw



Her Highness, Verdiacee 'Tiara' Washitaw-Turner Goston El-Bey
This Ancient One, born May 4, 1927, is lawful heir to the Throne,
Empress of the Washitaw Empire; 1967-Present.

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The Louisiana Territory,
more than 1,000,000 sq. mi. of land area,
was never sold to the United States

After more than 30 years of professional legal research, in 1992, the Empress revealed the Truth about the Louisiana Purchase to the government and citizens of the United States.

The Washitaw are the rightful owners of more than 1,000,000 sq. miles of land extending from the Appalachian to the Rocky Mountains, and from Canada to the border of Mexico. While for nearly 200 years, the United States of America has alleged they acquired our land in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

In case No. 191, U.S. Supreme Court, United States vs. Heirs of Henry Turner, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the decision of the lower United States District Court, for the district of Louisiana, in

favor of Turners' heirs, (ie; Case No. 32, June 19, 1848, Heirs of Henry Turner vs. The United States), finding land once under 'Special French Land Grant' to **Joseph de Maison Rouge**, to be the rightful property of 'Henry Turners' lawful heirs.

The Louisiana Purchase

**What was purchased was merely the streets of
New Orleans and a Military Barracks, as they were in 1803 only.**

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This U.S. Supreme decision concerned **one of several grants engineered** by the **King of France** and the **King of Spain**, for their mutual blood relation; the **Dauphin of France** (Son of the 'de jure' **King of France, Louis XVI** and nephew of the then current **King of France, Louis XVIII**) and the nephew of **King of Spain, Charles IV's** by "**Royal Bloodline**".

This grant alone conveyed to the '**Dauphin of France**', a total of "thirty leagues" of land in the Louisiana Territory of France, June 20th, 1787.

King Louis XII, aka

The Marquis, Joseph de Maison-Rouge

the **French Dauphin**, married

Empress Ayimareeyah

of the Empire Washitaw, their son was **Henry Joseph Turner**.

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But, since this Royal Heir to the French Throne and Imperial Heir to the Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah, was half Washitaw, **Henry Turner, the Louisiana Dauphin**, was of Black skin color. Under laws of the day, being of Black skin, Henry Turner, color could not inherit the land lawfully, because he was considered illegitimate under French, Spanish and English law.

Knowing that this was the law, the highly educated Marquis de Maison Rouge, together with his uncle, the King of France and his uncle the King of Spain, friends and lawyers, skillfully engineered a series of lawful contractual transfers of the Louisiana Territory Imperial land by 'right' belonging to the Indigenous Ancient Ones, the Washitaw, and his by 'Royal Land Grants' to his Royal and Imperial Heir: Henry Joseph Turner the 'Louisiana Dauphin'.

Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw-Turner Goston El-Bey
Empress of the Washitaw,
is the **Great-Grand Daughter of**

Henry Joseph Turner,
the Louisiana Dauphin,

Empress Verdiacee, is the lawful heir to the Louisiana Territory grants engineered to 'PRESERVE' the Ancient Indigenous Empire of Mound Builders and bring the Kingdoms of Europe and the Empire Washitaw together by shared 'right' to the land, and shared **Royal and Imperial** 'blood'.

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Empress Verdiacee is also **Grand Daughter**,
and **lawful heir** to the Imperial Throne of
Empress Delphia Badger Kimms-Washitaw
Empress of the Ancient Empire Washitaw

HERE'S WHAT MOST U.S.A. HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY BOOKS SAY

By a treaty signed on Apr. 30, 1803, the United States purchased from France the Louisiana Territory, more than 2 million sq km (800,000 sq mi) of land extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. The price was 60 million francs, about \$15 million; \$11,250,000 was to be paid directly, with the balance to be covered by the assumption by the United States of French debts to American citizens.

In 1762, France had ceded Louisiana to Spain, but by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso (1800) the French had regained the area. Napoleon Bonaparte (the future Emperor Napoleon I) envisioned a great French empire in the New World, and he hoped to use the Mississippi Valley as a food and trade center to supply the island of Hispaniola, which was to be the heart of this empire.

First, however, he had to restore French control of Hispaniola, where Haitian slaves under TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE had seized power (1801; see HAITI). In 1802 a large army sent by Napoleon under his brother-in-law, Charles Leclerc, arrived on the island to suppress the Haitian rebellion.

Despite some military success, the French lost thousands of soldiers, mainly to yellow fever, and Napoleon soon realized that Hispaniola must be abandoned. Without that island he had little use for Louisiana.

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***Facing renewed war with Great Britain,
he could not spare troops to defend the territory;
he needed funds, moreover, to support his military
ventures in Europe. Accordingly, in April 1803***

he offered to sell Louisiana to the United States.

Concerned about French intentions, President Thomas Jefferson had already sent James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston to Paris to negotiate the purchase of a tract of land on the lower Mississippi or, at least, a guarantee of free navigation on the river. Surprised and delighted by the French offer of the whole territory, they immediately negotiated the treaty.

Jefferson was jubilant. At one stroke the United States would double its size, an enormous tract of land would be open to settlement, and the free navigation of the Mississippi would be assured.

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Although the Constitution did not specifically empower the federal government to acquire new territory by treaty, Jefferson concluded that the practical benefits to the nation far outweighed the possible violation of the Constitution.

The Senate concurred with this decision and voted ratification on Oct. 20, 1803. The Spanish, who had never given up physical possession of Louisiana to the French, did so in a ceremony at New Orleans on Nov. 30, 1803. In a second ceremony, on Dec. 20, 1803, the French turned Louisiana over to the United States.

Disputes with Britain and Spain over the boundaries of the purchase took years to resolve.

THE SELDOM TOLD TRUTH

The Louisiana Purchase (purportedly all the land from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains) has been proven by research of original Treaty and land Grant documents, to be nothing more than the streets in New Orleans and a few military barracks, but not to include any land north of the Red River.

In short, the United States illegally stole the remainder of the land that belonged to the indigenous people of the region (the Washitaw), and committed genocide against the Washitaws by poisoning their water supply. Subsequently, few of our people survived to see the 20th Century.

The land in question was originally claimed (but not owned) by France, who ceded it to Spain. Spain then ceded a portion of land back to France some time later, but this cede only included the streets and a barracks in New Orleans, NOT THE REST OF THE ORIGINAL LAND CLAIMED BY FRANCE.

Napoleon of France, had specifically stipulated in the sale to the United States, known as the Louisiana Purchase, that he could not sell the land that belonged to the Ancient Ones of Washitaw, because Spain had not ceded that land back to France, but had deeded it by a Spanish Land Grant to the Ancient Ones of Washitaw.

Further evidence of the actual details of the Louisiana Purchase came from Case Western Reserve, a document storage facility in Cleveland, who certified that documents found there originally came from Philadelphia in 1817.

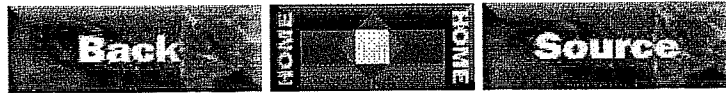
These documents state that Spain told the United States that France could not sell, and the United States was not buying, all the land originally claimed by France, because France ceded it to Spain first, then Spain only ceded a portion of the land back to France, deeding the rest to the Ancient Ones of Washitaw.

Therefore, the United States could not buy what France did not have right to sell. However, the United States used "eminent domain" to take the rest of the land from the indigenous people, and gave no reparations for this seizure. Further, purporting to the American public that the Louisiana Purchase included from the Mississippi River, West to the Rocky Mountains.

What Most U.S.A. History Books Say

What The United States Supreme Court Uncovered

The Return of The Ancient Ones



WHAT THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT FOUND

In decisions 32 and 191, U.S. Supreme Court, June 19, 1848, Heirs of Henry Turner vs. The United States, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of Turners' heirs, finding that land once under 'Special French Land Grant' to **Louis Joseph de Maison Rouge**, to be the rightful property of 'Henry Turners' lawful heirs.

Quote....#1

'..Now this court, acting under and by virtue of the act of Congress...doth order, adjudge, and decree, and it is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the petitioners...are the true and lawful owners of, and have good title against the United States, the defendants...'

Judge, Theo H. McCaleb,
U.S. Supreme Court Justice

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Continued... Back...

This U.S. Supreme decision concerned one of several grants engineered by the King of France and the King of Spain, for their mutual heir; the Dauphin of France (Son of the 'dejure' King) and the King of Spains' nephew by "Royal Bloodline". This grant conveyed to the Dauphin, a total of "thirty leagues" of land in the Louisiana Territory of France, June 20th, 1787.

Quote....#2

*'..It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that in case said lands so claimed by said plaintiffs in their said petition, or any part or portion thereof, shall have been sold by the **United States**, or otherwise disposed of, said plaintiff shall be, and are hereby, authorized to enter, in any land office of the State of Louisiana, in parcels conformable to sectional divisions and subdivisions, a like quantity of public lands'*

Judge, Theo H. McCaleb,
U.S. Supreme Court Justice

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Over the years, the United States and the State of Louisiana ignored this Supreme Court ruling. They made treaties with the "red men" of the area and not the rightful owners.

In an effort to verify the Washitaw claims of being the Ancient Ones who have always been on the land of what is now known as North America, an archaeological dig was commissioned by the United Nations, the United States, the State of Louisiana, and the Smithsonian Institute, to run carbon dating tests on the mounds purportedly built by the Ancient Ones of Washitaw.

This investigation proved that the mounds, found throughout North America, are dated 6000 years BEFORE CHRIST and were in fact built by the Ancient Ones, who originally named themselves, in their own language, UAXASHAKTUN, now known more commonly as the "Empire Washitaw".

What Most U.S.A. History Books Say

The Seldom Told Truth

The Return of The Ancient Ones



THE RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

Her Highness Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw-Turner Goston El-Bey; Empress of the Washitaw is the living heir to this ancient Empire. For over 30 years she has fought the State of Louisiana and the corporate United States (almost single-handedly), to get the land back that was illegally annexed.

In 1993, the State of Louisiana agreed to return a portion of the ancient land which encompasses 68,883 acres (approx 106 sq. mi.) - now called Washitaw Proper.

The Empress has a title of nobility because she is the rightful heir to this ancient nation. Both the United States government and the State of Louisiana frequently correspond with her, addressing her as "Empress of the Washitaw", the Ancient One.

A Washitaw delegation traveled to Geneva, Switzerland in 1993 to file charges against the United States for acts of genocide against its people and to petition the International Court for acknowledgment of this ancient indigenous nation so as to gain autonomy from the United States.

In 1993, the Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah received international recognition as a sovereign nation and officially became known to the United Nations as:

Indigenous Nation Number 215

What Most U.S.A. History Books Say

The Seldom Told Truth

What The United States Supreme Court Uncovered

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