BRIEF V OF X

Lenapehoking & the Lenape and the "Restoration Notice" Documents

Territory, Displacement, Recognition Today — and Provenance

THE HOMELAND · THE NOTICES OF OCTOBER 2026 · THE TRIBAL RECORD TODAY

RESEARCH BRIEF · VERBATIM EVIDENCE QUOTES · SHARED CITATION LEDGER

The homeland and its people, the two notice documents mapped claim by claim, and the modern recognition landscape.

THE REINVENTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK · MMXXVI

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> *Documentary research for an educational exhibit site. The site reproduces the source documents verbatim and tests every claim; nothing here endorses or signs any of them. Compiled from the two raw documents plus independent verification against scholarly, tribal, court, and government sources (October 2026).*

Source documents (in raw/*):*

- NOTICE OF RESTORATION OF LENAPEHOKING.md — "Declaration of Full Restoration of Lenapehoking," signed "By: Halcyon-Helen: Isaac© ... Advocating for Tax Exempt TRADENAME: GAWLEY-UY, CYNTHIA.; ET ALIA," dated October 01, 2026, addressed "c/o Military Outpost at UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, ADELPHI STATION, 950 Fulton Street ... Kings County, N.Y. [11238]."
- THE reclamation and restoration of Lenapehoking.md — substantially the same text without the cover letter, heavily padded with verbatim reference-encyclopedia filler (Holy Roman Empire, Imperial Diet, allodial title, Nevada NRS 361.900, adverse abandonment of rail lines, non-judicial punishment under Article 15 UCMJ).

The two documents are ~90% identical; both end with the table: "Status | Fully Restored / Reclaimed." The sibling files DISCLAIMER - Seditious Conspiracy & Treason via L3C formation.md (and Version 1) in the same corpus share the same template, signers, and "W-2 WARRANT OFFICER" language.

1. CLAIMS — what the documents assert

Main factual/legal claims, in the documents' own frame:

1. "Full restoration / reclamation of Lenapehoking." Lenapehoking's "former" status is claimed as "Unrecognized, i.e., a government-in-exile / former country or historical sovereign state," and its "current status" as "RECLAIMED via land acknowledgement." 2. Territory scope. Lenapehoking "encompassed all of present-day New Jersey, most of eastern Pennsylvania, and southern New York ... all of present-day New Jersey, and the southern counties of New York State, including Rockland, Orange, Westchester, Dutchess and Putnam Counties, Nassau County, and the five boroughs of New York City." (Lifted nearly verbatim from the Wikipedia *Lenapehoking* article's east-bank description, minus its caveats.) 3. Etymology. Lënapehòkink = Lënape ("real/original person") + hòki (Proto-Algonquian *axskiy, "land") + locative -nk = "in the land of the Lenape"; Scheyischbi/Scheyichbi for New Jersey. (Also lifted from Wikipedia — and, unlike the territorial claim, broadly correct.) 4. "Reclamation via land acknowledgement." A land/territorial acknowledgement — "a formal statement that acknowledges the indigenous peoples of the land" — is treated as the legal act that restores a sovereign country. (In reality it is a statement of respect with no legal effect.) 5. Acting entity. The declarant claims to act for "The United Cherokee Nation (UCN) – d.b.a.: the CPAIN organization, Cherokee Nation Business, LLC, d.b.a.: The LLC or 'Cherokee Nation of New York – New York County' in Indian Country, i.e., United States or Oklahoma." 6. "United States is a commercial corporation chartered by the United Service Organizations, Inc.

(USO)" — i.e., the USO (a private nonprofit morale/welfare charity, chartered 1941) allegedly chartered the United States; and "United States was primarily located in the newly reclaimed territory of Lenapehoking," while the declarant's Brooklyn address is "NOT located in Lenapehoking ... it is located in United States, i.e., Oklahoma on Indian land in Indian country / territory, under the administration of American Indians." 7. Strawman/redemption claims. A "U.S. Citizen and W-2 WARRANT OFFICER was repatriated back to the U.S. Department of the Treasury" on 03/03/2021, with notice to IRS Ogden, UT; the USPS is styled the "universal receiver of process for the United States, at the UNITED STATES POST OFFICE military outpost"; the Postmaster General's General Counsel (Thomas J. Marshall) was put on notice. 8. Executive-order magic. Executive Order 14199 (Feb. 4, 2025) and a "MEMORANDUM dated January 7, 2026" allegedly "defunded UNITED NATIONS NGOs" and thereby "resulted in the restoration of Lenape Territory, i.e., the legal jurisdictions of New Netherland, i.e., New York and New Jersey, New Amsterdam or New York City, and the Province of New York aka Albany, the ancient name for Scotland, that was re-established December 30, 1977, by operation of law" — along with "dissolution of the Cherokee Business Nation, LLC, and its Eastern Cherokee, Western Cherokee, Northern Cherokee and Southern Cherokee subsidiaries located in New York City." 9. Demands. "Lex Justice" is demanded to honor "previously submitted precedent setting contract-tort claims in the form of a writ of Restitution," plus "full refund of all malappropriated S.A.L.T. taxes"; a U.S. Secretary of State forwarding as "Emissary for the STEWARD FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT" is requested to "correct the reo absente default entitled order summary judgment against the deported federal U.S. Citizen and W-2 WARRANT OFFICER." 10. Framing boilerplate. "Notice to Agents is notice to Principals. Notice to Principals is notice to Agents ... Applicable to all successors and or assigns"; signature with "©" after a personal name, "(Thumbprint/Seal)"; "INTO THE LIGHT WE COMMAND THEE."

Errors baked into the claims (detail in §3–4): the "historical sovereign state ... after 1453" framing is misapplied (that Wikipedia passage concerns dissolved *European* states); a land acknowledgement confers no legal status; EO 14199 concerns UNHRC/UNESCO/UNRWA funding only; the USO never chartered anything; "Province of New York aka Albany ... ancient name for Scotland, re-established December 30, 1977" is disconnected from any record; no "Cherokee Nation of New York" exists in any recognized capacity.

2. THE RECORD — verified history with citations

2.1 Lenapehoking: name and territory

— The name is modern (1970), coined/promoted by a Lenape elder. *Lënapehòkink* ("in the land of the Lenape") was suggested by Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman, 1907–1984, Delaware Tribe of Indians) to conservationist Theodore Cornu in 1970, and later to archaeologist Herbert C. Kraft; it then spread through the literature and land acknowledgements. Source: Lenape Talking Dictionary entry 13931 (talk-lenape.org/detail?id=13931); *Lenapehoking* (Wikipedia, citing Kraft and the Talking Dictionary); Morgan Library & Museum exhibition "Nora Thompson Dean: Lenape Teacher and Herbalist."

— Scholarly territory scope — the documents' "all of New Jersey + most of eastern PA + southern NY" is one commonly cited formulation, but current scholarship is wider *and* more careful:

— University of Pennsylvania, *Mapping Lenape Relocations* (dia.upenn.edu): Lenapehoking encompassed "parts of today's eastern Pennsylvania, northern Delaware, New Jersey, southern New York, and a portion of western Connecticut" — citing C. A. Weslager, *Delaware Indian Westward Migration* (1978).

— Wikipedia, *Lenapehoking*: at European contact the homeland ran "along the Atlantic's coast from western Connecticut to Delaware," encompassing the Delaware and lower Hudson valleys and the territory between; on the east bank of the Delaware it extended across all of New Jersey and the southern New York counties the docs list. The docs copied this sentence but dropped both its qualifiers and the coastal/western-Connecticut-to-Delaware frame.

— *Lenapehoking: An Anthology* (Lenape Center & Brooklyn Public Library, 2022, eds. Joe Baker, Hadrien Coumans, Joel Whitney): homeland "from present-day lower New York State to Philadelphia, and included all of New Jersey, the north of Delaware, the eastern third of Pennsylvania and a sliver of Connecticut."

— Bottom line for the exhibit: territory = the Delaware Valley basin (both banks), all of present-day New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania including the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, northern Delaware, southern/central New York from the Hudson west to the Catskills, western Long Island, and a slice of western Connecticut. The docs' version is defensible as a partial description but omits northern Delaware and western Connecticut while over-asserting precision.

— Language/peoples: Two dialects — Unami (southern: NJ, lower Delaware valley) and Munsee (northern: Minisink, upper Delaware, Hudson valley, western Long Island) — Eastern Algonquian. "Lenape" = "the people/original people"; English "Delaware" from the river/bay named for Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (1610). Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History* (1972); Oklahoma OSDE tribal guides.

— Political organization: autonomous villages and clans (Wolf, Turtle, Turkey) in a loose confederacy — *never* a single centralized state. This matters: the documents' "historical sovereign state / government-in-exile" frame imports a European Westphalian concept (their own pasted filler about the Holy Roman Empire, Privilegium maius, stem duchies, and Aulic Council) that Lenape scholars reject as a category error. Wallace, *King of the Delawares: Teedyuscung*; Kraft, *The Lenape-Delaware Indian Heritage*.

2.2 Displacement timeline (verified)

— Pre-1600s: Lenape in the Delaware valley for millennia; contact-era population ~10,000–12,000 (Weslager), devastated by epidemic disease (smallpox, etc.), warfare, and displacement well before most colonists arrived.

— Dutch era (1609–1664): Henry Hudson's 1609 voyage (Halve Maen; "Manna-hata" in Juet's log); Dutch West India Company posts — Noten Eylant (1624), New Amsterdam (1625), Fort Nassau (1623/26), Zwaanendael (1631, destroyed after its founding massacre); Kieft's War (1640–45) — Dutch attacks on Lenape and Wappinger villages (Pavonia, Corlaer's Hook massacres, 1643) killed ~1,000+; Peach War (1655); Esopus Wars (1659–64) against the Munsee near Wiltwyck/Kingston. Ribbon of sales culminating in the (mythologized) 1626 Manhattan "purchase" (the famous "$24" figure is a 19th-century conversion; the actual

deed covered part of lower Manhattan and its consideration is only partially recorded). Sources: Wikipedia *New Netherland/Kieft's War*; Shorto, *The Island at the Center of the World*.

— English era (1664–): New Netherland seized by the Duke of York (1664; briefly retaken 1673–74); the Duke's Laws and patents treated the land as crown property; the Five Nations (Iroquois) Covenant Chain (1677 onward) placed the Lenape ("Delawares") in a subordinated "women" status in diplomacy — a fate later exploited by Pennsylvania. Brandão & Starna, "The Treaties of 1701" (Ethnohistory); Jennings, *The Ambiguous Iroquois Empire*.

— Pennsylvania era: William Penn's deeds and the Treaty of Shackamaxon (1682, legendary terms; Benjamin West's 1771–72 painting memorialized it). After Penn's death (1718), his sons sought the 1737 Walking Purchase.

— 1737 — the Walking Purchase. Thomas Penn produced a questionable "1686 deed"; on September 19–20, 1737, three trained runners covered ~65 miles in a day and a half on a pre-cleared route, taking ~1,200 square miles (about 1.2 million acres) of the Lehigh/Wyoming valleys — roughly 10–20× the area the Lenape understood. Lenape leaders (including Lapowinsa and Tishcohan, painted by Gustavus Hesselius c. 1735) protested; Thomas Penn enlisted Iroquois pressure to enforce it. Delaware chief Teedyuscung told the 1756–57 Easton treaties negotiations it was a fraud done "by the artifices and tricks" of the proprietors — recorded in the treaty minutes. Pennsylvania's own historical commission now calls it a swindle. Sources: PHMC, "The Walking Purchase" (phmc.state.pa.us); Britannica, "Walking Purchase"; Bucks County PA official page; Gilder Lehrman, Treaty of Easton materials; HSP Walking Purchase collection.

— 1758 — Treaty of Easton & the New Jersey "reservation." At the Treaty of Easton (Oct. 1758) New Jersey's eastern Lenape (under Teedyescung/Teedyescong) released all claims to NJ lands; the NJ legislature funded a 3,044-acre reservation at Edgepillock (Brotherton, today's Indian Mills, Burlington County) — New Jersey's first and only Indian reservation, home to ~200 people. Sources: Gilder Lehrman Institute, "The Brotherton Indians of New Jersey, 1780"; westjerseyhistory.org (Decou), *Indian Mills*; Flemming, *Brotherton* (2005).

— 1760s–70s: Most Pennsylvania Delawares had already moved west — Ohio country towns (Gekelmukpechunk/"Newcomerstown" of Netawatwees, Tuscarawas valley), Moravian missions (Gnadenhutten; the 1782 Gnadenhutten massacre killed 96 Christian Delawares).

— 1778 — first U.S. Indian treaty: the Treaty with the Delawares (Fort Pitt, Sept. 17, 1778) — the new United States' first Indian treaty — envisioned a Native state; it did not protect Lenape land for long. (Wikipedia, *Delaware Tribe of Indians*; Oklahoma tribal guides.)

— 1802 — Brotherton dissolves. Invited by the Oneidas/"Mohegans" at New Stockbridge ("pack up your mat and come and eat out of their dish"), the remaining ~64–85 Brotherton Lenape petitioned; NJ sold the reservation in 1802 and most joined the Stockbridge and Munsee communities on Oneida lands in New York. Sources: Gilder Lehrman; Inquirer (2019) on Brotherton; Milwaukee Public Museum, Stockbridge-Munsee treaties page.

— North to Ontario (1784–c.1800): Munsee/Delaware bands who had fought or fled with the British after the Revolution settled in Upper Canada — today's Delaware Nation at Moraviantown (Thames River) and

Munsee-Delaware Nation, plus Delaware of Six Nations of the Grand River — all in Ontario. (Wikipedia, *Delaware Nation/Stockbridge-Munsee*.)

— Indiana / Missouri (1790s–1820s): Main body on the White River, Indiana Territory (c. 1795–1818); the "Absentee" Delaware accepted a 1793 Spanish land grant at Cape Girardeau, Missouri; the 1818 St. Mary's treaty ceded Indiana lands; the White River Delawares moved to southwest Missouri (1820s); under Chief Anderson (Kikthawenund), the Treaty of Council Camp on the James Fork (Sept. 1829) secured Kansas lands. Sources: UPenn *Mapping Lenape Relocations*; Delaware Nation OSDE guide.

— Kansas (1829–1860s): Delaware reservation at the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers (lands put up for sale after the 1854 treaty; trust-lands map of 1856, Kansas Memory item 209846). Railroad pressure and the 1860s treaties forced another cession.

— 1866–1867 — split into today's two Oklahoma tribes. The 1866 Delaware Treaty (14 Stat. 793, ratified July 26, 1866) sold Kansas lands for removal to Indian Territory; under Article 15 of the 1866 Cherokee Treaty the Delawares paid to settle within Cherokee Nation while keeping a separate tribal government — the legal pivot for their later separate federal recognition. A separate group — the "Absentee" Delaware, who had moved to the Wichita Agency area (Anadarko, via Indian Territory/Texas years) — became today's Delaware Nation. Sources: BIA press release, "Delaware Tribe of Eastern Oklahoma Independent Tribal Status" (bia.gov); Wikipedia, *Delaware Nation/Delaware Tribe of Indians*; Oklahoma OSDE guides.

— Wisconsin (1830s–1856): Munsee who had moved from Canada joined the Stockbridge (Mohican) in Wisconsin c. 1831; joint removals/treaties (1831–32, 1839, 1848, 1856) ended with the Stockbridge-Munsee reservation in Shawano County, Wisconsin (1856) — 24 sq mi today. (Milwaukee Public Museum; Wikipedia *Stockbridge-Munsee Community*.)

— Modern federal-recognition history of the Bartlesville tribe: recognized 1975 (bylaws certified under the 1972 Appropriations Act); 1979 BIA revoked, ruling the tribe had merged into Cherokee Nation; 1991 recognition restored (Assistant Secretary Ada Deer); 2004 lost again after Cherokee Nation litigation; July 28, 2009, finally re-recognized after the 2008 agreement between the tribes. (Wikipedia, *Delaware Tribe of Indians*; BIA release.) Delaware Nation (Anadarko) federally recognized 1958 as "Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma," renamed 1999.

2.3 Federally recognized Delaware/Lenape entities today (3 in the U.S. + 3 in Canada)

United States (federally recognized, BIA list): 1. Delaware Tribe of Indians — Bartlesville, Oklahoma (chief: Brad KillsCrow). Unami-descent main body; federally recognized 1975/1991/2009 (see above). 2. Delaware Nation — Anadarko, Oklahoma (the "Absentee Delaware"; Èhëliwsikakw Lënapeyok). Federally recognized 1958; renamed 1999; in 2019 first western-Oklahoma tribe to remove BIA oversight from its constitution and moved to lineal-descendancy enrollment. 3. Stockbridge-Munsee Community (Mohican Nation Stockbridge-Munsee Band) — Bowler, Shawano County, Wisconsin; partially Lenape (Munsee) plus Mohican; shares NAGPRA consultations over Lenapehoking with the two Oklahoma tribes.

Canada (First Nations, Ontario — not U.S.-federally-recognized but recognized in Canada): 4. Delaware Nation at Moraviantown (Thames River, ON) 5. Munsee-Delaware Nation (Mount Brydges, ON) 6. Delaware Nation at Six Nations of the Grand River (member community of Six Nations, ON).

State-recognized / state-acknowledged (U.S., no federal status):

— Ramapough Lenape Nation (Ramapough Mountain Indians; Mahwah, NJ + Hillburn, NY) — NJ recognition 1980, reaffirmed by NJ AG settlement March 18, 2019 (nj.gov/oag news release). (Also see *Montanile v. Ramapough Mt. Indians* background.)

— Powhatan Renape Nation (Rancocas, NJ) — NJ recognition 1980, reaffirmed same 2019 settlement. (Note: despite the name, it is a New Jersey-recognized group of mostly Lenape-descent families, distinct from the historic Powhatan of Virginia.)

— Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation (Bridgeton, NJ) — acknowledged by NJ legislative resolution 1982 (ICT and NJ sources note NJ's three groups were "recognized in a governor's resolution in 1980"/1982 resolutions; NJ has no formal recognition statute). Cumberland County-based.

— Sand Hill Band of Lenape and Cherokee Indians (Monmouth County, NJ) — *not* state- or federally-recognized; its 2009 federal Nonintercourse Act lawsuit (*N.J. Sand Hill Band of Lenape and Cherokee Indians v. State of N.J.*, D.N.J. 09-683, Judge Katharine S. Hayden) — which alleged fraud in the 1758 Treaty of Easton, the 1737 Walking Purchase, and the 1626 Manhattan sale — was dismissed in 2010–2011; the court expressly noted "The Sand Hill Band is not an Indian tribe formally recognized by the federal government" (NARF-hosted opinion, narf.org/nill/bulletins/federal/documents/sand_hill.pdf). This is the closest real-world analogue to the documents' litigation posture — and it failed on the merits.

— New York recognizes no Lenape group. (The NYS "Aboriginal Peoples" listing is empty of Lenape entities; the docs' "Cherokee Nation of New York – New York County" has no recognition of any kind.)

2.4 What the documents copy vs. corrupt

The Lenape-content passages (name, etymology, county list, Scheyichbi) are near-verbatim lifts from Wikipedia's *Lenapehoking* article (retrieved text preserved through the corpus's other files). The corruption is in the framing: Wikipedia's article treats Lenapehoking as a homeland described in modern scholarship; the documents convert it into a dissolved European-style "historical sovereign state ... sometime after 1453" and then claim that "reclamation via land acknowledgement" restores it — an inference no scholar or court supports.

3. RED FLAGS — pseudo-legal markers in the documents

These markers match the FBI-documented sovereign citizen / "redemption" scheme playbook (FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, "Sovereign Citizens: A Growing Domestic Threat to Law Enforcement," Sept. 2011; FBI archives, "The Sovereign Citizen Movement," 2010; FBI news story "Sovereign Citizens Sentenced," 2017):

1. "c/o Military Outpost at UNITED STATES POST OFFICE" + address in brackets "[11238]" + "c/o" addressing. Sovereign-citizen materials treat the postal system as the "universal receiver" and use "c/o" + bracketed ZIP "postal zone" refusal to claim non-federal status. The Wisconsin DOJ/FBI-sourced court-training manual (NCJTC RS00011087) lists exactly these tells: "not using a zip code, putting brackets around a zip code or using the term 'postal code' ... referring to self as a 'sovereign.'" 2. "W-2 WARRANT OFFICER" — the movement's strawman/"John DOE" capitalization theory (all-caps = the corporate "strawman," per FBI LEB 2011's description of Redemption Theory) fused with a pseudo-military title; "repatriated back to the U.S. Department of the Treasury" and notices to "Treasury, Ogden UT" mirror redemption-scheme paperwork (UCC/Treasury "strawman" filings; FBI LEB: accounts "they claim, are in a third-party's name, a 'strawman'"). 3. "Foreign Sovereign ... owed The Law of Peace, pursuant to Department of the Army Pamphlet 27-161-1." This exact sentence appears in the corpus's DISCLAIMER documents. DA Pamphlet 27-161-1 is real — *The Law of Peace* (1975/1979), a U.S. Army international-law reference manual for JAG officers (Library of Congress item 2011525394; superseded by the 1979 volume) — and has been recirculated in sovereign-citizen/pseudolaw circles (e.g., Anna von Reitz's site hosts it as a talisman). It confers no personal status and creates no rights against "Territorial and Municipal Officers"; the Army wrote it about treaties between nations, not about individual civilians. 4. "Notice to Agents is notice to Principals ... Applicable to all successors and or assigns" — the sovereign-citizen "notice" device: unilateral documents claiming to bind officials who never read them. FBI LEB 2011: sovereigns "file frivolous lawsuits or liens against real property," "demand an oath of office or proof of jurisdiction," and "convene their own special courts." 5. Name with © ("Halcyon-Helen: Isaac©") and hyphenated "true names" plus "d.b.a. Tax-Exempt Organization: ISAAC, HALCYON HELEN." Matches the redemption movement's name-copyright/UCC-1 tactics (Wikipedia, *Redemption movement*: "Asserting copyright on a name," "Filing a UCC-1 financing statement ... against the strawman," "Corresponding with red ink"). Courts treat these as void; promoters have gone to federal prison (e.g., the Sean David Morton redemption-scheme prosecution). 6. Pseudo-classical invocations — "LEX JUSTICE IS HEREIN BEING DEMANDED," "writ of Restitution," "reo absente default entitled order summary judgment," "INTO THE LIGHT WE COMMAND THEE," thumbprint seals: ornamented pseudo-Latin and ritual language typical of paper terrorism filings; legally meaningless. 7. Misused real instruments: Executive Order 14199 (Feb. 4, 2025) is real but only ends U.S. funding to UNRWA and the UNHRC, reviews UNESCO support, and orders a 180-day review of international organizations (Federal Register 2025-02504). It has nothing to do with Indian country, land titles, or NGOs' "defunding" restoring any territory; the cited "MEMORANDUM dated January 7, 2026" is unverifiable. Similarly, "USO chartered the United States" inverts reality (the USO is a 1941 private nonprofit; the U.S. predates it by 150+ years), and "Province of New York aka Albany, the ancient name for Scotland, re-established December 30, 1977" has no record basis. 8. Sovereign-citizen logic applied to Indian country. The documents mimic tribal sovereignty language ("Indian Country, i.e., United States or Oklahoma") while defining real tribes as dissolved LLC "subsidiaries" ("Eastern Cherokee, Western Cherokee, Northern Cherokee and Southern Cherokee subsidiaries located in New York City") — none of which exist. Courts have uniformly rejected declarations of personal sovereignty: "Declarative sovereignty cannot grant sovereign immunity" (the corpus's own DISCLAIMER concedes this at line 115).

"United Cherokee Nation" (UCN) — the sponsoring entity

— There are three and only three federally recognized Cherokee tribes: Cherokee Nation (Tahlequah, OK), United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians (Tahlequah, OK), and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (Cherokee, NC). None is connected to the documents.

— "The United Cherokee Nation (UCN)" is not a federally or state recognized tribe. The name appears in the well-known lists of unrecognized "Cherokee heritage groups" — with "Western National Office (AZ)" and "Eastern National Office (GA)" — in the widely circulated list of fraudulent/non-recognized Cherokee organizations (Polly's Granddaughter compilation, 2009; cf. Cherokee Phoenix, "Non-recognized 'Cherokee tribes' flourish," Jan. 19, 2007: 200+ such groups). At least two unrelated organizations use the UCN name (theucn.com, a "membership organization" that explicitly courts "all those who claim the right to be recognized as Tsalagi"; and unitedcherokee.com, "United Cherokee Nation of Indians~Aniyvwiya," an Alabama-founded group that self-describes as the "11th tribe" and offers "adoption" into membership — an acknowledgment process no actual Cherokee nation practices).

— The Cherokee Nation's own leadership (Principal Chief Chuck Hoskin Jr.) campaigns publicly against "phony tribes" and "pretendians" (Indianz.com, Apr. 18, 2023). The federally recognized Delaware Nation's 2023 report coined "CPAIN" — "Corporations Posing as Indigenous Nations" — for groups falsely claiming Lenape identity (Wikipedia, *Pretendian*). The documents' "d.b.a.: the CPAIN organization" is a striking tell: the author adopts as a brand name the very term the Delaware Nation uses for impostors — either ignorant of, or taunting, its meaning.

— The documents' "Cherokee Nation of New York – New York County," "Cherokee Nation Business, LLC" as a New York entity, and "Eastern/Western/Northern/Southern Cherokee subsidiaries located in New York City" correspond to no recognized tribe; "Cherokee Nation Business, LLC" is actually a holding company of the real Cherokee Nation (Oklahoma) — invoked here without any connection. New Jersey's corporate registry does show "Cherokee Nation of New Jersey" among defunct unrecognized groups.

Assessment for the exhibit: every pseudo-legal instrument in the documents is drawn from the sovereign-citizen/redemption canon documented by the FBI (fbi.gov LEB 2011; archives.fbi.gov 2010; FBI "Sovereign Citizens Sentenced" 2017) and mirrored in court manuals (NCJTC), while the Indigenous-framing borrows the prestige of real Lenape history that the documents do not possess — the hallmark the Delaware Nation labels a CPAIN. Note on sourcing: current fbi.gov story URLs have been reshuffled; the 2011 LEB article (leb.fbi.gov/articles/featured-articles/sovereign-citizens-a-growing-domestic-threat-to-law-enforcement) and the 2010 archive (archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/stories/2010/april/sovereigncitizens_041310/domestic-terrorism-the-sovereign-citizen-movement) remain accessible and are cited verbatim above.

4. WHAT THE DOC MISSED — richer true history worth adding

1. The name itself is a modern Lenape gift. Lenapehoking entered print only after 1970, via Nora Thompson Dean — an Oklahoma-born Lenape teacher who spent decades returning to the homeland to teach language and plant knowledge (Morgan Library exhibition; Lenape Talking Dictionary). An enhanced edition should tell *that* story: the term is an act of cultural continuity, not an antique country name. 2. First contact is a century older than the documents imply, and violent. Kieft's War (1643) massacres at Pavonia and Corlaer's Hook; the "Peach War" (1655); the Esopus Wars. New Amsterdam's diversity (18 languages by 1643) included free and enslaved Africans alongside Lenape and Dutch. None of this appears in the documents, which jump from territory to pseudo-law. 3. Manhattan's actual sale story. The 1626 deed (Peter Schaghen's letter; ~60 guilders) covered only part of lower Manhattan; the "$24" is a 19th-century conversion fantasy. The documents repeat the general trauma without the specifics; the *Sand Hill* litigation tried to litigate "the $24 sale" and was dismissed. 4. Teedyuscung and Easton (1756–57). The "King of the Delawares" — Moravian convert, drink-scarred, eloquent — forced Pennsylvania to put the Walking Purchase on the record as a fraud, with the Iroquois (at William Johnson's urging) stepping over him. The 1758 Treaty of Easton followed: Pennsylvania dropped Fort Allen claims; New Jersey created Brotherton. A richer, human entry point than the documents' boilerplate. 5. Brotherton's afterlife. New Jersey's only reservation (3,044 acres, Edgepillock/Indian Mills) ended in 1802 when the state sold it and the ~80 remaining residents joined the Oneida/Stockbridge in New York — from which they were later removed again to Wisconsin (where Stockbridge-Munsee's Brotherton-descended members still are). In 2018 a Burlington County couple donated a parcel at the old reservation's edge to a New Jersey group called the Brotherton Indian Reservation (Inquirer, 2019). The village name itself was bestowed by Governor Bernard (Decou). 6. The Walam Olum hoax. If the exhibit discusses fabricated Lenape narratives, the classic case belongs here: Constantine Rafinesque's 1836 "Red Record," exposed (David M. Oestreicher, *Natural History*, 1996; Rutgers dissertation 1995) as a forgery assembled from published word lists and borrowed pictographs. It parallels the documents' own method — authenticating a claim with invented paperwork. 7. Lenape soldiers and statesmen across removal. Captain Pipe and White Eyes (Ohio, 1770s–80s; White Eyes's suspicious death in 1778), the Gnadenhutten massacre (1782, 96 killed), Netawatwees/Newcomerstown, Chief Anderson (Kikthawenund) negotiating the 1829 Kansas treaty, and Delaware guides/scouts in Kansas (Delaware men served in Company M, 6th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry — roster in Weslager's appendices). 8. The 1866 treaties that still shape Oklahoma. The Delaware Treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. 793) and Cherokee Treaty Art. 15 created the legal distinction the BIA litigated for a century (1979 revocation → 1991 → 2004 → 2009). The documents' "United States or Oklahoma" line gestures at this without understanding it. 9. Present-day Lenapehoking presence. The three federally recognized tribes all maintain historic-preservation offices consulting on 40+ NAGPRA cases across Lenapehoking (Delaware Nation 2024 annual report); Delaware Nation runs an extension office at Lehigh University (Bethlehem, PA) precisely to counter "non-recognized groups fraudulently claiming Lenape identity" (ibid.). The Lenape Center (NYC, Joe Baker) produced *Lenapehoking: An Anthology* (2022) with the Brooklyn Public Library; NYC institutions now open events with Lenape land acknowledgements — which is, ironically, the one practice the documents correctly describe but illegally inflate. 10. Living language. The Lenape Talking Dictionary (talk-lenape.org) — built from the work of Nora Thompson Dean and linguists with the Delaware

Tribe — documents thousands of entries; "Lënapehòkink," "Scheyischbi," "Manna-hata," "Hackensack," "Hoboken," "Kittatinny" all have entries. An exhibit that wants to honor the homeland can point to the language's revival rather than to paper sovereignties. 11. Legal reality check (for the exhibit's "tests every claim" section): No U.S. court has ever recognized a private "declaration of restoration" as effecting land restoration; aboriginal title questions run through the Nonintercourse Act (25 U.S.C. § 177) and BIA acknowledgment (25 C.F.R. Part 83, seven criteria — quoted in the *Sand Hill* opinion), and every Lenapehomeland land claim to date (*Sand Hill*, D.N.J. 2010–11) has failed procedurally. The genuinely recognized successors of the Lenape are the six entities listed in §2.3 — and none of them issued these documents.

5. IMAGES — public-domain assets (in ../images/)

Downloaded from Wikimedia Commons; exact URLs verified live (see ../images/manifest.json):

file	what it shows	license
lenape-languages-map.png	Map of Lenape (Unami & Munsee) and neighboring Algonquian languages — the standard visual for Lenapehoking's scope	CC BY-SA 3.0 (User:Nikater)
penn-treaty-shackamaxon-1771-west.jpg	Benjamin West, *Penn's Treaty with the Indians* (1771–72) — the legendary 1682 Shackamaxon meeting with Tamanend	Public domain
tamanend-figurehead-annapolis.jpg	The 1817 USS Delaware figurehead carved as Tamanend (long known as "Tecumseh" at the U.S. Naval Academy) — Tamanend's image in American memory	Public domain (Tichnor Bros. postcard)
walking-purchase-1737.jpg	Map of the 1737 Walking Purchase route and the land taken	Public domain
lapowinsa-delaware-chief-hesselius.jpg	Gustavus Hesselius, *Lapowinsa* (c. 1735) — Delaware leader who protested the Walking Purchase	Public domain
indian-territory-1844-gregg-map.jpg	Josiah Gregg's 1844 *Map of the Indian Territory* — destination of the removals from Ohio→Missouri→Kansas→Oklahoma	Public domain

Verification notes

- All §2 claims cross-checked against at least two independent sources (tribal government sites, PHMC/Britannica/Gilder Lehrman/UPenn/Milwaukee Public Museum, BIA press releases, Federal Register, NARF-hosted federal court opinion).
- The etymology and county-list passages in the raw docs were matched to the Wikipedia *Lenapehoking* article to confirm verbatim copying.
- EO 14199 verified against Federal Register 2025-02504 (govinfo DCPD-202500222).
- FBI citations verified against leb.fbi.gov (2011) and archives.fbi.gov (2010) full text; the modern fbi.gov story URL currently 404s.
- Image licenses pulled from Commons extmetadata at download time; penn-treaty-shackamaxon-1771-west.jpg = PD-old (1771–72 painting), walking-purchase-1737.jpg = PD map, tamanend-figurehead-annapolis.jpg = PD (pre-1929 postcard), lapowinsa… = PD (1735 portrait), indian-territory-1844-gregg-map.jpg = PD (1844 map), lenape-languages-map.png = CC BY-SA 3.0 (attribution required — carried in the manifest).