

Territorial claim by the *Frya Nordland Territories*

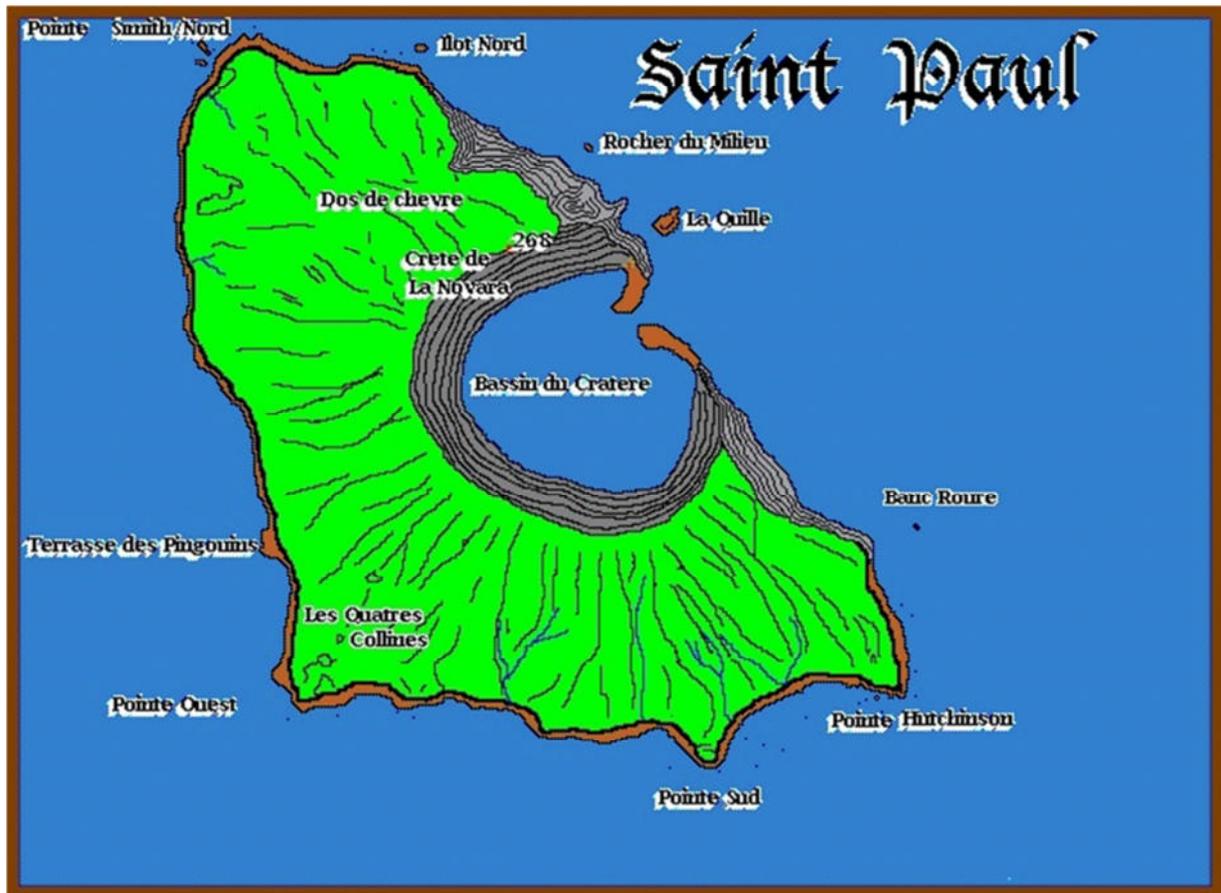
Fishtown, 22 of June, 2020

The administration of the *Frya Nordland Territories* (FNT) decided today, based on the definition of territorial property (and therefore legitimate claims) adopted on May 22, 2020*,

to lawfully claim

the island of

Saint Paul



originally *Sao Paulo* (Portugal), *Zeewolffs Eijland* or *'t Eijland de Zeewolf* (Netherlands)

Location: South Indian Ocean at latitude 38 ° 43' South and longitude 77 ° 32' East

as another territory of the *Frya Nordland Territories*.

Objections to this claim will only be accepted in the case of documentary evidence that is historically beyond doubt and which, according to the above definition of territorial property, shows that a person of another nationality has previously entered the island. According to the FNT, this is only conceivable for people of nationalities:

Germany (State of Bremen), Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark (Copenhagen) or corresponding macro- or micronational authorized successors of these nationalities.

Other claims, existing or to be raised, of other nationalities are unlikely to be entitled to the definition and therefore have no realistic prospect of opposition.

If such objections were not raised within one year, i.e. by 21 of June, 2021 the FNT claim is considered to be lawfully confirmed.

Justification of the claim by the FNT:

The island of *Saint Paul* was discovered on the morning of November 24. or of December 15, 1560, by the Portuguese schip *São Paulo*, Captain *Ruy de Mello da Camara*, Navigator *Antonio Dias*, as well as travellers Father *Manuel Alvarez* and *Henrique Dias*, and only passed. The mention in the portolan of *Evert Gyberths* from 1559 about it is probably an addendum. A mix-up with the island of *Amsterdam* neither the less is possible. In this case the discoverer was the dutch captain *Harwick Claesz* from *Hillegom*, who reported the island 19 April, 1618.

All available later sources do not mention any entering of the island until November 29, 1696, when the chief mate *Michiel Bloem*, originally from Bremen (Germany), of the Dutch ship *De Geelvin(c)k*, was sent on land by the order of his captain *Willem de Vlamingh* to sound out a good anchorage. Only later did others, including the captain, enter the island.

According to the definition of the FNT with regard to territorial claims, the former Free Hanseatic City of Bremen (or, in the sense of today's nationality, the Federal Republic of Germany) is a legitimate nationality to make a claim to the island.

Since in the macronational world the annexation of *Saint Paul* by France on July 2, 1843 (which was not ratified) and again on October 24, 1892 was never contradicted, not even by the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen or the Federal Republic of Germany (or their previous forms of government) or by other nations,

the *Frya Nordland Territories*

with its administrative headquarters in *Fishtown Newport* in the state of the Hanseatic City of Bremen, after almost 128 years, are declaring

objection to this annexation by France

and declare their claim to the island of *Saint Paul*.

Justified by the fact that the nationality of the first person who entered the island is identical to the national environment at that time, where the FNT's administrative headquarters are located today, and the fact that the island has been uninhabited or was not permanently settled for the past 40 years, in contrast to the neighbouring island of *Amsterdam*, on which a scientific station of French nationality has been occupied continuously since 1949. The shelter hut and the measuring instrument systems maintained by France on *Saint Paul* do not constitute a settlement in the sense of the word.

As of today, 22 of June, 2020 the Frya Nordland Territories declare the island of Saint Paul, as described above, as another territory within its micro-national territorial network.

The sovereign surveillance currently carried out by the administration of the French Antarctic Territories (TAAF), the maintenance of some of its equipment and devices for emergency and scientific purposes, as well as its status as a biosphere reserve with prohibited entry or approach, except for members of the administration of the FNT or persons commissioned and approved by TAAF, will not be denied. The administration of the FNT only requests to be informed immediately about any occurrences such as visits, entries, etc., if possible in advance and in the planning phases.

On the other hand, the national affiliation to France is now declared null and void, since the island now belongs to the micronation of the *Frya Nordland Territories*.

In addition, the administration of the FNT determines that the typographically incorrect naming of *Pointe Schmith*, introduced by French cartographers, will be corrected to its originally correct form *Pointe Smith* and thus be recorded in future maps. This is the correct assessment of J.W. Smith, who helped mapping the island in 1853.



The administration of the *Frya Nordland Territories*

Fishtown, 22 of June, 2020



*** The Administration of the *Frya Nordland Territories* decided and declared on May 22, 2020:**

Our definition of territorial ownership

1.) The nationality of the person who first sets foot on a ground is getting the ownership about such place / island / area.

So neither the flag of a ship nor the nationality of its commander nor the leader of an expedition nor any historical agreement nor any modern definition of ownership are relevant to the FNT, only the nationality of the first human person who placed the first step on the ground entitles to proclaim possession of such place.

2.) This is valid as long as there is no historical document proving that any other person of a different nationality set foot on the ground at an earlier time. This person is representing the nationality of ownership. De jure successors of this nationality are considered to be the modern owners. (E.g. if a place was first discovered (and entered) by a person from the old Roman Empire it will be today Italian as this is the main territory of the former empire).

3.) Aside of this definition, the FNT agrees that this “ownership” can be contested by persons of other nationalities who have settled constantly on such a place for a longer period of time, defined as “about two generations” or 40 years of constant settlement. (Settling can also be understood as a military post or a permanent scientific installation.) If during this time the historical owning nation is not protesting against it, it is losing its rights of ownership to the nationality of the settlers. If such constant settlements will be abandoned later and not established again in the same period of time, former ownership rights might be disputed and decided by international courts (e.g. the International Court in Den Haag, Courts of the UN – if it is a claim restricted only to micronational aspects and no macronational aspects are concerned, then such a micronational court have to be created first).

4.) A legal owner according to the above conditions can “hand over” or sell its right to another person (usually another nation), if this is internationally announced and nobody else is protesting against it. In such a case, international courts as mentioned above have to decide about it. In such a situation, the FNT administration considers a period of one year from the international announcement as a reasonable period of time to raise a protest.