

Comprehending the estate & office 1

Based in part on notes from Dave Clarence

Alterations, additions, and subtractions have been made.

The following instructions are for a template of the Executor Letter designed by David Clarence. This is NOT for the template example in pdf with all the boxes on it that David Clarence provided. Others have made changes.

These instructions have been done to walk you through the template from top to bottom so you can GET IT RIGHT. If it is not broke, do not fix it! MAKE SURE YOU READ ALL THE WAY TO THE END OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS. Going over it at least twice is a very good idea to avoid errors. Double check references, definitions, and court decisions.

Definitions [<http://www.etymonline.com/>] Most of these definitions comes from *Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed.*, *Webster's Dictionary 1828 & Other legal and ordinary Dictionaries*. Citation or authority i.e. court decisions, can often be found in older law dictionaries.

Adjourn(ed): To put off; defer; postpone.

Adjourn: "meet" (at an appointed time), from the phrase à jorn "to a stated day" (à "to" + joun "day," from L. diurnus "daily"; see diurnal). The sense is to set a date for a re-meeting. Meaning, "to close a meeting" with or without intention to reconvene. Meaning "to go in a body to another place" is colloquial: Adjourned, adjourning.

Sine Die: Without day; without assigning a day for a further meeting or hearing. Hence: a final adjournment, final dismissal of a cause.

-Adjourned Sine Die-

Arrogated: Claimed by undue pretenses.

Arrogate. "To claim for oneself" (see arrogance). Related: Arrogated, arrogating.

Chattel. An article of personal property; any species of property not amounting to a freehold, or fee inland. The term "chattels" is a more comprehensive one than "goods," as it includes animate as well as well as inanimate property. "Chattels; goods; wealth; possessions; property; profit; cattle".

Constructive Trust. A trust raised by construction of law, or arising by operation of law, as distinguished from an express trust. Wherever the circumstances of a transaction are such that the person who takes the legal estate in property cannot also enjoy the beneficial interest without necessarily violating some established principle of equity, the court will immediately raise a constructive trust, and fasten it upon the conscience of the legal owner, so as to convert him into a trustee for the parties who in equity are entitled to the beneficial enjoyment.

Decedent: A deceased person.

- An individual who has died. The term literally means "one who is dying"

- Etymologically the word denotes a person who is dying. *We are all in the state of dying, as dying is not dead.*

Estate: The word "estate" is a word of the greatest extension, and comprehends every species of property, real and personal. It describes both the *corpus* and the extent of interest. It signifies everything of which riches or fortune may consist.

Corpus:

1. A collection of written texts, or spoken material on a particular subject. Esp. the entire works of a particular author or a body of writing.
2. Anatomy the main body or mass of a structure. Denoting a human or animal body: from Latin, literally 'body'. *Corporation; Corpse; Corpus Delicti; Corporal; Corps.*

Possession:

1. The state of having, owning, or controlling something.
2. Law: visible power or control over something, as distinct from lawful ownership: holding, or occupancy.
3. An item of **property**; something belonging to one.
4. A territory or country controlled or governed by another.
5. The state of being controlled by a demon or spirit.
6. The state of being completely under the influence of an idea or emotion.
7. The **fundamental rights** to *life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*, considered as individual **possessions**. *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* 118 U.S. 356

The word "estate" is a word of the greatest extension, and comprehends every species of property, real and personal. It describes both the *corpus* and the extent of interest. It signifies everything of which riches or fortune may consist: "rank, standing, condition", "state, position, condition, health, status, legal estate", "state or condition", from root of stare "to stand".

Especial: "pre-eminent, important", "belonging to a particular kind or species", from species "kind". Originally, with the same sense as special: later restricted to feelings, qualities, etc.

Executor: He to whom another commits by Will the execution of his last will and testament.

General Executor:

1. A general executor is one who is appointed to administer the whole estate, without any limit of time or place, or of the subject matter.
2. One whose power is not limited either territorially or as to the duration or subject of his trust.
3. An executor whose power is unlimited as to time, place, or subject matter.

Executor De Son Tort:

1. Executor of his own wrong. A person who assumes to act as executor of an estate without any lawful warrant or authority, but who, by his intermeddling, makes himself liable as an executor to a certain extent.
2. If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor without any just authority. (As by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, and many other transactions,) he is called in law an "executor of his own wrong", de son tort.
3. To claim executor de son tort, the act of the party must be, 1. Unlawful. 2. By asserting ownership, as taking goods or cancelling a bond, and not committing a mere trespass.
4. He is, in general, held responsible for all his acts, when he does anything which might prejudice the estate, and receives no, advantage whatever in consequence of his assuming the office. He cannot sue a debtor of the estate, but may be sued generally as executor.

5. The usurpation of an office or character cannot confer the rights and privileges of it, although it may charge the usurper with the duties and obligations annexed to it. On this principle, an executor de son tort is an executor only for being sued, not for the purpose, of suing. In point of form, he is sued as if he were a rightful executor. He is not denominated in the declaration executor (de son tort) of his own wrong.

Foreign: The current spelling arose in the 16th cent., by association with sovereign. Foreign is defined as:

- of, from, in, or characteristic of a country or language other than one's own,
- dealing with or relating to other countries,
- of or belonging to another district or area; Province,
- coming or introduced from outside,
- outside the local jurisdiction,
- strange and unfamiliar, NOTE: Familiar has its roots in family, thus unfamiliar would be a non-family member or a stranger,
- (foreign to) not belonging to or characteristic of,
- out of doors, from Old French forain "strange; outer, external, outdoor; remote, out-of-the-way" ,
- from Medieval Latin foranus "on the outside, exterior,"
- from Latin foris "outside," literally "out of doors," from root *dhwer- "door, doorway", in many old cities they had a gate to the city, those on the other side of the gate were strangers, foreigners.
- Sense of "not in one's own land" (not my estate).

Infant:

- A very young child, or a baby.
- Denoting something in an early stage of its development.
- Law a person who has not attained legal majority.
- From Latin: *infant- 'unable to speak'; 'not speaking'*.

Majority: Full age: the age at which, by law, a person is entitled to the management of his own affairs and to the enjoyment of civic rights. The opposite of minority: Also the status of a person who is a major in age.

Adolescence: That age this follows puberty and precedes the age of majority. It commences for males at fourteen, and for females at 12 years, and continues until twenty-one years complete

Minority: The state or condition of a minor; infancy.

Minor: An infant or person who is under the age of legal competence. One who is under the age of twenty-one. A term derived from the civil law, which described a person under a certain age as less than so many years Also, less; of less consideration; lower; a person of inferior condition.

My: possessive determiner. Belonging to or associated with the speaker: A claim of ownership.

Occupant: Of occupare "to take possession of". Person having possessory rights, who can control what, goes on premises. One who takes the first possession of a thing of which there is no owner. One who occupies and takes possession, one who has the actual use, possession, or control of a thing.

Occupancy: Condition of being an occupant. Meaning: "fact of occupying".

Office:

The most frequent occasions to use the word arise with reference to a duty and power conferred on an individual by the government; and, when this is the connection, “public office” is a usual and more discriminating expression. Nevertheless, a power and duty may exist without immediate grant from government, and may be properly called an “office;” as the *office of executor*, the office of steward. Here the individual acts towards legatees or towards tenants in performance of a duty, and in exercise of a power not derived from their consent, but devolved on him by an authority which **quoad, hoc** is superior.

Quoad Hoc:

- As to this: with respect to this: so far as this in particular is concerned.
- A prohibition quoad hoc is a prohibition as to certain things among others.
- Thus, where a party was complained against in the ecclesiastical court for matters cognizable in the temporal courts, a prohibition quoad these matters issued, *i.e.*, as to such matters the party was prohibited from prosecuting his suit in the ecclesiastical court.

An office is generally a room or other area where administrative work is done, but may also denote a position within an organization with specific duties attached to it (see office, office-holder, official); the latter is in fact an earlier usage, office as place originally referring to the location of one’s duty. When used as an adjective, the term “office” may refer to business-related tasks. In legal writing, a company or organization has offices in any place that it has an official presence, even if that presence consists of, for example, a storage silo rather than an office.

An office is an architectural and design phenomenon; whether it is a small office such as a bench in the corner of a small business of extremely small size (see small office/home office), through entire floors of buildings, up to and including massive buildings dedicated entirely to one company. In modern terms, an office usually refers to the location where white-collar workers are employed.

Ordinary:

- An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right and not by deputation.
- In England, the ordinary is an officer who has immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes.
- In the United States, the ordinary possesses, in those states where such officer exists, powers vested in him by the constitution and acts of the legislature, In South Carolina; the ordinary is a judicial officer.

Post:

- Wooden posts: pole, stake, upright, longer, shaft, prop, support, picket, strut, pillar, pale, paling, stanchion, historical puncheon.
- The notice posted on the wall: affix, attach, fasten, display, pin (up), put up, stick (up), or tack (up).
- Our federally regulated post: mail, postal service; airmail, surface mail, registered mail.
- Post the order form today: mail, send (off), and put in the mail.
- Post the transaction in the second column: record, write in, enter, and register.
- Keep posted: we have no more news at this moment, but we’ll keep you posted: keep informed, keep up to date, keep in the picture, keep briefed, update, fill in; informal keep up to speed.
- There were seventy candidates for the post: job, position, appointment, situation, place, vacancy, and opening.
- Back to your posts! (Assigned) position, station, or observation post.
- He had been posted to Berlin: send to, assign to a post in/at, dispatch to.

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- Two armed guards were posted beside the exit: put on duty, station, position, situate, locate.
- Display (a notice) in a public place.
- Announce or publish (something, esp. a financial result).
- Letters and parcels delivered.

Province:

- It is sometimes used figuratively, to signify power or authority; as, it is the province of the court to judge of the law, that of the jury to decide on the facts.
- A province is a prepositional unit, usually an administrative division.
- The act or an instance of proposing, or placing before. Anything placed before (something).
- **Etymology:** The English word “province” is attested since about 1330 and derives from the 13th-century Old French “province”, which itself comes from the Latin word “provincia”, which referred to the sphere of authority of a magistrate; in particular, to a foreign territory.
- **Legal aspects:** In many federations and confederations, the province or state is not clearly subordinate to the national or central government. Rather, it is considered sovereign about its particular set of constitutional functions. The central - and provincial-government functions, or areas of jurisdiction, are identified in a constitution. Those that are not specifically identified are called “residual powers”. In a decentralized federal system, (such as the United States and Australia) these residual powers lie at the provincial or state level.

Register or Registrar: An officer authorized by law to keep a record called a register or registry; as the register for the probate of wills.

Registrar: Shortening of registry, from registrarius “one who keeps a record” (related to register).

Register For The Probate Of Wills: An officer in Pennsylvania, who has generally the same powers that judges of probates and surrogates have in other states, and the ordinary has in England, in admitting the wills of deceased persons to probate.

Probate:

The act, or process, of proving a Will. The proof before an ordinary, surrogate, register, or other duly authorized person that a document produced before him for official recognition and registration, and alleged to be the last will and testament of a certain deceased person, is such in reality.

Common, and solemn form of probate: In English law, there are two kinds of probate, namely, probate in common form, and probate in solemn form.

- Probate in common form is granted in the registry, without any formal procedure in court, upon an ex parte application made by the executor.
- Probate in solemn form is in the nature of a final decree pronounced in open court, all parties interested having been duly cited.
- The difference between the effect of probate in common form and probate in solemn form is that probate in common form is revocable, whereas probate in solemn form is irrevocable, as against all persons who have been cited to see the proceedings, or who can be proved to have been privy to those proceedings, except in the case where a will of subsequent date is discovered, in which case probate of an earlier will, though granted in solemn form, would be revoked.

Probate of a Will:

- The officer. Who takes such probate is variously denominated; in some states, he is called “judge of probate”, in others “register”, and “surrogate” in others.
- As to the effect of a probate on real and personal property.

Surrogate: “put in another’s place, substitute,” from sub “in the place of, under”

- In some of the states, as in New Jersey, this is the name of an officer, who has jurisdiction in granting letters testamentary, and letters of administration.
- In some states, as in Pennsylvania, this officer is called “register of wills” and for granting letters, of administration in others, as in Massachusetts, he is called “judge of probates”.

Warrant:

- To authorize, to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. A commission warrants an officer to seize an enemy. We are not warranted to resist legitimate government, except in extreme cases.
- To maintain, to support by authority or proof.
- To secure; to exempt; to privilege.
- In law: to secure to a grantee an estate granted, to assure.
- “Protector, Defender”, “To authorize, warrant”, “To grant”, “To warn, guard, protect”, “To cover”, “To keep safe from danger”
- “To observe with awe, revere, respect, fear”, “Watchman,”
- Sense evolved via notion of “permission from a superior which protects one from blame or responsibility”
- To “document conveying authority”
- A warrant office in the military is one who holds office by warrant, rather than by commission.
- Meaning: “To guarantee to be of quality”, “To guarantee as true”.

Will:

- The faculty by which a person decides on and initiates action:
- Willpower; control deliberately exerted to do something or to restrain one’s own impulses:
- A deliberate or fixed desire or intention:
- The thing that one desires or ordains:
- It is a word of certainty, while the word “may” is one of speculation and uncertainty.
- An auxiliary verb commonly having the mandatory sense of “shall” or “must.”
- Desire, or wish (something) to happen:

Wish:

- Eager desire; longing; a thing desired; an object of desire. *Noice v. Schnell*, 1 N. J. Eq. 252, 137 A. 582, 589, 52 A. L. R. 965.
- As used in wills, it is sometimes merely directory or precatory; *Colonial Trust Co. v. Brown*, 105 Conn. 261, 135 A. 555, 563; *Schill v. Schill*, 101 N. J. Eq. 482, 138 A. 530, 531;
- Sometimes mandatory; *Strout v. Strout*, 117 Me. 357, 104 A. 577, 578;

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- Being equivalent to “Will,” *Tzeses v. Tenez Const. Co.*, 97 N. J. Eq. 501, 128 A. 388,
- Or to “give” or “devise,” *Brown v. Brown*, 180 N. C. 433, 104 S. E. 889, 890.
- My Wish is your command.

Testament:

- A person’s will, esp. the part relating to personal property.
- Something that serves as a sign or evidence of a specified fact, event, or quality.
- In biblical use, a covenant or dispensation.

Covenant:

- Law a contract drawn up by deed.
- Law: A clause in a contract.
- Theology an agreement that brings about a relationship of commitment between God and his people.

Dispensation:

- Exemption from a rule or usual requirement.
- Permission to be exempted from the laws or observances of a church.
- A system of order, government, or organization of a nation, community, etc., esp. as existing at a particular time.
- A divinely ordained order prevailing at a particular period of history.
- Archaic an act of divine providence.
- The action of distributing or supplying something.

Will or Testament: (Certificate of Live Birth; Birth Certificate; Will by Testator)

- The legal declaration of a man’s intentions of what he wills to be performed after his death,
- The terms will, and testament, are synonymous; common law lawyers used these terms indifferently, or one for the other.
- Civilians use the term testament only. See Testament.
- It is a rule that the last Will revokes all former Wills. It follows then that a man cannot by any testamentary act impose upon himself the inability of making another inconsistent with and revoking the first Will.
- A Will voluntarily and intentionally made by a competent testator, according to the form required by law, may be avoided by fraud.
- Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice; the faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action. *State v. Schwab*, 109 Ohio St. 532, 143 N. E. 29, 31.
- When a person expresses his “will” that a particular disposition be made of his property, his words are words of command. *Temple v. Russell*, 251 Mass. 231, 146 N. E. 679, 680, 49 A. L. R. 1, and the word “will” as so used is mandatory, comprehensive, and dispositive in nature, *Mastellar v. Atkinson*, 94 Kan. 279, 146 P. 367, 368, Ann. Cas. 1917B, 502.

In the Law of Wills:

- The legal expression or declaration of a person’s mind or wishes as to the disposition of his property, to be performed or take effect after his death.

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Code Ga. 1882, § 2394 (Civ. Code 1910, § 3827); Swinb. Wills, § 2; Thomas v. House, 145 Va. 742, 134 S. E. 673, 674; O'Brian v. McCarthy, 52 App. D. C. 183, 285 F. 917, 919; Limbach v. Bolin, 169 Ky. 204, 183 S. W. 495, 496, L. R. A. 1916.D, 1059"; Griffin v. Morgan (D. G.) 208 F. 660, 662; In re Edwards Will, 172 N. C. 369, 90 S. E. 418, 419; Twilley v. Durkee, 72 Colo. 444, 211 P. 668, 669; Starks v. Lincoln, 316 Mo. 483, 291 S. W. 132, 134; In re McCune's Estate, 265 Pa. 523, 109 A. 156, 157; Krause v. Krause, 113 Neb. 22, 201 N. W. 670, 673.

- A written instrument executed with the formalities of law, whereby a person makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his death.
Tax Commission of Ohio v. Parker, 117 Ohio St. 215, 158 N. E. 89, 90; Loveren v. Eaton, 80 N. H. 62, 113 A. 206; Harris v. Harris Estate (Tex. Civ. App.) 276 S.W. 964, 966; McDermid v. Bourhill, 101 Or. 305, 199 P. 610, 612, 22 A. L. R. 428; In re Hill's Estate, 126 Misc. 768, 215 N. Y. S. 655, 656.
- The term may include an instrument, duly executed in testamentary form, merely naming an executor, without disposing of property.
Fontaine v. Fontaine, 169 Ark. 1077, 277 S.W. 867.
- It also includes codicils. (An addition or supplement that explains, modifies, or revokes a will or part of one).
Newhall v. Newhall, 280 Ill. 199, 117 N. E. 476; 477; Decedent Estate Law N. Y. § 2; Revisal N. O. 1905 § 2831; subd. 9; (Code 1931, § 3949, subd. 9); Code Iowa, § 48, par. 17 (Code 1931 § 63, par. 17).
- An Instrument by which a person makes a disposition of his property, to take effect after his decease, which instrument is, in its own nature, ambulatory and revocable during his life.
Wells T. Lewis, 190 Ky. 626, 228 S. W. 3, 4; McConnell T. Robbins, 193 Ind. 359, 140 N. E. 59, 61.
- It is this ambulatory quality which forms the characteristic of wills; for though a disposition by deed may postpone the possession or enjoyment, or even the vesting, until the death of the disposing party, yet the postponement is in such case produced by the express terms, and does not result from the nature of the instrument.
McDaniel v. Johns, 45 Miss. 641. In addition, see Jasper v. Jasper, 17 Or. 590, 22. P. 152; Leathers v. Greenacre, 53 Me. 567; Cover v. Stem, 67 Md. 449, 10 A. 231, 1 Am. St. Rep. 406; George v. Green, 13 N. H. 524; In re Harrison's Estate, 196 Pa. 576, 46 A. 888; Bayley v. Bailey, 5 Cush. (Mass.) 249; Reagan v. Stanley, 11 Lea (Tenn.) 324; Lane v. Hill, 63 N. H. 398, 44 Atl. 507; Conklin v. Egerton, 21 Wend. (N. Y.) 436.
- If the grantor intends that the title of the property described in the instrument shall pass on its execution to the grantee, it is a deed, though the interest conveyed or its enjoyment is postponed till after the death of the grantor; but, if it is intended no interests shall vest till after the grantor's death, it is a will, as a deed cannot be ambulatory.
Phifer v. Mullis, 83 S.E. 582, 584, 167 N. C. 405; Henderson v. Henderson, 210 Ala. 73, 97 So. 353, 372; Civ. Code Ga. 1910 § 3828.
- Instruments conveying a present interest is deeds, and not wills;
Jung v. Petermann (Tex. Civ. App.) 194 S. W. 202, 205;
- For wills pass no interest until after the death of the maker;
Willis v. Fiveash (Tex. Civ. App.) 297 S. W. 509, 510; Sims v. Brown, 252 Mo. 58, 158 S. W. 624,

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- Except where it would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the legislature, the word “will” shall extend to a testament, and to a codicil, and to an appointment by will, or by writing in the nature of a will, in exercise of a power; and also to any other testamentary disposition.
- The distinction between a “will” and a “power of appointment” is that a will concerns the estate of the testator, while an appointment under a power concerns that of the donor of the power. *Thompson v. Pew*, 214 Mass. 520, 102 N. E. 122.
- The difference between a will and a trust is that a will operates from the moment of death, while a trust operates in praesenti to a certain extent. *Allen v. Hendrick*, 104 Or. 202, 206 P. 733, 740.
- A gift inter vivos is distinguishable from a will in that such a gift may be made by parol and, upon the acceptance of the gift by the donee, the gift is irrevocable by the donor, while ordinarily a will is required to be in writing, and usually is made in view of the fact of death, and is ineffective until the death of the testator and the admission of the will to probate. *York v. Trigg*, 87 Okl. 214, 209 P. 417, 423.
- The term will, as an expression of the final disposition of one’s property, is confined to the English laws and those countries, which derive their jurisprudence from that source. Roman civil law and by the continental writers exclusively used the term *testamentum*, or *testament*, upon that subject.
- A will, when it operates upon personal property, is sometimes called a “testament,” and when upon real estate, a “devise;” but the more general and the more popular denomination of the instrument embracing equally real and personal estate is that of “last will and testament.” 4 Kent, Comm. 501; In re Kiltz’s Will, 211 N. Y. S. 450. 461. 125 Misc. Rep. 475.

Codicil: An addition or supplement that explains, modifies, or revokes a Will or part of one.

Estate at will: This estate entitles the grantee or lessee to the possession of land during the pleasure of both the grantor and himself, yet it creates no sure or durable right, and is bounded by no definite limits as to duration. It must be at the reciprocal will of both parties, (for, if it be at the will of the lessor only, it is a lease for life,) and the dissent of either determines it. Wharton.

Holographic will: One that is entirely written, dated, and signed by the hand of the testator himself. In re Hail’s Estate, 106 Okl. 124, 235 P. 916, 917; In re Cole’s Will, 171 N. C. 74, 87 S. E. 962; Civ. Code La. art. 1588. Sometimes spelled “olographic.” Succession of Cunningham, 142 La. 701, 77 So. 506, 510. The statutes in the different states differ to some extent, but agree substantially with the English statute of Charles II. Compliance with the precise terms of the statutory definition or requirements is commonly insisted upon with the utmost meticulousity. In re Thorn’s Estate, 183 Cal. 512, 192 P. 19, 20

Estate Name

“The” ALL CAPS NAME, Estate: The word “The” does not appear on the Birth Certificate in front of the ALL CAPS NAME, and is not part of the name of the estate, so do not put it in front of the estate name. So: ALL CAPS NAME, Estate: JOHN QUINCY JONES, Estate: or in other places use: The ALL CAPS NAME Estate: The JOHN QUINCY JONES Estate (Note the comma or lack of a comma in these examples. If “the” is used, the comma is not. If the comma is used, “the” is not.

However, your name as presented on your Birth Certificate is how you should present it in all of your documentation. Whether the name is in upper and lower case letters or ALL CAPS letters, be sure to use it as ALL CAPS for the name of the estate. If you have used a “Jr., Sr., etc. all your life, but it is not written as such on

the Birth Certificate, do not use it as part of the Estate Name. Neither do you use titles: “Mr.,” “Mrs.,” “Dr.,” “Rev.” etc. Conform exactly to how your name is written on the Birth Certificate and do it in ALL CAPS. If you have multiple copies of your Certificate of Birth use what is on the most recent one.

Everything you need is already inside of you. This is how simple it is. You just need to exercise it. There is no man on the planet that has any authority over you. Men and women are here in the capacity as “stewardship”, we are not here to exploit, abuse, or take advantage of anything on this planet, especially each other. All men are created equal, does not mean we have the same gifts or talent, but that all men are free.

General Information about The Estate:

Creation of the Estate:

When you were born, an estate was created: You: your body is the estate. A Certificate of Birth (Will) was created with your ALL CAPS NAME, (Estate) which was the recognition of the creation of an office for the estate. The word “estate” is deliberately left off the ALL CAPS NAME on the birth certificate to hide it. The ALL CAPS NAME is an unincorporated association. Because you live, you are the decedent. The office for the estate was created for your benefit and use, by you and for you as the Grantor (by placing your landmarks [footprints] on the certificate of birth), and you are still alive as a decedent. Your parents are the creator of the Estate – they created you!. You are an earthly estate walking around. You body is private property.

When a birth occurs, the mother is coerced into signing the Birth Certificate as a trustee. The Birth Certificate refers to her as the “Informant”. Your first act was putting your footprints on your BC and after that, you were in the world. The corporate state did not create the office for the estate – the Grantor did so with his footprints on the document: You are the Grantor. With you now deceased and incompetent, or a minor to, act as executor, your father, or in absence of him, your mother, become the Executor/Executrix, in the Grantors, your, Office. If you or some family member does not assume the role of executor, agents of the government will. They will act as if you are the trustee, incompetent, belligerent, rebel, debtor etc. When you became of the age of majority, (21) and/or competent, you become the executor or executrix. If married before the age of majority the husband becomes the executor. The Certificate of Birth or Live Birth Certificate is the Public Record of the Will of the Estate is Probated. Since the seal and signature of the Registrar is on the Certificate of Birth, it is certified proof; finished; Adjourned; done; a judgment; that the Will for the estate has been probated. There must be an estate, because a trust cannot come before an estate. A trust can only exist if there is already an Estate in existence. A copy of the Birth Certificate is proof of the estate. Other proofs of the existence of the Estate are bills, mortgage papers, credit reports, the driver’s license, Social Security Number, etc., that have the ALL CAPS NAME. Never use a Social Security Card as identification. The SS trust is what they are using against you.

The location of the probated Will is the file number on the Certificate of Live Birth. David says the estate resides at the file number, but the estate is you, and what is probated is the Will of the testator, the deceased, the Will is your desires. The Executor (mind) acts on behalf of the Will (heart desires) for the decedents’ estate (body). The probated Will is restricted to the file number; it cannot move anywhere else however, your body can move about, therefore the Certificate of Live Birth cannot be the estate. The estate is not probated, Will are.

An estate may exists for whom:

Our bodies are composed of mostly Water and the remainder from the Earth. We are each a Walking, Talking Independent Island, Country, Nation, or Independent State, (Estate, Status). We are foreign to each other. If the name on the Birth Certificate is in ALL CAPS, has a Bond number on it, or if the country where you were born belongs to the IMF, there is a good chance there is a probated Will on record.

NOTE: A Certificate of Citizenship or Naturalization Certificate is not a substitute for a Certificate of Birth. A Certificate of Citizenship does not create an estate, so a person who has been naturalized does not have an estate, if he comes from a country that does not issue Birth Certificates. If a man marries a woman who becomes naturalized in America, the wife's Social Security Trust comes under the husband's estate. If you do not have a Certificate of Birth, you cannot occupy the Executor/Executrix Office.

NOTE: Point of Clarification and Distinction: What happens after a death (this is based on normal death operations), an estate created, the person named in the Will as executor files papers in the local probate court. The executor proves the validity of the Will. The executor must find, secure, and manage the assets during the probate process including a tax liability, if any. However, not all property has to go through probate when a person dies. Most states allow a certain amount of property to pass free of probate or through a simplified probate procedure. There is a simple transfer procedure for any property left to a surviving spouse. The executor is responsible for handling probate. If there is not any Will, or the Will fails to name an executor (abandoned), the probate court names someone (called an administrator) to handle the process. If the probate does not name someone, then anyone who acts as the executor is in fact, an "executor de son tort". If no formal probate proceeding is necessary, the court does not appoint an estate administrator, instead, a close relative or friend serves as an informal estate representative.

OPPOSING NOTE: The Internal Revenue Manual (I.R.M.) 21.7.13.3.2.2, "An infant is the decedent of an estate or grantor, owner or trustor of a trust, guardianship, receivership or custodianship that has yet to receive an SSN." Thus, if you do not have a SSN, you are still considered to have an estate. Remember, you cannot have a trust, SSN, without an estate.

While A Certificate of Citizenship or Naturalization Certificate may not be used as proof of a Will probated, you still have an estate (Body). Your parents created the estate. It says nothing about having a birth certificate or a social security number before an estate exists; in fact, just the opposite. If Trusts cannot be created unless an estate exists, then one cannot have a Social Security Number, as the Social Security is a trust, unless they recognize the estate. Was it not said: "It must be an estate, because a trust cannot come before an estate. A trust can only exist if there is already an Estate in existence." Without a birth certificate, a probated Will on record, you may have different struggles, or methods to utilize, but make no mistake, if you are born and breathing, you have an estate. Why would some of us be an "earthly estate walking around" and others not? Perhaps an EIN (Employers Identification Number) for an estate would be of benefit. I believe David has confused estate with a Will.

That being said: The Birth Certificate is proof of probated Will. Without a birth certificate, it has not gone through probate; but not all Wills will go through probate. The methods used in these pages is on the Certificate of Birth. I do not know how to present this information without a Certificate of Birth, but there has to be a way. As the Certificate of Birth number is not on the executor letters, and as long as you are not put in a position in which you can just hand them the Certificate of Birth to prove a point, I see no reason that would prevent anyone using these executor letters; as with all things, at your own risk.

Nature of the Estate

You should never refer to the estate as your estate or "my estate". When you function in the Executor Office of the estate, you deny everyone else from exercising a presumption of authority to administrate the estate. The ALL CAPS NAME is foreign to the US and the States. Statutory admission that the Estate and Executor Office are immune from the jurisdiction of the United States and the States is found in the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, because the Estate is a creditor. In Title 28 § 1602 - § 1611, (FSIA): "foreign State" means "foreign estate" – just substitute the word "Estate" for the word "State", when reading the Act. The Estate and the Occupant in the Executor Office – are Foreign States (as described in the Act). FSIA applies because the Estate is foreign to the Powers-that-be.

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As the IRS, and therefore all Government employees, *i.e.* US Citizens, must recognize the estate; Article IV, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, “Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.” This is known as the “Full Faith and Credit Clause”, addresses the duties that states, within the United States have to respect the “public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.” The Birth Certificate is a public act, it is recorded, and being probated, is judicial. Are they going to argue with the Registrar?

You do not own the estate. It is the Grantor’s estate. Even though you are the Grantor, you are also the Grantee, after the deceased of the Grantor. The Grantee is the one who benefits from the Will: Beneficiary. It is not your office as Executor; it is the office of the Grantor. The Grantor has liability. You do not want to claim to own it, because ownership creates liability. However, as executor, you can control the estate and its assets. The office was created for your benefit and use, with you as the Grantor. The corporate state did not create the estate – the Grantor did so with his footprints on the document. As the office belongs to the Grantor, and the Grantor created the office for the executor to administrate the estate and assets, you only want to be the occupant: The occupant of the office of the executor. As occupant, you can be the executor/executrix, as well as trustee, trustor, guardian, receiver, or custodian. Each one has specific duties; know what hat you are wearing.

Probate law is the highest form of law. The estate (body) is in the nature of a trust, but is not a trust. The estate is non-corporate. The estate is guided by trust law and is affected by probate law. Scripture is trust and estate law, and trumps all other law *i.e.* Treaty, Civil, Criminal, Law of Nations, Domestic, Probate, Equity. True law has to be simple and work equally for everyone = Equality. The estate, your body, is older than any form of law or legal issue that is in or around the world today and has been passed down through generations, having come from God. As such, no form of law, other than scripture, can access or penetrate the truth of the estate. The Executor Office is, or appears to be, as high as or higher than the term of Sovereign, *i.e.* ruler, Pope, King, or any other illusion of Man’s superiority, as some understand it. As all of these terms, and concepts, came after Man’s existence.

The Estate is a realm of action that is a combining of the physical and spiritual aspects of each individual. The Government via public law 97-280: declared that our national need to study and apply the teachings of the Holy Scriptures. They cannot make a law as that would violate the First Amendment to United States Constitution, of which, prohibits the making of any law respecting an establishment of religion, or impeding the free exercise of religion. This is why the dance of definitions and functions. They are taking Holy Scriptures and applying them without using Holy Scriptures; constructing a mirror image of the principals used. This mirror image is, of course, without God. However, you are not the mirror image, you are made in the image of God and therefore foreign to Man’s Government. The religious principals are, God created everything, including Man and Woman. Told Man and Woman, not to eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, lest they die. They ate, they were expelled from the garden; they died, and are here on earth, deceased. As deceased is the act of dying and all living things, and people, are in the act of dying at some point in time.

With this level of power, the Office is in a position to operate, in Private or Public, on equal or higher rank than any other as long as it is done in honor, and without causing or creating harm, or problems for others. All are warned to Not Attempt to Utilize the Estate for Impure Intent - Evil or Selfish Intent Will Come Right Back into your Face FULL FORCE. It is better to forgive acts of trespass, etc. then to be in a constant state of suing everyone. For we are to forgive trespasses against us, as we ask God to forgive our trespasses. Forgive and be forgiven, judge not lest we be judged, love our neighbors and, of course, do unto others as we would want them to do unto us: compassion: Holy Scriptures principals; listing only a few.

When asked: “Where do you live?” Right here. “Where are your belongings?” I am homeless. They cannot discriminate against you when you say you are homeless because you are saying you have no corporate residence. When someone is telling you to do something, it matters not who they are, if they have a uniform on, carrying a gun, driving a tank, sitting up there on a pedestal with a black robe on, whatever they are saying to you,

know they are trying to convince you that they somehow have authority over you. They do not. When they get you to believe that they do, then you are enslaved under them. As long as you are not harming another man or woman or the other abundance of blessings that God has given us and put on this earth, then they have no business getting into your personal business, and everything you do is personal, until you start interacting with other people then you lose your privacy; you give up part of your privacy when you interact with another individual. The foundation of your authority comes from your Creator and he did not give any man or woman authority over another man or woman. Husbands have authority over wives, husbands has been commanded to love and protect her and her children.

Executor Office:

Once you occupy the Executor Office, you cannot be considered or called chattel. Why are we authorized to occupy the Executor Office? In the old country, most people did not venture far from where they were born. It has been said that the majority of people lived, married, had children, and died within 10 miles of their birth. The world changed, more people traveled, and some traveled by sea. Not all people returned from their travels, some had children abroad, and some did not know how long they would be gone or when they would be able to return. An act was passed: The CESTUI QUE VIA Act of 1666, made us all deceased at birth to protect our property; and allowed others to care for the estate, property without being accused of theft. Thus if you abandoned the estate, cast beyond the sea; lost at sea; dead to the world, and if one day the lost were ever to return from sea or travels and announce that he or she is alive, or were heirs of the estate, he or she could take the lawful place as Executors of the Estates.

When you were born, you were given the probated Will (the Birth Certificate), and then only 3 people could get a copy of your Birth Certificate – you, mom, and dad, who would act as executor or executrix. Once you reached the age of majority (21), you became the only one authorized. As such, one cannot operate as the holder of the Office and then attempt to operate in a different capacity as well, *i.e.* as a trustee or beneficiary in a trust or even in a different capacity; for example: as a damaged party or citizen in order to be able to bring a legal action into something that would be termed as a lower court with less power than the Executor Office. To do this would be indicative of having a double mind. A house divided cannot stand. That is precisely what the attorneys have done to us - lured us into functioning in a trustee capacity under the Social Security Trust so we are then held liable for the charges.

I also disagree with a notion that we cannot operate in a different capacity. Are we not the Grantor, Grantee, Beneficiary, owner, or trustor of a trust, guardians, receivers or custodians? If a trust can exist only if an estate exists, then a trust can exist, and a trustee can be appointed. It may be unadvisable to wear certain hats at different times, but it was done in the creating of the estate to begin with. However, during certain acts, you want to be clear and be only one thing, not a multiple of concepts all trying to resolve the same situation, at that time. You can be different things in different situations but only one thing in each situation.

When the Executor Office is occupied, all lower offices, or false offices, are naturally bound to perform the highest level of service possible so the Executor is protected and the Office is defended. When you function in the Executor Office of the estate, you deny everyone from exercising a presumption of authority to administrate the estate. Courts are administrative. Once the executor steps up and occupies the Executor Office, then there are no longer, any illegal, or inferior, trustee positions, unless appointed by the executor, they are canceled, the executor overrides them all; any one still acting, would be a trespass, executor de son tort activities. However, the executor, or grantor may appoint trustee positions to accomplish certain limited tasks, but can never grant general power of attorney over Estate affairs. Thus, the Executor Office would or should have no reason or need to ever consider a legal action from a lower system as the Office has the authority to submit either an order or request to lower office enforcement holders to perform corrective actions. The Executor Office is the "Court".

Operating in the Office entails that all acts or actions of the executor are done to expand or increase the estate and Better Our Fellow Man and Woman, as Commanded by the First Executor of the First Estate: yahshua;

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Jesus. Then, this would allow the executor to operate in commerce under normal life, with honor and truth, in positions of employment or self-exchange or in no position if that is the choice, as long as no harm is caused. Thus, one is able to operate without needing as much and working with others, as an Association or Assembly, and can operate much more simply and equally with other executors in exchange.

Remember, a trust is a contract and pursuant to USA Constitution, Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1, “no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts”. In essence, an estate or trust (contract) is private law between the parties thereto. No one, not even the courts, have the authority to look into the business of the estate. The executor never turns over any estate records. The executor is the highest office in trust law. The estates are the authorities. Executor office is the highest authority. All other courts are courts of inferior jurisdiction. The Executor has immunity and only has liability if he/she commits a fraud in the administration of the estate. Showing your footprints is a liability: Shows you are the actual grantor! They will never ask for your footprints!

The term sovereign is often misunderstood. “The doctrine of Sovereign Immunity is one of the Common-Law immunities and defenses that are available to the Sovereign.”¹ As Sovereignty is the old country was the King, and we abandoned the idea of being ruled by a king, we were essentially placed under our God. The government is to regulate commerce², create money, authorized corporation and tax it, in various different jurisdiction; intrastate, interstate, national, or international. Sovereignty is the people. “Since in common usage the term ‘person’ does not include the sovereign, statutes employing that term are ordinarily construed to exclude it.”³ Whenever you see sovereignty, sovereign etc., it is reference to the people. “In United States, sovereignty resides in people... the Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the People to override their will as thus declared.”⁴

You cannot be sovereign, as you are not the people. You are one of the people. “Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power.”; “For, the very idea that man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself.”⁵

Being one of the people, means you have no duty to the government as US Citizens would: “The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbor to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing there from, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.”⁶

The United States Constitution Amendment IV: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants

¹ Sovereignty is supported by Justice Matthews and Douglas in the Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 318 US 356, 371 and Terry v. Ohio, 392 US 1, 40 respectively

² United States Constitution; Article I, Section 8 paragraph 3: The Congress shall have Power; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

³ U.S. v. Cooper, 312 U.S. 600, 604, 61 S Ct 742.

⁴ Perry v. US, 294 U.S. 330.

⁵ Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 US 356, 370:

⁶ Heath v. Alabama, 474 U.S. 82: Hale v. Henkel, 240 U.S. 43, 74:

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shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

This is saying for us: The right of the executor to be secure in their body, houses, papers, and effects (property), against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation from another executor, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the body or things to be seized.

As they are public servants, and we are in the highest office, highest court, if we do not issue the warrant, any administrative activity is subpar. The executors must issue warrants. Today they act, even though no one made a complaint, and claim a Statute or Act gives them authority. To a degree, this is true, as they are acting on US Citizens that are within their jurisdiction. As US Citizens, or those claiming to be, are not protected by the Constitutions: Federal or States. Therefore, until or unless the Supreme Court has an opinion or ruling on the validity of this amendment on “persons”, none exists. Think of the people, “We, the People: as sovereign in a group, and executors individually.

A complaint would be from one executor to the public servant to act in his behalf impartially, you have warranted him/her to do something specific. Unless of course it is murder, then the prosecutor acts as an administrator for the deceased. Listen to TV trials; they always refer the victim as deceased, not dead. “Did you see the deceased?” As opposed to “before he died did you see him?” In cases where people are intimidated, scared or hushed up, they can also act as administrators due to fear, as they are now incompetent and have abandoned their office.

This is why we ask for the warrant issued from this office, as there is no complaint from another executor, and we are not within their exclusive limited jurisdiction, what authority do they have? A covert Quo Warranto. Quo Warranto: A writ or legal action requiring a person to show by what warrant an office or franchise is held, claimed, or exercised; “by what warrant?” is a prerogative writ requiring the person to whom it is directed to show what authority they have for exercising some right or power (or “franchise”) they claim to hold. When we say, “through the unwarranted presentation of the arrogated paperwork intrusion upon the NAME Estate”, we mean (translation): no authority by an arrogant agent sending paper to the estate (All Cap Name). In addition: “Therefore, you will forthwith return and transmit the specific written delegation of authority to ‘represent’ that authorization to administrate the JOHN QUINCEY KIDDER Estate has been warranted”. Translation: Prove your authority, perhaps by another executor because it went me.

The President of the United States, or any corporate body, is the highest office. However, it is subject to congress or the Supreme Court decisions; or in corporations, the Board of Directors. “The sovereignty of a state does not reside in the persons who fill the different departments of its government, but in the People, from whom the government emanated; and they may change it at their discretion. Sovereignty, then in this country, abides with the constituency, and not with the agent; and this remark is true, both in reference to the federal and state government.”⁷ The President is the executive office, the root means to “carry out legal orders”. Execution, executor, executive; the executioner, all have the basic: “to carry out legal orders”; as executor, you give the legal orders to be carried out. However, as in all things, it takes time to learn how to crawl, and walk, in your new power and ability; do not do more then you can handle at any time, start slow and easy and learn.

It is understood that we have the authority to administer the whole estate, so there is no need to use the title “General Executor” in deference to “Executor”. By using the words “executor” or “estate”, you become the creditor. Creditors have immunity from the debtor. Mail an Executor letter to the Executor Office (yourself), as proof that you occupy the Executor Office. Making public notice of taking occupancy of the Executor Office is not necessary. The king does not need to notice the subjects of his function.

⁷ Spooner v. McConnell, 22 F 939 @ 943.

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None-the-less you are in general, one of the people. Remember, they do not recognize people except as a whole but, sovereignty resides in the people and the sovereign has immunity. The IRM, which claims: “An infant is the decedent of an estate ... that has yet to receive an SSN.” Remember also that decedent means one in the process of dying. Therefore, all decedents are Sovereign, and have sovereign immunity; it is your birthright “inheritance” when you reach the age of majority, become competent or return to the executor’s office.

The goal desired by becoming the occupant of the Executor Office for the Estate is to come out of the world system and be separated therefrom. Proclaim your religion,⁸ as I cannot speak for all religions or individual spirituality but we all have something in common: not of this world. The government has no authority over God, nor his people,⁹ thus in the middle ages, governments wanted a verbal statement from people to renounce their God or die. Today, we do not require a verbal statement, as your actions speak louder than words ever could. You renounce God by engaging in Godless centered activities, having someone in authority over you that is not God; nor embracing his commandments,¹⁰ nor traditions. In the Judeo-Christian religion, we have a Covenant¹¹ with God. The State cannot interfere in a “God-given right” without violating the 1st, 9th, 10th, amendments,¹² as well as State Constitutions; God said, let me people go,¹³ and he meant it.

Estate, as Highest Court:

The man with the title registrar, is the probate court (not the judge in the probate court). In Great Britain, just as in the United States, the registrar is the court. The probate court is the paperwork at the registrar’s office. The probate court just approves, or recognizes, what the executor has already done. The executor office is higher than the probate court.

The courts do not have jurisdiction (in personam or subject matter) over the estate. The only probate court possible to bring a claim into is the one described on the birth certificate. They will not do that. The Executor Office is the highest office in trust law and the highest authority. The executors of the estate are the authorities. All other courts are courts of inferior jurisdiction.

One of the ways we killed ourselves in court is being brought before the magistrates and saying “I”, “me”, or “my” in the singular sense, you thereby diminish your capacity and you grant them jurisdiction over you. Avoid using those words: it is a diminishment of your capacity in your true form as a created being by a superior intelligence. It matters not what else you say after that, or what your documents read, they will ignore you; because you have reduced your capacity from “one” complete: You are mind, body, heart, and spirit, you are thereby complete: “One”. I do not like to use this phrase, “one of ‘We’, the People”, see, those “one of, ‘We’, the People” is an individual; you are a “We” as “body, mind, heart, and spirit”; a “One”, complete, and superior to anything in the world in that capacity. So, start re-programming your mind: “One says this”, “One says that” or

⁸ The United States Constitution Amendment I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

⁹ The Common Law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the land, the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are “not the law”, Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261: United States Constitution; Article VI paragraph 2: Supreme law of land.

¹⁰ Jeremiah 7:23 Harken unto my voice, and I will be your God, and ye shall be my people; and walk ye in all the way that I command you, that it may be well with you; Ezekiel 11:20 they may walk in my statutes, and keep mine ordinances, and do them: and they shall be my people, and I will be their God; 2 Corinthians 6:16 And what agreement hath a temple of God with idols? for we are a temple of the living God; even as God said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.

¹¹ United States Constitution; Article I, Section 10 paragraph 1: No State shall make any Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts

¹² The United States Constitution Amendment IX: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The United States Constitution Amendment X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

¹³ Exodus 7:26: And the Lord spoke unto Moses, go unto Pharaoh, and say unto him, thus saith the Lord, Let my people go, that they may serve me.

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refer to yourself in the third person; “John Quincy Public says this”, as John Quincy Public is the “one” saying it. You can refer to “God” by whatever terms you feel comfortable with.

I, for one, do not like to appear in court. For me it is intimidating, confusing and they manipulate. I prefer sending in paper. As the paper is “speaking” in my behalf, I do not use the word “I”, “me”, “my” etc. I also avoid pronouns unless I define them upfront. “To John Q Pumpernickel, President of Shyster Recovery Inc. LLC: Herein after Shyster Recovery Inc. LLC is referred to as SRI.” If I refer to the President, then it is the President of SRI. If I do not know their names, then I will refer to their title, Board of Directors, Officers’, and agents of SRI. You want to be clear as possible. With today’s computers, there is little need for the use of pronouns. As the paper “speaks”, the one writing is the acting on behalf of the paper, and the paper “speaks”. “Joe Six-pack is responding to a letter sent by John Q Pumpernickel, President of SRI”. No need for ‘parties’ or ‘he did this, I did that’- use the names and or titles when you can. Make a distinction of who did what. Corporations cannot act. Some one has to act in behalf of the corporation and not violate the by-laws of that corporation. If it goes against the policy of the company or against the law, the company did not commit the crime; someone trespassed, or committed a crime. Is it company policy to protect someone who has violated the law, or company policy? If they claim it is, demand to see their by-laws. “Present Joe Six-pack the by-laws of this corporation as it is affecting the Six-pack Estate.” Avoid pronouns unless you define them.

Do not make an Executor Office Seal. An Executor Office “seal” takes you back into the world. Your signature is your seal. You can use your right thumbprint in red, if you wish. Do not be “representative for the Executor Office”... that is fatal to the functioning in the Executor Office. You are the occupant of the office of the executor.

Fiduciary Duty of all Officials to the Estate:

All officials and government servants have taken an oath. Even if they have not taken an oath on record, they have cashed a paycheck and accepted the responsibility. The fiduciary duty of all officials is to serve and protect the Estates and the occupant of the Executor Office. A fiduciary responsibility is the highest responsibility in law. An SF 61 is required in the employee jacket of all federal employees. It is their Oath of Office.

They signed the form or given an oath of office “to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So, help me God. Furthermore, I am not participating in any strike against the Government of the United States or any agency thereof, and I will not so participate while an employee of the Government of the United States or any agency thereof.” Therefore, if they are “just following orders”, he or she will have a problem. Their oath of office is a confession of judgment. “No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it”.¹⁴ I would think it an act of treason.

Executor Office occupancy:

Until you come of age, your father has the authority to occupy the Executor Office of the Estate bearing your ALL CAPS NAME (provided he is aware). Upon attaining the age of majority (21), you may step into and assume your proper capacity in the Executor Office of the ALL CAPS NAME Estate. If a man gets married before he reaches the age of 21, he does not have to wait until he becomes 21 to occupy the Office of Executor of the Estate, but rather can occupy it immediately upon becoming married.

¹⁴ *United States v Dougherty*, 473 F 2d 1113, 1122

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As the grantor of the estate, you are the only one who can appoint the Executor or assign executor duties to trustees but cannot authorize fictional entities to administrate the estate. You cannot function in the Executor Office of someone else without being appointed or you risk liability. If you give someone the authority to carry out your Executor duties, they could get you into trouble or jail. The Executor cannot delegate POA authority from the Executor Office to sign for the Estate. In the absence of someone (either your father or yourself) occupying the Executor Office of the Estate, the court will step in and administrate the estate (act like trustee), as if it was abandoned. See definition of executor de son tort.

Until you step up and occupy the Executor Office of the Estate, you are considered an incompetent. Acts of an incompetent have no legal effect. Therefore, whatever you did as an incompetent before assuming the Executor Office did not happen, because you had no authority to take any action on the part of the estate. Until you step up as executor, judges will treat you as a trustee in violation of your fiduciary duties and as liable for debts.

Record your Marriage at the Court House, or Record it at the County Recording Office as Trust Property. A man is the executor of his estate. An unmarried woman is the executrix of her estate. "Maiden Name" means: in a capacity without a husband: unmarried. A woman can send this letter, normally only if unmarried or widowed but there ARE exceptions. The estate of a woman married comes under the estate of the husband, and only the husband may sign as executor for the wife's estate (body, property) whose estate is the property of the husband's estate (body, property). They have joined as one; become one flesh. However, if the husband is malfeasant and misfeasant, the wife may act as the executrix. In addition, woman can be executrix if divorced and has no father, no brothers of the father (uncles), unless they have abandoned the estate. If a man marries a foreign born woman with no birth certificate, and the wife gets a Social Security Number, now there is a Trust that is the property of the husband's Estate, and he must protect that Trust as property of the husband's Estate. If you are a foreign born man, you cannot exercise control over a US born wife's estate.

OPPOSING NOTE: I disagree with the notion, "If you are a foreign born man, you cannot exercise control over a US born 'estate'". David called it an estate, but I see the Birth Certificate as a probated Will. The body is the estate, the two 'estates' become one; as married couple do under common law, then what was the property of the wife, is now the property of the husband. Anything else would be a separation of which no man or woman may do; what God has joined together let no man put asunder. However, as I have said, you may have to discover how to go about this. The information/opinions provided herein are designed for the Man's Birth Certificate, *i.e.* "Probated Will". The US born Wife could give the husband "Specific and General Durable Power of Attorney" "granting full and exclusive authority in all forms involving all issues". Or he could as head of the house and as the two are one in common law marriages, the husband would be acting as executor for the estate. Remember also that as executor, all matters are private and no one has to show any papers or records proving if one even has a Birth Certificate, probated Will. Do not falsify or make unprovable claims.

NOTE: If a foreign born wife gets a Social Security Number, a Trust exists and a trust only exists if there is an estate, (body). As the IRM said that an infant is the decedent of an estate that has yet to receive an SSN and David said that your parents created the estate, you, your body, the estate exists. There might not be a Probated Will recorded and not all Will have to be probated. When married, her Will is joined with his Will. Also remember, we are foreign to all governments, the US only recognized the Probated Will and records it.

NOTE: A civil marriage (licensed) is one that does not involve God as it would violate the 1st amendment to the US Constitution, "make no law, respecting or establishing, a religion" and it is a contract involving a foreign government, making you subject to their laws, a part of the world system that we are trying to avoid. I do not believe David has a grasp of common law or civil law marriages. Typically, in a common law marriage, the man speaks for the house and the woman is in coverture. However, if you cannot

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separate the two who have become one, the wife may also speak for the house, as her words are his, the husband has the final words in law, (and they are usually hers).

Children are the property of the father's estate, until they reach the age of majority (21), and even after a divorce. If the father dies, the father's father becomes the executor and next in line is the oldest brother of the father. The oldest son is the executor of the parents' estates after their death.

A foreign born wife on the public side can inherit the husband's estate upon his death. Otherwise, the husband's brothers would be Executor, then oldest son. If there are no heirs on the private side, a foreign born spouse could occupy the Executor office, but if does so with other heirs alive, it is fraud, unless like many of us, they have abandoned the estate by being ignorant.

NOTE: Again, this is based on the Man's Birth Certificate; if she is the heir to his death via a written Will, she is not the Executor based on the Birth Certificate but in fact based on the Will. If no written Will is found, as the two were one he is now incompetent to perform as executor (being dead and all) and therefore can operate as the occupant of the office of the executor; in which case may or may not have to be probated. That would be a different set of actions, not really based on these executor letters. So again know what capacity you are working under. A common law maxim is: a wife follows the domicile of her husband. Therefore, his property now belongs to the widow.

NOTE: Regardless of "foreign" born or not, if our goal is to be out of the world system, it makes everyone foreign. The goal is to be the occupant of the office of the executor. The Occupant can be anyone. However, when the executor shows, they all lose their ability to perform without expressed permission by the executor.

Estate Property:

Any trusts you create in the world system are property of the estate. Executor Office cannot operate trusts. The best you can do is take control of the property. If your name is not on a deed, you have no standing to operate as the Executor; it would be executor de son tort. The Estate can claim property as property of the estate, and there will likely be no objections. Operating a trust would make you a trustee; know that no other trustee (public servant) has authority to operate your trusts. The Trustee would be the occupant of the office of the executor.

Social Security Trust

The Social Security card is proof of a trust, not an estate. The Social Security account is connected to everything you do in the world and all paperwork is directed to the SSN trust: the trustee has the liability. What differentiates the "ALL CAPS Social Security" name and the "ALL CAP NAME Estate" name is that you are designating it as an Estate and they are not designating it as anything in particular.

OPPOSING NOTE: Did not David say that a trust could not exist without an estate? Is not your body the estate? Is not an all CAP Social Security NAME a trust? Are you the trustee of the trust or a beneficiary? The Social Security Administration says you are the beneficiary. David seems conflicted in these concepts and it is why I have opposing opinions. I do not to say he is wrong; as he may have learned something that I am yet unaware of. However, he seems conflicted or hypocritical in his own words. Keep these in mind when trying to discern what you can do.

When being served for collection of a Credit Card, etc., the trust of the Social Security account is being sought. The only paperwork that has ever been served on the estate or the executor is the Birth Certificate. They cannot come after the estate or the executor office. The government created the Social Security system so they had a trust where we can be regarded as trustees. Trustees have liability, whereas executors do not.

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Once you receive an EIN for the Estate, it is prima facie evidence of immunity from taxes and attacks, SS taxes, etc. Even then, they will always come to you by way of the ALL CAPS NAME on the SS card. You just have to come back to them asking if they are coming to the Estate. You are the Occupant of the Executor Office. Never acknowledge you are the name on the Social Security Card. That is your title "Occupant of the Executor Office".

OPPOSING NOTE: I do not believe you need to get an EIN (employer identification number) from the IRS. How does operating outside the world happen if you go inside the world system and get their approval? Was not, according to David, the goal desired by becoming the occupant of the Executor Office for the Estate is to come out of the world system and be separated therefrom? If we get their created EIN number, then are we not subject to their rules? How does one have superior authority when subject to something that is artificial and foreign to the estate? There may come a time when you need to have them issue an EIN, but make that a last ditch effort.

You cannot cancel out the Social Security Trust account. It is Estate property. If it comes back to the Estate, it will not be earning anything anymore. They are trading off it and will be trading off it after you die.

Doing Business where a License is required:

If you are a real estate broker, or in some other business, that requires a license, you do not set up a trust or other legal entity in which to do business, but rather do everything in your own name.

Post Office:

Historical Background of "General Post-Office"

A "post" is another name for a courier and has its beginning in scripture: Jeremiah 51:31 One post shall run to meet another and one messenger to meet another, to shew the king of Babylon that his city is taken at one end. 2 Chronicles 30:6: So the posts went with the letters from the king and his princes throughout all Israel and Judah. Esther 3:13; And the letters were sent by posts into all the king's provinces..." Scripture records messages being sent "by the hands of messengers" (1 Samuel 11:7) and, Job 1:14, "And there came a messenger unto Job, and said, The oxen were plowing, and the asses feeding beside them:" These messages were delivered using the current means of movement at the time: Esther 8:10,14, "And he wrote in the king Ahasuerus' name, and sealed it with the king's ring, and sent letters by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels, and young dromedaries: So the posts that rode upon mules and camels went out". Thus, postman would be letter carriers. The posts were initially set up for governmental purposes, between different rulers in their own country as well as neighboring countries. Post is established and continued by Post Treaties. General Post Office is the "Post Office Generally". The Post Treaties are General Post to General Post.

Benjamin Franklin was the first Postmaster and a founder of the Republic. Benjamin Franklin was walking and a lady on the sidewalk stopped there and asked him, "Mr. Franklin, what type of government did you give us?" and he answered "A republic, ma'am. If you can keep it." The United States Post Office was created almost two years before the Declaration of Independence was issued and it was the bank, it issues postal money orders. The routing number on those postage money orders do not take it back to the federal reserve, it takes it right back to the post office. In order for them to issue money orders and administer savings accounts, they must be a financial institution. The United States Post Office was the first bank, it is also the largest bank in the world, and yet it is not in the world. It has more branches than any other bank.

As a revolution was on the horizon, money was needed, they could not put it into the King's bank because the King would confiscate it. Benjamin Franklin went over to Europe; France, and England, while we were supposedly at war with Great Britain, negotiating loans as the bank. He got loans from France and loans

from the Crown, which is not Great Britain. He brought those funds back with him in the form of gold aboard a ship, and put it in the post office.

The lady did not ask him “Mr. Franklin, what did the CONGRESS give us?” she said, “Mr. Franklin, what type of government did YOU give us?” He did not answer her as a member of the Continental Congress, which he was not a part of; he answered her as the postmaster, the banker. “I...gave...you...a...Republic.” And there it is at the post office. It is been there ever since. According to the military mail manual the United States military pays for the transportation of all mail between posts. No distinction is made between military post and private post, so there is no distinction. Therefore, the postage you are putting on the parcel or letter or mail piece does not pay for it to be put in a bag, and put on a plane, and flown across the country—the military’s paying for that. The postage pays that when it arrives at the post office of designation, it is now surrendered to the USPS for delivery. And that is what the postage is for. The United States Postal Service is the public side that is not in the Republic. The alternative to free mail delivery is to receive all Postal Matter either in general delivery, or through the general post office. The only duty of the Postmaster is getting the mail through... not delivery at General Post.

The general post office was not for commercial purposes and was strictly for fellowship between the brothers. Paul’s letters were not delivered by Caesar’s men, but by brothers in Christ and that is the general post office. Throughout history, there has always been the general post office and the governmental post office and they are different, now called the current system, *i.e.* the United States Postal Service (USPS) is commercial.

Even though the USPS is commercial, it retains the non-commercial aspect, United States Post Office (USPO). It is based on the original general post office (GPO). It does not exist without tracing its roots to the original general post office. As with everything, the created cannot do away with the creator. Therefore, that original creation by the brothers’ fellowship among each other is still in existence; they have never done away with it. In all their statutes, every time they come up with a new statutory entity, they would never do away with the general post office, therefore it still exists.

The GPO is not mentioned in the Domestic Mail Manual because the Domestic Mail Manual denotes commerce. Everyone is presumed to be in commerce. Nevertheless, it is only a presumption, and that is where you come in to rebut that presumption. You rebut it by not engaging in commercial activity and not receiving your mail at an address, etc.

There were actually two different general post offices. The Post Master General today wears about seven hats as about seven different entities to the postal system exist. He wears the original hat as a caretaker of the original general post office. He is also the caretaker of the General Post Office. The General Post Office was an “Act”; it was created on February 20, 1792, which was for governmental business. The Act, made detailed provisions for the post office and also established a separate general post office for governmental purposes: Chapter VIII - An Act to establish the Post Office and Post Roads within the United States. Section 3. And it be further enacted, that there shall be established, at the seat of the government of the United States, a General Post Office.

About 1789 The United States was bankrupt. International Bankruptcy last 70 years, this began the war with the States (Civil War) 1859. March 3 1825 the Post Office Department was created; “An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department”: It is thereby enacted, 1. That there be established, the seat of the government of the United States, a general post office, under the direction of a postmaster general. We need to take notice where the commas are placed on that last sentence. When I set off a clause with commas, I make sure that the sentence makes sense without that clause. Taking out the set-off clause, we read; “the seat of the government of the United States under the direction of a postmaster general.” The government filing bankruptcy has no effect on the Post Office.

After the War with the States, the States were subjugated under the bankrupt federal government, making the states bankrupt. In 1875, the United States joined the Universal Postal Union (UPU). The UPU is formulated by treaty. No nation can be recognized as a nation without being in international admiralty in order to

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have a forum common to all nations for engaging in commerce and resolving disputes. That is why the USA under the Articles of Confederation could not be recognized as a country. Every state (colony) was sovereign, with its own common law, which foreclosed other countries from interacting with the USA as a nation in international commerce. Today, international admiralty is the private jurisdiction of the IMF, et al., acting as the creditor in the bankruptcy of essentially every government on Earth.

In 1963, shortly before Kennedy was assassinated, the ZIP (“Federal” Zone Improvement Plan) Code was established. In 1970, Public Law 91-375 reorganized the Post Office Department Title 39 § 101 and calls it the United States Postal Service. The CEO of the Postal Service is the Post Master General. Even though Congress Passed this law, the laws of Congress do not extend into the territorial limits of the states, but have force only in the District of Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government.¹⁵ We have fake jurisdiction based on the ZIP Code, to expand federal commercial (commerce) activity and control. The basic purpose for the federal government is to regulate commerce.¹⁶ The use of stamps is indicative of internal commerce (UPU) or the superior GPO. The general post-office, which already existed and is above the United States, was never designated as being repealed in any acts. In fact, as the GPO is superior to the United States, the laws of congress cannot repeal it. Therefore, it remains in existence. They make it difficult to use stamps and push meter mail. Meter mail is indicative of commerce activity within the federal zone’s control, it is also an indication of being a resident of Washington D.C., Domestic Mail. Domestic and foreign is based on who you are in reference to. My family, regardless of where they live, is domestic; my next-door neighbor is foreign. Foreign Born is based on who is asking the question. The Government? You are foreign born. You mother? You are not foreign born. Non-family members? Foreign born. Therefore, using the zip code or metered mail falls under Domestic Mail, domestic to Washington D.C.

Concerning threshold; when you go into a post office, there are two sides of the post office, there is the one you can access 24 hours a day and go into your safety deposit box, and there is another side that has a threshold on it, and until they open their doors for business you cannot go in for accessing the USPS. When you walk through that threshold, you better know who you are, what your standing in there is, and how you are operating because once you pass that threshold it is deemed that you are nothing but a subject class slave, US Citizen, utilizing the USPS for the commerce, commercial activity, in your life.

General Post Office Location

NOTE: I have removed information about using Minor Outlying Islands instead of the USA. I cannot justify it, even if others have and have done it successfully; this is for the executor to decide. Turtle Island would have more of a legitimate claim. As Turtle Island is a term used by several Northeastern Woodland Native American tribes, especially the Haudenosaunee or Iroquois Confederacy, for the continent of North America. Cherokees were called Principal People, or inhabitants of the cave country. Again, the goal desired by becoming the occupant of the Executor Office, for the Estate (your body) is to come out of the world system and be separated therefrom. Since it is assumed that you are using the USPS seated in Washington D.C. and using their system assumes you are a resident or domestic in Washington D.C., involved in commerce, I include “Nonresident/Nondomestic”, of which would take me out of Washington D.C. Perhaps using Non-Resident/Non-Domestic/Non-Commercial of which I can only assume takes me out of the UPU and bankruptcy system and into the General Post Office.

NOTE: Do not use ZIP Codes, of which I believe places you in the federal commercial zone, even though you are not anywhere near the District of Columbia, which is for and about regulating commerce.

¹⁵ *Caha v. United States*, 152 U.S. 211, 215, 14 S.Ct. 513 (1894)

¹⁶ United States Constitution Article I; § 8; ¶ 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

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Remember the goal desired to come out of the world system and be separated therefrom. Therefore, do not use the world system. Do not use ZIP Codes. The fallacy of needing a ZIP Code is the idea that they will not deliver the mail to you. As David does recognize this ZIP Code as the world system, he puts “near” the ZIP Code in [brackets], thinking that this will take you out of the world system: this would only take you “near” to the out [of the world system]. Mail yourself a letter with a different return address on it, with the mail to the executor address on it and see if you receive it (envelope addressed to the executor location). When you do, as I have, you will prove to yourself that no ZIP Code is needed. In fact, I would say the use of a ZIP Code should only be used when involved in commerce, or involving the government. In addition, “normal” postage is for or about commerce. Try using it with a 2-cent stamp on it; cancel the stamp with your signature diagonally over the stamp. If you want any of this omitted information, please look for previous documents. I have even heard of people using no stamps, they sign it, as if there was a stamp on it based on Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, we are God’s people, establishing or interfere with the free exercise of religion is prohibited.

NOTE: I believe, you can use either your (own) street address or the street address of the Post Office, in Executor style location.

Your typical “home address” is a commercial post office, a Post Office Box with a Street address. The P.O. Box Street-Style Address (PBSA) Format is what we are typically taught to use. The format of the PBSA is constructed using the street address of the Post Office where the P.O. Box is physically located. As an example, for ZIP Code 38027 the street address of the Post Office is:

131 S Center St
Collierville TN 38027

For P.O. Box customers within ZIP Code 38027 who are authorized to use the PBSA format, the street-style address is constructed using the Post Office street address and a customer renting P.O. Box 3094 who enrolls in the PBSA program would represent their PBSA address as:

131 S Center St #3904
Collierville TN 38027

Therefore, using a Post Office Box or your home mailing address is the same. However, in both examples, it is domestic mail, federal commercial zone by the use of the ZIP code, and two-letter state code. The executor location is different.

While the example below looks like an address, it is actually a “location”, not an address. It is a “postal location”. The Postal Location on the letter puts you in the Nation and out of the state “federal commercial zone”. Being located at the General Post Office makes you non-domestic, non-resident, and non-commercial to the United States. Understand postal matter at General Post Office is not “Delivered”; it is “Called For”.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. NAME, Estate. | JOHN QUINCY JONES, Estate. |
| 2. Executor Office. | Executor Office. |
| 3. Nation Your State. | Nation New York. |
| 4. General-Post Office. | General-Post Office. |
| 5. Location. | Northeast Broadway Street - 12345. |
| 6. Any town Name Province | Albany Jones Province. |
| 7. | Non- Resident/Non-Domestic/Non-Commercial |

Explanation of the Postal Location

- 1 **NAME, Estate. ALL CAPS NAME, Estate.** See “Estate Name” section above for instructions on constructing your proper Estate Name. When the Estate Name is used in the estate mailing location, there should be four (4) spaces left between the middle and last name: *e.g.* **JOHN QUINCY JONES, Estate.** The IRS puts in the 4 spaces when issuing an EIN to the Estate.
- 2 **Executor Office.** Always type Executor Office as shown. It never changes.
- 3 **Nation Your State.** Ex.: **Nation Colorado.** Enter the state name in which you presently live. Do not put the word “of” between the word “Nation” and the “name of your state,” thus creating a legal fiction.
- 4 **General Post Office.** Always type General-Post Office as shown. It never changes. When mail is delivered to General Post (Mailing Location), it is now outside the jurisdiction of the Postal Service. It is now in the hands of the General Post Office. You have moved it out of that domestic realm, outside their jurisdiction, into the private, where you have always been, non-domestic, non-resident, and non-commercial. Nothing is more permanent than General Post-Office and it is free. They do not deliver; they just surrender the mail to you when you appear to claim it.
- 5 **Main Street Southwest– 10025.** Type your address or the address of the Post Office in the format shown. The Street Number is last, put it on the land and out of the UNITED STATES and corporate STATE jurisdiction. Describes the mailing location for General Post. Again, use of the Post Office street address may be considered optional.
- 6 **Any town. (ESTATE) LASTNAME Province.** Example: Peoria. JONES Province. This is because the geological location upon the land is the estate’s land at General Post Office.
- 7 **Non- Resident/Non-Domestic/Non-Commercial.** This is in relationship with Washington D.C. and or the USPS federal commercial zone.

NOTE: At the end of the text presented on each of lines 1 thru 7 of the postal location, there must be a period “.” so the attorney cannot slip any additional information in.

NOTE: Numbers at beginning of each line of the postal location have been so placed solely for reference purposes in the line-by-line explanation of the postal location below. Remove the number before using for the postal location.

NOTE: Use the executor style address, not your (PBSA) street address, for your general post office Postal Location. David Clarence says to not use the street address for the Post Office on your Executor Letters. Use of the Post Office street address may be considered optional. Since prior to the advent of the “ZIP Code”, a street address would have been required for mail to be sent to that General Post Office, there appears to be no reason why one may omit the Post Office street address, unless some vendor insists on a street name and number.

NOTE: The Declaration of Independence makes it clear that people can “assume among the powers of the earth” and “governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed” of which allows government to do the things it does. This includes, in my opinion, the postal service, or post office. While I do not claim to be the Post Master of the United States, I can claim to be the Post Master of the estate or General Post Master to the Estate. This, I believe, also give me the ability to authorize anyone I desire to be deputy, responsibility, to pick up the mail, my wife, children or anyone I ask, as the laws of the United States says that no one but the name on the letter can handle said letter. However, if you mail a letter to Canada, their postal system takes affect and the United States loses jurisdiction once it is properly delivered in the authorized Canadian postal workers hands. Thus, when the

postal workers deliver into the estate mailbox, and is picked up by an authorized member of the estate, it is now out of the jurisdiction of the United States Postal workers. This still allows me to file charges, if my mail is tampered with before I am in receipt of it. Therefore, I use my “home address” in the executor style format for non-commercial mail. Commercial mail I use the PBSA format.

Changing your Mailing:

Put the “Mailing Location” on everything you in which you are able to do. The street name and number used in the mailing location to General Post Office is not necessary. However, some entities will not accept an address to General Post Office and require a street name and number. In that case, you can either use your own street name and number, or use the street name and number of the Post Office building. Must be a main Post Office, not a branch.

The problem with private mail locations (such as a UPS Store); is they have contracts with the Postal Service and the private mail service is your mail-receiving agent. The service is commercial in nature. The Contract that you have with the UPS Store, etc., is linked directly to the address that you provided when you entered into that contract on PS Form 1583. If you want to sever those entanglements, you must have your mailing location at general post office. You cannot get out from under the Postal Service by using a private mailbox, *i.e.* UPS Store. There is an eternal record that you have received mail there; now you have a conflict; one domestic, one international location. The private mail location is actually a satellite office for the Postal Service. It is fatal to your sovereignty because a delivery takes place there.

NOTE: Some also believe it is best to completely stop getting mail delivered to your home or office. I believe you can get some of your mail at your home or a P.O. Box, and other mail at General Post. It is my opinion that if you are the highest authority in the land, you can get your mail, wherever you tell them to send it. Take the numbers off your house, do not remove the mailbox (possibly a criminal offense), and take away the welcome mat, so the authorities no longer have any authority. The mailbox, address, and doormat are an open invitation for the authorities to exercise their deluded authority. Maybe get a new welcome mat that says, “By invitation only”.

NOTE: While some believe if you are going to continue having mail addressed to your home, you can put in a change of address changing your delivery to the General Post Office. I see no reason to have any sort of address change notification. If you were not living in a particular house, due to be absent, as we presume we were as executors of the estate, then suddenly arriving at the estate, is not a move as it is a appearance. If you live at home and never got mail, when you move out, do you need a change of address? You just start using the one you have. Furthermore, if you were not the executor at the “old” address, then there is no change of address to make. The executor has made an appearance not a move. Just start using your executor address when the executor appears. Notify those when you need to utilize their services. Since the executor address is typically for non-commercial applications, there would be little reason to tell the world system where you are, until it is necessary.

If you do send a change of address form to the Postal Service signifying General Post with your home address, as oppose to a mailbox outside your home, you have just changed your home into the post office. You can hang a Civil Flag of the US on your property. Hang it down, not from a pole. You can also make your own flag. Read the law of flags. If you leave that “residence” address, mailbox or receptacle and house number in place, it is an Open Invitation to zoning enforcement, process servers, tax, and other revenue collectors. Everyone must follow his or her own path - David has been located at General Post since 1994 and says he has never found an advantage to do otherwise and in Fact he Can Only Find Legal Disadvantages To Having Mail Delivery at his home. If you are receiving your mail at a US Post Office Box, describe your PO Box as “General Post Box 1234”. You cannot get out from under the Postal Service by using a private mailbox, *i.e.* UPS Store. If you have received

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no Positive response to your Change of Mailing Location letter fourteen days after receipt by the Postmaster, file a complaint with the Attorney General and Governor referencing the location change.

The street name and number used in the mailing location to General Post Office is not necessary. However, some entities will not accept an address to General Post Office and require a street name and number. In that case, you can use the street name and number of the Post Office building. The address must be a main Post Office, not a branch. Post Office will accept delivery of UPS and FedEx or you can have UPS and FedEx delivered to a friend's home or other address that is not yours.

Concerning Trusts: If the creator of the Trust is alive, the Trust is Estate property. The Trustee mailing location needs to be changed. You are not necessarily changing the location of the Trust.

NOTE: I believe that David has reversed his position on the mail change of address notification, as too many people were getting into trouble or having problems. I believe you notify them when a situation comes up. Remember duality exists. Republic and Democracy, Public and Private, Commercial and non-commercial; thus there are times when you need to operate in another capacity. Just be sure that the last act in any given situation is the executor, if needed, or it becomes laced with problems and part of a string of administration processes, of which is very bad.

Example of why you need to be located at General-Post Office:

Review these code sections to understand how the proper Mailing Location benefits your tax status:

- Title 26 § 2001. Imposition and rate of tax: (a) Imposition: A tax is hereby imposed on the transfer of the taxable estate of every decedent who is a citizen or resident of the United States.
- Title 26 § 2002. Liability for payment: The tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid by the executor.
- Title 26 § 2203. Definition of executor: The term "executor" wherever it is used in this title in connection with the estate tax imposed by this chapter means the executor or administrator of the decedent, or, if there is no executor or administrator appointed, qualified, and acting within the United States, then any person in actual or constructive possession of any property of the decedent.

Thus, if they claim a tax is owed, they notify the executor of the decedent, the IRM says you are the decedent of the estate but, you are absent or have abandoned the executor office, then someone within the US, actual or constructive possession is acting as executor de son tort and demanding you, as trustee, to settle the claim. Notice in 2001 that every decedent "IS" a citizen of the United States. Validity to the idea, that one is alive, and in the process of dying. In 2002, they make it clear; the executor shall pay the tax. In 2203, they change the definition of executor to include administrator, or if the office is abandoned then anyone in actual or constructive possession, real or fake, is the administrator or executor de son tort. They know you are the executor but they do not want to tell you about it: fraud. When you appear as Executor of the Estate of the decedent, and your Mailing Location is outside of the United States as per § 2203, (executor or administrator of the decedent) does not mean within the United States. Only if there is no executor or administrator appointed, qualified, and acting within the United States, do they magically allow any person in actual or constructive possession of any property of the decedent, saying in effect: if you do not stand up, we will get one of our people to do it and then send you (as trustee) a notice within their limited jurisdiction (Commerce ZIP Code zone). Therefore, if you are non-domestic, non-resident, and non-commercial, you as the Executor, owe no tax.

At this point I see no reason to do a revocation of election, as the executor never can be confused as making an election and as no return was ever filed as you being the executor for the estate, it must be an error on the part of the trustee (of which was you in a different hat) or as an incompetent, and therefore as an incompetent has no legal effect. However, it would not be a bad idea to do a revocation before doing an executor letter but it is not mandatory. I would not do a revocation after doing an executor letter. Could be problematic at best and advance to something worse quickly.

One Man's Experience:

One man included the Executor Letter (without the reference to abandoned paperwork) with his change of address form, informing the Post Master at 9999 that he was changing the mailing location of the Estate to General-Post. He went to the Post Office, asked for his mail, and was told that they did not have it, because it would have to be received at another Post Office and they were working on it. He got a phone call from the Post Office that afternoon. They informed him that they had received it and were working on making the change. The next day he received, two phone calls. On the first phone call, he was told they had located where the post office was and they were working on making the change. On the second call, he was told the change was complete. He was given a phone number to call to check for incoming mail. When he calls or goes to pick up the mail, their demeanor changes when he tells them his name.

What to do if the Postmaster resists changing your Postal Location to General-Post Office:

First, understand that it is unlikely that the person you speak with at the Post Office has ever heard of the term "General Post Office". When I went to the Post Office (about 10 days after I mailed my change of mailing location Executor Letter to the Postmaster), my home delivery had already been stopped for about a week. The counter clerk, although trying very hard to be helpful, had no idea what I was talking about. I kept talking about General Post-Office and he kept repeating General Delivery. Then he passed me off to someone from the back room. This person was very friendly and helpful. At first, we went through the same back and forth conversation – Me: "I'm here to pick up my mail at General Post Office." Postal Guy: "So, you want mail from General Delivery". Me: "No, General Post Office". Postal Guy: "Right, General Delivery". And so on, and on...

Finally, I explained to him that I was aware that he had probably never heard of General Post Office (which he readily admitted to) and that it was not to be found in the Domestic Mail Manual, but that it has been part of the mail system since before the first postal statute was passed by Congress. I explained that I knew people all over the country who receive their mail exclusively by General Post Office, and many have been receiving mail in that manner for decades. He went in the back room for a bit and came out with some mail being held as "General Delivery" (since no one at the Post Office knew any better). He told me that he had made the "change of address" to General Post Office. I asked if I needed to ask for my mail at the counter or ring the bell on the door to the back room. He said just ask for it at the counter and it would be held in the Postmaster's office.

If after 14 days, the Postmaster refuses to change your Mailing Location to General Post Office, send a letter to the Inspector General. Also, send a complaint in the form of an Executor Letter to the Governor and Attorney General in your birth state and the state where you live. Send them certified. Notify the Postmaster that complaints are pending before the Inspector General's Office re: General Post. Postmaster General is a member of the governing board of the Post Office.

Notify Everyone of your Change of Mailing Location:

When you notify others of your Mailing Location, notify everyone who you do business with, your friends, and family. You must also notify every governmental and banking entity, driver license, registration of boats, planes, athletic clubs, church: everyone and everything that you have any affiliation with. If in a court case, notify everybody of the changed mailing location by Certified Mail: the clerk, prosecuting attorney, the court administrator, pretrial, probation services, etc. It takes away the court's jurisdiction over you. Do this while claiming various accounts.

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Once you change all your records where you have attachments; driver license, car registration, titles, court cases, bank accounts, employment, etc, it denies them jurisdiction in everything. You cannot take advantage of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act with a domestic mail location.

Do not send a change of mailing location to an offending party (the “change” is already on the Executor Letter)... the change goes to the Postmaster so that when the offending party checks for valid (international) mailing location, there is no conflict with your (domestic) home delivery address. This could be fatal.

NOTE: What others have discover; is just like you changed your location to an international status, they too can send you mail with a ZIP Code etc. You can return to sender if it is not the executor address. If you use your home address as a dual-national address, know what mail is coming in what name and status and when to tell them of the change.

Claiming Accounts:

EXAMPLE: Problem: For the past 5 years, this woman, we will call Beth, has been arguing with the courts, probate courts, and Beth’s auntie, over guardianship of Beth’s mother. This last May (2010) Beth had to go into court to meet with Beth’s Auntie, because Beth’s Auntie wanted to give Beth her mothers guardianship back. All Beth went in there for was to get the paperwork to show the banks that Beth had guardianship of her mother. Beth received a call from a lawyer saying that Beth was supposed to meet them in court again on August 1st. However, Beth did not go, and Beth got a call from a lawyer: the court has given the lawyer guardianship over Beth’s mother. (Below is David’s remedy)

Remedy Suggestion: Claim The Account: While this is concerning “Beth” it is the basic outline for claiming accounts. I use this, as it was the sample given. You can do this with anything, certificate of birth; social security bond card (bond number on the back); certificate of title to an automobile; driver’s license; mortgage; credit card account; student loan; IRS invoice account number; court cases; T.V.; IPod; Blackberry; to eliminate the property tax: claim the tax ID number; any utilities bills account numbers; Comcast number, if you are using digital voice, and internet; any invoice; anything that has a number on it is an account; weapons, serial numbers, a firearm, take the serial number and the manufacturer number and put it on this return card and in your letter: you are going to register it to the Estate. You are changing the ownership of those items, whatever they are; you are taking it out of the public and putting it into the private.

In the executor letter format, change that to a “Registered Warrant Claim”, in the body of that document, under the reference line or down in the body, you are going to claim that docket number that is on that court case.

1. You are going to claim it as Estate property under “Trust Special Deposit Registered Mail Number REXXXXXXXXX”.
 - a. On the Executor Letter, put the Registered Mail Number in the lines of passage on the right side that would typically go for the certified mail number location. It is now a Registered Document, rather than Certified Document.
 - b. On the left-hand topside of the executor letter, you will fold a dollar so that the Eagle is showing.
 - c. You will put the wording and serial number of that one-dollar bill, in the lines of passage on the left side underneath the dollar; wording: (Serial number) of one dollar of the United States of America is bonding this warrant.
 - d. Have that notarized by a notary public. Try to position their signature on the debtor side on the left.

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NOTE: I typically do not use notary, as you usually have to prove who you are via a government ID. I would think your name is good enough. If you so choose, use your thumbprint. Another option you can use are witnesses. Witnesses do not have to be executors, as it is not their status in question. Avoid using zip codes for their address.

- e. Use a normal #10 regular envelope for your mailing. Position the Red Registered Mail sticker inside of that envelope, and the postage stamps on the envelope. Do not use meter mail.
 - f. Next take a Priority Mail window envelope; the stamp can go either on the Priority Mail envelope or the #10 regular envelope. However, the Priority Mail envelope says “Any postage placed on the envelope must appear in the window area.” Best to place stamps on the envelope, seen through the Priority Mail Window. Make sure the return address mailing location, the delivery mailing location, the Registered Mail Sticker, Barcode, and postage stamps are visible through the window.
 - g. Place the #10 envelope inside of the Priority Mail Window, do not seal it.
 - h. Keep the Priority Mail Window envelope open so the employee can cancel the stamps on the regular #10 envelope that is placed inside of the Priority Mail envelope.
 - i. The postal clerk will seal the Priority Mail Window envelope; they can scan the barcode on the Registered Mail through the window.
2. On the Green Card, Return Receipt, PS Form 3811: It is suggested that you use USPS International PS Form 2865 international/foreign, instead of Domestic Form PS Form 3811 when sending Certified, Return Receipt Requested. You can Sign for in-coming Certified and Registered Mail at general post office. If it is addressed to the Estate, or Executor Office, then sign as Executor, or Executrix. However, this example uses PS Form 3811.
- a. You are going to write the registered mail number down on the bottom: Article Number. You write down this number as the sticker is on the letter.
 - b. Article Addressed to: You will mail the executor letter to the estate, estate address, care of the executor office occupant. It would be better if you used a P.O. Box. But, you can mail it to a residence.
 - c. Sender: This is from yourself, upper and lower-case, and your mother, upper and lower-case, non-executor style.
 - d. On the green card, on the right-hand side, it has a little section that asks if the delivery address is different than the address in Item 1. And you are going to check the “Yes” box: In that area, you will put Account Number (that is the docket number). By special deposit to account number 1234 with bond number 1234 as trustee by special deposit for account number 1234.
 - e. You will send this Registered Mail (PS Form 3806), Restricted Delivery; you are going to pay for that extra service (Item 4.) To restrict the delivery of that item to the executor. The occupant of the executor office or executrix office. This is how you move everything out of the public and into the private. And in this instance, having a P.O. Box in the name of the Estate and the Executor Office and the Occupant is better than a residence.
 - f. Now, this is what you say: Account Number is hereby transferred into account number REXXXXXXXXXX (write the Registered Mail Number here exactly as it is) as Estate property under Trust Special Deposit.

NOTE: Name Changes: You know they convince you the definition of a gun/rifle (arms, described in the Bill of Rights) is that of firearm, that the ATF claims to be able to regulate; the sheriff, and the police say you cannot carry, keep, and bear. The Bill of Rights do not say anything about firearms. They re-named everything. What they name, they own, they control, they make the rules for. They do it to every one of us when we are born, do they not? If you think about it, you can go around to all kinds of places and you can find automobile museums. Show me where there is one motor vehicle museum. You are not going to find one. They have automobile museums, but they do not have motor vehicle museums. Why are they called motor vehicles? So, they can control them. They did the same thing to every one of the states. Where did the name marijuana come from? Nobody is being charged for possession of cannabis. This is how you take that claim back, you overrule that claim, and you disintegrate that claim. Because they are all legal fictions—you are not. Own nothing and control everything is the way of the corporations. If you operate as a corporation, this is proper. If you are a man or woman, it is not proper. The custodian, the owner, is the occupant of that office and that is a breathing being, a man or woman, and you are the only one that can possess anything, all these fictions cannot.

They have only served you with notices; they are not making any claims! Claims have to be proved. They make a notice and they put an account number on it, or a docket number, or whatever, but they are not claims. Because they are working in discount, fiat currency, it has no value! They are all bankrupts. Bankrupt cannot claim anything. The trustee and creditors can make claims. Not the debtors. They are the debtors. Everything is a notice in the world. Thou shalt not steal is one of the Ten Commandments and understood to prohibit the unauthorized taking of private property, this commandment is interpreted to apply to theft of an actual person, or kidnapping. Either way it still means that we can own and possess property, however, we are just the Stewards (Custodians), for all belongs to God.

3. You are going to now copy everything.
 - a. You copy the envelope you send it in. Scan it sealed first.
 - b. You open up the letter, copy everything. Take the contents out and you lay them down in a scanner and you scan them, or you take them to a Staples or Office Max and you have them color copied, and you copy everything.
 - c. Copy the green card and/or registered mail receipt.
 - d. Copy the cash register receipt from the postal clerk. If you look at the bottom of the cash register receipt from the postal clerk, that receipt has a bill number. That is a Bill of Laden.
 - e. Go on the Internet and print out the track-and-confirm, because the first thing it is going to say there is it is ACCEPTED. What you deposited in that transaction has already been accepted, and then it is delivered.

NOTE: That receipt is proof of title. All receipts are proof of title to whatever the transaction was. That is the title. When you hold the registered mail receipt, it is the equitable title and you hold the cash register receipt, which is the legal title. Do you know what that means when you hold the equitable title and the legal title? You have now collapsed the trust. That is complete, full title. Anything else is color of title.

- f. And you take the copies, and you create another executor letter,
- g. Now you address the Court Administrator. Sometimes they are a supervisor, some states do not have a Court Administrator they call it something else. It is not the clerk of the court, because when you

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write the court administrator you are writing to the judge and why you are writing to him is you are doing this on the private side. And that is what you will tell him in this executor letter that you are going to attach all these copies to. And you do not call him “Your Honor”; you call him John or Frank or whatever his name is.

- h. This is actual notice such-and-such claim [case docket #, mortgage, whatever] has been duly claim and registered as Estate property under Trust Special Deposit as per the attached evidence. This office hereby claims all accounts, all interest, all proceeds [everything, whatever else you can think of to list here] as the JOHN QUINCY PRIVATE Estate property under Trust Special Deposit. Send the check to the executor [or executrix] office as shown above.
- i. Now, this is different...on both of these, on the Registered Warrant Claim, even though it has the Estate letterhead on top and the executor office, you are going to sign this as trustee all lower-case. By: trustee and then your full signature, all lower-case, and type trustee underneath the signature line, and your name (Write and Type). And the signature line should be a broken line and not a solid line. Now listen to me folks, tell them where to send the check to and see what happens
 - i. Once you get the first check the cost of the Registered Mail will not matter to you anymore how many you do.
 - ii. Technically, you can do one executor letter for all accounts, the difficulty is you do not have enough space in that little block on the green card to list all the different account numbers. That is the critical part of that. .

NOTE: While this is designed for a court case, whatever claim you are making, it goes to their highest legal office. Such as water being turned off: Claim the account, and then send that information to the legal department of the utility company and order them to turn the service back on. And send a check.

4. Registered Mail receipts (PS Form 3806) look at this thing very carefully, because this is unique. This is the only form that the United States Post Office, and that is who produces and who deals with it. This is the only one that has a NCR Carbon Copy as far as regular mail, certified, and registered. The only other form that I think you can find in there that has a copy is the customs declaration. The Post Office keeps a copy of this, their copy is a record of deposit, and this is a deposit slip. Now, the only place in this form that you will find any reference to the USPS is down at the bottom where it has a cotton-picking web site. If you turn this form 90 degrees clock-wise and read it at the top or the far right-hand side, it says To Be Completed By Post Office, it says so right in there, it is blocked in—not completely, it is got a bold line around it. It stands out on that form. It does not say postal service. I do not care if the clerk that is going to stamp this and maybe initial it is wearing a USPS patch or not, when they complete this, it is the post office private side. The USPS is the public side.
 - a. You are going to put FROM: whatever the entity is:
 - i. If it is the court of common pleas, York county, Pennsylvania, docket number, and zip code,
 - ii. If it is titled to a motor vehicle, it is Department of Motor Vehicles, State of California,
 - iii. If it is a deed to real estate, it is the “county of” and the “state”, because there is a tax stamp that goes on that real estate transfer, they put them both there.
 - iv. You can put STATE OF ARIZONA, Care of: County of Adams, then the address of the County Commissioner’s office.

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- v. You will also pay the postal insurance and the customer must declare full value, you will write one dollar. One, decimal point, zero, zero (1.00).
- vi. And then on the new registered mail receipts, they have a box there that in gray says OFFICIAL USE. You will write out in longhand, one United States dollar.

NOTE: On the certified mail, they put these receipts in their machine, and on the certified mail, it has a light-green color OFFICIAL USE. The city and zip code of the destination are printed in there by the machine; you cannot put anything on the certified one. But they do not use the registered mail box where it says OFFICIAL USE, because they are USPS and they cannot use it, which is there for the post office to use, and you are the postmaster at general post.

- b. You are going to put TO: the estate and the estate mailing location.
- c. On the Registered Mail white receipt number, the copy that you keep, has got printing on the back, the copy that they keep for their records is blank, no printing on the back. You can put a notice as to declarative intent or purpose on the back in a little overlay that you make on a clear shipping label and you attach it right to the back. When they go to their records, they pull out this receipt; it shows that this was done by special deposit. “Notice as to declarative intent or purpose of this tendered payment as a special deposit order of the payer and beneficiary and is to be credited to the depositor’s account as accord and satisfaction and payment in full and discharge of any and all outstanding liabilities.” OR, “This is John, it is the intent of this office and purpose by special deposit to merge the legal equitable title to Jane Doe, land and property, real, personal, tangible, intangible, corporal, incorporeal, fungible, to extinguish the debt, terminate the trust, and merge the trustee and the beneficiary. When you do this in a court case, now you have a third party witness holding a copy of the deposit receipt, done by special deposit.
- d. Now, when you get that article back, they are going to have you sign another piece of paper (pink) showing that you received it. You sign it: I, trustee, by special deposit, John Quincy of the family Private. They will have a deposit slip from the first go-around, which is a white carbon copy of the registered mail receipt, and then they have the other pink copy, which shows that the delivery was made and received by the trustee. Sitting as the occupant of the office of the executor...the estate.
- e. After that is registered, you mail it to you via public address to Estate address by Green Card return receipt. When that green card comes back, that property is now under that account number, it is registered at the post office with you. PS-3806, receipt for registered mail.

How to Respond to Inquiries About the Estate:

If anyone asks questions about the estate – say: “I cannot answer that. It is a private estate and I am duty bound to non-disclosure concerning the business of the estate.”

If someone demands the death certificate for the Estate, produce the Birth Certificate with the Registrar’s seal and signature on it. If they say it is a BC, ask if they can read the seal and signature on the document. The Registrar is the probate court. (Bouviere) The seal on the BC is factual evidence that the Estate has been probated.

If judge or someone says you did not go to court to become the Executor, show them the BC and point out the seal of the Registrar. That proves you did go to court!

Abandoned Paperwork

When a party, sends paperwork addressed to the ALL CAPS NAME, they are addressing the Estate and assume the Estate is abandoned: Hence, the term “abandoned paperwork”. When you return their paperwork to them, you are returning the evidence of their attempt to defraud the alleged “abandoned estate”: executor de son tort, or as an unnamed trustee etc. They assume the estate is abandoned until you step up into the Executor Office and notify them with the Executor Letter.

They deliberately leave the words, executor, estate, trust and trustee off all the paperwork they sent and direct to your attention. Everything is unauthorized, unless the executor office has delegated in writing such authority. Anything they send you is “abandoned paperwork” and it is a fraud, not a mistake. All the paperwork we receive is directed towards the trust. The trustee has liability. Therefore, when you respond (as trustee), you have already lost. Since the documents do not say “NAME Trustee”, you have the discretion to assume it is the “ALL CAPS NAME Estate”... thus; they are attacking the Estate and have all the liability.

Therefore, if you regard the name on the paper work as the estate, they have no authority. They cannot come after the executor. What to do if you have not been sent paperwork: If someone files a document in the county recorder’s office that trespasses on the estate (but did not send you a copy; like a lien or lis pendens). Get a certified copy and return it with the Executor Letter.

Executor Letter

General Information:

The Executor Letter must be on legal size (8.5 X 14) paper and it MUST be printed on that size paper. NO EXCEPTIONS and best if printed on a color laser printer. There is no such thing as a legal document on 8.5 x 11 papers. Congressional bills are presented on legal size paper. We are not going into the courts, so we do not want to use the 8.5 x 11 paper they use. The courts use 8.5 x 11 because they are no longer lawful or legal courts. We use blue ink, because it is royal law. Black ink is used in commerce and is dead and without life. Type the Executor Letter using Times New Roman, 12-point font. I believe you could go as low as 8 point, however I would not go below 10 point.

If you do not understand any part of these instructions, then get on one of the calls and ask for guidance from David Clarence or someone who is knowledgeable about this process before going forward. It is definitely in your best interest to do so. Fast is NOT the way to succeed with this. ACCURACY in doing the letter AND the sending of it is the way to success!

David says to put all ZIP Codes on the Executor Letter (even the ZIP Code of the person to whom the letter is addressed) in brackets. All ZIP Codes have entanglements with the Postal System, the IRS, and the world. Brackets remove it from the page.

OPPOSING NOTE: I disagree: there is no reason to use ZIP Codes at all. First, they know their own ZIP Code, you do not need to give it to them or remind them of it. Second, I see no reason to use the World System, if that is what we are trying to avoid. Third, they can deliver mail fine without a ZIP Codes, try it! Fourth, the only place for ZIP Codes is on the letter to them if it involves government or commerce. Government controls commerce.

Correspondence:

When you receive written correspondence addressed to the ALL CAPS NAME, it is addressing the Estate. Anytime anyone is addressing the Estate and attempting to take anything from the Estate, the issue is “trespass”. The only response to written correspondence (abandoned paperwork) addressed to the Estate is to reply with the Executor Letter to which you attach (do not staple) every document that has been abandoned on the issue. The abandoned paperwork is to be paper clipped (not stapled to) the Executor Letter.

Example: If you receive a collection letter, foreclosure notice, complaint, summons, information, etc., attach (DO NOT STAPLE) it to the Executor Letter and mail it as described below. If you are in a court case and are just now finding out about this process, make a copy of the charging document *i.e.*, complaint, indictment, or information, the bond agreement if you were arrested and released on bond, and the judgment if the case has already been decided. Every presentment the other side has sent to the Estate, attach, DO NOT STAPLE, them all to the Executor Letter.

Executor Letter puts them on notice that you are aware of the Estate and now occupy the Executor Office. We want “them” to repent and forsake their evil ways, conflict generation, etc. The recipient of the Executor Letter has 3 days to act on it after receipt.

The Executor letter is private, not public, nor commercial. It is not recorded anywhere. Do not get involved with commercial processes, UCC, Trusts, etc. A trust is inferior to an estate. Trusts are created from Estates, and not Estates from Trusts. Trustees have liability. Executors do not have liability, as they are only the signatories for the Estate. Estates are in LAW. Everything else is fiction.

NOTE: When replying, make no demands, except for their authority to administrate the Estate. Their authority comes from a POA, warrant of some other instrument from the executor of the estate to them. If you did not give it, they cannot have it.

They go after us as Trustees and trick us into the capacity of being trustees. You cannot mix the two: Executor v Trustee. It is the same as mixing private & commercial. The Executor Letter should go to top management level for best results. Always direct the letter to an office occupied by a living being with a title. Not the “Office of the Bureau of Taxes”, but to the director of the “Office of the Bureau of Taxes”.

The Executor Office operates with no limitation of time, subject matter, or authority. The Executor Office can undo any defects done to the Estate. It is a duty to correct errors. In the Executor Letter, we do not threaten or go to war with them (re. paragraph 2 of the letter). They have nothing but liability. This letter is about making peace. Do not use the Estate letter for commerce. Suing them for money, is a commercial activity, it involves monetary satisfaction.

It is to be understood that every time a new issue comes up where the Estate is being attacked, you must send a new Executor Letter to those threatening the Estate. Do not combine multiple cases or issues in one Executor Letter. Use a separate Executor Letter to address each case or issue; *e.g.* if one was to have been issued a search warrant, an indictment, an arrest warrant, and finally a criminal case filed, a separate Executor Letter would be issued for each proceeding. If you made a mistake on the Executor Letter, just send another one properly done. It replaces the previous one.

It is likely that the lawyers (on and off the bench) are the ones who best understand the seriousness of the Estate fraud issues that can arise if the assault of the Estate continues after notification by Executor Letter.

Normally a court case never closes. Executor Letter seems to close the case on the public side. Commercial trading, of the securities that are issued regarding the case, on the private side probably continue, especially if you have signed any documents. Your signature is gold and they will not throw away the notes with your signature. They will not give the note back to you either when they are paid off. If a note is produced in court

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as proof of debt, the Judge must sequester the note (take it out of circulation) before he issues a judgment against you to pay the debt (or approves a foreclosure) that was just proven with that note production.

Think of the beauty of a prison inmate doing the Executor letter. There is a Notary Public employed by the prison system, notarizing a document that they have proven the identity of the person holding the position of the Executor Office, and they are holding him as inventory!

If you get a letter from the state court administrator stating, "We are not the Trustee of your Estate," it is an admission they have no jurisdiction; why are they raiding the estate? Record that letter at the County Recorder; get a certified copy and file it into the case!

Explanation of the Executor Letter – Line by Line!

Executor's Return Address (*i.e.*, Postal Location):

See Section above "General Post Office Location" for instructions regarding the Postal Mailing Location. The Postal Mailing Location at the top of the letter and again below the Executor's signature is always the same and both are required. If you do not put the Mailing Location below your signature, the attorneys will assume you are located in the notary public office (back in the world).

OPPOSING NOTE: I see only the need to have the return address once in the letter, at the end, under my signature. Non-Residential/Non-Domestic. After more studying, I would add non-commercial as well. The Estate name would be on top, centered, but I see no reason for duplicating address.

Date of Executor Letter:

The date of the Executor Letter is done in the manner shown: *i.e.*, "Done by the light of the day or "Done by the dark of the night; of twenty-two October two-zero one-zero, because, in Genesis, Chapter One, the universe began at night, and day one began at night. Night is the beginning of the new day. Christmas Eve is before Christmas, New Years Eve, is the last night of the year, Hallowed Eve (Halloween), is before Hallowed day, All Saints Day, and so forth.

OPPOSING NOTE: You can use whatever calendar system you choose. I will often use Julian Dates. Typically, we use the Gregorian calendar; this is what most of the world uses, except the Middle east and Asia. Get out of the world system by utilizing your own system. The Julian calendar was used when Europeans first came to America; "2456217 Julian Date". However, I do use the Gregorian calendar under their address in the letter.

Certified Mail Number Strip:

Always mail the original of the Executor Letter by Certified Mail - US Postal Service CERTIFIED MAIL (PS Form 3800), with a Green Card (PS Form 3811/or PS Form 2865). The certified mail number strip should be peeled from the certified mail receipt and placed on the letter between the dashed lines. Place the sticker CAREFULLY BETWEEN THE LINES and leave a little space between the edges of the sticker and the dashed lines border. The space between the dashed lines is a right-of-way or sanctuary for the certified sticker. Make sure the dashed lines are outside the strip, so they can be seen once the strip is put into place. Since it could be construed that the outside edge of the certified mail number strip makes it not appear on the page, we put the passing lanes outside the certified mail number strip to defeat that possible assertion. It shows that it is passing into the document (becoming part of the document) Make sure you use the certified number strip here and NOT on a green card. The Certified sticker on the Executor Letter attaches the bond of the Postmaster. The original goes to the Office to which it is addressed.

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Do not allow the Postal Clerk to affix a postal meter strip on your envelope containing an Executor Letter. Only use Stamps to lick those who have trespassed on the Estate!! The Postal Clerk will try to convince you to accept the metered postage. Just explain that the reason you want postage stamps is that no one collects metered postage, only stamps, because they have intrinsic value. Using metered postage invalidates the general post-office. A metered postage is fatal. After the notary public notarizes it and records it in the notary register, it is a registered certified document. You now have 3 records – 2 witnesses (Notary and US Postal Service record). You only need two.

NOTE: If you do not use a notary, nor place it certified in the Postal System, you still keep the record. However, if you feel uncomfortable in defending your position as one that has sent a document in, then follow the directions as stated above. It might also be worthwhile if you are in foreclosure or some other imminent situation. Nevertheless, as this is being used for “going to peace”, returning their fraudulent paperwork and not for lawsuits, I see no need for it. Stay out of the world system as much as possible.

NOTE: I have not used certified mail and have had positive results. Remember the mail is their system, a world system: a foreign system. I do use the certified mail numbers on the inside of my executor letter, as outlined. However, I keep the other part for my records. I fill it out. In addition, I get a variety of stamps in different denominations, regardless if I choose to use 2-cents or \$1.32, as I view it, I just overpaid it. It depends on the circumstances.

Addressee – General:

Always direct the letter to the office occupied by a living being. Executor Office always deals with the administrative office, because the Executor’s office is a court. It is an administrative office, but it is a judicial office also. Always address the lawyer at the top of the food chain, if it is not a court issue.

For court issues, do not file a copy of the Executor Letter with the court. The court clerk’s office is to serve the lawyer industry, not you, or the Estate. Never give them anything. Never send the Estate letter to a Judge, always to the State Court Administrator or highest lawyer in the food chain, etc.

The Governor and Attorney General of the Birth State are probably trustees over the Estate.

There is a document on who gets the Executor Letter, shows where to send the original, and copies of the Executor Letter in most common circumstances.

Address of Addressee –Explained Line by Line:

1. Office of *e.g.* Court Administrator or Chief Counsel or Chief Financial Officer

This is always the office, not the department, agency, corporation, etc. The Executor Letter is a communication from the occupant of the Executor Office of the Estate to their office. When dealing with companies such as banks etc. you would list Chief Counsel or Chief Financial Officer. For IRS situations Chief Counsel of IRS, is used. The idea is to put it in the hands of the top legal person or CFO who really DOES understand the estate rather than a lower level employee who does not and might trash it. The Executor Office is superior to their office. This is not a personal communication. It is office to office.

2. Attention: [name of occupant of office] *e.g.* John Public Servant

This is always the name of the person occupying the Office stated on line 1.

3. Corporate Location [state/federal court or financial headquarters], *e.g.* United States District Court For The District of Colorado.

This is the name of the court or corporation.

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4. **10 Public Square; Insert name of specific building if there is one e.g. South Plaza Offices, 10 Public Square, etc.**
5. **Any town, State; e.g. Denver, CO:** State The City and State of the Office being mailed to.

Even if you send the letter to Washington D.C., put “U.S.A.” You do not want to drag the Estate or the executor office into the world system.

Note: The line numbers above are for reference purposes only. Remove line numbers for application to letter.

To:

The first line “To”: Enter the same information as was entered in line 1 of the address of the addressee of the letter; **e.g. TO: The Office of Court Administrator.** Not the title or name of said person, just their Office.

Office of (U.S. Court Administrator if you have a U.S. District Court case or STATE Court Administrator if it is a State or lower level court case. **DO NOT SEND TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF YOUR LOCAL COURT.**

From:

Second Line “From” section is the same for both the Executor and Executrix signing for the Estate that bears their ALL CAPS NAME, as follows:

FROM: Executor Office - JOHN QUENCY JONES, Estate.

FROM: Executrix Office – JANE CUTIE JONES, Estate.

Make sure you have EITHER Executor OR Executrix on this line NOT BOTH!!

Regarding:

Third Line: **REGARDING: Unauthorized administration of ALL CAPS NAME, Estate.** The third line, 1) for both the Executor and Executrix signing for the Estate that bears their ALL CAPS NAME, and 2) the third line for the Executor signing for the Estate of his wife or children, are both prepared the same. It must identify the Court Name & Docket, Financial Account or Tax Number, etc that identifies the issue: **E.g. [Douglas County Courts, Case Number 10-cv-00404]** **Note: DO NOT REMOVE THE BRACKETS!!**

The third line (which only applies to the Executor signing for the Estate of his wife or children must provide the ALL CAPS NAME, Estate of the wife or child Estate, the File Number found on the Birth Certificate and the name of the Birth State, **e.g.: Being the [My Honey Bunny, Colorado Birth Certificate File Number 34893], Estate**

Note: Leave the brackets. If not acting for wife or child DELETE the line entirely including brackets.

Note: the information inserted in the “To” and “From” fields, ends with “.”.

If you have 2 Birth Certificates, one recognized and the other (original before an adoption) not recognized, use the recognized one and reference the other in the re. line in brackets [].

First Paragraph of Executor Letter

The purposes of this paragraph are to identify the person who signed the abandoned paperwork, to issue an order, and to adjourn the false claim. Paragraph 1 of the Executor letter is an Allocution. Formality of court’s

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inquiry of prisoner as to whether he has any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against him on verdict of conviction.

The name of the person who signed the abandoned paperwork goes in this paragraph, along with his/her title (and STATE BAR card number, naming the State that issued the BAR Number, if a member of the BAR). An EXAMPLE of the new text MIGHT be similar to: "Susan Smith (00422787), private law BAR card enrollee in the Ohio BAR Association and Greg Jones, State Court Administrator". You would use the name of the Government Official, Bank Collection Officer, Magistrate, Mayor, Supervisor, Zoning Officer, Tax Collector, Revenue Officer, etc if those were the people sending you the paperwork being returned and put that information in place of the RED text in the template. You will use the name and position of BOTH the person(s) who sent you the paperwork as well as the person it is being sent to. In place of JOHN LEE DOE, insert the name of the executor EXACTLY as you did at the top of the page making sure you keep the comma between the Name and the word Estate. READ WHAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN AND SEE IF IT MAKES SENSE!!!!!!

"Adjourned" means "closed". This is a court ruling by the executor office. It is the court ruling. You are the judge of the court. The court has overruled the actions and abandoned paperwork.

In this paragraph, you may also issue other orders such as: You are hereby warranted by the Executor Office to cease and desist this fraud or seizure (the sale) of the (Estate) property. This matter is hereby adjourned.

Go here to find the BAR card number for STATE OF COLORADO Attorneys:

<http://coloradosupremecourt.com/Search/AttSearch.asp>

Second Paragraph of Executor Letter:

The purposes of this paragraph are to demand the written delegated authority to administrate the Estate and to demand copies of bonds, sureties, indemnification, insurance and CRIS CUSIP numbers, etc. In so doing, a lien has been placed on those sureties. Paragraph 2 of the letter demands their surety by threatening them without a direct threat. I would not expect them to respond. They want to hide, let them. The name and title of the person occupying the Office to which this Executor Letter is addressed is named in this paragraph.

Concerning the Court Registry Investment System (CRIS): The July 2007 CRIS Report by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (the Court Banking System) is posted in the Discussions Thread of the Google Group. It shows the reality of the CRIS system. Within the report, you will find the entire structure of this system, detailing its hierarchy, chain of command, and flow charts describing how the funds flow. Notice that a minimum transfer of funds from a court to CRIS is \$50 million. What court would have \$50 million to deal with except for bonds being issued on each case? Right in the report, you can see Case Numbers and CUSIP Numbers assigned to the financial transaction and the bonding and profits derived from the unknowing victims (i.e., defendants). Note that CRIS held a 2007 balance in excess of Two Trillion Dollars (\$2,000,000,000,000)!!! Until after conviction/sentencing the financial transaction part of the Claim Docket is kept in the Judge's chambers. After sentencing, that information is entered by the Clerk and is sent to Texas.

Govern Yourself:

govern yourselves accordingly. DO NOT CHANGE OR ALTER! Make sure you keep the period at the end.

Certified Document:

At the bottom left of the document, where it says "Certified Document", do not enter the certified mail number (it is already attached above on the letter). If you do write in the number, you have put a facsimile of the certified number on the letter and have nullified the passing lanes.

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When you send copies of the Executor Letter, each one can be mailed certified by putting another certified mail sticker below the original one on the copy of the original Executor Letter.

Copy to: Office of Governor/ Office of Attorney General:

- On the first line of each “copy to:” Leave the text exactly as presented, e.g. “**copy to: Office of Governor**” and “**copy to: Office of Attorney General**”, respectively. If copies of this letter are to be sent to other parties, they can be listed in like manner in this area.
- On the second line of each “copy to:...”, where it says “**STATE OF [CORPORATE BIRTH STATE]**”, replace the words “CORPORATE BIRTH STATE”, and remove the brackets, e.g. **STATE OF COLORADO**
- On the third line of each “copy to:...”, where it says “[**Governor’s Name**], **Governor** or [**Attorney General’s Name**], **Attorney General**”, respectively, replace with the name of the persons who occupy the Office of Governor and Attorney General, e.g. **John Wilkes Booth, Governor** and **Patty Cakes Booth, Attorney General**. Remove the brackets.

Note: If you were born in Washington, D.C., your birth state is Maryland.

Signature of executor:

Sign your name exactly as it appears on your Birth Certificate in UPPER then lower letters or all lower. Do not use “all rights reserved” or “all rights retained”. Those are each worldly concepts. You do not want rights, you want all the liberties, and you already have them. People who reserve their rights “want” to be sovereigns and by reserving their rights, deny them. Any of this stuff is fatal to the Executor Letter.

How to Execute Documents:

When signing the Executor Letter, avoid solid lines, they are a no-passing zone, sign your name as follows:

“**By: executor Your Upper Lower Case Name Signature**” (Use all given names and family name.) (Note: you may also sign in all lower case letters), in blue ink.

When signing any other document (including checks, driver license, traffic tickets, etc.), sign your name as follows (do not insert the word “executor”):

“**By: John Quincy Jones**” (Note: you may also sign in all lower case letters and in blue ink.) Signing your name, this way removes all liability and has the same effect as UCC 1-308 (All rights reserved).

Postal Location below:

Executor Office: THIS STAYS BELOW YOUR SIGNATURE LINE AND SHOULD NOT BE MOVED. Then include the remainder of your postal location.

Copies to:

copy to: Office of Governor, and copy to: Office of Attorney General information formatted and located EXACTLY WHERE IT IS TO THE LEFT. NOTHING SHOULD BE ADDED OR MOVED. DO NOT INSERT THE NAME OF THE STATE HERE! You may need to send to others, check the document to know whom to notify.

Notary Jurat:

Place a Jurat at the bottom of the page in Black Ink. Make STATE and COUNTY names in ALL CAPS. I do not use notaries, unless there is a problem, or expect to have one. My signature is my seal, and if needed, a red thumbprint will be utilized. On the other hand, I may use two witnesses.

Executors as notaries:

In place of a jurat, you only need 2 Executors to witness anything. That notarizes the document. They sign as witnesses, write the word “seal” all lower case above the signature and sign under it, then place a right hand red thumb print so that it covers the word “seal” completely and touches the signature...

By: executor _____ It is now a notarized document. You have no idea how powerful this is!

Review:

When you are ABSOLUTELY SURE that you have everything correct on the letter then highlight the entire letter and “make it all BLUE type” before you print it. You obviously MUST have a color printer or take it to a staples etc. to get it printed IN BLUE on LEGAL SIZE PAPER. After printing the FIRST copy of the letter you will carefully attach the narrow CERTIFIED MAIL STRIP to the letter just below the date and between the dashed lines, then sign it in front of a notary and MAKE AT LEAST 3 COLOR COPIES OF THAT COMPLETED AND SIGNED LETTER WITH THE CERTIFIED MAIL STRIP ATTACHED. You will need one copy for your birth state Governor and birth state Attorney General and a copy for yourself, AT A MINIMUM.

Mailing instructions:

You are going to send the ORIGINAL letter with the CERTIFIED MAIL STRIP ATTACHED, to the person and location addressed on the letter. You are going to send it Certified Mail using the number on the strip attached to the letter USING ONLY STAMPS AND NO METER MAIL. Enclose, but DO NOT ATTACH, the “abandoned” paperwork (bill, collection notice, foreclosure notice, invoice, etc) that you received. You might want to make copies of that paperwork for yourself but RETURN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS SENT TO YOU WITH THE EXECUTOR LETTER. Send a COLOR COPY of the ORIGINAL letter to the Governor and Attorney General of your BIRTH STATE. Address the letter to them as “Tom Smith” XXXXXX Governor or “Sam Jones” XXXXXX Attorney General at the appropriate addresses, which can be found online. Do NOT send copies of the “abandoned” paperwork to the Governor or Attorney General, just the color copy of the Executor letter. The Governor and Attorney General letters may be sent regular first class mail USING STAMPS or can be sent Certified Mail if so desired, using STAMPS.

Where to Send Copies of the Executor Letter:

When the Executor Letter is completed, signed, and notarized, scan and print COLOR copies to send to the following parties by regular US Mail:

For all issues, both state and federal, send a copy of the Executor Letter to the Governor and Attorney General in your Birth State. The birth state Governor, and Attorney General, offices are ultimately responsible for the fraud. They are the custodians of the birth record and must defend and protect it. You may want to also send a copy of the Executor Letter to the Governor and Attorney General in the state in which the action is taking place (where you live). Again, the idea is that the more officials to whom you provide the Executor Letter, the greater the chance that someone will perform their duties as required. Additionally, you want to send a copy of the letter

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to the Secretary of State in your state, so that, if the entity who sent you the abandoned paperwork is not registered to do business in your state that fact may come to the attention of the Attorney General.

The Governor of the state where you live gets a copy because he is over the insurance commissioner. The State Attorney General gets a copy because he is ultimately over all of the corporations, trusts and estates of the state. The State Attorney General is the Chief Counsel for the State and State Agencies

For List of State Governors see <http://www.usa.gov/Contact/Governors.shtml>

For List of State Attorney Generals see <http://www.naag.org/current-attorneys-general.php>

The abandoned documents need only be sent with the original of the Executor Letter, however, for extra effect, you may send a copy of the abandoned documents with other copies of the Executor Letter being sent to the Governor, etc.

Your Social Security number is attached to the court case, so they know the identity of the Estate and the Executor. The Birth State manages the fiscal health of the Estate through the State Treasurer. The Birth State already has the CRIS CUSIP accounting of every case the day after it is filed on the Treasurer's system. The States have a reciprocation agreement regarding information concerning the Estate and Executor Office.

When sending copies of the Executor Letter to Governor or Attorney General etc., use Executor Letter format to create a cover letter and say: “Enclosed for your attention. Kindly monitor or intercede in this situation as required.” Remove the abandoned paperwork paragraph, but always leave the second paragraph about their bonding.

The Office of Risk Management is over everything, courts, Feds, IRS, etc.

441 4th Street NW
Washington, DC [20001]
U.S.A.

<http://orm.dc.gov/orm/site/default.asp>

Be very careful filing claims with the above office... could be you assassinated. Sending the Executor Letter is a claim against their bonds... do not send it to the above office.

Use of the executor letter in specific situations:

General:

Change everything that is property of the Estate to General Post Office. Never hurts to record something with the county recorder and then “serve” a certified copy of that recorded document on the other party. Record the change of mailing location and then send certified copies of it when needed: Very powerful.

If a case is moved to a higher court, send Executor Letter to court of original jurisdiction and to the higher court using the new mailing location. You will be amazed at the results of changing the mailing location, especially with ongoing cases.

When you return to the land in the Executor Office, then all the Estate property is due to return to the Estate because you are now functioning in that capacity.

**Response to Mail Addressed to the Estate
Regarding a Court Case in the State:**

For all State court issues, address the letter to the Office of the State Court Administrator, not to the clerk of court. Never file anything into the court case. Stay on the financial side of the court.

Even if the State Court Administrator etc., is not an attorney, you still send the Executor letter to that Office and the occupant of that Office and in paragraph 2 of the Executor letter, you still ask for bonds, sureties etc. and BAR BONDS, because there is always an attorney who represents the Office.

Court Administrators are all lawyers. The Court Administrator of the state notifies all of the state Supreme Court justices immediately.

In Colorado, **ADDRESS** the Executor Letter to:

Office of State Court Administrator
Attention: Gerald A. Marroney
101 W Colfax Ave, Ste 500
Denver, CO
U.S.A. [80202]

The State Court Administrator administers attorney licensing in the state, so by notifying the State Court Administrator in the state where the court action takes place, you bring to bear someone who has control over the attorney. Below is the link to find State Court Administrators:

<http://cosca.nsc.dni.us/COSCApublicroster.pdf>

**“ADDRESSING” the Executor Letter in Response to
mail addressed to the Estate, regarding a Federal Court Case:**

For all Federal court issues, address the letter to the Administrative Office Of The United States Courts. Court Administrators are all lawyers. The court administrator for the federal court system notifies the Supreme Court justices and the appellate court judges and all their bonds are put in jeopardy. They are the ones who swear in all those lawyers and issue them BAR CARDS administratively. That is why you deal with the administrative side of the court and not the judicial side. Creating the BAR # attorney is not judicial, it is administrative, and where they have all jurisdiction over those lawyers. It is called deep distress. They will probably respond that they have no jurisdiction over an on-going case, but that is not what the letter is about!

See Organization @: Read all about it at this website:

<http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/UnderstandingtheFederalCourts/AdministrativeOffice/DirectorAnnualReport/Viewer.aspx?doc=/uscourts/FederalCourts/AnnualReport/2009/directors-message.shtml>

Office of Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Attention: James C. Duff, Director
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
One Columbus Circle, NE
Washington, DC
U.S.A. [20544]

**“ADDRESSING” the Executor Letter in Response to a Collection Letter From an Attorney
for a Credit Card Account, Foreclosure (Pre-Court), or Other Administrative Issues
Outside of a Court Action:**

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If you receive a collection letter or any letter addressed to the ALL CAPS NAME (the Estate), for the collection of a credit card debt, mortgage, or any other attempted trespass on The Estate, the Executor Letter should be ADDRESSED to the attorney who sent you the letter, e.g. the Chief Counsel of the company, or the CFO. Collection agency documents – send to the Secretary of State for the state, never to the collection agency.

“ADDRESSING” the Executor Letter in Response to a letter from the IRS:

Address the Executor Letter to: <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=161546,00.html>

OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL
William J. Wilkins, Chief Counsel
Internal Revenue Service Headquarters
1111 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC
U.S.A. [20224]

As in all other cases, the higher up the chain of command you send the Executor Letter, the more likely you are to get the results you desire. If the issue also involves an employer, you may want to send a copy of the Executor Letter to the employer as well.

When speaking with CID, tell them you are the Occupant of the Executor Office etc. this matter involves Estate property... where is your delegated authority to administrate the Estate... or where is your Bond? One or the other or get out of here.

IRS is not happy about these Executor Letter's. If you do not receive a positive response within 14 days of delivery of your Executor Letter, file a complaint with the Governor and Attorney General. Feds cannot operate on corporate state without consent of Governor. IRS cannot operate on the corporate county without the consent of the Sheriff. Governor and Sheriffs' bonds are at risk.

“ADDRESSING” the Executor Letter in Response to a Writ & Warrant from the ODOR, trying to confiscate your bank account:

Address the Executor Letter to:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.
Attention: James Bucholz
OREGON STATE-DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
955 CENTER STREET NE
SALEM, OREGON
97301-2555

I tried something different First: Accepted their oath of office. The usual information, then an order to quash, Cease and Desist, notification of possible criminal acts without accusing them, and voided their actions. This was actually used with success.

I accept all oaths of offices from all employees of government agencies of which I communicate with.

Enclosed you will find “abandoned” paperwork, DISTRAINT WARRANT AND WRIT OF EXECUTION, dated January 25, 2010; Mailed December 30, 2009; Received February 3, 2010; which appears to erroneously “allege” that Janet K. Starbucks, and Buddy K. Hancock, Revenue Agent, who, by their unwarranted act(s), fraudulently claim authority from this Executor Office to administrate for JOHN QUENCEY KIDDER, Estate. That false claim is hereby, Adjourned.

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Also, provide their judicial authority to act in a judicial capacity to issue judicial warrants, anything less is null and void ab initio. These unregistered, non-certified, non-judicial DISTRAINT WARRANT AND WRIT OF EXECUTION, which were not properly served, is an action under color of law, an attempt to deprive rights and immunities, denial of due process of law, extortion, and misprision of perjury of oath of office. These Warrants and Writs is hereby Quash.

While I am more then willing to settle any legitimate claim(s), I would expect that alteration of forms, or fabrications of information, to justify an attempt to collect a non existing debt or an allege debt, would be considered an act of treason, malfeasance, or at least incompetence from these agent(s). I do not understand your laws or claims. It is my wish for this to Cease and Desist.

Therefore, you will forthwith return and transmit the specific written delegation of authority to “represent” that authorization to administrate the JOHN QUINCEY KIDDER Estate has been warranted. In addition, provide a certified copy of your oath for the Office of Director. Provide authority for these agent(s) asking for unsubstantiated funds through the Postal System and why you believe it is not in violation of State, Federal, and/or International laws. Anything you may have or think you may have, if not from this executor office, is void nunc pro tunc.

In addition provide a detailed list of all bonds, sureties, indemnification, insurance and Court Registry Investment System (CRIS) CUSIP numbers, and full accounting relating in any way to your or any related actor’s personal or professional involvement, as referenced above, through the unwarranted presentation of the arrogated paperwork intrusion upon the JOHN QUINCEY KIDDER Estate.

Some Examples of Successes Using the Executor Letter

NOTE: I have no verification as to the legitimacy of these claims. Consider at your own risk. That being said: I have no reason to doubt them.

Example 1: Child Custody Case:

The Executor can order the return of a child to the estate.

A husband and wife going through a nasty divorce were involved in a child custody case. Wife had brought baseless, but damaging allegations against husband. Wife hired a lawyer. Lawyer turned out to be the son of the judge hearing the case. Child Services was involved and decided that the husband could only see the children, under supervised visitation for 20 minutes once a month. It was clear that the wife was going to be awarded full custody of the children at the court hearing.

Father filed documentation that he was the Executor of the Estate. When the parties went to court, the father was recognized as Executor of the children’s estates and the children as property of the father’s estate. Father was awarded custody of the children. The next day the judge’s caseload was stripped from him. He seems to be removed from the bench. Lawyer has disappeared. Governor of the state has dispatched 2 special agents (who have contacted the father) to the county – apparently to put the court system back together again.

Example 2: Case Dismissed:

A man in jail awaiting trial the next day calls wife, who had received a sample of the Executor Letter. Wife reads Executor Letter to husband, who writes down every word. Man writes out Executor Letter in long hand and signs in front of notary. Man goes to court next day, and presents Executor Letter to judge. Judge reads

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letter and immediately instructs bailiff to release this man and get him out of his court. Man goes free and case is dropped.

A man in San Rafael, (Marin County) California reports that he was awarded a traffic citation to which he responded with an Executor Letter to the Office of Court Administrator, Judicial Council of California, San Francisco, CA and hand delivered copies of the letter to the Presiding Judge, Marin Superior Court and District Attorney the morning of court. The judge called the case and announced that it had been dismissed.

A defendant in Tennessee went to court and told the judge that he was the executor of the Estate. The judge immediately left. The judge still in his robes waited for him outside and told the men, please not come to the court anymore. Just send in your paper work from now on.

Example 3: Release from Jail:

The Executor Letter cannot be used to secure the release of prisoners, where there has been an injury to another person or property.

A man who was charged with practicing law without a license was sent to jail. He presented the Executor Letter and got out of jail.

A man in New York was released from jail on criminal charges after presenting the Executor Letter.

A father used an Executor Letter to remove his 18-year-old son from jail.

Man got son released from 3 weeks in jail with no charges filed by police. Kentucky.

Example 4: Foreclosures Stopped:

At least two cases have been reported where foreclosures were stopped using the Executor Letter. In addition, another foreclosure stopped in Maryland just before we went to press!

In Texas, the homeowner sent the Executor Letter to the Office of Court Administrator on 10/28/10. It was received on 11/01/10. The homeowner attended the non-judicial foreclosure sale on 11/2/10 and presented the Executor Letter to the substitute trustee. The Trustee called someone and then announced that the house was no longer for sale. It was later verified that the house was no longer on the foreclosure list.

Mortgages – Foreclosures:

In a foreclosure, in a non-judicial state, address the Executor Letter to the State Court Administrator. Copy the letter to the Attorney who sent the foreclosure letter, the CFO of the foreclosing Bank, and the Governor and Attorney General of the birth state and state where the property is located.

Your bank does not like you changing your mail to General Post, because they cannot come after you with a foreclosure or for late payments.

You can tell the mortgagee (bank) in a foreclosure situation: The Executor office hereby warrants you to cease and desist the sale of the property. This matter is hereby adjourned.

Example 5: Stopped Garnishment and Taking of Payroll Taxes:

Bob had been garnished by the IRS 3 times. He sent Executor Letter to the CFO of his company. The day after the company got the letter, everyone suddenly started acting cold towards Bob. Bob got an EIN for his estate with him as Executor. His immediate boss came back from vacation and was not as friendly as usual.

Bob gave her the EIN for the Estate. She took it and was shaking. She reads that Bob is dead and yet he is the Executor of the estate. She sent the EIN to corporate. Bob gave her another copy of the Executor Letter and

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told her to inform payroll they had no authority to deduct anything from Estate property (his check) other than medical insurance premium payments. The next business day, everyone at the company is once again talking to him and calling him “sir”, even though Bob is not management.

Then Bob took a W8 BEN for the estate to remove the Social Security number from the payroll account. He had been garnished the previous week. The big boss calls Bob in the next day. Boss asks: if there is anything they can do for Bob. Ends up putting him in the job position he wanted and he now is required to work fewer hours.

Bob went back to see his immediate boss to see if the records had been properly changed. She said, I really do not understand all of this, but it is a foreign entity, and corporate is taking care of it. She then told Bob that the CFO was fired yesterday.

The CFO was fired because he lost his bonding. (He had allowed the garnishment after receiving the Executor Letter!) The Executor Letter is a lien. It is a judgment by the court, from the Post Office of the Estate from the Postmaster in the executor’s office – certified, recorded and registered. Only the board of directors can fire the CFO. The estate may try to bond the CFO so he gets his job back.

Example 6: No Jury Duty:

Same Bob as in Example 5 used Executor Letter to get out of jury duty.

Example 7: No County Refuse Fees:

Same Bob lives on a farm got rid of refuse fees from the county.

Example 8: Credit Card Case Dropped:

A man back east went to court with his Executor Letter in hand. Turned it into the court, and then gave a copy to the plaintiff’s attorney. The attorney read the letter, and then started visibly shaking. Attorney immediately called the judge on the case, and the judge entered a default judgment in favor of the defendant.

Corporations:

Describe a corporation as property of the Estate. It was formed under the Social Security trust. Once you describe the corporation as property of the Estate, they lose all jurisdictions over it.

Car Titles:

Send the Executor Letter to DMV for car title. They will no longer have any jurisdiction to impound it. Change mail location on car title.

Traffic tickets:

Sign a citation with “By:” signature, prepare an Executor letter, and return the citation to the state court administrator with the letter.

Bank Irregularities:

If a bank does something improper regarding your bank account, address the Executor Letter to Chief Council for the Comptroller of the Currency.

Bankruptcy Court Issues:

If in a Bankruptcy case, you can stop it with the Executor Letter. If there is an IRS issue, clear that up first. In Bankruptcy submit the Executor letter on all underlying financial issues, then present the letter on the Bankruptcy to the court administrator for the BK court and it will be dismissed immediately. The BK trustee will get word of it when the first Executor letter goes out and may dismiss the Bankruptcy right away.

Property Taxes:

Notifying the property-taxing district may eliminate property taxes.

Disability:

If you are denied social security disability, send the Executor letter to Chief Counsel of Social Security. Order them to issue the disability. Reference the claim number. "You are hereby warranted and directed to approve and issue the disability claim in full. This matter is hereby adjourned."

If you are sending the Executor letter to an entity that is withholding benefits from the Estate, while they acknowledge the validity of the claim, or are allowing partial benefits to the Estate (such as "partial" disability payments, etc), you should include the paperwork showing they acknowledge the valid claim, but don't call it abandoned, arrogated, alleged, erroneous, etc. Remove that language reference the paperwork that is working for the benefit of the Estate. (Do not nullify that "good" paperwork). Say that "You are hereby warranted and this claim is hereby approved. The claim is hereby adjourned." Leave in all the reference to their Bonds, showing you are aware of all that stuff. It is threatening their Bonds without threatening them.

Internal Revenue Service:

If the IRS seizes or sells property, look for a letter from the manager of ACS (Automated Collection Service) or District Director to send a copy of the letter to.

When asked by the IRS to bring your records, bring a box of phonograph records, taped up, and marked outside – "Private Estate Records," on all 6 sides of the box. They will not open that box!

Voting:

If you change the mailing location at the election office, you can no longer vote. You are now in the status of elector instead of voter.

Effect of Executor Status on Receiving Social Security Checks:

US Treasury, who has acknowledged that the NAME is deceased, sends his NAME's Social Security checks to David's General-Post every month. Even though there is a decedent on that Treasury document. The ALL CAPS NAME is a decedent. It is not a corporation. It is a company, if it is anything.

The Estate is under the Birth Granting - the benefits are under the Social Security Trust – two different statuses', one does not affect the other. Notify the Social Security Administration of your change of mailing location.

In the "Oh-By-The-Way Department: Always get a paper check mailed to you instead of Direct Deposit. The face value of the check is not the full value of that (security) instrument. It is the public side representation. The private side of that check is at least 20 times the face value. Sometime in the future we will show you how to submit those checks, and receive a check back for at least 20 times the face value and get the check returned to you so you can cash it!

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This applies to all checks, even personal checks. It is a paper security. That is why they do not send your checks back to you. The check is in UNITED STATES DOLLARS. A US Dollar is still 1 silver dollar (1 oz. currently about 27.00 FRNs).

Loss Claims on Airlines, Buses, etc.:

Airline limits of liability are not limiting to the Estate. Lost baggage is Estate property so make a claim for the full value.

County Recorder's Office:

If you have a notarized document that the county recorder will not record, they have no supporting arguments. The Recorder's records are not just for the attorneys. Write an Executor Letter (reworded) to the Secretary of State and Governor who commissioned that county recorder informing them of the non-action and give them 3 days to correct the situation or you will be claiming their bonds... the recorder, the Secretary of State and the Governor.

Bill Collectors:

Collection agency documents: send to the Secretary of State for the state, never to the collection agency.

Verbally presenting and Enforcing Your position as Executor while in Court:

Once you send the Executor Letter: The issue is not how the Executor enforces his position –The issue is that THEY now cannot enforce their position.

Remember that where the Estate is concerned, there are no plaintiff or defendant offices, because the Estate does not subject itself to a court. They cannot come after the estate because it is de jure. They are de facto. When a JS-44 civil cover sheet is filed in a court case, it is in relationship to the SS trust account.

If possible, you should mail your Executor Letter to the Court Administrator and other appropriate parties before your court appearance. If you are unable to do so, then present the letter to the prosecutor in court (you should have a copy for the judge in case he requests one) and mail it to the other parties ASAP after court.

After sending the Executor letter to the Court Administrator, David recommends that you appear in court, if required to do so. Just go and sit in the first row of the gallery behind the prosecutor (outside the bar), and when the case (Estate name) is called, just hand a copy of the Executor letter to the prosecutor, not the Judge. Do not enter the Bar. Say, "I'm the occupant of the Executor Office and to that estate ... spell the ALL CAPS NAME estate. Do not state your name because that identifies you as the defendant.

Stand outside the bar and inform the judge you (as the Executor) are not claiming benefit or coverage under the Federal Sovereign Immunities Act, but it is his duty to recognize the act... the Estate is in fact the State being described in the act. Change of mailing location proves the Estate is foreign.

Never tell your attorney that you are presenting the Executor Letter. Drop the bomb in court and they will back off. Saying the wrong thing in a courtroom can "withdraw" the Executor Letter. Being "escorted by a gunslinger" inside the bar is OK, just notify the court that you are being compelled at gunpoint and fear for your life.

If you find yourself in court and inside the bar, make your statements such as those below and ask questions. Try not to engage in any other conversation or arguments. When in court (whether or not you have already presented the Executor Letter), as soon as the case is called, announce the following to the court by addressing the opposing counsel; you would, of course, use your own estate name:

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“I am here in my proper capacity as the Occupant of the Executor Office of the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate”

If asked who appointed you Executor, just hand them the Birth Certificate.

Turn to the opposing counsel, and say:

“I demand your written authority to administrate the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate.”

If the attorney gives you any lip, or says he does not have the written authority, tell him:

“I understand that the quickest way for you to get disbarred is to screw with the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate. Do you plan to screw with the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate?”

If the attorney is smart, he will pack his briefcase and immediately exit - stage right!

If the attorney tries to give you any guff, tell him or her:

“Sir, as the person occupying the Executor Office of the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate, I must warn you that if you refuse to stand down, I will, in furtherance of my fiduciary duties, forthwith file a complaint with the bar association for tampering with the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate.”

You may also write out a bill for your time and hand it to the attorney.

In addition, for good measure, you may want to appoint the attorney as a Trustee of the Estate: (Lots of liability).

If the judge ignores your position as Executor, ask:

“Excuse me, your honor, I am a bit confused about something here. Is this a probate court?”

You can then state:

“The Executor Office of the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate being the highest office represented here today, I demand that this case be immediately dismissed with prejudice, and that all damages owing to the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate be paid forthwith.”

If the judge still refuses to give in, appoint him as a Trustee of the Estate: (Lots of liability)

“As the Occupant of the Executor Office of the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate, I am appointing you as a Trustee of the Estate and directing you to dismiss this case and award damages to the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate as appropriate.”

If the damages have already been stated in the paperwork, then you can refer to them and demand that; an order to that effect be issued by the court. If the damages have not been stated, and you know the amount, you can state them in court at this time, and demand an order. If you do not know the amount of the damages, then you can advise the court that you will prepare a statement of the charges and file them with the court within X days (you decide how long you need to prepare the charges).

If the judge, or anyone else objects to your statement that the Executor is the highest office present in the court, or continues to move forward acting as if they have the authority to administrate the Estate (after being advised that you are the Executor) ask for the written authority to administrate the JOHN PAUL JONES Estate of all such persons.

If the Judge wants to discuss the Estate, it must be done in Judge’s chambers, not in public in the courtroom. If the judge threatens to lock you up, ask him, “Are you suggesting you are going to put the occupant of the Executor Office into custody? Is that what you’re saying?”

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That would create a constitutional crisis because the U.S. government is founded on and funded by the Estates. The Estates are the creditor. Essentially, the Executor is the Centurion. The occupant of the Executor Office in Roman law is the Centurion and cannot be jailed.

At some point in the case, you may want to close the case by order of the court and a rap of your knuckles on the table.

Do not go into their courtrooms to deal with the fraud, deal with it in the paperwork *i.e.* the Executor letter.

David simply leaves the past trespasses and frauds behind and believes that the Estate has so much to offer you that the delusions and confusions of the world will pale in comparison.

Another approach when going into court: From outside the bar, address the prosecutor (adversary) (not the judge): I am appearing here occupying the Executor Office of the Estate. Where is your written delegation of authority from this Executor Office to administrate the estate or the bond for your fraud? Present your authority now.

Appointing a Judge as Trustee of the Estate

In some cases, you may want to appoint the judge as a trustee of the Estate, so that he has a fiduciary duty to protect the Estate, according to the directions given by the Executor. Here is what the Colorado Court Rules have to say about that topic.

Colorado Court Rules: Rule 3.8: Appointments to Fiduciary Positions

- (A) A judge shall not accept appointment to serve in a fiduciary* position, such as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, attorney in fact, or other personal representative, except for the estate, trust, or person of a member of the judge's family, * and then only if such service will not interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.
- (B) A judge shall not serve in a fiduciary position if the judge as fiduciary will likely be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge, or if the estate, trust, or ward becomes involved in adversary proceedings in the court on which the judge serves, or one under its appellate jurisdiction.
- (C) A judge acting in a fiduciary capacity shall be subject to the same restrictions on engaging in financial activities that apply to a judge personally.
- (D) If a person who is serving in a fiduciary position becomes a judge, he or she must comply with this Rule as soon as reasonably practicable, but in no event later than one year after becoming a judge.

When you consider this Colorado Court Rule, the judge is in a real jam when appointed as trustee. He is holding a hot potato he has to get rid of it real quick like!

Enforcement of the Executor Letter in a Court Case

Sending the Executor Letter to the State Court Administrator (etc) is not about jurisdiction in the ongoing case. It is about their BAR CARD members perpetrating a fraud against the Estate... that is the issue.

When you send the Executor Letter to the State Court Administrator, the Administrator's job is to take care of the problem and to bring it to the attention of the judge on the case. The judge will consider it a "hot

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potato” with loads of liability attached. He will pass it off to the prosecuting attorney, admonishing the attorney for bringing this problem into his court, and will require the attorney to clean up the mess he caused. The judge will dismiss the case on the request of the attorney, who is charged with righting any wrongs that have been caused to the Estate.

Once you send in your Executor Letter regarding a court case, just monitor the docket online to determine what action has been taken. If the judge does not take care of the problem quickly *i.e.*, dismiss the case in short order, you should have already sent a letter to the State Attorney General and Governor (also to the US Attorney General in Federal cases) advising of the fraudulent activities of the court and demanding that the situation be corrected.

You may also write a letter to the judge to reinforce the wishes of the Estate; if you have not already appointed the judge as a Trustee of the Estate, do so, and instruct the judge to dismiss the case and award damages to the Estate.

When (if) the court administrator returns your documents that means they want it to go away. They hope you will not do anything further.

When the court does not obey the Executor Letter, go after the lawyers bonds, court administrator’s bonds, judge’s bonds, clerk’s bonds. If the state court administrator has been served, go after his bonds and the Supreme Court justice’s bonds.

Real property title:

Land patent is from the corporate government. The Estate has first and best title. David thinks he has it worked out. Transfer the deed to the estate.

David says it appears that all land is abandoned and he is working on a process by which to reclaim it. Until, we each hold Our Land in Allodium, vs. the Abandonment Status that Everyone’s Land Title is Currently Under as DEEDS To Real Estate - We Have Little or No Standing to Change Anything.

With true title to land/property, it appears you can reclaim foreclosed property from whoever “owns” it now. Title insurance should make them whole, because the title/deed was defective when sold to them.

WARNINGS:

Study the audios:

If you have not listened to the audio(s) of David Clarence explaining what you are doing with this letter or thoroughly read the transcript of his audio then you are doing yourself potential HARM by doing this letter and sending it. Please study and ask questions if not absolutely sure of what you are doing BEFORE you would send this letter out. It can very possibly do you a world of good but it can also do you HARM if you don’t understand the process and more importantly, HOW TO DEFEND IT if you are ever in the position of having to do so.

A Non-Success Example:

A man was charged with filing UCC liens. The Executor Letter was filed and the case settled. After 3 weeks, the man could not take the suspense any more and filed some commercial paperwork. The day the court got it, they issued a warrant for his arrest. Now he is in jail for 6 years. The Executor letter is the last thing you do. Do not mix remedies, and be patient.

BAD EXAMPLE:

Here is how one man (who did not know about the Executor Letter until just before his trial) handled his court appearance, and caused the court clerk to abandon the courtroom:

Man (defendant) in Illinois involved in willful failure to fill and tax evasion. Prepared Executor Letter and mailed it to the Court Administrator and then filed it with the Clerk in the case record. Defendant went to court on the first day of the trial and stayed outside the bar. The defendant had been appointed a public defender. When the prosecutor came into the courtroom, the public defender handed him a copy of the Executor Letter – the Prosecutor handed it to the bailiff – who handed it to the judge. Then a flurry of activity ensued. They tried to entice the defendant into the bar. Defendant told them he was occupying the Office of Executor of the ALL CAPS NAME Estate (spelling out the name, and not pronouncing it).

The court kept trying to entice the defendant into the bar, over and over. Defendant had the same response, repeatedly. The judge brought in the jury. Defendant kept stating who he was. The IRS agent was brought onto the witness stand, and prosecution began entering evidence. The prosecutor kept trying to hand the defendant copies of the evidence, but he refused to accept them, so they put them on the vacant defense table. Thus, the first day of the trial ended. After court, the defendant changed his mailing address with the Post Office, and then notified the court of his new mailing location (by notarized letter) by putting it into the court record through the Clerk's office.

Second day in court: Jury came in. A witness was sworn in on the stand. But, the clerk was not in the courtroom - The clerk determines whether it is a court of record. A judge cannot do anything if there is no clerk to file the judge's orders, etc. The absence of the clerk was apparently done due to the change of address. This left the lawyers on their own. This situation creates an automatic win on appeal and a reversal on habeas corpus. The prosecution was laying the exhibits of evidence on the defense table. There was no clerk to assign them an exhibit number and enter them into the case, so no evidence was entered into the case.

The court took a 2-hour recess at lunchtime. Just after lunch, the public defender asked if the defendant would mind if he went over and picked up the exhibits on the defense table. The defendant told him not to.

After lunch, when the judge came in, the defendant said, "Excuse me Frederick (judge's first name), the Occupant of the Executor Office of the ALL CAPS NAME Estate has some administrative procedures for the court to consider. The judge said fine. (When the judge enters the court, he is in an administrative capacity and he has to entertain administrative requests at that time.) The defendant told the court that he was there as the Occupant of the Executor Office of the ALL CAPS NAME Estate and as the court, the jury is hereby dismissed, this financial claim is hereby settled, and clerk is directed to close the file. Then he rapped his knuckles on the bar and said case dismissed; court is adjourned. The judge said you cannot do that. The man said – the occupant of the office of executor just did. He turned around to walk out of the courtroom and as he approached the door, the deputy marshal approached him. The judge told the deputy to let him leave. Then the court finished the trial (again without the clerk).

Since there was no clerk present (the court needs the clerk present and so do you), there was no one to accept the order, but everyone heard what he said in open court.

He got a call later that day from the public defender saying that the jury had found him guilty, and the judge had revoked his bond and issued a warrant. He should have told the lawyer that the public defender had just been found guilty, because the public defender was the one on trial. The lawyer is on trial. The lawyers in that courtroom can only try another lawyer. There was no defendant in the case. That is why the courts say you are an idiot if you go to trial pro se. You are voluntarily putting yourself on trial. That is why they always appoint a standby lawyer, because the lawyer stands in for you. They mysteriously pass the liability on before sentencing.

The defense attorney offered to send an investigator out to drive the defendant to court to turn him-self in. The defendant laughed and hung up. Why was the public defender warning him of the warrant? If there is a

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warrant, you do not get a warning!!! The next day the defendant went to the county recorder to record his orders in Executor Letter format, since the clerk was not in court during the trial. Then he filed them into the case by mailing them.

The defendant got a call from the marshal saying the judge wanted to talk with him. The defendant said the Occupant of the Executor Office had nothing to talk about. The marshal said, do you mean you do not plan on surrendering? The defendant said, I did not say that. I just have some pressing business to take care of. The marshal said, get back to me tomorrow. The next day the local police showed up and kicked in the door. Police cannot serve a federal warrant. They can detain you if they know there is a warrant. The police took him to the city jail and had him incarcerated. Where was the detention order? Only the marshal can do that.

The defendant has been at the city jail for over a week. David Clarence is working on getting him out. The lawyers and judge are committing a fraud on the court and will likely be disbarred.

Remember: The attorneys have only 2 cards to play, both Jokers. The “intimidation” card, and the “deceit” card, they use these card to attempt to get you to cave in – a bluff.

Remember also that this example is 2 years, or more, older when I read it. I have not heard of the outcome. Know how to handle yourself to avoid this situation. This is shown to give you a heads up on what not to do and prepare a better way.

DO NOT MIX REMEDIES!!

David Clarence says that once you issue an Executor Letter in a particular situation, you are estopped from thereafter pursuing other forms of remedies, such as commercial remedies, filing a lawsuit, etc. He says you cannot bring a lawsuit from the Estate into court, because the Estate is the court. If the Estate goes into court, the Estate is abandoned. If you use this process to try to collect liens, you are going to prison. You cannot mix these two law forms. You cannot collect private judgments with the Executor letter. That would be mixing the estate with commercial activities.

I add, possibly even Accept for value, (AFV, or as others call it, a4v). Is AFV a commercial or administrative remedy? I believe it is private remedy however, I see no reason to test it. Do any AFV, administrative remedies, or commercial process before you do an executor letter. Once you do an Executor letter, your done. You may need to correct the executor letter, but only an executor letter may follow an executor letter. Anything else may imply you are incompetent and therefore, they can act in behalf of the estate, in their favor, for their purposes.

It is not hard to understand that since the Estate is a higher court, you would not want to go to a lower court to ask for a remedy. However, if you do that, you are simply utilizing their court to bring the trespasser into their jurisdiction to seek the replevin. Maybe it would be better form to issue the lower court a writ of mandate (mandamus) instead of filing a complaint.
