PART I.
THE RELATION OF MASTER AND SLAVE

CHAPTER I.
SLAVE OWNERSHIP.

Fundamental Idea of modern Slaveholding; namely, the assumed principle of Human Chattelhood, or Property in Man; constituting the relation of Owner and Property—of Master and Slave.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—“Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be chattels personal, in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever.” (2 Brevard’s Digest, 229; Prince’s Digest, 446, &c., &c.)

LOUISIANA.—“A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry and his labor. He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but what must belong; to his master.” (Civil Code, Art. 35.)

“The slave is entirely subject to the will of his master, who may correct and chastise him, though not with unusual rigor, or so as to maim and mutilate him, or expose him to the danger of loss of life, or to cause his death.” (Art. 173.)

It will be found, as we proceed, that this attempted or pretended limitation of power has no real existence, and affords no protection to the slave.

An exception, in Louisiana, to the general tenure of “chattels personal,” is expressed as follows:

“Slaves, though movable by their nature, are considered as immovable by the operation of law.” (Civil Code, Art. 461.)

“Slaves shall always be reputed and considered real estate; shall, as such, be subject to be mortgaged, according to the rules prescribed by law, and they shall be seized and sold as real estate.” (Statute of June 7, 1806; 1 Martin’s Digest, 612.)

This provision, if literally carried into effect, would prevent the sale of slaves from off the plantations of their masters. More of this in its proper place.
KENTUCKY.—By the law of descents, slaves are considered real estate, and pass in consequence to heirs, and not to executors. (2 Littell & Swigert’s Digest, 1155.)

From the following it appears, however, that special care was taken in Kentucky, that the slaves should derive no benefit from the distinction between real estate and chattels personal:

They are, however, liable, as chattels, to be sold by the master at his pleasure, and may be taken in execution for the payment of his debts. (Ib.; see also 1247.)

VIRGINIA.—In 1705 a law similar to that of Kentucky was enacted, but was soon after repealed. (Note to Revised Code, 432.) Slaves are therefore held as chattels personal in Virginia, as in most of the slave States, where, in the absence of entire written codes, or such general enunciations as those of South Carolina and Louisiana, the chattel principle has, nevertheless, been affirmed and maintained by the courts, and involved in legislative acts. A specimen of the latter description we have in the following:

MARYLAND.—“In case the personal property of a ward shall consist of specific ARTICLES, such as SLAVES, WORKING BEASTS, ANIMALS of any kind, STOCK, FURNITURE, plate, books, AND SO FORTH, the Court, if it shall deem it advantageous to the ward, may, at any time, pass an order for the sale thereof,” &c., &c. (Act of 1798, chap. CI. No. 12.)

Without further citation (as might be made) of particular enactments in this place, it may be sufficient to state that the “Roman civil law,” as existing at an early period, before its modification under professedly Christian Emperors, is generally referred to in our slave States, as containing the principles of their “peculiar institution.” Where other usages or statutes, in any of the States, fail of furnishing the requisite definition of the “legal relation,” recourse is generally had to the “Roman civil law.” Those also who defend the “legal relation” as an innocent one, and who claim that Christ and his apostles did not disapprove it, but gave it their sanction, are forward to remind us that it existed in the Roman Empire at that period. It seems desirable, therefore, in more aspects than one, to ascertain precisely what that relation was. We find that information in Dr. Taylor’s Elements of the Civil Law.

“...The cardinal principle of slavery that the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things, as an article of property, a chattel personal obtains as undoubted law, in all these (the slaveholding) States.” (Ib. pp. 22, 23.)

This, then, is the definition of the terms, Slavery, Slave, and Slaveholding, as furnished by slaveholding communities, and as understood by jurists who have studied their legislation and jurisprudence. This is the theory of American Slavery. This is its
fundamental Law, if it has any. This is the “legal relation of master and slave,” if there be any such relation.

The next point of inquiry is, Whether these definitions correspond with existing realities, or facts? Whether this theory is an empty abstraction; or whether it is carried out into actual practice? Whether this law is merely a nominal one, (as is sometimes alleged,) antiquated and obsolete; or whether it furnishes the rule of *action* to the slaveholder, the rule of *condition* to the slave?

From statutory enactments and recognized codes, we now turn to the courts. Their reported decisions, in the hands of the lawyers, and in daily use in the decision of new causes, will tell us whether or no the Code of Slavery is obsolete, and the statute book of the slave states a dead letter.

Chief Justice Kinsey, of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, in 1797, said:

“They” (Indians) “have so long been recognized as *slaves* in our law, that it would be as great a violation of the rights of property to establish a contrary doctrine at the present day, as it would in the case of Africans, and as useless to investigate the manner in which they originally lost their freedom.” (The State *vs.* Wagoner, 1 Halstead’s Reports, 374 to 378.)

To be a *slave* then, even in New-Jersey, is to be *property*, upon the same tenure upon which *other* property is held. This is “the legal relation of master and slave” *there*, if the courts understand it correctly.

We will now travel further south, and look into the courts for information. As our guide we will take “Wheeler’s Law of Slavery,” a regular law book, made for the use of slaveholders. *Slave property, like other property, is the subject of frequent litigation between the different owners or claimants of it, or with their neighbors. From these suits chiefly, and for use in future suits, the volume of Mr. Wheeler is compiled. The incidental testimony of such a work to the nature and incidents of slavery is the strongest and the most unobjectionable that can be conceived. We shall refer to it frequently in this volume. On the property tenure and chattelhood by which slaves are held, its testimony is clear and explicit. The idea is involved and implied throughout the entire volume. A few direct statements of the doctrine will be sufficient. Let it be understood that our quotations are the decisions of Courts, stated in the language of the Judges.

“Slaves, *from their nature*, are *CHATTELS*, and were put in the hands of executors, before the act of 1792 declaring them to be personal estate.” (Wheeler’s Law of Slavery, p. 2.)

“The phrase ‘personal estate,’—‘ in wills and contracts, should be understood as embracing slaves.” (Ib.)

“Slaves were declared by law to be *real estate*, and descend to the heir at law. They are considered real estate in case of descents.” (Ib.)

“Although for some purposes slaves are declared by statute to be real estate, they are nevertheless, intrinsically personal, and are therefore to be considered as included in every statute or contract in relation to *chattels* which does not, in terms, exclude them. *They are liable, as chattels, to the payment of debts,“ &c. (Ib. p. 37.)
CHAPTER III.
SEIZURE OF SLAVE PROPERTY FOR DEBT.
As Property, Slaves may be seized and sold to pay the Debts of their Owners, while living, or for the settlement of their Estates, after their decease.

THIS is evident from the very nature of property, especially of chattels personal, as well as from the fact that slaves may be bought and sold, and pawned or mortgaged for the security of debts. A pawn or mortgage is of the nature of barter. If not redeemed, it becomes a barter in the end. And barter is only one form of purchase and sale. Whatever may be bought and sold may be bartered, consequently mortgaged; and, if unredeemed, seized, taken possession of.

The very definition of slave property, as cited in Chapter I., specifies this incident. They “may be sold, transferred, and pawned.” They are “chattels personal, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.”

“The slave, being a personal chattel, is at all times liable to be sold absolutely, or mortgaged, or leased, at the will of his master. He may also be sold by process of law for the satisfaction of the debts of a living, or the debts and bequests of a deceased master, at the suit of creditors or legatees.” (Stroud’s Sketch, pp. 25, 51.)

“If a slave sold, remains with the vender, he is liable to be seized for his debts.” (Wheeler’s Law of Slavery, p. 54.)

“Slaves are considered as property, and in most of the States they are considered as chattels personal. They are therefore subject to those rules and regulations which society has established for the purchase and sale, and transmission from one to another, of that species of property. They therefore may be mortgaged as personal property, or are the subjects of a qualified or conditional sale, to suit the wants of the owner or purchaser of them. They are declared to be personal estate by the Revised Code of Mississippi, 379; Revised Code of Virginia, vol. I., pp. 431-47. Indeed, they are considered the subjects of mortgage in all the States by custom, and which exists in many of the States by express statutory provisions.” By the Black Code of Louisiana, vol. I., Dig., p. 102, sect. 10, it is declared that slaves shall be reputed and considered real estate; shall be, as such, subject to be mortgaged, according to the rules prescribed by law, and they shall be seized and sold as real estate. (Ib., Note, pp. 164-5.)

“Slaves may be sold by creditors for debts of their owners, in all the States but Louisiana, where they cannot be separated from the land.” (1 Martin’s Dig., 612, Act of July, 1806; cited in Wheeler’s Law of Slavery, p. 41.

Here, again, the “chattel principle” appears not to have been regarded as “a mere metaphysical, speculative abstraction,” as some would persuade us to believe it is.

From the Natchez Courier, April 2, 1838.

“NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to a certain Deed of Trust, will, on Thursday, the 12th day of April next, expose to sale at the Court-House, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following negro slaves, to wit: Fanny, aged
about twenty-eight years; Mary, aged about seven years; Amanda, aged about three months; Wilson, aged about nine months. **Said slaves to be sold for the satisfaction of the debt secured in said Deed of Trust.**

“W. J. MINOR.”

The “legal relation” was here defined and exemplified, as likewise in the following:

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress from a friend in Mississippi, published in the *Washington Globe*, June, 1837.

“The times are truly alarming here. Many plantations are entirely stripped of their negroes and horses, by the marshal or sheriff. Suits are multiplying,” &c.

Truly alarming times, indeed, for slave mothers and their babes—for slave wives and their husbands. But of their alarms the writer, the publisher, and the readers generally, it may be presumed, thought no more than they did of the alarms of the “horses” associated and seized with them.

In all this we have only the natural workings of

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the “legal relation;” the legality of which was understood and enforced by the sheriff. It were idle to talk of his act or of the act of the creditors as an *abuse* of the relation. The relation is that of owner and chattels, and nothing else. It would be absurd (not to say dishonest) for the law to sanction such a relation, and then leave the rights unprotected which the relation implies. Were it true that such a relation existed, and that it was truly legal and valid, there would be manifest injustice to the attaching creditor, as well as to the voluntary slave vender, in the *Code Noir*. The truth is, no such “legal relation” can be valid; and to this fact, the *Code Noir* gives its attestation, by its veto upon the exercise of its involved rights.

We dismiss also this feature of the Slave Code, with the remark that, in respect to it, we find the people to be no better than their laws, and their usages no worse than “the legal relation” that gives sanction to them.

**EXPLANATION**

**WHAT THIS TRANSLATES TO**

You as a slave owner have a trust relationship with the Queen of England, the deity of the trust. The Queen created the Trust under the Crown and is considered the Creator of the Trust, which means she can not be touched. Now you as a slave owner of the property are in a trust relationship, as you are the owner of the property held in Trust, where she is the sovereign. The President of the UNITED STATES is the Executor (executive) of the Trust, who executes the will of congress, the House of Representatives of Congress represent the slave owners’ interests in the public, the Congressmen in Congress are the Trustees privately, and the Supreme Court determines if the trust has been broken. They transferred the liability to the slave owners when they passed their 17th amendment in 1913, the same year as the federal reserve act, and made the Federal Reserve the people, and the people in the States became the slave holders.
i.e. John-Adam: Smith, and JOHN ADAM SMITH the all cap name became the real estate account representing all holdings. Now you are in direct contract with the Federal Reserve bypassing the constitution, and therefore your contract with the Federal Reserve is a private contract between the people, and congress is under no obligation as a trustee. That is why it is so important to cancel that Federal Reserve account. The beneficiary is the STATE benefiting from the act of another therefore creating a welfare STATE.

In essence you are a slave owner of real property referred to as Slave. That is why on documents such as Certificate of Title they refer to you as owners. As long as you are an owner only you can contract for the slave, and are the one who is liable for the mortgages. When they freed the blacks after the Civil War, they made the black and white men slave holders so they can both borrow credit and be in perpetual debt.

_EZrhythm <ezrhythm@sbcglobal.net> wrote:_
Birth certificates began to get issued around the 1920's.
I believe 1921. I just read reference to that somewhere but cannot recall the source.

_On 5/22/07, Fred <fjf40@sbcglobal.net> wrote:_
Group,
Does anyone know when the Birth Certificate was issued to the American people?
I heard somewhere that it was first issued after the civil war for the black slaves around the same time the 14th Amendment was passed.
If you don't know is there any place I could reserch this?
Thanks...... ...Fred

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Office of the people:

Equity of the one that holds status of the Most: High
In 1933, bankruptcy was covertly declared by President Roosevelt. The governors of the then 48 States pledged the "full faith and credit" of their states, including the people, as collateral for loans of credit from the Federal Reserve System. The "Full faith and credit" clause of the U.S. Constitution, Article 4. Sec. 1 requires that foreign judgment be given such faith and credit as it had by law or usage of state of its origin, and that the foreign statutes are to have force and effect to which they are entitled to in the home State. And that a judgment or record shall have the same faith, credit, conclusive effect, and obligatory force in other states as it has by law or usage in the state from whence taken. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed. cites omitted.

Today the federal government "mandates, orders and compels" the States to enforce federal jurisdiction upon it's citizens/subjects. I believe the federal government draws its de facto jurisdiction for these actions from the "Doctrine of Parens Patriae." Parens Patriae means literally, "parent of the country." It refers traditionally to the role of STATE as sovereign and guardian of persons under legal disability. Parens Patriae originates from the English common law where the King had a royal prerogative to act as guardian to persons with legal disabilities such as infants. Note: The Maternity Act was eventually repealed, but parts of it have been found in other legislative acts. What this act attempted to do was set up government by appointment, run by bureaucrats with re-delegated authority.

With the birth registration established, the federal government, under the doctrine of Parens Patriae, had the mechanism to take over all the assets of the American people and put them into debt into perpetuity. Under this doctrine, if one is born with a disability, the state, (the sovereign) has the responsibility to take care of you. I believe that the disability you are born with is, in fact, the birth itself. I believe that when you are born, you are born free, "a man or woman of the soil." You as parents, without full disclosure under law, make application for a "birth certificate," and when you sign a state's application for a birth certificate - you have made your child a transferable asset - identical to a stock certificate thereby making the child a citizen with a national character of the corporate government known as the United States. The government then turns the new citizen into a corporation, a legal fiction, under the laws of the state [ensa legis]. The birth information is collected by the state and is then turned over to the U.S. Department of Commerce, as a Human Resource. The corporation [all cap name] is then placed into a "trust", known as a "Cestui Que Trust". A Cestui que trust is defined as: "He who has a right to a beneficial interest in and out of an estate the legal title to which is vested in another; the beneficiary of another." Cestui que use is: "He for whose use and benefit lands or tenements are held by another. The Cestui que user has the right to receive the profits and benefits of the estate, but the legal title and possession, as well the duty of defending the same, reside in the other."
The government becomes the Trustee, while the child becomes the contributing beneficiary of his own trust. Legal title to everything the child will ever own is now vested in the federal government. The government then places the Trust into the hands of the parents, who are made the "guardians." The child may reside in the hands of the guardians (parents) until such time as the state claims that the parents are no longer capable to serve. The state then goes into the home and removes the subject matter of the trust from the guardians. At majority [age], the parents lose their guardianship.

The subject of every birth certificate is a child. The child is a valuable asset, which if properly trained, can contribute valuable assets provided by its labor for many years. The child itself is the asset of the trust established by the birth certificate. "Title" to your child is now owned by the state. The state now directs the trust corpus and provides "benefits" for the beneficiary -- the corpus and beneficiary being one and the same -- the man or woman -- first as child, then as adult.

Each one of us, including our children, are considered assets of the bankrupt United States which acts as the "Debtor in Possession." We are now designated by this government as "HUMAN RESOURCES," with new such resources being added (born) continually. The bankruptcy is a receivership, rather than a discharged bankruptcy. The bankruptcy debts are serviced, not paid or discharged. The Human Resources service the debt, which continues to grow with time.

The federal government, under Title 15, U.S.C., re-delegates federal Parens Patriae authority to the state attorney generals. The attorney generals can now enforce all legislation involving your personal life, the lives of your children, and your material assets.

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From: 😊 "Horvath" <indigenous1778@yahoo.com> 📡 Add to Address Book 📢 Add Mobile Alert
Date: Tue, 22 May 2007 15:55:16 -0700 (PDT)
Subject: Re: [uccredemption] Birth Certificate

😢 In 1921, the federal Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act (3) was passed creating birth "registration" or what we now know as the "birth certificate. " It was known as the "Maternity Act" and was sold to the American people as a law that would reduce maternal and infant mortality, protect the health of mothers and infants, and for “other purposes”. However the Act did not give full disclosure, their Brady Doctrine requirement under common law and statutory law, as to the “other purposes”.

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From: "Hotiviale" <hotiviale@hotmail.com> 📡 Add to Address Book 📢 Add Mobile Alert
Date: Tue, 22 May 2007 18:07:03 -0400
Subject: RE: [uccredemption] Birth Certificate

😢 Try this Google search .... http://images.google.com/images?hl=en&q=birth+certificate&btnG=Search+Images&gbv=2
Follow the links of the graphics and you may find the information you're after.

They were known as a "Record of Birth" in the early 1900's.

and .... http://images.google.com/images?svnum=10&hl=en&gbv=2&q=%22Record+of+Birth%22&btnG=Search+Images

They were known as a "Return of Birth" in the late 1800's.

D.

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From: ☯"Horvath" <indigenous1778@yahoo.com>  Add to Address Book  Add Mobile Alert
Date: Tue, 22 May 2007 20:02:43 -0700 (PDT)
Subject: Re: [uccredemption] Birth Certificate

It is posted at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/the_cancellation_group as it originated from me.
Laszlo

Ruby <ruby@industryinet.com> wrote:

Do you have the URL that this document originated from?

Jennifer

********

From: ☯"brokenwrench" <brokewrench@yahoo.com>  Add to Address Book  Add Mobile Alert
Date: Tue, 22 May 2007 17:40:12 -0700 (PDT)
Subject: Re: [uccredemption] Birth Certificate

yes that is where the practice started but it was enacted into law as the live birth registration act of 1921

Fred <ff40@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
Group,
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Thanks....... ...Fred

*****
From: "Horvath" <indigenous1778@yahoo.com>
Date: Tue, 22 May 2007 16:25:45 -0700 (PDT)
Subject: Re: [uccredemption] Birth Certificate

Understanding the birth registration process

Remember in Admiralty, Vessels documented by registration under the laws of the United States are entitled to privileges and subject to the obligations prescribed by the laws of the United States for merchant vessels.

To start out with, your parents due to their prior birth registration were already considered being registered documented vessels/mentally incompetent wards of the State, being under the guardianship of the State, who by legal marriage, where the State is a third party to the marriage contract, had an offspring/ward which they brought into this world by delivery\[1\], the act by which the res the subject matter of a trust or substance thereof was placed within the actual or constructive possession or control of another in the delivery room of the maternity ward of the hospital, the port of entry for vessels/wards. Then they asked your mother for your legal name\[2\] in Upper Lower case which consists of one Christian name and one surname which is the name on the RECORD OF LIVE BIRTH written in upper and lowercase letters. What your mother was not told is that she delivered you to an agent/licensed doctor of the State, in a federally funded hospital, an act by which the res\[3\], the subject matter of a trust or substance thereof was placed within the actual or constructive possession or control of another, the State, for which in equity they created a Certificate of Live Birth with the all CAPITAL LETTERS and recorded that warehouse receipt in the commercial registry as cargo under transportation.

The hospital documented your birth with the legal name Title\[4\] in a distinctive style or appellation, Upper Lower case, the name by which anything is known, and because under trust law whenever title or money is transferred, a trust is created by operation of law, representing you, for which they created a CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH in all CAPITAL LETTERS, which was filed with the local Registrar and registered with the State, via Certificate of registry\[5\], in commercial maritime law which is a certificate of registration of a vessel according to the registry acts, for the purpose of giving her a national character i.e. U.S. citizen born in a federal zone, hospital zip code, in the judicial district in which the birthing of the vessel occurred identified by the filing with the Florida State Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics within 5 days after your delivery, and then sent to Washington, D.C., for which the hospital receives a check for that vessel.
Then the local registrar issued your parents a copy of the warehouse receipt for the cargo, the CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH from the State of Florida in all CAPITAL LETTERS, representing a vessel/ward of the State representing the abandonment of your title by registration. The State of Florida the Creator/Trustor then created a Cestui que trust (constructive trust) behind your back after the fact, with the all Upper Lower case name, and placed a value on it, based on actuarial estimates of your future labor/human resource. Then they issued a Bond against the trust's asset, a certificate of indebtedness and funded the bond through the IMF based on your future earnings from your labor as the contributing beneficiary, which is a trust asset, and set up a Federal Reserve account for the same. So now the IMF has a beneficial interest in and out of the trust estate, the legal title is now vested with the State of Florida, and held by the Alien Property Custodian in Washington, D.C.; equitable title copy of CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH held by you representing equity/labor; the Governor acting as the managing fiduciary trustee; the Secretary of State Registrar acting as fiduciary trustee until you turn of legal age; and you acting as fiduciary trustee for the trust with duties and obligations once you turn of legal age, and the Secretary of Treasury in charge of the Federal Reserve account.

That ward/vessel is a now a Vessel of the United States, documented by registration under the laws of the United States and subject to its laws and jurisdiction, and the Title goes to the Alien Property Custodian in Washington, D.C. In a maritime in rem action, jurisdiction over the person of the "defendant", the vessel, is premised upon the presence of the vessel within the district in which the court sits. The only vessel they have jurisdiction over is the trust, that is evidenced by the CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH, establishing the three points of jurisdiction NAME, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER and DATE OF BIRTH, the Federal Reserve account under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury who is also the managing trustee for the Social Security Administration and governor for the IMF.

Up until you turned of legal age to work, the deputy Registrar on behalf of the Registrar/Secretary of State, or the Registrar/Secretary of State whichever signed the CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH has been the fiduciary trustee for that trust created behind your back and securitized where the government owns it in part and you own it in part. Meaning the Registrar had the fiduciary duty and obligation for that Trust up until you started your first job. That is why the State can take the child away from the parents, because it is the duty and obligation of the fiduciary trustee as guardian, to look after the ward, and make sure he or she is taken care of properly.

When you filled out the Application Form SS-5 for a Social Security Card, the Registrar turned over the duty and obligation of the fiduciary trustee over to you, because he did not want to be responsible as fiduciary for anything you do in commerce using that SS Card/number. You then became the contributing beneficiary and fiduciary trustee for that trust with the duties and obligations for filing and paying the licensing taxes, registration taxes, and taxes on profits, gains and income generated for the trust once it starts to operate in commerce with a Social Security Card/number on all commercial transactions, because you on behalf of the beneficial owner “the trust”, which is resident within a territory occupied by military forces with which the United States is at war, or a resident outside the United States, for which you are considered an enemy doing business with a license and tax
identifying number for the purposes “of trade” effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within said territory for which you are granted a license under the authority of the President pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as an enemy in order to trade, or attempt to trade with the enemy for the beneficial owner the “trust”, and as the fiduciary trustee paying, satisfying, compromising, or giving security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation, and for drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, or indorsing any negotiable instrument or chose in action on behalf of the trust.

**Delivery**[^1]. The act by which the res or substance thereof is placed within the actual or constructive possession or control of another.

**Legal Name**[^2]. Under common law, consists of one Christian name and one surname, and the insertion, omission, or mistake in middle name or initial is immaterial. The legal name of an individual consists of a given or baptismal name usually assumed at birth and a surname deriving from the common name of the parents.

**Res**[^3]. The subject matter of a trust or will.

**Title**[^4]. A mark, style or designation, a distinctive appellation. The name by which anything is known. Thus, in the law of persons, a title is an appellation of dignity or distinction, a name denoting the social rank of the person bearing it, such as Duke or Count.

**Certificate of Registry**[^5]. In maritime law, which is a certificate of registration of a vessel according to the registry acts, for the purpose of giving her a national character.

**Certificate of Indebtedness**[^6]. An obligation sometimes issued by corporations having practically the same force and effect as a bond, though not usually secured on any specific property. It may, however, create a lien on all the property of the corporation issuing it, superior to the rights of general creditors. In banking, same as a government security, same as a treasury certificate.

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Disclaimer: This message was sent to encourage research and education, not intended for legal advice or to condone injury to another entity or human being. Use of this information is by the acceptance of it's risks. You have been served.

Office of the people:

Equity
of the one that holds
status of the
Most: High

:Laszlo: Horvath.

END OF STUDY