Deeds are "IRREVOCABLE" Common-Law REMEDY!

Robin v. Hardaway 1790. Biblical Law at "Common Law" supersedes all laws, and "Christianity is custom, custom is Law."

Your recorded Deed (or Deed of Trust) may be addressed to you in this manner:

John Doe
123 Elm Street
Tucson, Arizona 00000 (zip code) this constitutes a fictitious address!

Obtain a recorded copy of your Deed and change the Return to and the jurisdiction to this:

Return to:
Sui Juris known as John of the genealogy of Doe
General Delivery
c/o Main Post Office Non-Domestic
Tucson Arizona united States of America (U.S.A.)
"without the U.S."

To stay "within" the "Organic Republic Original Jurisdiction" (venue)

Place a 2 or 3-cent stamp in the upper right-hand corner of the first page and re-record your deed. Obtain a certified copy.


Deeds have "inviolability"... secured against violation.

Is your deed "recorded?"

What does the "public record" show?

RECORDING ACTS defined: Statutes enacted in the-several states relative to the official recording of deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, chattel mortgages, etc., and the effect of such records as notice to creditors, purchasers, incumbrancers, and others interested. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 1439)

RECORDER defined: n. An officer appointed to make record or enrolment of deeds and other legal instruments authorized by law to be recorded. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 1439)

PUBLIC RECORD defined: A record, memorial of some act or transaction, written evidence of something done, or document, considered as either concerning or interesting the public, affording notice or information to the public, or open to public inspection. Keefe v. Donnell, 92 Me. 151, 42 A. 345; Colnon v. Orr, 71 Cal. 43, 11 P. 814 Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 1438)

TITLE OF RECORD defined: A title to real estate, evidenced and provable by one or more conveyances or other instruments all of which are duly entered on the public land records. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised
DEED defined: A conveyance of realty, a writing signed by grantor, whereby title to realty is transferred from one to another. National Fire Ins. Co. v. Patterson, 170 Okl. 593, 41 P.2d 645, 647; Mitchell v. Nicholson, 71 N.D. 521, 3 N.W.2d 83, 85, 139 A.L.R. 1175. In order that an instrument may be operative as a "deed," it must pass a present interest, although it is not necessary that grantee take a present estate in property conveyed. Blair v. Blair, 111 Vt. 53, 10 A.2d 188, 189. The term is also used as synonymous with "fact," "actuality," or "act of parties." Thus a thing "in deed" is one that has been really or expressly done; as opposed to "in law," which means that it is merely implied or presumed to have been done. Powell v. Powell, 196 Ga. 694, 27 S.E.2d 393, 396, 397. At common law, a sealed instrument, containing a contract or covenant, delivered by the party to be bound thereby, and accepted by the party to whom the contract or covenant runs. Co. Litt. 171; 2 Bl.Comm. 295; Shepp. Touchst. 50. A writing containing a contract sealed and delivered. 3 Washb. Real Prop. 239; Sanders v. Riedinger, 30 App.Div., 277, 284, 51 N.Y.S. 937, 942. An instrument in writing, upon paper or parchment, between parties to contract, subscribed, sealed, and delivered. 4 Kent, Comm. 452; Interstate R. Co. v. Roberts, 127 Va. 688, 105 S.E. 463, 464. There is authority, however, that signing is unnecessary to validity of deed. Bowling v. Wilkerson, D.C.Ky., 19 F.Supp. 584, 587. A writing under seal by which lands, tenements, or hereditaments are conveyed for an estate not less than freehold. 2 Bl.Comm. 294. A deed implies, at common law, a sealed instrument. 2 Bl.Comm. 295; Rondot v. Rogers Tp., 39 C.C.A. 462, 99 F. 202, 209; Strain v. Fitzgerald, 128 N.C. 396, 38 S.E. 929, 930; Williams v. State, 25 Fla. 734, 6 So. 831, 832, 6 L.R.A. 821; e.g., a bond is a deed for the reason that it is sealed by the obligor. In re Contest of Election of Burns, 315 Pa. 23, 171 A. 888, 889. But the term is also applied to similar instruments, not under seal, executed in jurisdictions in which the use of seals is unknown (see Steigenberger v. Carr, 3 M. & G., 191, 199, 42 ECL 107, 133 Reprint. 1111), or in which seals have been rendered unnecessary by statute. See Henderson v. Howard, 147 Ga. 371, 94 S.E. 251; Gibbs v. McGuire, 70 Miss. 646, 12 So. 829. Modern Rule A written instrument, signed, sealed, and delivered, by which one person conveys land, tenements, or hereditaments to another. This is its ordinary modern meaning, at least in those jurisdictions which adhere to the common-law rule making a seal essential to the validity and operative effect of a deed of conveyance. McMee v Henry, 163 Ky. 729, 74 S.W. 746, 747; Dunham v. Marsh, 52 N.J.Eq. 256, 30 A. 473, 474; Hood v. Fletcher, 31 Ariz. 456, 254 P. 223, 224. The term may include a mortgage of real estate. Lockridge v. McCommon, 90 Tex. 234, 38 S.W. 33, 35 (citing Hellman v. Howard, 44 Cal. 110); Daly v. Minnesota Loan. & Investment Co., 43 Minn. 517, 45 N.W. 1100, 1101; Morgan v. Wickliffe, 115 Ky. 226, 72 S. W. 1122. But, contra, see Eaton v. White, 18 Wis. 517, 519; National Bank of Columbus v. Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., 62 Ohio St. 564, 57 N.E. 450. Similarly a lease for years under seal may be a deed. Hutchinson v. Bramhall, 42 N.J.Eq. 372, 7 A. 873, 875. And a lease exceeding twenty-one years is held to be within the term. St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Congregation of Plymouth v. Kingston Coal Co., 221 Pa. 349, 70 A. 838, 839. But a stipulation for a deed prohibiting drilling for oil or gas was held not to include a lease. Test Oil Co. v. La Tourette, 19 Old. 214, 91 P. 1025, 1029. The essential difference between a "deed" and a "will" is that the former passes a present

A will is "an instrument by which a person makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his decease, which is in its own nature ambulatory and revocable during his life. 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." In re Hall's Estate, 149 Cal. 143, 84 P. 839, 840; Robb v. Washington & Jefferson College, 185 N.Y. 485, 78 N.E. 359, 361 (quoting and adopting definition in Jarman, Wills, p. 17). The main test, however, whether a writing is a will or deed, is the animus testandi. Belgrade v. Carter, Tex.Civ.App., 146 S.W. 964, 965; McLain v. Garrison, 39 Tex.Civ.App. 431, 88 S.W. 484, 89 S.W. 284 (citing Gillham v. Mustin, 42 Ala. 366; Trawick v. Davis, 85 Ala. 345, 5 So. 83); Ecklar's Adm'r v. Robinson, 96 S.W. 845, 846, 29 Ky.Law Rep. 1038. Harber v. Harber, 152 Ga. 98, 108 S.E. 520. "Deeds" are irrevocable and take effect by delivery, while "wills" are always revocable during testamentary capacity and take effect only after testator's death. Self v. Self, 212 Ala. 512, 103 So. 591, 592. If a document cannot be revoked or impaired by the grantor, it is a "deed," but if the grantor recites an unqualified power of revocation, it is a "will." Craft v. Moon, 201 Ala. 11, 75 So. 302, 303. An instrument purporting to convey title to lands on its delivery is a deed and not a will, though possession be deferred until the grantor's death.

Lovenskoild v. Casas, Tex.Civ.App., 196 S.W. 629, 631. A deed is distinguished from a contract in that a deed is a mere transfer of title to realty, and is the act of but one of the parties, made pursuant to a previous contract either in parol or in writing. Collins v. Lyon, Inc., 181 Va. 230, 24 S.E.2d 572, 579. Accordingly; want of consideration of itself will not warrant setting aside a deed, though want of consideration would be good defense to an executory contract. Lawson v. Boo, 227 Iowa 100, 287 N.W. 282, 284. However, a deed is a contract, for the purpose of reformation in equity to make it truly speak the legally ascertained intention of the parties. Sawyer Coal & Ice Co. v. Kinnett - Odom Co., 192 Ga. 166, 14 S.E.2d 879, 883. Black's Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 502, 503)


DEFECTIVE TITLE defined: With respect to negotiable paper within Negotiable Instruments Law, the title of a person who obtains instrument or any signature thereto by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith or under such circumstances as amount to fraud. Stevens v. Pierce, 79 Oki. 290, 193 P. 417, 18 A.L.R. 7; (fraud) German-American Nat. Bank v. Kelley, 183 Iowa, 269, 166 N.W. 1053; Commercial Security Co. v. Jack, 29 N.D. 67, 150 N.W. 460, 461.
NOTARIAL defined: Taken by a notary; performed by a notary in his official capacity; belonging to a notary and evidencing his official character, as, a notarial seal. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 507)

NOTARIAL WILL defined: A will executed by the testator in the presence of a Notary Public and two witnesses. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 507)

NOTARY PUBLIC defined: A public officer whose function it is to administer oaths; to attest and certify, by his hand and official seal, certain classes of documents, in order to give them credit and authenticity in foreign jurisdictions; to take acknowledgments of deeds and other conveyances, and certify the same; and to perform certain official acts, chiefly in commercial matters, such as the protesting of notes and bills, the noting of foreign drafts, and marine protests in cases of loss or damage. Kip v. People's Bank & Trust Co., 110 N.J.L. 178, 164 A. 253, 254. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 507)

INVIOLABILITY defined: The attribute of being secured against violation. The persons of ambassadors are inviolable. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 960)

MPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS defined: A law which impairs the obligation of a contract is one which renders the contract in itself less valuable or less enforceable, whether by changing its terms and stipulations, its legal qualities and conditions, or by regulating the remedy for its enforcement. City of Indianapolis v. Robison, 186 Ind. 660, 117 N.E. 861. To "impair the obligation of a contract" within Const. U.S. art. 1, § 10, is to weaken it, lessen its value, or make it worse in any respect or in any degree, and any law which changes the intention and legal effect of the parties, giving to one a greater and to the other a less interest or benefit, or which imposes conditions not included in the contract or dispenses with the performance of those included, impairs the obligation of the contract. O'Connor v. Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., 97 Conn. 8, 115 A. 484, 486. A statute "impairs the obligation of a contract" when by its terms it nullifies or materially changes existing contract obligations. Oil Fork Development Co. v. Huddleston, 202 Ky. 261, 259 S.W. 334, 335; McNee v. Wall, D.C.Fla., 4 F.Supp. 496, 498. The word "impair" means, according to the standard writers in our language, simply "to diminish; to injure; to make worse," etc. It is remarkable that in framing the provision of the federal Constitution providing that no law should be passed, "impairing the obligation of any contract," the convention did not use the term "lessen" or "decrease" or "destroy," but one more comprehensive, which prohibited making worse in any respect a contract legitimate in its creation. The object, then, of its provision, may have been to establish an important principle, and that was the entire inviolability of contracts. Blair v. Williams, 14 Ky. (4 Litt.) 34, 35; Lapsley v. Brashears, 14 Ky. (4 Litt.) 47, 69. See 2 Story, Const. §§ 1374-1399; 1 Kent, Comm. 413-422; Pom. Const. Law; Black, Const. Law (3d Ed.) p. 720 et seq. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 885)
INVIOLABILITY defined: The attribute of being secured against violation. The persons of ambassadors are inviolable. Black’s Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 960)

Change return to address venue and jurisdiction; (see attached sample notice letter) forward "notice" to all U.S. Corps, including but not limited to all of its departments, offices, officers, agencies, agents, assigns, etc. You want all letters addressed to living freeborn spiritual beings to be picked up in General Delivery. Go and get a bunch of 2 and 3 cents stamps and use on top right hand corner of all letters you forward to any U.S. Corp. Use these stamps on everything. Once you change your venue (jurisdiction) your liberties are re-instated as one of the sovereign people; freeborn on the land U.S.A.
Sample Return to: General Delivery Letter

Notice

To Whom It May Concern:

Please kindly correct your records to reflect return location:

Return to:
Sui Juris known as John of the genealogy of Doe

General Delivery
c/o Main Post Office Non-Domestic
Tucson Arizona united States of America (U.S.A.)
“without the U.S.”

Since the use of ZIP is not required (see zip not required [DMM 602 1.3e (2)] Domestic Mail Manual Service Regulations, the U.S. Postal Service cannot discriminate against the non-use of ZIP codes, pursuant to the Postal Reorganization Act, Section 403 (Public Law 91-375)

The U.S. attempts to assert jurisdiction by sending letters with ZIP codes, when jurisdiction would otherwise be lacking. The receipt and "acceptance" of mail with ZIP codes is one of the presumptions for the Internal Revenue Service, in particular, to presume jurisdiction to send notices. In fact, the IRS has adopted ZIP code areas as "Internal Revenue Districts." See the Federal Register, Volume 51, Number 53, for Wednesday, March 19, 1986.

The U.S. Corp. cannot bill a non-U.S. Citizen because such a non-U.S. Citizen is not within the purview of the District of Columbia, its Jurisdiction, territories, possessions or enclaves. As a group, these areas are now uniquely and collectively identified as "the federal zone," as explained in the book entitled The Federal Zone: Cracking the Code of Internal Revenue, San Rafael, Account for Better Citizenship, 1992.

Your immediate cooperation in this matter will be most appreciated.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and understanding.

This my free will, voluntary act and deed true and lawful attorney-in-fact to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my hand and seal, explicitly reserving all rights without prejudice;

By:__________________________________________
Sui Juris known as; John of the genealogy of Doe Bailor