

International Registered Mail Number:

Common-Law Trust Return of Deposit (Loan)  
Public Notice/Public Record

To:

"Private and Confidential"  
c/o Richard Roe d/b/a/ CEO/President (Bailee)  
Corrupt Title, Inc.  
123 Kidding Avenue Non-Domestic  
Tucson Arizona united States of America (U.S.A.)  
zip not required [DMM 602 1.3e (2)]  
"without the U.S."  
on the back flap "Priority"

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."

IN KIND defined: Of the same species or category. In the same kind, class, or genus. A loan is returned "in kind" when not the identical article, but one corresponding and equivalent to it, is given to the lender. See Distribution in kind; In genere; Like-kind exchange. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 787)

Bailor/Bailee: Well, a bailment is an agreement where one party agrees to hold another person's property. The Bailor is the one who is the "true owner," while the bailee is the one who takes the property. Example --> Sui Juris known as John the genealogy of Doe in "good Faith" ask if Richard Roe, d/b/a/ CEO/President of Corrupt Title, Inc., "Richard Roe in your "Fiduciary Capacity" as "Trustee," would you hold on to my "Promissory Note" (deposit) as "Valuable Consideration" to effect the "closing" and "settlement" of this "consumer transaction." Sui Juris known as John of the genealogy of Doe Bailor, and Richard Roe, d/b/a/ CEO/President of Just Kidding Title Company Bailee. The bailee must keep the property in a good condition and return it to the true owner when the true owner asks for it. This creates a bailment. As long as the property wasn't "abandoned," it still belongs to the true owner.

RETURN defined: To bring, carry, or send back; to place in the custody of; to restore; to re-deliver. "Return" means that something which has had a prior existence will be brought or sent back. Sims v. Western Steel Co., C.A. Utah, 551 F.2d 811, 820. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1318)

A LOAN is:

- Deposit Of Money By A Customer With Banker; Gimbel Bros. v. White, 10 N.Y.S.2d 666, 667, 256 App.Div. 439

- Bailment without reward, consisting of the delivery of an article by the owner to another person, to be used by the latter gratuitously, and returned either in specie or in kind.

- A sum of money confided to another. Nichols v. Fearson, 7 Pet. 109, 8 L. Ed. 623; Booth v. Terrell, 16 Ga. 20, 25;

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- Delivery by one party and receipt by another party of money on agreement, express or implied, to repay money with or without interest, *Parsons v. Fox*, 179 Ga. 605, 176 S.E. 642; *O. A. Graybeal Co. v. Cook*, 111 Cal.App. 518, 295 P. 1088, 1092;
- Payment of money by one to another to be repaid some future day, *In re Arbuckle's Estate*, 324 Pa. 501, 188 A. 758, 761;
- That which one lends or borrows, *In re Lalla's Estate*, 362 Ill. 621, 1 N.E.2d 50, 53;
- Transaction creating customary relation of borrower and lender, *Bannock County v. Citizens' Bank & Trust Co.*, 53 Idaho 159, 22 P.2d 674.
- Transaction wherein one party transfers to the other a sum of money which that other agrees to repay absolutely. *Yezek v. Delaware, L. & W. R. Co.*, 28 N.Y.S.2d 35, 36, 176 Misc. 553.
- Deposit Pothier defines it to be a contract, by which one of the contracting parties gives a thing to another to keep, who is to do so gratuitously, and obliges himself to return it when he shall be requested.

The four elements of a "loan" are, a principal sum, a placing of the sum with a safe borrower, an agreement that interest is to be paid, and a recognition by receiver of money of his liability for return of the principal amount with accrued interest. *McLendon v. Johnson*, 71 Ga.App. 424, 31 S.E.2d 89, 92. *Black's Law Dictionary Fourth Edition* (page 1085)

ABSOLVE defined: To set free, or release, as from obligation, debt, or responsibility. *State ex rei. St. Louis Car Co. v. Hughes*, 348 Mo. 125, 152 S.W.2d 193, 194. See also *Amnesty; Pardon; Release*. *Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition* (page 9)

RESTITUTION defined: n. An equitable remedy under which a person is restored to his or her original position prior to loss or injury, or placed in the position he or she would have been, had the breach not occurred. Act of restoring; restoration; restoration of anything to its rightful owner; the act of making good or giving equivalent for any loss, damage or injury; and indemnification. *State v. Barnett*, 110 Vt. 221, 3 A.2d 521, 525, 526. Act of making good or giving an equivalent for or restoring something to the rightful owner. *Antoine v. McCaffery*, Mo.App., 335 S.W.2d 474, 489. Compensation for the wrongful taking of property. *Com. v. Fuqua*, 267 Pa.Super. 504, 407 A.2d 24, 25 Restoration of status quo and is amount which would put plaintiff in as good a position as he would have been if no contract had been made and restores to plaintiff value of what he parted with in performing contract. *Explorers Motor Home Corp. v. Aldridge*, Tex.Civ.App., 541 S.W.2d 851, 852. See *Restatement, Second, Contracts*, § 373. A person who has been unjustly enriched at the expense of another is required to make restitution to the other. *Restatement of the Law, Restitution*, § 1. In torts, restitution is essentially the measure of damages, while in contracts a person aggrieved by a breach is entitled

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to be placed in the position in which he would have been if the defendant had not breached. In the law of commercial sales, the buyer's rights to restitution are governed by U.C.C. §§ 2-711 and 2-718. See also Unjust enrichment, doctrine of. Criminal law. The federal courts and many states have restitution programs under which the criminal offender is required to repay, as a condition of his sentence, the victim or society in money or services. See e.g. 18 U.S.C.A. §§ 3663, 3664.

BAILMENT defined: A delivery of goods or personal property, by one person to another, in trust for the execution of a special object upon or in relation to such goods, beneficial either to the bailor or bailee or both, and upon a contract, express or implied, to perform the trust and carry out such object, and thereupon either to redeliver the goods to the bailor or otherwise dispose of the same in conformity with the purpose of the trust. *Fulcher v. State*, 32 Tex.Cr.R. 621, 25 S.W. 625. A delivery of goods for some purpose, upon a contract, express or implied, that after the purpose has been fulfilled they shall be redelivered to the bailor, or otherwise dealt with according to his direction, or kept until reclaimed. *In re George L. Nadell & Co.*, 294 Mich. 150, 292 N.W. 684, 686. A delivery of something of a personal nature by one party to another to be held according to the purpose or object of the delivery and to be returned or delivered over when that purpose is accomplished. *Hardin v. Grant*. Tex.Civ.App. 54 S.W.2d 189, 190; *Hogan v. O'Brien*, 206 N.Y.S. 831, 833, 123 Misc. 865. The term "bailment" is derived from the French word "bailler," meaning "to deliver." It imports a delivery of personal property by one person to another in trust for a specific purpose, with a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed and the property returned or duly accounted for when the specific purpose is accomplished or kept until bailor claims it. *Commonwealth v. Polk*, 256 Ky. 100, 75 S.W.2d 761, 764. According to Story, the contract does not necessarily imply an undertaking to redeliver the goods. On the other hand, Blackstone, although his definition does not include the return, speaks of it in all his examples of bailments as a duty of the bailee; and Kent says that the application of the term to cases in which no return or redelivery to the owner or his agent is contemplated, is extending the definition of the term beyond its ordinary acceptance in English law. A consignment to a factor would be a bailment for sale, according to Story; while according to Kent it would not. Black's Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 179)

Classification: Sir William Jones has divided bailments into five sorts, namely: *Depositum*, or deposit; *mandatum*, or commission without recompense; *commodatum*, or loan for use without pay; *pignori acceptum*, or pawn; *locatum*, or hiring, which is always with reward. This last is subdivided into *locatio rei*, or hiring, by which the hirer gains a temporary use of the thing; *locatio operis faciendi*, when something is to be done to the thing delivered; *locatio operis mercium vehendarum*, when the thing is merely to be carried from one place to another. Jones, *Bailm*, 36.

Lord Holt divided bailments thus:

- (1) *Depositum*, or a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the use of the bailor.
- (2) *Commodatum*. Where goods or chattels that are useful are lent to the bailee *gratis*, to be used by him.
- (3) *Locatio rei*. Where goods are lent to the bailee to be used by him

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for hire.

(4) *Vadium*. Pawn or pledge.

(5) *Locatio operis faciendi*. Where goods are delivered to be carried, or something is to be done about them, for a reward to be paid to the bailee.

(6) *Mandatum*. A delivery of goods to somebody who is to carry them, or do something about them, *gratis*. 2 Ld. Raym. 909.

Another division, suggested by Bouvier as being a better general division for practical purposes, is as follows: *First*, those bailments which are for the benefit of the bailor, or of some person whom he represents; *second*, those for the benefit of the bailee, or some person represented by him; *third*, those which are for the benefit of both parties. Black's Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 179)

BAILOR defined: The party who bails or delivers goods to another (bailee) in the contract of bailment. The transferor of goods under a bailment. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 141)

BAILEE defined: In the law of contracts, one to whom goods are bailed; one to whom goods are entrusted by a bailor; the party to whom personal property is delivered under a contract of bailment. A species of agent to whom something movable is committed in trust for another. *Smith v. State*, 78 Okl.Cr. 343, 148 P.2d 206, 208. Under U.C.C., a person who by warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title acknowledges possession of goods and contracts to deliver them. The transferee of goods under a bailment, including a warehouseperson or a carrier. U.C.C. § 7-102. See Gratuitous bailee. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 141)

Sui Juris, known as: John, of the genealogy of Doe, freeborn spiritual being on the land state the facts contained herein are true, correct, complete, and not misleading, to the best of my personal first hand knowledge and belief. Being of sound mind, competent, over the age of 18. This my free will, voluntary act and deed to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my hand and seal with explicit reservation of all my unalienable rights and my specific common law right not to be bound by any contract or obligation which I have not entered into knowingly, willingly, voluntarily, and without misrepresentation, duress, or coercion, whereby I did not sign nor consent. I am not now nor have ever been a CITIZEN nor a U.S. Citizen nor a Fourteenth Amendment Federal Citizen nor Employee, I am not bound by sworn oath or oath of office. Whereas I hereby disclaim Clauses One and Two of Section One to the Fourteenth Amendment, together with Article Four Section Three Clause Two. I do hereby certify, verify, state, claim and declare forever without abandonment; Real Property (on Earth); Personal Property (body); and Ecclesiastical Property (soul) together with all trusts, probate, rights, titles, interests droit, droit both absolute and contingent, "Without the U.S." Should this not be true then let the record be corrected or it will stand as truth. Time is of the essence.

Veracity; In my Private Capacity as General Executor/Eecutrix of said Cestui Que Trust account Droit, Droit, This serves Notice that your offer has been Accepted as Valuable Consideration and Returned for Value. This property is Exempt from Levy. Please Adjust this Account for the Proceeds, Products, Accounts and Fixtures and Release The



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**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

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