



Declaration of a common Law Pure Trust Contract (“DcLPTC”)

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By



Lord Grantham Taylor, Hughes UCo1-308

Sri Dr. Lord Grantham Taylor, Hughes J.d., L.c.m.D., Ph.D.,

Pure Trust Provisions Indenture^{©*}

(Rev.CIV – 2002 – deriving, governing and supporting the Uniform Commercial code [UC_C])

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Notes:

It must be understood that the Fidelity Ceremony of a Declaration of a common Law Pure Trust Contract is the most important act in political history wherein all law and contract are derived from it.

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Address: First Republic Registrar foundation, Kemp House, [152-160] City Road
London [EC1V 2NX], united England Republic State
telephone: +44 (0)203 954 2571
email: info@FRRf.org
website: www.FirstRepublicRegistrar.org

Preamble

- (a) It must be known unto all peoples that the contract hereof is their mandate. When an individual awakes each day and sees another, they must know sight recognition is an unsigned contract. The Pure Trust certificate/contract (PTc) manifests the nature of that recognition when one makes their mark as the “signature”. The recognition is now documented and demonstrates a meeting of minds.
- (b) Once sealing the contract with signatures of two people, the dualism displays manifestation and takes away unilateralness of which the latter will insure problems in a monetary culture. When man insists upon money, he must have the PT_c. When he does not use money, the PT_c remains as of its necessary onomasticon. The allodial titles must be common Law recorded. Otherwise, no one knows his landlord and insures war. In addition, sovereignty must always be document certified giving the birthright back unto the people by contract. Now, the government privileges of use licences (licences) are legal.
- (c) Thus, the contract hereof insures peace as of its order. “Order” is sought and accomplished in the common Law Pure Trust Principia (cLPTP).

common Law Pure Trust Structure

Part 1: Pure Trust certificate

Part 2: Pure Trust Provisions Indenture: Articles I, II and III

Part 3: Pure Trust Acknowledgements/ Contracts/ Special Deed of Trust

Part 4: Pure Trust Addenda Contracts

Part 5: Corpus of the Pure Trust: Schedule A and B

Part 6: Minutes – Confidential and Private Documents.

Article I

Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony (“PTFc”)

The “Declaration of a common Law Pure Trust Contract (“DeLPtC”) is made by and between the Trust Creator and the Trust Exchangor/Grantor who agree with the following Pure Trust provisions (PTp) Indenture:

Section 1. Pure Trust Origin & Responsibilities

- (a) Hereof, the meeting of two people for contractual agreement could be a Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony (PTFc) when designated as such. The meeting hereof and/or (“and/or” is the trust author’s neologism) trust is pure regarding just the sole acknowledgement of another entity as human by sight and/or visual recognition. The visual recognition hereof is granted unto other people as sovereignty. **Sovereignty is the simple sight and/or visual recognition act of one’s humanity** by the Exchangor/Grantor of a trust who is one of the two participants in PTFc. The other PTFc participant is the trust Creator (Art. II, §1, PTp). Once **sight recognition** of the human happens that non-statutory and statutory entity now is a sovereign human in sovereign recognition and certified in a “Sovereignty Certificate” issued by any proper Pure Trust foundation. PTFc is before sovereignty issuance and a trust and/or meeting creating pure trust, meeting, and/or trust. That document certified sight acknowledgement now as a trust may be granted unto others as foundation trust peerage (foundation peerage) tied unto the physical body and/or land peerage (when available). Since the land is limited, physical body peerage remains unlimited and therefore, sovereignty can be afforded unto everyone. These are foundation peerage derivatives created by the Pure Trust Exchangor/Grantor (Art. II, §2, PTp) in his/her role as certified sovereignty Grantor **holding the Pure Trust certificate** (Art. I, §3c, PTp).
- (b) Hereof, the sight recognition serves the purpose of the Pure Trust privilege for certifying, supporting, protecting, and unimpairing its manifestation in documented form as of present contract law circumstances and obligations in society. The connotation of the word “trust” has abstract, qualitative vernacular and accepted dictionary definitions such as “fidelity, faith, devotion, etc.” **However, the Pure Trust is a documented, quantitative, private legal contract not a social public contract that may not render these aforesaid qualities.**
- (c) Hereof, the Pure Trust is not a government social contract under constitution but will manage and control all governments whilst creating, approving, and accepting common Law land governments who recognize and uphold generic and specific Articles of Confederation (AoC), the common Law Principia (cLP), and the Universal common Law Codes (cLC). The Pure Trust will manage, control, and hold, in a fiduciary (trustee) manner, government licences, **deeds**, charters, allodial titles, bills of sale, and business documents, etc., conveyed unto it. Direct creation, management, and control, but not ownership are the sole responsibilities of

Art. I, §1d

the trust occurring with all types of governments and businesses including common Law Republics, elemocracies, autocracies, timarcracies, oligarcracies, democracies, tyrancracies, etc. Governments are created by the trust and designated as owners of all land and assets. Any government outside the initial trust created has title and enters the government ownership circle. Governments then own title upon each other in the circle strategy having indirect ownership of themselves by first conveying their allodial title unto another random government selection. The conveyor government, in turn, receives an allodial title from another government. A government owns another and the former owns another whilst indirect self-ownership happens as no end exists in the circle. When a government is created by foundation authorship and government nostrification into the ownership circle, they convey their allodial title and receive one. The new government member enters the circle in a random manner. Those countries who insist on autonomy will be handled by the trust in the government ownership circle.

- (d) Hereof, **the Pure Trust does not own, but will manage and control** privilege of use licences, titles, liens, levies, deeds, vouchers, receipts, vals, certificates, notes, letters, contracts, commercial paper, medium-of-exchange (cash and/or currency), certificates and/or notes both credit and debit (hereafter contracts), etc. In addition, the Pure Trust does not own, but manages and controls “Manufacturer Statements of Origin (MSO’s)” and/or

Allodial titles (At's) upon any land and/or asset. The Pure Trust will have conveyed unto its corpus onomasticon (land and asset lists – schedule “A” and “B” – trust part V) all contracts, licences, titles, MSO's, private certificates, i.e., sovereignty certificates, trust purchase licences (licence unto steward, convey, and/or purchase the Pure Trust) and charters (constitutions, bills, manifestos, social contracts, articles of independence?, etc.). ***It is very important and must be emphasized*** that these conveyances may include bills of sale, but these also constitute management of the documents and not ownership.

- (e) Hereof, the Pure Trust may issue licences (through their created government vassals) and/or certificates as the Board of Trustee(s) [BoT] may require upon society. The public licences are generated through proper common Law Republic governments for a revenue source. These licences and private certificates are issued by the Pure Trust contract Exchangor/Grantor (PTcEG) [Art. II, § 2, PTP], with written permission by the BoT. ***The Pure Trust BoT may tax group entities, i.e., banks, government departments (courts, committees, commissions, embassies, etc.), businesses, religious organizations, etc., but no other Pure Trusts and/or sovereign individuals (hereafter humans).*** If any human is categorized as a group entity, e.g., FULL UPPER CASE NAMES (part of this code [see cLP]), i.e., JOSEPH BLOGS, JOHN DOE, JANE SMITH, etc., are not sovereign and categorized as taxable group entities. An initial lower case name, e.g., Joseph James: Blogs, John William: Doe, Jane Marie: Smith, etc., would not be a taxable entity when using proper common Law codes, but still will not be sovereign without written certification in a contract law society. Whereby, the proper written code name usage would make them tax exempt unless certification challenge occurs. A government, business and/or group entity may be subject unto taxation by the trust no matter what written code is used. Taxation is an arbitrary designation by the Pure Trust with sole appeal unto the BoT. Anyone can be taxed unless showing a proper sovereignty certificate and/or an affidavit of individuation with the foundation BoT approval. The foundation would be defined then as a non-statutory, artificial entity created as a manager and/or controller of land and/or assets of the purchaser (not purchaser) of the Pure Trust whilst allowing the purchaser and others, the creation of group entities managed by the foundation as their original creator, but not owner. ***The tax burden occurs as group statutory entities may be owners of land and/or assets decreed arbitrary by the trust foundation.*** Statutory entities support inchoate and/or just substantive law without respect unto common adjective law. The Pure Trust positions group statutory and non-statutory entities as owners, e.g., governments, businesses, and religions, but no sovereign individuals. Entities other than the Pure Trust will own all land and/or assets whilst the Pure Trust will control them in a fiduciary capacity. The Pure Trust and its Antrustiones do not own anything and they are just sole managers of land and assets. ***The Pure Trust is just the***

Art.1, §1f

manager of all land and assets. Its physical representatives are the Pure Trust's Antrustiones (Officers) who manage the Pure Trust as its fiduciary. No ownership is involved nunc dimittis by the Pure Trust and/or its Antrustiones. ***Statutory entities are in direct violation of common Law Codes (cLC) and besides taxation are subject unto cause of action (law suits) in accordance with Art. III, §3d of the Pure Trust provisions (PTP) hereof.*** The documents necessary for these “Declarations for Cause of Action” are shown in the common Law Principia (cLP) by the PTP author. ***Etymology states “ownership” means “to owe” and one then owes taxes, duties, allegiance, and any other tribute deemed by the owner's managers, the Pure trust Antrustiones (PtA).*** If the Pure Trust is the manager, their BoT will make the taxation determination. Since some Pure Trusts will also issue “Letters of credit” generating the present world debt financial strategy and structure under the bankruptcy provisions of the Uniform Commercial code, their motivation taxing common Law Republics will not exist. ***Tax strategies persist as a deterrent against corrupt government (see cLP). Governments cannot tax for that privilege is reserved for the Pure Trust in sole. Since governments are positioned as owners of tax and not managers and/or creators of tax (the Creator in sole exists in the PTFc) by the Pure Trust, they cannot tax. The government cannot be owners and taxers at the same time.***

- (f) ***Hereof, a government without a Pure Trust foundation, group, and/or institute managing it, is improper, imperfect, inferior and subject unto any action by any Pure Trust.*** Foundations, Groups, and Institutes are the sole proper common Law names of Pure Trusts with precise and exacting PTP. The improper regimes that do not have a foundation supporting and managing them may show signs and practices of fianchetto (sacrificing people for profit), militant defence department behaviour, individual ownership, etc. These administrations are subject unto cLC violations. ***The Pure Trust may file law suit/tax liens,***

whenever necessary for funds redistribution strategies (see cLP) upon corrupt governments andor entities in violation of cLC. The Pure Trust power is illimitable and supported by prepotency power of the Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony (PTFc). The latter contracts the Pure Trust deriving the present Uniform Commercial code, the unrevealed (UCc 1-308) international bankruptcy provisional law that can be used as good common Law in a solvent world (Art. I, §3ab, PTP, Article XIV, §3ij, AoC [International Generic Articles of Confederation] states, "...no state...may impair the obligation of contracts" also supported by Article I, §1b, PTP). Contract prepotency power is the mandate of the people through the Pure Trust foundation with proper PTP.

- (g) Hereof, the Pure Trust also is founded by its Creator and Exchangor/Grantor as a legal contract entity for dispelling tyrancracy dictatorship. The institution of the Pure Trust by two people has ostensible dictatorial oligarchian overtones. Whereby, an oligarchy is a government called an oligocracy andor oligarchy, and not a foundation. Foundations, governments and legal codes have separate distinctive provisions and are not the same; similarities may exist but their outlines and purposes are different. The written specific language of any entity is its law. The ultimate fact is their practices whilst before one, remains the foundation's PTP and their exposition hereof remains even as ironical didacticism in double entendre. These PTP are cogent, clear with altiloquent wording prevailing when necessary. The latter persists in raising social standards as intelligence always should rule the beast with paramount sagacity for its foundations. Those who cannot adhere unto foundation PTP language are quisquillian destined. The argument of casuistry andor political lexiphanic longaminy may be claimed upon PTP, but it is not true other than lofty speech does not of necessity constitute casuistry. It is not the intent of the author to bedazzle the reader rather to enlighten with truth about proper provisions under Pure Trust. The document hereof will use a broad dynamic range of language for clarity whilst not using and reducing society into "street slang" and other forms of low language deviance, e.g., ebonics, rap, jive, bebop, hip-hop, patois (French), ethnocism, improper grammar, collective foolishness, unapproved language (non-dictionary andor neologistic), etc. Classical Oxford English and proper vernacular will be used (Art. III, §4a, PTP). The common Law does not mean low language, but "common" in law means "pure, basic, final, perfect, prime, of man, good, clean, simple,

Art. I, §1h

unfettered, best, free, powerful, total, complete, absolute, etc." One must know that "street language" both in words and definition is a rebellious song for its sake known as "eristicism" and nothing new. Low behaviour and language always have been born out of ignorance and laziness unto educational discipline and truth. The negative side of man's inherent nature is sloth and rebellion, but just a foolish man is slothful and rebellious without knowledge of the issues and his more positive inherent side. PTP, with its altiloquence and perspicacity, will raise man's views and give limpidicity, poignancy, and pertinency as the progenitor of all good law. Erudition always stays very important in any society. Those, who sing the rebellious song, will one day awaken and stop their jealousy of others whilst helping the truth colluctation side by side.

- (h) Hereof, the original contemporary Creator (circa 1100 Ce – Art. II, §1, PTP) progenitor of the Pure Trust went through pioneering processes. That historical atavism of the Pure Trust allows the followers its knowledge relieving them of the gestation now. The Pure Trust matrix is complete and the purchoser may take their proper position as an Antrustione (Officeholder – Art. II, §4be, PTP). "Chose" is the past tense of the verb "to choose" and common Law does not use "chase" andor "follow". Therefore, PTP uses "purchose" instead of "purchase". The original pioneer trust Creator had resigned and was replaced andor purchosed by another (a purchose need not have a consideration when just an agreement). The former Creator was then appointed as the First Trustee, who could elect agents and then do the agents' bidding. The First Trustee could appoint a Second Trustee and they, in turn, could appoint a Third Trustee, etc. That group would constitute the Board of Trustees. After the BoT (Board of Trustees) was created, the First Trustee resigned and the BoT would succeed in numerical order. The former First Trustee now would be elected as an agent of the Pure Trust completing the trust's quaternary process that distinguishes its superiority of present-day inferior tertiary trusts. The PTP now could show the completed process and each succeeding Pure Trust thereafter could place the purchoser as the agent giving cogent identity. Now the procedure has the Creator creating a Pure Trust certificate (PTc) and they (Creator) participate in the Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony with the Exchangor/Grantor (Art. I, §3, PTP) and then the Creator appoints the First Trustee who may elect agent(s). Remember, just the Creator and Exchangor/Grantor, those two people

in sole, are present at the Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony and no one else. If a signature should appear on the trust certificate other than the Creator and Exchangor/Grantor that trust is breached, inferior, and not executed. Also, **the Exchangor/Grantor is the sole original trust certificate holder and no one else.**

- (i) Hereof, each Pure Trust is neither a unit nor part of a group trust. Each Pure Trust is independent and never can be linked and/or merged but can be conveyed unto another Pure Trust. In other words, the linking must be arbitrary based upon BoT decision, but linking is not automatic upon trust execution. Conveyance unto another Pure Trust means the conveyee is now the manager of the conveyor. Whoever conveys is the conveyor and who receives, the conveyee. The initial Pure Trust is never a conveyor/conveyee (sender/receiver) until writing the minutes of the procedure of conveyance. That process explanation creates the precedence for all action in the trust regarding documenting procedures in the minutes. When anything happens relating unto the trust, they must be recorded in the minutes otherwise the action does not exist. A contract world requires documentation also explaining why ordained sovereignty must be enacted (documented). The conveyor/conveyee Pure Trust process is illimitable regarding other trusts and land and/or assets.
- (j) Hereof, the main domicile for the Name and other assets that seat the Pure Trust is on the land on London province on United England Republic state/city, and/or in a location assigned by the BoT in rem and/or in humanum (all and/or individual – hereafter BoT).

Art. I, §1j

Hereof, the Pure Trust continues irrevocable for fifty years from the execution date shown on the superscription page. The BoT, upon their consentaneous approval, at their discretion, many at any time before the date of the Pure Trust expiration, renew the Pure Trust for, and not exceeding, the same initial time period. Hereafter, the PTP action is a renewal resolution entered into the minutes. **The paragraph hereof will also act, in accordance with the initial expurgation, as the amendment clause of the Pure Trust. The amendment clause remains significant on all contracts insofar as if changes cannot be made the spirit of the contract is breached and denatured.** Wherein the BoT upon consentaneous approval may amend the PTP. These amendments should be written within the minutes of the Pure Trust, but PTP effacement may be done, but not advised. The foundation licenced purchasee of the particular Pure Trust being amended is not liable for any expurgations within the minutes and/or outside them. It is recommended that amendments be footnoted under the original articles referencing the minutes and the actual amendment be placed in the minutes as a non-plussed state may occur in effacement tradition breach of the PTP themselves. Changes and expurgation breaches are not cause of action violations, but tradition breaches. Thereby, amendments and emendations, outside the minutes placed upon the actual PTP needing purchasee fixes will be cost prohibitive at minimum rates original purchase prices. As of 1/1/2002, the emendation processing by the author hereof costs Ten Thousand international Federal Reserve certificate Dollars (\$10,000FRc [Federal Reserve certificate]) per hour (These considerations are subject unto change without notice). The prohibitive costs are created as a deterrent from amendments placed outside minute changes. Minute changes are recommended whilst original trust article changes are not. Changing original articles can be done but if any problems should arise the prohibitive cost of the author hereof would be if he were asked to intervene. The text of the PTP has taken many years of expertise in creating the present version (Rev. CIV, 2002) whilst its author has a common Law Ph.D. The importance of the present PTP Rev. CIV cannot be measured in mere exorbitant pecuniary fees. Being the source of all good provision in the world today takes on a tremendous responsibility. Thus, each word has had a thorough examination before considering it a part of the present PTP version. Any history's charter authors would agree unto the testament hereof as effacement of any expert work should be a most serious offence. Yet the common Law allows perfect hubrisity freedom and the sole author's defence is exorbitant fix rates when his work has been expurgated on its face whilst recommended in the provisions hereof not to be.

- (k) Hereof, other Pure Trusts may exist outside these particular PTP not provided by the licenced purchasee stewarding the document algorithm hereof. Whereby, they would be subject unto questions in sole by the Pure Trust BoT hereof if scrutinized by them and considered inferior. The inferior outside trust also may be liable for law suits (Art. III, §3d, PTP) if the BoT of a proper Pure Trust deems it. The proper Pure Trust has PTP Rev. CIV of "Declaration of a common Law Pure Trust Contract" by Sri Dr. Lord Timothy Martin, Arnold, Baron von Brauchitsch. If the trust in question neither has PTP nor the title and

author aforestated, they are an inferior document. The questionable trust's sole reprieve would be proof as a renowned family and fee waived fixes would ensue. Since PTP are not private minutes, public domain scrutiny is allowed by common Law. Wherewith, most BoT are reluctant in that process. If one is demurred scrutiny of PTP, the requester Trustee should demurrer also with these (Rev. CIV) PTP as a guide. Just minutes are private and may not be scrutinized without BoT approval andor whatever approval process the requestee trust may have. If a requester BoT has received a trust minutes package without that trust's permission and a problem exists, the requester andor scrutinizer BoT may not file a law suit without risking a non-disclosure breach. The requestee trust ahyobulians have not given permission unto scrutinize and therefore, have a legitimate counterclaim. Of course, anyone has a counterclaim when providing a summary explanation document. Whereby, the Pure Trust exists, in part, unto protect against such counterclaims as consentaneous voting by their BoT must exist for relief of claims (Art. III, §1b, PTP). In addition, when suing a trust of any kind, a long litigation will take place in demurring exception traverse pleas, but the issue involves PTP education and not

Art. I, §1k

some monetary relief that would be rare in a trust battle. It should be understood that trusts outside the document hereof have serious flaws, but the present PTP progenitor is not a "statutory condemner" andor trust investigator. But will act appropriate when a flawed PTP andor another inferior provision has appeared. If clientele andor Antrustiones (Trust Officers) act in an investigative capacity and wish the PTP author unto scrutinize their findings, the fee is Ten Thousand international Federal Reserve certificate dollars (\$10,000FRc) per hour. The amount should be a deterrent for trust provision investigators albeit it is acknowledged that inferior trusts give bad public perceptions. Still, very few public trust clientages have the capacity for formulating proper questions in refuting inferior provisions. The PTP hereof can give that capacity, but diligent study must exist as the basic formula has been atavised with future nuance. The simple practice recommended by the PTP author hereof would unto question anything that the prospective puchoser does not comprehend and peruse a thorough rendering of the document; take the time not being stamped into quick ahyobulia.

Section 2. Pure Trust certificate (PTc)

- (a) Hereof, having created a trust andor trust certificate for confirming the sight recognition meeting between the two Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony participants, he/she now is called the "Creator", the creator of the trust certificate. In addition, the Creator can be known as a "Trustor", but never any other names, e.g., Guarantor, Settlor, Trustee, etc. Trustor is not used as of mixing it with Trustee occurs in history.
- (b) Hereof, the certificate is necessary for the trust proof between the two Fidelity ceremony participants. The Pure Trust document (the certificate) must be signed by these two trust participants and no others. The Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony participants are the Creator of the certificate and the Exchangor/Grantor, who receives the certificate within the ceremony exchanging a consideration for it. If any other sovereign andor statutory humans sign the Pure Trust certificate (PTc), that document is invalid and subject unto Art. III, §3d PTP cause of action breach of contract. Any general andor specific detailed violations are very damaging unto the spirit and entity of the Pure Trust.
- (c) Hereof, the PTc (Pure Trust certificate) is not a security(s) as no market exists for it and does not represent ownership in the trust. A security is a vested paper instrument having voting privileges and ownership responsibilities in the company of which it is a part and percentage. The PTc has no ownership investiture whilst having prestige and beneficiary factors of which the latter occurs upon incorrect liquidation and nothing else as a holder. When a successor agent who is the true beneficiary liquidates the trust not having learned proper trust procedure in extending it after an agent death, a certificate holder could inherit the trust land and assets. The latter occurrence albeit a rare exception is still cited here. The Pure Trust lists the PTc in its corpus and the Exchangor/Grantor is the physical holder, in principle, according unto provision. Whereby, the certificate will be wherever the BoT secure the trust document. The wording of the provisions can be shrouded in enigma and must remain as of poor logic by humans. If the Pure Trust holds the documents in the corpus as fiduciary manager by its BoT, they are not the owner of the land and assets. If the BoT manages and controls the trust, they also are not the owner. The owner of all land and assets is the chattel designated by the BoT. One such vassal andor chattel is the government created by the trust. Hence the owner is the government and the trust then controls it as the

former owes the trust taxes, duties, allegiance and all other obligations. Aforesaid, upon the rare profligate liquidity situations, the PTc holder would have disbursements. It indicates that a misfeasanced successor has acquired incorrect probate services for trust liquidation whilst violating the trust contract irrevocability that could be challenged by the Pure Trust BoT. It is the privilege of the successor unto manage the Pure Trust as the new agent; however, no one can breach the PTP with impunity being subject unto the BoT. The PTP remains specific regarding the fifty-year irrevocable time period of Art. I §1j. A prior liquidation is a violation of PTP and subject unto breach of contract. Thus, during the Pure Trust contract execution period (renewable), a PTc holder has no responsibilities nor does the PTc have a value. The US Supreme Court (USA, but not usA), the STATUTORY ADMILRALTY /MARITIME

Art. 1, §2c

MERCHANT/EQUITY MILITARY LAW (SAM) has declared the Pure Trust certificate, the PTc, **a non-taxable instrument and therefore, not a security.** After the Fidelity ceremony, the Exchangor/Grantor is the holder of all units of Beneficial Interest (uBI) shown on the face of the PTc. Such units are non-assailable (cannot increase in value having none), non-negotiable (cannot be used as medium), and non-taxable (US Supreme Court). The Pure Trust certificate does not confer any management rights (privileges as the term “rights” is statutory having in sole one right of the “birthright”). The plurality of “rights” does not exist at common Law), controls, powers, privileges over the land and assets of the Pure Trust. The government owner is entitled unto its proportionate amount when liquidation takes place if the Pure Trust is not renewed for another irrevocable fifty-year period (Art. I, §1j, PTP) in principle. The PTP govern all the uBI through the BoT. The holder of the PTc manages Pure Trust land and assets for the government owner. The PTc is not owned by anyone and is anomalous in that way. The holder is the Exchangor/Grantor who conveys PTc unto the corpus. In essence, the non-ownership of PTc precludes the fact that ownership is unnecessary in the proper golden age society wherein a non-monetary system exists. Any entity can hold a PTc either being purchased and/or gifted, but group names must have a single representative as a conveyee for physical placement and recording with a charter corpus and/or asset schedules in account listings. **Sometimes the statutory environment will frown upon PTc being sold as the former will construe the PTc as a security, but the article hereof states that the PTc is not a security giving cogent and proper definition of such.** The Pure Trust manages the PTc and others will “hold” also as managers in signatory necessities whilst these certificates will have proper land governments owning Allodial title (At) as of ownership. “At” are not Pure Trust certificates (PTc) but give ownership unto the Pure Trust land and assets. The Pure Trust will issue and/or sell (monetary societies) unto statutory and/or common Law land governments of their choosing either through creation and/or nostrification. The Pure Trust will manage At’s but not own them. **If any security and/or tax declarations are made by any government, they must look unto the owner of At for the monetary relief (themselves).** The Pure Trust may continue for an indefinite renewal time and needs no extirpation and all licences and titles including “At” are managed during the irrevocable time period of fifty years. Profligate liquidation avoidance remains an education process by the BoT upon the successor. If any regulatory body makes false claims regarding PTc being securities, they will be challenged and pursued by cause of action.

- (d) Hereof, the Pure Trust certificate represents the first manifest document of the trust and a very important symbol of it. The ingenuous view of the certificate would declare it the Pure Trust of itself. Thereby, the other parts of the Pure Trust explain the certificate. However, the certificate being the trust in sole is not a specific fact regarding the Pure Trust, but a symbolic gesture of a perfervid qualitative nature of the ordained factor existence. **The Pure Trust is the meeting of two people in sight recognition of each as humans who have come together for fidelity contractual trust whilst having interest in benefiting each other (uBI derivation) and the PTc certifies that act of trust fidelity.**

Section 3. The Exchange

- (a) Hereof, within the Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony (PTFc), the trust certificate Creator (hereafter “Creator”) offers the Exchangor/Grantor (now The Certificate holder [TCh] of the trust) for exchanging and/or bargaining in trade a Pure Trust certificate (PTc). The PTc consists of 100 unit(s) of Beneficial Interest (uBI’s) and/or an arbitrary amount for a specific consideration medium of tangible privileges of use licences, allodial titles, and/or MSO

(Manufacturer's Statement of Origin), legal tender, etc., (hereafter land and/or assets) from the Exchangor/Grantor.

- (b) Hereof, the Exchangor/Grantor approves and accepts the Creator's offer within the sight recognition meeting of Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony (PTFc) then extends his/her hand and conveys and delivers from their (Exchangor/Grantor) hand unto and upon the "The Day-Thomas Trust foundation" Creator's hand, the consideration of \$One Hundred united states Federal Reserve certificate (FRc's) dollars (usD) lawful medium and other assets for the total amount of Pure Trust certificate uBI. These assets are now entrusted unto the Creator as fiduciary in the new created Pure Trust name (Art. I, §1j, PTP), in accordance with the agreed obligations and terms set forth hereof within the Pure Trust contract.
- (c) Hereof, the Creator, after receiving the lawful private consideration from the hand of the Exchangor/Grantor, now extends his/her hand and conveys, and delivers unto and upon the Exchangor/Grantor's hand, one Pure Trust certificate of "The Day-Thomas Trust foundation". The Creator now holds the asset of the PTFc as fiduciary, and the Exchangor/Grantor is TCh fiduciary nunc dimittus, nunc pro tunc (the work is done and the weight on it is a ton [cannot be moved]).

Article II

The Antrustione (Officers) Responsibilities

Section 1. Trust Creator Responsibilities

- (a) Hereof, upon creating the PTc (Pure Trust certificate) that human is called the “Pure Trust certificate Creator (hereafter “Creator”)”. After participating in the PTFc (Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony) exchange (Art. I, §3, PTp), the Creator, if non-sovereign, has sovereignty granted upon him/her by the Pure Trust Exchangor/Grantor with written permission from the BoT(s) after the First Trustee is appointed by the Creator.
- (b) Hereof, the Creator appoints a sovereign adult meaning one over eighteen (18) years of age as the First Trustee (if the candidate is capable, the Creator may approve someone younger – the common Law does not discriminate as of age, but puts general policies together as with the AoC). After receiving the appointment by the Creator and executing their position by signature acknowledgement, the First Trustee has conveyed and delivered unto them as fiduciary irrevocable from the Creator, the exchange asset from the PTFc. The asset may be in the form of legal tender, licences, titles (Art. I, §1d, PTp), and/or privilege of land use licence (hereafter land and assets) [A privilege of land use licence may be patent title, original title, deed, etc., in any form]. Future land and assets are conveyed through the same procedure with a conveyance minute. Whereby, the BoT takes the Creator position as conveyee and places the land and/or assets from the exchange into the Pure Trust corpus. By placing the land and assets in the corpus the BoT accepts and manages them in trust with fiduciary power from the Creator whilst providing fiduciary administration henceforth for the beneficial interest of the Pure Trust Certificate holder in rem and/or in humanum (hereafter “The Certificate holder and/or TCh [as a rule the Exchangor/Grantor]) {“in trust” means within the trust corpus}.
- (c) Hereof, after participating in PTFc making the trust certificate exchange and then appointing the First Trustee, the Creator’s future responsibilities would be, first, if an Exchangor/Grantor extirpates (Art. II, §5, PTp), the Creator will re-issue a new original PTc unto the successor Exchangor/Grantor appointed by the BoT as the PTc cannot be a heretiment by the Exchangor/Grantor unto their successors. The Exchangor/Grantor is holding the PTc for another Exchangor/Grantor before the former demorte. Upon the demise of the Exchangor/Grantor having not resigned, aforesated a new Exchangor/Grantor is appointed by the BoT who is the new TCh issued by the Creator. In addition, the Creator restarts the appointment process if the BoT has been vacated for any ratiocination (Art. II, §5, PTp). The PTFc is not repeated albeit a new exchange has taken place (Art. I, §3c, PTp). The Pure Trust remains in force upon any Antrustione extirpation whilst having an irrevocable, non-statutory, artificial, entitudinal life of its own once executed. No one may terminate the Pure Trust during its irrevocable execution period and the BoT at extirpation time has the option unto renew and/or liquidate it (Art. I, §1j, PTp), in principle. The BoT may renew the Pure Trust at any time for the same irrevocable time period of fifty years. The time period is subject unto change by the BoT.
- (d) The Creator, nunc pro tunc, does not own and/or possess any type of title upon the land and assets of the Pure Trust and they are not liable for any omission and/or act by another Antrustione and/or agent. If the original Creator extirpates, the BoT appoints a new Creator.

Section 2. Exchangor/Grantor Responsibilities

- (a) Hereof, the adult human who has agreed in participating in a Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony other than the Creator is called the Exchangor/Grantor as of the exchange (Art. I, §3c, PTp) and granting responsibilities explained in the section. It must be emphasized that just two people, sovereign and/or non-sovereign, participate in the Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony. They are the Pure Trust Creator and Exchangor/Grantor nunc dimittus. That all important group entity creates the most important historical duality necessary in abating individual absolute despotic power of a government and society. **Without the trust foundation, all governments are tyrannical dictatorships**; banks, businesses, religions and people are self-serving debauchers even if ostensible benevolence reigns. The foundation is the sole extirpator of that self-serving tyranny. If the PTFc participants are not sovereign, they will be the instant after the ceremony. The non-sovereign scenario occurs in transition times where adults may not be sovereign, but in the beginning the non-

sovereign exists as of contract law. If the Creator is not sovereign, the Exchangor/Grantor bestows it after the exchange. If the Exchangor/Grantor is not sovereign, another Pure Trust must be created with perhaps the first Creator switching Antrustione positions. The old Creator becomes the Exchangor/Grantor in the new Pure Trust and after the PTFc bestows sovereignty upon the old Exchangor/Grantor. Just an Exchangor/Grantor may grant, bestow, give, confer, bequeath, present, impart, issue, etc., sovereignty upon another desiring it jures et de jure. No other entity outside the Exchangor/Grantor may bestow sovereignty without PTP violation. History is replete with that violation of a Pure Trust wherein the written BoT permission was changed into oral permission and then other Antrustiones granted sovereignty without permission; along with the BoT, who violated the trust provisions as well. The BoT must be created before the Exchangor/Grantor grants sovereignty in order for the BoT giving written permission unto the Exchangor/Grantor. PTP violations are addressed in Art. III, §3a.

- (b) Hereof, sovereignty granting is the most important responsibility of the Exchangor/Grantor and the Pure Trust. The Pure Trust contract is a prime example of the necessary fact of document certification of sovereignty. The manifestation of paper certified trust parallels the necessary fact of sovereignty on paper and proof of both their existences. The proof of the Pure Trust is its contract certificate, the PTC, along with the proof of sovereignty in the sovereignty certificate. *The Exchangor/Grantor's hallowed honour of grantorship power is contract mandate of the people in the Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony sight recognition exchange.* The Exchangor/Grantor now can recognise others who wish solemn sovereign, sight recognition meeting and receive the universal Sovereignty Certificate after the Exchangor/Grantor receives consideration. Once sovereignty is granted, it is full name peerage if available and allodium regarding one. The problem of human entitlement as, i.e., Lord and Lady, always was in tying it unto land peerage's limited supply. Whereas foundation peerage andor name peerage would not be limited. Any amount of foundation peerage may exist along with individual name peerage. In other words, the Smith Foundation could have John James: Doe, Joseph William: Blogs, Mary Jane: Doe, etc., as sovereigns without limits concerning foundation peerage. Aforesaid their names themselves will hold peerage as the word "land" comes from "manuj", the derivation of "man". If a land asset in the Doe foundation trust corpus were available for peerage, the sovereign may be entitled with it, i.e., Wisher estates; Baron Wisher, Baroness Wisher, Lord Wisher, Lady Wisher, etc. Whereas, other land, of course, has supply limitations and one (male andor female) could not claim peerage unless the Lord andor successors were selling the title. A foundation peerage is simpler and illimitable insomuch as supply. If one does not have foundation andor land peerage, name peerage suffices. A foundation may be purchased for its peerage if wished as of prestige, but unnecessary regarding peerage and sovereignty qualifications. A name search of the "First Republic registrar (FRr)" must occur for name foundation non-duplication and then may be used as foundation peerage. The true common Law name of i.e., Joseph James: Blogs is "Joseph James" with "Blogs" being a clan name that others would have. The true individual name with just one human having it is "Joseph James". William the Conqueror (1066) created the

Art. II, §2b

clan names for ease of finding people for census but not taxation that is improper and illegal by government (para. [c]). Wherewith, any name appearing on the sovereignty certificate will be sovereign and could be titled. For example, if the name "Joseph James, Blogs" appears, all three could be entitled, "Lord Joseph, Lord James, andor Lord Blogs". One's name after sovereignty certification will be sovereign of itself as peerage of the universal realm.

- (c) Hereof, governments being subordinate unto the foundation cannot grant sovereignty as the issuance of licences remains their main responsibility. Sovereignty upon an adult bestows the antedated birthright and now one uses licences in a legal manner. Non-sovereigns use licences and it is illegal whilst a violation of common Law Codes. Without sovereignty one has no right. The Exchangor/Grantor restores the right by bestowing it upon the people in sovereignty certification when the contract law system exists. The contract system causes sovereignty certification necessity. Thus, an allodial title being a necessary contract for designating the landlord, displays the important social catalyst contract. The allodial title existence will make the initial birth sovereignty certificate a permanent necessity in time and space whenever people exist on the land. In a non-monetary system, the landlord has a great burden and becomes a steward andor custodian more than a powerful land owner as perceived in darker times. Without the need for work

and as a sole catharsis, the landlord in the golden times, will be left unto work and manage the land by himself. Few will wish unto be landlords at that time. The sovereignty certificate always will be a necessity as a result. One must have the right unto use a privilege and/or licence. Also, governments cannot tax for that act is the privilege of the trust foundation in sole (Art. I, §1e, PTP). The foundation has illimitable prepotency power in the contract and may wield it as it wills as Pure Trust law. That law is granted unto foundation created and/or nostrificated common Law land governments in the form of elemocracy autocratic republics. “Elemocracy” is elementary governments and “autocratic” is accepted when decorous defined as individual government. It is not “anarchy” although it means the same etymology of “individual government”, colloquial connotations take precedent and “anarchy” vernacular is “chaos”. Autocracy would be a benevolent oligarchy, but the latter is connotation condemned. A proper republic is autocratic, but the term “republic” is preferred by the common Law progenitors. All governments are subject unto evolution/devolution cycles whereas the foundation remains in perfect solidarity as of its Fidelity ceremony. If a government has a foundation behind it, the former’s fluctuations will be less. But today, these have grown away too far from the common Law and must be restored by PTP. Government fluctuations occur because PTP and cLC are not known always as of their privacy predilection. Hence, the people will corrupt the government without knowing the proper PTP. That is why the foundation paradox holds out governments unto the people at times as a frontispiece and often stays clandestine. The hidden factor depends upon the social corruption level and foundation Antrustiones’ ahybobulias regarding education parameters. The unlettered indocible masses often make education impossible and rencounter paves the way.

- (d) Hereof, old certificate(s) that have become inaccurate regarding uBI numbers will be terminated by written notice of the Exchangor/Grantor before re-issuance of a new apportioned certificate(s) by the Creator with written permission by the BoT. More than one uBI may be enumerated on the certificate face, but these numbers are accounted for by the Exchangor/Grantor. Thus, when those numbers are subtracted from the original and/or other certificates, the certificates will accompany a new original certificate unto the Exchangor/Grantor and may be requested by other TCh’s. The Exchangor/Grantor may convey in bargain and/or trade uBI(s) in the form of trust certificates unto any entity with written permission of the BoT. That uBI purchase must be known as a prestigious gesture and not an investment. Those considerations from purchase could be capitalisation donations and the uBI creates and the purchaser declares a receipt.
- (e) Hereof, the Exchangor/Grantor, nunc pro tunc, does not in the past, present, and/or future own nor possess any type of title upon the land and assets of the Pure Trust. The

Art. II, §2e

Exchangor/Grantor has no remaining responsibility of the Pure Trust and/or liable for any omission of the PTP and/or act of another Antrustione.

- (f) Hereof, the original Pure Trust certificate is made of 100 uBI’s. These units are non-assailable (having no value, and then no increase), non-negotiable (not medium), non-taxable (US SUPREME COURT) and the Exchangor/Grantor, the dejure holder is the actual original Pure Trust certificate holder (Art. II, §2, PTP) as aforesaid on Art. I, §3c. PTP. All certificate holders that may have been clientaged by the Exchangor/Grantor and/or others, do hereby agree with all terms and conditions of the “Declaration of a common Law Pure Trust Contract” provisions, acknowledgements, addenda contracts, corpus and minutes. The original and later certificates are null and void upon termination notification, demorte, resignation and/or removal (hereafter extirpation) of the particular holder not in rem after extirpation of a particular certificate holder. The Exchangor/Grantor issues new certificates unto the remaining holders if a uBI numeration has expiration in accordance with Art. II, §2d, PTP. If certificate holders wish purchasing more uBI over the original created amount, they must approach the Exchangor/Grantor with a certificate dilution request in writing. The Exchangor/Grantor, in turn, if agreeing with the request, must submit a dilution proposal unto the BoT. Upon BoT unanimous (consentaneous) approval, the Creator will create and issue a new additional PTC unto the Exchangor/Grantor for a consideration. The new PTC will reflect the new uBI dilution and not constitute a fidelity ceremony but an exchange (Art. I, §3c, PTP). Unpurchased uBI are held by the Exchangor/Grantor. Extirpations, bankruptcies, insolvencies, claims, demands, charges, convictions, actions, cause of actions, liens, decisions (ahypobulia), and/or legal proceedings of any kind of a certificate holder have no influence and/or liability upon the Pure Trust. In addition, the impossibility of taxing a Pure Trust certificate divulges that foundations tax governments, governments do not tax foundations, and/or does anyone as

a legal practice control and/tax a foundation. A government may, under the control of a Pure Trust foundation (PTf), issue licences not taxes unto foundation Antrustiones as private Sovereign Citizens, but not unto the foundation entity in rem. **Governments tax as identity misinterpretation of a PTf practice.** When governments do not distinguish the difference between foundation and constitutional contract, major problems ensue that must be sorted by foundation Antrustiones. Foundations are private contracts, whereas constitutional charters are public social contracts. Those previous definitions are abstract unless provisions exist for defining distinctions in their practices. One simple difference displays that foundations are created in private by two people and constitutions andor government charters must be ratified by group surrogate representation of the public peoples. The inception of both the foundation and government will show an important separation and difference hereof. Foundations also will create, nostrificate, manage, issue licences, etc. unto governments, but unto banks and business (religions – depending upon charter language), licence issuance, with creation, nostrification, ownership, is rendered unto government responsibility. No taxation may be done unto any individual human. Whereas **the sole taxation may be done by the foundation upon any group entity, but the foundation may neither be taxed nor issued a licence.** The foundations are licenced amongst themselves similar unto the government ownership circle scenario (Art I, §1c, PTP), but no ownership is involved just the scenario. Businesses are defined, as Pure Trusts, when acting as a private business unincorporated, as all statutory and non-statutory firms, full and general partners, limited liability companies, partnerships, non-governmental organizations (NGO), organizations, business and labour organizations, companies, corporations, incorporations, associations, enterprises, amalgamations, conglomerations, multinationals, syndications, coalitions, religions, philosophies, cultures, societies, orders, teachings, schools, universities, inferior tertiary grantor, non-common law trusts (all forms), and profit and non-profit organizations (all forms). Taxation is based upon ownership of any land and assets andor arbitrary declaration by the PTf. **Governments cannot tax because they are “owers”.** Owers, in sole, owe taxes and cannot assess, declare, issue andor collect taxes. They always are owers, but sometimes misinterpret their role aforesaid and believe

Art. II, §2f

they have foundation power as authorities andor civil authority instead as in the beginning civil servants. When the previous falsehood exists, the foundations must challenge their owers and burden them with taxes in a funds redistribution strategy until they acquiesce. When the latter occurs, the foundation will re-institute a proper common Law government if one has not been in place. **Owers are in debt and may not be in a position as creditors andor debtees.** Debtees may burden owers with taxes. The PTf are debtees, the sole creditors whilst the government will be positioned as an ower andor debtor. When the government is not positioned andor has misinterpreted its role, problems arise as of not adhering unto PTP. PTP is the highest law as the contract mandate of the people. Owers are debtors whilst creditors are debtees, who issue credit and that credit becomes a debt when the three fundamentals of food, shelter, and clothing are needed. Now the creditor becomes a debtee unto the debtors. The important aspect remains that the debtees collect debts and the debtor remains in debt until it is paid. Since the PTf will keep the government in its proper position as a debtor, the latter never may issue taxes as a debtee. It is a simple fact of positioning the government as a perpetual debtor as a debit for the PTf. Therefore, governments never may issue taxes anon and for ever as of their perpetual positioning as a creation andor debtor of the PTf. If governments practice the issuance of taxes, they are subject unto cause of action by the PTf (Art. III, §3, PTP). The government is the permanent debit of the PTP being created by the latter.

- (g) Hereof, written certificate issuance permission from the BoT unto The Certificate holder (TCh) will include the new holder's identity, the conveyed number of uBI and the consideration amount. The information is necessary for record keeping of dilution and Pure Trust onomasticon management holdings. TCh desiring a PTC purchasee position must pay the foundation purchasee licence fee of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand united states Dollars in FRc's (\$250,000FRc) [Art. III, §4a, PTP]. **The ostensible excessive cost remains in order for keeping a market from being established.** The PTf direction moves towards economic credit issuance (Art. III UCc), not debt continuance (see “Original Republic” by the author hereof). Whereby, that process is anomalous whereas business exacerbates the situation that at least standby Letters of credit (sLC's) would alleviate at a balancing point. Non-medium would be a goal with the sLC midpoint. Yet is well known that the stock exchange brokerage seats exceed the foundation purchasee licence fee hereof

and it may be necessary in exponentialising the licence fee for further market deterrence. Since no real gain can come from the PTC of itself (unless market creation), unless issued as bank trade riders, the PTP wishes dispelling PTC distribution as a business. Statutory governments, in ignorance during low sociological eras, already have caused misinterpretation in the field. The merging of equity and criminal forgot the premise of a physical injured party. The PTC has trust liquidation value, but a remote possibility, irrevocable for the fifty-year term unless tenure change and/or illegal extirpation by the BoT and/or successors occurs. That act would be subject unto litigation and any disbursements would be delayed pending investigation. The thorough PTP exposition should dissuade TCh's from market creation for PTC's. The real impetus should be the issuance of sovereignty unto everyone anytime in history and a foundation for each. A business should be made of sovereignty issuance and that private licence is the PTC itself held by the Exchangor/Grantor. No licence fee is necessary as the PTC remains firm in that capacity and no benevolency can be claimed and/or frivolous, farcinorous felicity on the part of the PTF. The PTF progenitors are very fervid regarding the idea of granting sovereignty and the Exchangor/Grantors have fee illimitable without foundation recompense. The market will bear just so much increase/decrease and thus, the BoT is not concerned anent restrictions. Whereby, with no licence fee recompense, the Exchangor/Grantor has an opportunity. Obtaining a PTF is good; purchase position means provision expertise, sovereignty is a paramount result.

- (h) Hereof, TCh's are not associated in any way outside the PTF business and not considered a business and/or civic organisation of any kind. They are in rem for PTP exposition, but apart outside the PTF and have their particular separate identity idiom. The paragraph hereof also

Art. II, §2h

includes all Antrustiones of the PTF in humanum sui and/or alieni juris, juris et de jure, nunc pro tunc (man and/or woman law, law pure, weight is a ton).

Section 3. Trustee Responsibilities

- (a) Hereof, before accepting the First Trustee position of the Pure Trust, he/she must be sovereign. The First Trustee role indicates a new trust and/or vacated BoT. Albeit, the adult human (18 years) must receive sovereignty from another Pure Trust that is in force. The Creator and Exchangor/Grantor in rem may waive Trustee sovereignty in exigency and the First Trustee may be granted sovereignty after their appointment.
- (b) Hereof, the First Trustee is appointed by the Pure Trust Creator and the First Trustee signs the Pure Trust Acknowledgements© executing his/her position. They become in name called the "First Trustee" by now accepting the PTFc exchange asset as fiduciary placing it in trust by conveying and listing the document(s) on the trust corpus. Any asset consideration must have a document voucher for licence verification before Pure Trust corpus conveyance by the Trustee. The land and/or assets conveyed unto the Pure Trust by the Trustee are irrevocable unless later deemed otherwise by the appointed Board of Trustee(s) [BoT]. Before creating a BoT, the First Trustee will provide fiduciary administration benefiting the Pure Trust in accepting it as of Acknowledgement execution and execute the services as assigned them by the PTP under good faith.
- (c) Hereof, after their appointment, the First Trustee may and/or may not appoint other Trustees. If the First Trustee does not appoint other Trustees, the singular in humanum Trustee, will be considered the Board of Trustee(s) [BoT]. If the First Trustee appoints a Second Trustee, and in turn, together appoint a Third Trustee and so forth, they also will be considered the BoT. When agent(s) do not exist, the Pure Trust will have a minimum of one Trustee and a suggested maximum of seven Trustees as consentaneous voting must occur for Pure Trust business approval/disapproval. Majority and/or quorum surrogate voting is a statutory practice and not common Law Code. The Trustee(s) in rem and in humanum will constitute the BoT and their appointment process sequence remains tacit aforesaid nunc dimittis (it is finished). If any Trustee(s) should extirpate, the Trustees remaining move up in numerical order. The First Trustee is the Chairman of the Board with all Trustees having lifetime tenure subject unto extirpation in sole. If any procedure occurs within the Pure Trust that does not conform unto the PTP, it violates them and is, a breach of contract subject unto cause of action (law suit) [Art, III, §3d, PTP]. As with any circumstance, when a violation exists, it must be challenged by written declaration, charged, copied in triplicate, keeping one, mailing one unto the defendant, and filing the third with the BoT and/or common Law court, settled and/or tried within the seven-year

code of limitations period. If the code of limitations has run its course of seven years regarding a charge, the case may be re-opened under a new charge. If many charges were indicated in the first case with thorough representation, it may be difficult in the re-opening, but the option still exists for those who can exploit a nuance and still have a case.

- (d) Hereof, the BoT will manage the Pure Trust land and/or assets and all business whilst causing no harm upon any other entity. The BoT enacts compensation for their services and secure in the trust corpus (in trust) both present and future additional land and assets. The BoT as Pure Trust fiduciaries maintain and improve it by attempting escalation value and make appropriate proceeds distribution in accordance with PTP and minutes. If the rarity of final liquidation occurs, the BoT distributes the land and/or assets unto The Certificates holders. The BoT in the performance of their Pure Trust duties as operations managers do not have any ownership of the land and/or assets. The Pure Trust disclaims any liability for any debt implied, inferred and/or substantiated in opposition with the BoT.
- (e) Hereof, the BoT will provide unto its members a meeting schedule at the annual BoT meeting. Special exigency meetings may be called with three-days' notice. All issues pursuant affirmative action must be resolved and voted upon by a consentaneous approval/disapproval process of the BoT. Insuring against deadlock voting, the BoT may appoint a suggested maximum of seven board members (Art. II, §3c, PTP).

Art. II, §3f

- (f) Hereof, the BoT may dehisce accounts in banking and financial institutions of their choice. The account(s) are opened in the Pure Trust's proper name for conducting business. If private commercial loans are necessary for securing Pure Trust land and/or assets, fidelity bonds will not be required by the Trustee(s) who perform these and all other types of business transactions. If the bank has their own trusts and do not allow private trusts opening accounts, the BoT may dehisce a bank trust account by one Trustee as its manager. Upon receiving the original bank trust document and confirming their amendment clause, the Pure Trust can be added as an amendment in the minutes and/or as a contract rider. That procedure will secure proper legal language whilst the bank trust will have a high probability of being an inferior statutory trust during certain social eras. If the bank's trust provisions do not have an amendment clause, the Trustee may inquire about the error and suggest an addendum with a proper resolution motion minute in writing. If the bank demurrs, the PTP can be added as a private measure. The bank has no privilege of impairing the obligation of contract (Art. I, §1b, PTP) and any good contract, chapter, constitution, provisions, agreements, etc., will have an amendment clause. If not inconvenient, perhaps researching into another bank position would be preferable. Whereby, if not possible and a cause of action were resulting as of the addendum by the Pure Trust Trustee(s) becoming a defendant, a counterclaim may be pursued and/or a "Plea in Bar issued by the BoT. The bank action may result upon perusal of the addendum Pure Trust and circumstances leading towards that action is not unethical but necessary when statutory government will not acquiesce unto proper common Law PTP. The PTP are prepotent and illimitable whilst all other trust provisions are inferior, jures et de jure.

Section 4. Additional Responsibilities

- (a) Hereof, the "Declaration of a common Law Pure Trust" and its BoT supported in law by the Pure Trust Fidelity ceremony (PTFc), that is, and always has been, the guide for the "common Law Principia (cLP)" and its codes, the common Law Code (cLC). The cLP and cLC use unanimous (consentaneous) approval; not equity for it (equity) is STATUTORY MAJORITY QUORUM SURROGATE LAW. Majority approval shows some people not represented. A smaller percentage of thirty percent (30%) after majorities will disagree as two thirds (2/3) vote is the standard for approving affirmative action in statutory law. The minority disagreeing could be a moral majority, but not a voting majority. Much danger exists here unto society's spirit in the negative disagreement power whilst usurping a good government not realizing the entitudinal power of unanimous approval. If the surrogate is small enough (seven and/or less), voting has been proven in statistics unto consentaneous adequacy. When the surrogate agrees in total, society now is represented in a proper manner with no negative opposition being apposite. The technical matter exists that no one is disagreeing in the entity. The entity is perfect and in agreement for unanimous ahyopulia takes place. The BoT's prepotency is inasmuch as a Universal Sovereign acting as any Citizen of any republic elemocracy (eleemosynary), and/or autocracy, and/or any citizen of a timarcacy, oligarcacy, democracy, and/or tyrancocracy on any continent, country, region, state, county/province, city, town, village, and vicinage might do in

complete accordance with common Law. The BoT is illimitable in Pure Trust business in common Law as known in the unwritten ordained world constitutions when using Articles of Confederation 1781 (usA AoC). Insofar as AoC are usA articles, they may be made generic for any republic. Wherewith, the foundation PTP are ordinate unto all other lex non-scripta (unwritten) andor lex scripta (written) works and these are the PTP's subordinates. The privilege of existence is granted by the Pure Trust unto all other contract entities andor institutions of any kind through PTP.

- (b) Hereof, any proper institution, e.g., foundation, bank, government, andor business (hereinafter "institution") should be created by a Pure Trust. The Pure Trust has just three

Art. II, §4b

names for its superscription title either "foundation", "group", andor "institute", i.e., ABC foundation, XYZ Group, andor DEF Institute, etc. These names are pure common Law and have no statutory affiliation as of Black's Law and Dr. Martin's Law dictionaries (both common Law corpus juris secundum and not suspended by the 1930 Geneva Convention). If the Pure Trust does not use the aforesaid three names, they will be subject unto imperfect andor inferior status and will have, at minimum, entitudinal problems. A foundation (trust name) based institution may have problems also, but these problems never will be about their inception andor PTP procedures. Albeit those inferior procedures show a Trustor (Settlor, Guarantor, Grantor) perhaps creating a document for the institutions proof of licence, deed, charter, certificate, etc. After inferior document creation, a lesser fidelity ceremony occurs called the "livery of seisin" for anything lower (bank, government, business, religion), than the PTF. The document andor asset is conveyed unto the appropriate Antrustione of the institution and they are the certified suzerain holder (asset holder). The holder now conveys the document unto the foundation for management. Now, if the institution has been founded in the proper manner as a Pure Trust, what is meant in the vernacular of "our founder", andor when an institution has been "founded" occurs. Livery of seisin is a statutory misinterpretation for PTFc.

- (c) Hereof, all land andor assets included in paragraph (c) will not exclude other forms andor descriptions existing and addendum may occur as of corrigendum andor amendment (Art. I, §1j, PTP). All forms of land, buildings, fine art, jewellery, furniture (interior and exterior business andor home furnishings including telecommunications, computers, carpeting, fixtures, etc.), transportation and pleasure vehicles (autos, lorrys [trucks], boats, planes [aeroplanes and jet aircraft], etc.), capital and business equipment, unincorporated and incorporated businesses, copyrights, accounts (bank, brokerage, savings, bookkeeping), loans, sLC's (standby Letters of Credit), Lc's (Letters of credit) [all forms], commercial paper, securities, funds (all kinds, e.g., pension, andor credit union, etc.), tangible and intangible stuff (concepts, ideas, theories, intellectual property, andor intelligence of any kind rendered unto paper), monetary, demonetised, andor non-monetary credit (statutory), and debt (debenture) paper instruments (currencies, swifts, declarations, notices, causes of action [law suits], claims, demands, liabilities, liens, charges, actions, motions, legal procedures and proceedings, affidavits, bona fides, writs, contracts, agreements, contractual agreements, wills, trusts [pure and inferior], written matrices, and documents of all kinds, etc. [those past and future unfounded ones]), business good will, assumpsits, replevin, capital of any kind, etc., conveyed unto the Pure Trust is inscribed upon the Pure Trust corpus. The actual physical title documents are placed behind schedule "A" categorised as "land" and schedule "B" categorised as assets. Anyone, who makes conveyance of the aforesaid forms not excluding other land andor assets unto the Pure Trust, releases irrevocable all claim upon the conveyed land andor assets and does not manage, offer, approve, accept, control, monitor, etc., their maintenance andor management unless noted as an exception within the Pure Trust minutes approved by the BoT.
- (d) Hereof, the PTP and amendments, resolutions, additions, annotations, edits andor emendations (Art. I, §1j, PTP) inside andor outside the Pure Trust minutes by the BoT are a satisfactory guide for performing Pure Trust business. The historical amendment tradition indicates no one should expurgate andor edit (style edits may not constitute contextual expurgation) the original prima facie PTP (on its face) that defines effacement insofar as respect for common Law author expertise. Wherefore, if amendment notes are necessary, they are recommended being inserted after each article without actual effacement giving easier access for reference and quoting. Document face expurgation andor effacement of the original PTP andor Pure Trust documents may be done, but the purchasee foundation is not liable whilst restorative consultation and writing will be fee exorbitant aforestated (Art. I, §1j, PTP). Amendments placed in the minutes should be the

practice otherwise the purchasee is not responsible for original PTP effacement. The PTP are considered ineffaceable except expurgations written into the minutes are acceptable and protected by the PTP amendment clause of Art. I, §1j. The purchasee also is not

Art. II, §4d

responsible, but must allow minute amendments by any trust (Pure Trust) and may take recommendations for original ineffaceable PTP and Pure Trust document revisions. The present PTP is Rev. CIV (as of the publication hereof) and made without notice, but any past revision remains tacit and protected by Pure Trust provisions (PTP). Revisions are for nuance viredding parikrspranta (Sanskrit - seeking written construct perfection). If major expurgations should manifest, the purchasee will make "best efforts" notification. Any client should know their document and be responsible for changes by consistent contact with the purchasee foundation. Consideration refunds are not available, but any questions will be answered by the purchasee staff. The steward PTP author must have fees for consultation at expertise rates (1/1/2002, Ten Thousand united states Dollars Federal Reserve certificates (\$10,000.00FRc per hour). The present author is Baron von Brauchitsch, consulting Managing Director (cMD), The Brauch foundation (TBf). The previous rate is subject unto change without notice.

- (e) Hereof, all statutory contracts andor documents used for Pure Trust business operations should be executed with the proper signature appellation (propellation) and non-waiver qualifier. The proper sovereign signature upon statutory documents is, e.g., (by an Antrustione [Creator, Exchangor/Grantor, Trustee] Trustee Lord Joseph James, Blogs, Baron Smithson (Smithson foundation peerage) TDc. TDc means under Threats, Duress and coercion. Since common Law does not accept the singularity people persecution exploitive tactics of the STATUTORY TYRANOCRACIES, the Signature Non-waiver qualifier (SNq) shows non-contract adhesion as of improper document codes. SNq removes contract adhesion andor contract approval by signature upon all non-statutory, andor STATUTORY ADMIRALTY, MERCHANT/EQUITY, MARITIME MILITARY LAW (SAM) contracts. If contract adhesion andor approval is challenged in andor of law and plead, the SNq abates any complaints made by a sovereign andor non-sovereign, group andor government. SNq should not be used upon sovereign documents when proper solidarity governments exist and when in doubt SNq *should be used*. SNq nullifies immediate adhesion and a sovereign contract entity andor spirit of the contract would be nullified. A statutory contract would taint the signature without SNq as of TDc, but the signature may be withdrawn at a later date either in an oral manner andor written "Signature Nullification declaration". Any signature contract adhesion may be challenged making the SNq mutation an ostensible unnecessary. Whereby, SNq declares, reveals, and targets a problem and insures contract non-adhesion before the fact of law (manifested either in orality andor writing). Signature nullification documents would be unnecessary under SNq. The signature meaning "individual andor single nature mark" remains very important in contract law and those who dismiss andor demurrer its importance may be subject unto perjury, breach of contract andor breach of contract conspiracy. When an agent is elected, they have signatory powers and full BoT responsibility and may request in certain situations, the Antrustiones, agents andor alternates signing specific documents. For example, when statutory governments would demand a signature and no one from the Pure Trust was available. The demand will be demurred by the Pure Trust and in the written demurrer, a demand by the Pure Trust Antrustiones, in turn, for the demander not requesting a signature and unto refrain, in the future from such language andor be subject unto cause of action. A request may be stated, but not demanded. ***No government has the privilege of demanding anything from a Pure Trust nunc pro tunc***. If a government were unto continue in TDc, the foundation will respond in kind with initial suit/lien strategies andor collectative force as of their considerable universal powers and support. The military dragomachial staffs of foundations are processes of atavism when necessary; they may be initialized when necessary and much superior unto any elite forces in the world today. The lack of discipline of statutory military groups is appalling and the erudition capability and intelligence quotient remains abecedarian having no idea of proper azimuthal equidistant projection geography, Platonic cosmology, simple nuclear physics, andor celestial mechanics (see "Nuclear fusion Principia", "Platonic cosmology Principia" by the author hereof).

Art. II, §5a

Section 5. Extirpations

- (a) Hereof, since the *Plea in Bar* has the power of barring and defeating any privilege of action the demurrer of an abatement instrument would be a sole summary argument. The legal text would be a major legal opinion for corpus juris secundum that a *Plea in Bar* does not have the all-inclusive extirpation power nunc pro tunc. The traverse party may attempt defeating the *Plea in Bar* with a *Peremptory Plea in Bar* (para. b) and state it must be accepted on the grounds of further suit and/or legal grievance action of jail detention, physical force and/or harm, hot war, etc. Wherewith, both sides will use whatever leverage they can gain regarding their positions and depending upon the gravity of the charge and proceed from there. Aforesaid, the fact ensues that one must study PTP for gleaning and extrapolating the proper knowledge for the defences and Antrustione may encounter and then need whilst in their position with the Pure Trust. The PTP is not the common Law Code (cLC) and/or the common Law Principia (cLP), but revision stewardship takes place by their same author. The PTP will explain the law inasmuch as its relationship with the Pure Trust and progenitor legal code for all others. **The PTP are laws of the Pure Trust and very important as the first written law source.** Whereby, the PTP will not be thorough in context as they do not involve social contract rules and regulations, but instead Pure Trust contract provisions in sole. Where the Pure Trust relates specific towards society would be in its inception as its foundation and creating governments unto serve man's needs. That foundation will support society but not enlarge upon it as the supporting documented manifestos the "common Law Principia (cLP)", and the "Pure Trust and Sovereignty pandect (PTSp)", and "Dr. Martin's Law Dictionary", and/or create a government charter as the Articles of Confederation (AoC) of the uIR elemocracy autocratic republics. Any action and/or decision against any Antrustione from any Pure Trust may be traversed in support of another. If the action is not from a judicial category, nevertheless it could be a legal matter. The "non-Statutory Abatement (nSA)" should be used in defeating the decision. The summary argument will declare that the sovereign appeal, complaint, action, etc., thereof must be administered not judged by the body in rem and/or in humanum, in question, and therefore, if having been adjudicated in disfavour, the nSA instrument defeats the decision (ahypobulia). *Plea in Bar* would be exclusive unto judicial matters. Whereas the nSA can be used in any situation as a sovereign always must be honoured and never demurred jures et de jure. Whilst within a contract law society, documents must be used in any situation with oral dissertation being less provocative until contracts are not used in a peaked golden age.

Article III

General Provisions

Section 1. Antrustione Liabilities

- (a) Hereof, any Pure Trust liability does not jeopardise any personal Antrustione (Officeholder) land and/or assets. Any losses suffered by Antrustiones for any ratiocination through Pure Trust services rendered are reimbursed by the Pure Trust land and/or assets. The reimbursement must be approved by the BoT in accordance with PTP. The provision hereof, albeit a thorough liabilities examination, is most improbable in occurring. The PTP attempt reducing all ambiguities, however anomalous.
- (b) Hereof, in rem and/or in humanum any and all parties, persons (e.g., citizens of the UNITED KINGDOM, United Kingdom, EUROPEAN UNION, European Union, UNITED STATES, United States, United States of America, UK, EU, US and/or USA not the non-statutory Parties (hereafter “Parties”), humans and/or Citizens on the united states of America, united States of America, uSA and/or uSA, [the previous explains the egregious problem between all common Law land and statutory sea paper government written codes]), adult individuals (18 years and/or older), all statutory firms, full and general partners, partnerships, organisations, businesses, and labour organisations, companies, Non-government Organisations (NGO’s), corporations, incorporations, associations, enterprises, amalgamations, syndications, coalitions, religions, philosophies, cultures, societies, governments (all forms), orders, teachings, schools, universities, banks, judges, attorneys, lawyers (all forms and degrees), all other legal representatives, representatives (all kinds), consultants (all kinds), trustees in bankruptcy, statutory and non-statutory trustees, professionals (all kinds), inferior tertiary grantor and non-common Law trusts (all forms), and their officeholders, etc., other Pure Trusts and/or any non-statutory entities and/or sovereign individuals contracting with, extending credit and/or debt and/or having cause of action (law suits) against the Pure Trust must look unto Pure Trust land and/or assets for relief and/or settlement of any debts, liens, damages, torts, orders, judgements, decrees and/or any other payables. The BoT does not have personal liability for any Pure Trust business (para [a]) and they also vote consentaneous approval/disapproval regarding relief in all forms of alleged liabilities and/or liability.

Section 2. Pure Trust Identity Protection

- (a) Hereof, **the PTP are the derivation of all law and/or contract law. The PTP, as the progenitor contractual instrument wherefore all other contracts both public and private derive**, support, defend, protect and manage not excluding other banks, governments, businesses (companies, corporations, religions et al), charters, and/or constitutions (France had ten in a short time before 1804). In proximate sequence in the western world under the United Kingdom’s “Human Rights Act” in the year Two Thousand, both unwritten (lex non-scripta) ordained (unenacted) and written (lex scripta) enacted forms; the lex non-scripta ordained and lex scripta enacted (Lole) Universal Bill of Human Rights (United Nations) in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-eight (note – aforesaid in PTP that these documents have major flaws regarding plurality of rights [one right, the birthright] and should be “Human Privileges [not “privilege” defined as “extraordinary advantage action by a class and/or cultural cast system”]” as government cannot issue, grant, bestow, support, defend and/or protect the sovereign right – **the government is a land and assets owner and a licence bureau – whereas the Pure Trust will manage these proper governments but never own and/or tax them**); the Lole Charter of the United Nations in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five; the Lole League of Nations Charter in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen; the Lole Code Napoleon in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four; the lex non-scripta constitution for the united states of America, the ordained Articles of Confederation and their lex scripta constitution of the united states of America, the enacted Articles of

Art. III, §1a

Confederation (AoC) in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one (these same accepted common Law AoC may be tailored as a generic AoC for any country); the Lole England’s “Charta de Foresta” in the year One Thousand Two Hundred and Seventeen, the Lole “Magna Carta” in the year One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifteen

and the Lole Hellenic Platonic Code in the Fourth Century Before the Common era (BCe – the Greek Plato being considered the Father of common Law in the modern era western philosophy) of contemporary enacted western common Law and/or proper legal history. In the eastern world, the Pure Trust supports, defends, protects and manages in proximate sequence the Lole Islamic Code in the year Six Hundred and Twenty-two of the Common era (Ce); the Lole Mosaic Code in the Twelfth Century BCE; the Lole Hammurabic Code in the Eighteenth Century BCE; the Lole Abrahamic Code in the Twentieth Century BCE; the Lole Brahminical Codes in circa Thirtieth Century BCE and the Lole Rig Veda (Vedanta – first known written code of common Law) in circa Fiftieth Century BCE (after Plato’s Atlantean time). These are of more ancient enacted eastern common Law histories. The common Law is the law of consensus between each and every man and woman in history. Establishing dates and documents shows times of necessary fidelity ceremonies as mob-checks in order for attempting peace. No specific special reference can, in actuality, be made towards common Law. Whereas, references points have been presented hereof as the basis for communicating as much truth as possible in the field of Pure Trust legal provisions. For the unknown charters of the universe, they are managed by the Pure Trust in the *lex non-scripta* ordained manner. Aforesaid in the paragraph hereof, the PTP derive all public and private contracts. All law is derived from PTP and/or all law is derived from Pure Trust provisions. Being specific, **all law is derived from foundation law** in which the latter foundation is a Pure Trust name including the official provisional common Law names “group” and “institute (institution)”.

- (b) Hereof, the extrinsic contract privilege and privacy of records is protected by the aforesaid provisions of the PTP articles, sections and paragraphs also are protected by its own contract language in the same paragraph. The Antrustiones, agents and/or any other entities including statutory parties, persons and subordinate STATUTORY ADMIRALTY, MARITIME, MILITARY/MERCHANT, EQUITY TRIBUNALS AND GOVERNMENTS (SAM) of the World Defence Departments out of their cabinet position breaching their arbitration privilege (jurisdiction) of the process (“War Powers Act (1929)”) world today as of PTP Rev. CIV (2002) are directed towards legal citatory for knowledge and other various non-statutory law court rulings (suspended) referencing arbitration privilege, jurisdiction, freedom, contract privileges, and obligations and/or privacy of records (records privacy).

Section 3. Legal Instruments (Cause of action)

- (a) Hereof, when any “Declaration for Cause of action (DCa - law suit)”, subpoena, summons and/or praecipe is issued unto the Pure Trust, the BoT will give PTP minutes disclosure after receiving in sole **a valid warrant with an attached affidavit showing the Pure Trust charged with a crime where an in the flesh injured sovereign as complainant can be brought forth and proof of consentaneous voting by the BoT approving the release of Pure Trust minutes.** The previous phrase is very specific regarding in the flesh injured non-statutory party being a sovereign with certified document proof. Also, BoT approval means their unanimous decision must be met for releasing their minutes, and valid warrants must be issued. STATUTORY GOVERNMENTS may not issue valid warrants as they violate thistoory codes. Their FULL UPPER CASE written language displays part of the code violation. Anyone may peruse PTP as they are general public domain provisions. Hereof, the Pure Trust minutes and records are not the PTP, but minutes and records of administrative elements for Pure Trust business. The minutes may not be reviewed and/or disclosed unto any entity including governments, arbitrators (public and private), and/or court officials of either common Law and/or SAM, the improper government cabinet defence departments

Art/ III, §3a

practicing maritime sea law on the proper land common Law jurisdiction without BoT approval. *The Minutes are Confidential and Private Documents. They **are not released** for any Statutory and/or non-Statutory Individual, Organization, Government, and/or any Entity without the expressed written consentaneous approval by the Board of Trustees of the aforesaid Pure Trust, **In Rem Juris Et De Jure, Nunc Dimittus, Nunc Pro Tunc.***

- (b) Hereof, these minutes and records are guided by PTP contract privilege of Art. I, §1b, PTP and (1781, Rev. II, 2002). The present PTP are Rev. CIV, 2002.
- (c) Hereof, any breach of contract referencing private record’s and/or charges declared by the BoT are subject unto a **Declaration for Cause of action (procès [fr] and/or law suit**

supporting the breach charge and/or may charges. Causes of action are legal instruments that can be used by the BoT as individuals in sole.

- (d) Hereof, the Pure Trust may use any legal instrument tailored for common Law codes. It is not limited unto any form of legal instrument as the Pure Trust wields law with impunity as the Antrustiones are sovereign. No other entity outside the Pure Trust Antrustiones and its grantees are sovereign. That sovereignty are the sole users of Pure Trust legal instruments representing legal cause of action (law suit and/or process), e.g., Traverse Plea of Action in Bar (Plea in Bar [PiB]), Declaration for Cause of action (law suit and/or process) {Art. III, §3d, PTP}, Declaration of Tax Lien (Art. I, §1ef, Art. II, §2c, PTP), Nullification Instruments, e.g., signature nullification (Art. II, §4e, PTP), statement nullification, permission nullification, , subpoena, summons, praecipe, etc. One can become sovereign as an individual human being by having sovereignty bestowed upon them by the pure trust Exchangor/Grantor (Art. II, §2, PTP) and then may use the Pure Trust legal instruments, e.g., Allodial title is very important.
- (e) Hereof, the paragraph hereof will explain in detail the previous legal instruments of paragraph (d). The *Plea in Bar (PiB)* makes the sovereign walk the halls of dikaius (justice) with impunity that is repugnant unto all democracies for they believe men should be subject unto judgement, whereas the proper republic managed by the pure trust foundation believes in no such judgement. That means the PiB makes the sovereign free of judgement. It is true that the injured party has the privilege of grievance, but the sovereign has *Plea in Bar*. Hence, we do not live in a perfect world with the sole excuse that we can pursue it. If a dispute exists and the two participants cannot resolve the dispute as of PiB being used by both, a third participant may be called for arbitration. Both disputers must agree unto arbitration. If either cannot agree unto the arbitration, they may both hire their own private arbitrator as a representative and/or common Law attorney. The arbitrator will review the dispute and render a major opinion. If the opinion is still not accepted by either disputer, the situation will continue under disagreement until creating an agreeable settlement between the disputers. The PiB exists unto complete the settlement with the PiB issuer as the participant nullifying the other disputer's complaint. However aforesaid, if both disputers have issued PiB creating an impasse, the dispute must continue with arbitration. If arbitration fails and/or exhausted with either side not pleased and demurring, the matter is thrown into a common Law court. That level is devolution towards statutory law and should be avoided staying with the arbitration. Whereby, within the body of twelve sovereign jurors and a sovereign justice (dikaius), the interactive jury will discuss the case in open court giving various views in order for the disputers having more information for settling the issue. **The common Law court will not render a judgement. The disputers must resolve the issue.** and/or the matter continues. A capitulation by either side may take years unto resolve. However, many democratic supreme court cases take many years as will insofar as appeal is used. PiB is not considered an appeal as it bars judgement by a disputer and in maritime law, bars judgement. Appeal is unnecessary when the pure trust used PiB. If

Art. III. §3e

the PiB is not honoured a *Declaration for cause of action (law suit and/or process)* may be served unto the plaintiff as a counterclaim. Also, a *Declaration of Tax Lien (tax lien)* also may be served. Both sovereign participant disputers may issue these same instruments in their case. The impasse hereof, appears as a real dilemma. However, the winner of any case will be the one innocent and more knowledgeable of the common Law. The wrong disputer will become obvious and will capitulate when at last agreeing they are. Still the PTP explain the ideal that is very important in combining the idea and goal. When the culpable one and/or obvious wrong doer realizes no reprisal accept admittance exists, they will capitulate. In a democracy, force is used enforcing judgement and therefore, the wrong doer is condemned by the state and not always by the opponent. Furthermore, the Allodial title may be issued upon any land that does not have one. It would be best unto issue these titles after a new land government has come unto power. Otherwise, land wars may ensue and lengthy courtroom battles albeit the Pure Trust has PiB for issuing decisions. Whereby, the factor of going through the process remains as with disputes. Hence, some legal instruments by the PTP at present are PiB (Plea in Bar), Cause of Action (law suit), Tax Lien (governments cannot tax), Allodial title (not load titles upon any land managed by the trust and owned by the government), Pardon (dismissing any judgement upon any entity), Lc (Letter of credit – money produced by any sovereign), LCi (Letter of Credit issuance by TTb [Top Thirty-six banks]), Charters (constitutions of governments and/or businesses), Certificates (sovereignty, medium-of-exchange [money], notes (promissory, checks,

commercial paper, etc.). *These specific written instruments are not limited and if any appropriate ones have been left out in error and/or ahyppobulia, they may be included at a future date according unto the amendment clause of Art. I, §1j, PTP.*

Section 4, Antrustione Support of the Pure Trust

- (a) Hereof, the Antrustiones having executed their Pure Trust acknowledgements by signature, support the terminology of the Pure Trust knowing full well its usage remains for precise clarification creating Pure Trusts under common Law. The English language used for present symbolic transliteration derives as all other languages from ancient hieratic inscriptions and these PTP may be translated into any language with written permission of the purchasee foundation BoT. Any trust (Pure Trust) foundation may act as purchasee foundation with a valid Pure Trust steward/conveyor licence issued by a licence holder. The purchasee licence consideration is Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand united states Dollars (\$250,000.00usD) either in Letters of credit (Lc's), Federal Reserve certificates and/or International Credit certificates (synonymous fiatized currency with no redeemability albeit credit legal tender as opposed unto Federal Reserve Notes that are debt legal tender).
- (b) Hereof, the Pure Trust nunc pro tunc does not accept either in oral and/or written form any commentary, dissertation, interpretation, major opinion, and/or dissent remaining either a manifest non-statutory and/or statutory law view, and will declare a cause of action (§3d) in law for charges of slander, and/or libel if these opinions are not resolved and/or relieved by proper acts of public document retraction and/or oral public apology of precedent record. Furthermore, the trust will declare a cause of action upon any and all violations of these contract provisions nunc pro tunc.
- (c) Hereof, the Antrustiones accept the Pure Trust originates established in fact and protected under man's ordained common Law (§2a). That progenitor common Law contractual mandated power of people exemplifies in manifestations of the first known common era Pure Trust contract (circa 1100 Ce) and is the same in all other documents described in

Art. III, §4c

Art. III, §2a, PTP. For emphasis, the original common Law PTP progenitor document is the "Declaration of a common Law Pure Trust Contract (DcLPTC)" hereof. If any written provision of the DcLPTC should become invalid for any ratiocination, the PTP that remain are in full effect. The amendment clause has been presented in Art. I, §1j. The Antrustiones recognise and acknowledge their past, present, and future positive desires and intent that the Pure Trust will continue. That continuity will be based upon proper erudition of purchaser's successor agents and the BoT. When rules are established by progenitors from cradle unto grave, people have the responsibility of learning the precise facts and meanings of them. One, even as an erudite, never can hope unto gather all provisional knowledge as expurgation uniqueness prevents that inviolate excelsissimus, axenic indefectible perspicacity. Wherewith, in the course of ostensible divine futility exhaustive rigour shows divinity and the experience of revelation enlightenment that mathematicians call "fulguratio". Let us hope the PTP hereof, the Pure Trust provisions, can live up unto a modicum of such auspiciousness as their licensers whilst pointing out that no one has an exclusive on words. Ohbeit "respect" is a good quality perhaps needing rejuvenation anon.

Fine Nunc Dimittus

(The End, The Work is Done)

This common Law Pure Trust Principia # FRRF774624742 is

Drafted and Authenticated By:



Lord Grantham Taylor, Hughes UCc1-308

Sri Dr. Lord Grantham Taylor, Hughes J.d., L.c.m.D., Ph.D.,

Officiated and Notarized by:

H.E. HRH Lord Sir Paul-Anthony: Simons/ UCc 1-207 & 1-308
Certified Sovereign Underwriter c/o FRRf: www.FRRf.org
Official Notary Public c/o Sovereign ICJ-ICC: www.ICJ-ICC.org

Date:



Principia for Trust Name:

Trust Number:

Appendix I

The common Law Pure Trust was originated by the Bauer family ancestors (Templars and became "Rothschild" in the 18th Century) in conjunction with King Henry II Plantagenet in the 12th Century. Bauer's ancestor and King Henry were the first Fidelity Ceremony participants after the middle ages. King Henry became the first Exchangor/Grantor and his descendants are still today granting titles of nobility (sovereignty) in Westminster, England (the author is a von Bauer-Rothschild related to the Mountbatten [Bauer – Prince Philip] and von Sachsen-Coburg [Windsors] of England). Some believe they were harsh times, but few have studied that at the height of the dark ages income taxes were just ten percent (10%). When the first Pure Trust came about the banking system was quite old from the third millennium BCe. Henry decided that the Churches trusts were quite inferior with Trustees often absconding with fortunes. However, money became power and the Rothschilds along with the monarchy embarked upon great wealth in bank trading. King Henry had done a great deed in establishing the Pure Trust, but at the same time enforced the medium-of- exchange. The duplicitous occurrence left the world unto future turmoil as money has been said "the route of all evil". Thus, the progenitors of money knew before without was a golden age and thus, the present revisionist seeks that level. Thereby, if the present polity do live up unto their ancestors wishes of benevolence and afianchetto (not profit over people), the work hereof will not be in vain. The present trust provisions are the pristine work of the polity with the hope of practice as axenic. If it is not the situation, the present revisionist will make it so.

