

MOORISH DEED OF SECONDARY CONVEYANCE OF INCORPOREAL HEREDITAMENTS  
AN AUTHENTICATED FOREIGN DOCUMENT  
HAGUE CONVENTION, 5 OCTOBER 1961

PUBLIC NOTICE, DECLARATIONS,  
AND LAWFUL PROTEST  
THE LAW DOES NOT PERMIT IMPOSSIBILITIES

City of Norfolk )  
)  
Virginia Commonwealth Republic )  
united States of America )

Asseveration  
L.S. *William-Salaam Hall*  
Signed only in correct public capacity As beneficiary  
to the Original 1786/1836 Treaty Trust Jurisdiction.



NOTICE. The term "Original Jurisdiction" herein and in all other documents issued by William: Salaam means the constitution for the united States of America, anno Domini 1787, and articles of amendment anno Domini 1791 and other original parent agreements as indexed in Paragraph Number 12 below.

*FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT COELUM*  
Let Right Be Done, Though The Heavens Should Fall

I, William-Salaam a/k/a William-Salaam Hall: of the Al-Maurikanos Estados[Moorish] family El, in public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, being of majority in age, competent to testify, a self realized entity, a free Man upon his inherit soil, a Moor Autochthon National of the North Amexem [American] Republic, My yeas being yeas, My naves being naves, do hereby state that the truths and facts herein are of first hand personal research, true, correct, complete, certain, and not misleading, so help me Almighty God Allah(swt).

PUBLIC NOTICE

**THIS DOCUMENT GIVES NOTICE TO all Public Officials by and through the Office of the Secretary of State, the United States of America a/k/a UNITED STATES a/k/a U.S. a/k/a UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the Office of the Secretary of State, the State of North Carolina a/k/a STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA a/k/a NC a/k/a "this State" and to all whom it may concern, of the DECLARATIONS, LAWFUL PROTESTS and other matters contained herein.**

NOTICE OF FOREIGN JURISDICTION  
TO: ALL U.S. AND STATE AGENTS & OFFICERS

WHEN THIS NOTICE IS AFFIXED TO A PREMISES, all property therein and attached to is under the custody and control of the above-noted foreign official and not subject to intrusion or seizure. THE BEARER OF THIS NOTICE has been duly notified to the Department of State pursuant to international law and enjoys immunity from criminal and civil jurisdiction, arrest and detention. Under international convention, the bearer should be treated with respect and all steps should be taken to prevent attack on the bearer's freedom, mobility, interests and property.

Law enforcement inquiries may be made to the U.S. Department of State Authentications Office, (202) 647-4000  
Legalization inquiries may be made to the U.S. Delegation for the Hague Convention, (202) 776-8342

## DECLARATIONS

### APPELATION, STATUS, AND FACTS

1. **KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS**, princeps: William Salaam Hall El a/k/a William Salaam Hall of the family 'El' meaning 'Of God' does hereby state, assert and aver all of the following:
2. **Princeps: William Salaam Hall El is a living, breathing free Man upon inherit soil**, an Ipso Jure Moor and Autochthon National of the Amexem [American] Republic, de jure beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.
3. **Princeps: William Salaam Hall El is not and cannot be a U.S. Citizen, subject, vessel or "person"** as defined in Title 26 United States Code, Section 7701 or elsewhere, or any other *ens legis* artificial person, individual, entity, fiction of law, procedural phantom or juristic personality, notwithstanding the reproduction of any such fictions in any media, computer, record or instrument, written or electronic.
4. **Princeps: William Salaam Hall El is foreign to the United States and retains official treaty-protected authority** within His chosen jurisdiction. As beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, He is not subject to nor does He volunteer to submit to or contract with any *ens legis* artificial or corporate jurisdiction to which a United States person may be subject.
5. **Princeps: William Salaam Hall El reserves all Rights, Remedies and Defenses** granted to Him by The Creator and memorialized by William Salaam Hall El correct public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.
6. **Princeps: William Salaam Hall El waives no Rights, Remedies and Defenses** nor yields imprescriptibly Rights including, without limitation, the Right to movement and travel without restriction, permission or license in any conveyance of His choosing on any public roadway in America, and the right to bear arms for the protection of His family, friends and neighbors without restriction, unless such waiver is specifically done so in writing.
7. **Princeps: William Salaam Hall El does not volunteer, consent, or contract** to being identified as, of, or connected by any nexus to, any institutional, bifurcated, public *cestui que* trust or other fictional construction of law or *ens legis* entity of a political state or subdivision thereof, in any capacity including, without limitation, as trustee, co-trustee, surety, co-surety, officer co-officer, fiduciary or co-fiduciary.
8. **Princeps: William Salaam Hall El the nature and character of his exact and proper designation as:**

**™William Salaam Hall El®**

Or in the alternative, **William-Salaam Hall: EI**, which shall be written, formatted, printed, engraved and inscribed now and in perpetuity in all media exactly and precisely as just above-written with a first and second given name separated from, and joined to, a family name by a mark of punctuation or the words "of the family"; with the first letter of each given and family name being capitalized and all other letters being written in lower case fully in accord with the Rules of English Grammar.

9. **Trade Mark notice.** The name **William Salaam Hall EI** by common law is Trade Marked™ and all trade names and derivatives thereof, whether or not registered, are Trade Marked™ by and property of William Salaam Hall EI to whom all rights are reserved. The use thereof without the express written permission of William Salaam Hall EI creates a voluntary an informed consensual contract obligating the unauthorized user to the payment of a Trade Mark infringement fee as follows:

**A Trade Mark infringement fee in the sum certain of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)** lawful specie, gold, or silver, American mint, or certified bullion, Lawful coin money at current spot market price pursuant to the Constitution for the united States of America, 1787 anno Domini, amended anno Domini 1791, Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1, shall apply to each unauthorized use of the designation William Salaam Hall EI and to each attempt or event of conversion, alteration, distortion and/or misnomer whether by improper spelling, abbreviation, capitalization, initializing, reversal of parts, or conversion to a fiction of law or other juristic personality or artificial being.

11. **The legal doctrine of *idem sonans* is inapposite to William Salaam Hall EI** whether oral or written; all such improper usages and misnomers comprising infringement on the above-noticed copyright.

12. **William Salaam Hall EI** does hereby accept the Original Jurisdiction, to wit:

- A. Constitution for the united States of America, anno Domini 1787, Articles of Amendment anno Domini 1791;
- B. National Bill of Rights, anno Domini 1776;
- C. The Northwest Ordinance, anno Domini 1787;
- D. Constitution of North Carolina, anno Domini 1789;
- E. Executive Order Number: 13107, 63, Federal Register, 68,991 (1998)
- F. The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man' (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Columbia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26.)
- G. Illinois Compiled Statutes 805 ILCS 110 Religious Corporation Act. Section 46a; 46h
- H. 1786 Treaty of Peace and Friendship at Morocco with the seal of the Emperor of Morocco June 23, 1786 (25 Shaban, A. H. 1200)
- I. The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514
- J. United States Republic Constitution: Article III (3), Section two (2), Amendment V (5) (Liberty clause) and Amendment IX (9) (Reservation of the Rights of the People).
- K. United States Supreme Court: Supreme Law - Acts of State.

- L. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Adopted by General Assembly Resolution 61/295 on 13 September 2007.
- M. Federal Mandate and Classifications: National Archives Group 147 Book 5-29, File 5-39, U.S. Department of Defense 1-17, Federal Identifier 463/667, Our Authority Cook County Recorder of Deeds Document #10105905 Bk. 521 Pg. 579 U.S. Department of Justice WD: \$: BM: 144-35-0; 5 levels of Government: See Form 7003: Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Defense, and U.S. Department of State.

13. William Salaam Hall EI does hereby further state, assert and aver the following facts:

- a. It is well established under public policy that citations, legislations, prescriptions and other presentments issued by government bodies politic on the alleged authority of State codes comprise a cloak to disguise collateral undertaking in U.S. Funds. All such offers want for authority under original organic State Constitutions pursuant to which they are forbidden and can never be duly enacted.
- b. The U.S. a/k/a the United States is defined as a federal corporation at Title 28 USC 3002(15).
- c. The United States is bankrupt pursuant to Perry v. United States, 294 US 330-381 (1935); 79 L. Ed 912.
- d. United States is an obligor/grantor to the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of December 23, 1913, 38 Stat 265, Ch 6.
- e. The said Federal Reserve Bank Act comprises a contractual granting by Congress to the Federal Reserve Bank of a paramount and enduring (ex-warranto 1913-1933) lien on the assets of the United States and all parties who would use bank notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to 38 Stat 265, Ch 6 p266-267.
- f. The Congress of the United States, by authority of the Gold Bullion Coin Act of 1985, Pub. L 99-185, December 17, 1985, 99 Stat 1177 has decreed its intention that all Americans can no longer be forced into an obligor/grantor status in relation to said Federal Reserve Bank Notes.
- g. The Constitution for the united States of America, 1787, Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2 (1856) states that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be the first Monday of December, Notwithstanding, Amendment XX, Section 2 (1933) states: "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and that such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they by law appoint a different day."

14. The Constitution cannot be in conflict with itself. The *de jure* legislature of the united States of America identified as "Congress" in the aforementioned Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2 (1856) adjourned "*sine die*" in 1861. Evidence of its reconvening in the absence of a congressional quorum has not been exhibited by the United States. The national legislative body discernible in Amendment XX, Section 2

first appeared in 1863 by executive resolution as a department of the Executive Branch of government pursuant to "Emergency War Powers." This *de facto* "Congress" was conceived and continues to sit at the pleasure of the president of the corporate *ens legis* UNITED STATES.

15. The *de jure* private Moors who, by their inherent character *in rerum natura*, are **foreign to and wholly without the corporate *ens legis* United States** are not subject to the actions, acts and whims of the *ens legis* Congress of the corporate UNITED STATES. Accordingly, living Men *in rerum natura* are not subject to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of December 23, 1913 which wants for force and effect of law in the Original Jurisdiction.

16. Disclosure of the facts and frauds stated herein has been denied to William-Salaam in his rightful capacity as beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction by an extraordinary and persistent policy of covin, conspiracy, and collusion constructed and condoned by the UNITED STATES Congress, Amendment XX, the Federal Reserve Bank/System, and contractors, agents, assigns, successors, heirs, representatives, obligors and grantors thereof.

17. It is well settled in law that "no right, ratification or other means, can arise out of fraud."

18. By this PUBLIC NOTICE, DECLARATIONS AND LAWFUL PROTEST, the following addendum is attached by reference herein in its entirety to any and all Federal Reserve Notes, public policy instruments, and documents regardless of kind arising from or relating to the Federal Reserve Bank/System which are held, received or used by William Salaam Hall El now and in perpetuity:

"The use of this instrument/conveyance by William Salaam Hall El is of necessity only and Under Lawful Protest, nunc pro tunc to December 23, 1913, in the absence of a reasonable alternative."

19. The labor of William Salaam Hall El is measured and valued *quantum meruit* exclusively in **gold and silver coin**. As the value of such labor is tangible, it cannot be measured by any instrument which serves as evidence of debt, notwithstanding that the operational currency of the corporate UNITED STATES consists exclusively of instruments noted thereon to be evidence of liability.

20. **William Salaam Hall El hereby expressly states his intention to pay**, extinguish and satisfy all of His obligations and make all parties whole. Accordingly, William Salaam Hall El specifically disavows the use of "discharge" as a fraudulent transaction which implies payment but serves to covertly transfer the debts of William Salaam Hall El to other parties contrary to William: Salaam's deeply held Scriptural beliefs his Almighty Creator Allah(swt).

21. **William Salaam Hall El** is not now and has never been a United States Citizen under the Fourteenth Amendment of the *ens legis* Constitution for the corporate UNITED STATES, notwithstanding any failures to properly pass the said amendment into law.

22. **William Salaam Hall El has the absolute unalienable Divine right to keep and bear arms** of any kind for protection of Self, family, and neighbors, by His own will and this DECLARATION.

Page 5 of 15

23. **William Salaam Hall El has the absolute unalienable Divine right to move and travel upon all public roadways in America, of whatever kind and nature, in whatever mode, carriage or conveyance of transportation He may choose, without license or permission or any other infringement of that right, by His own will and this DECLARATION.**

24. In addition to all of the above, **William Salaam Hall El** retains all of the Rights as enumerated and protected by the constitutions, bills of rights, and ordinance pursuant to the Original Jurisdiction.

### **LAWFUL PROTEST**

25. **As it is a crime to conceal a crime and a fraud to conceal a fraud, William Salaam Hall El makes Lawful Protest against, abjures, denounces, refuses, takes exception and does not assent to:**

26. The formation of any institutional, bifurcated, public, *cestui que* trust in violation of the copyright of William Salaam Hall El previously declared herein.

27. Any allegation or presumption that William Salaam Hall El has consented expressly or tacitly to being a Citizen pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the *ens legis* Constitution of the UNITED STATES.

28. Any pledge, mortgage, lien or encumbrance by the Council of State Governors, March 6, 1933 which would identify William Salaam Hall El as a security, surety, co-surety or collateral for any part or portion of the public debt which has been hypothecated by the use of counterfeited Federal Reserve securities.

29. The forced involuntary use of U.S. funds such as Federal Reserve Bank/System notes, commercial liability instruments and electronic liability transactions as part of a scheme to compel the principals to impart artificial commodity value to the liability evidenced thereon, on the authority of MacLeod v. Hoover, (June 22, 1925) No. 26395, S. Ct. Louisiana; 105 S. Rep. 305, that court citing U.S. Bank v. Bank of Georgia, 23 U.S. 333, 10 Wheat, 333, 6 L. Ed. 34.

30. Any presumption that William Salaam Hall El has volunteered to be a debtor in possession of Federal Reserve Notes with expectation of a quid pro quo; a guarantor/surety/co-surety on the lien created by the Federal Reserve Bank Act of December 23, 1913; a party to any confidence game, scheme, forced *cestui que* use whereby paper wanting inherent value is placed into circulation by the Federal Reserve Banks in lieu of Constitutionally required gold or silver; a party to the failure of public officials and Federal Reserve principles to provide full disclosure of the liabilities and perils of using private scrip, instruments of debt, corporate U.S. obligations, and Federal Reserve Notes as inauthentic replacements for lawful money.

31. Any presumption that William Salaam Hall El has at any time expressed or implied a promise to guarantee the debt hypothecated by the said Federal Reserve Act, the private debt of the corporate

UNITED STATES, or any obligations of the Federal Reserve Banks, agents, contractors, assigns, successors, heirs and grantors thereof, now and in perpetuity.

32. Any presumption that William Salaam Hall El has at any time volunteered expressly or tacitly to join as a co-conspirator in any fraud, conspiracy, covin, collusion, confederation or joint business venture operated by the *de facto* STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA and the corporate *ens legis* UNITED STATES as a surety, co-surety, guarantor or other obligor.

33. Any attempt to induce William Salaam Hall El to act as a tort feisor to the Constitution for the united States of America, anno Domini 1787, where at Article 1, Section 10, it states "No state shall... emit bills of credit; make anything but Gold and Silver Coin a tender in payment of debts," all such offers being refused for fraud.

34. Pursuant to the Original Grant of Depositum for Bailment via the 1789 Constitution of North Carolina, William Salaam Hall El makes Lawful Protest against, abjures, denounces, refuses, takes exception and does not assent to the calculated use of legal fictions to undermine and convert the political Will of the People on the free soil of the organic country known as North Carolina into a legislative democracy that transforms the free People into subjects of the municipal law of foreigners within the geographical exterior boundary of North Carolina and contrary to the Northwest Ordinance and the original Grant of the People, September 17, 1787, anno Domini, as amended 1791, anno Domini.

#### DEMANDS

35. **DEMAND IS HEREBY EXPRESSLY MADE TO IMMEDIATELY:**

36. **RETURN THE DEPOITUM FOR BAILMENT** to William Salaam Hall El in His capacity as descendent by blood of the original Bailor/Grantor/Settlor and His endowment to warrant same by Almighty God Allah(swt), pursuant to the terms, conditions, stipulations, exceptions and reservations contained within the Original Grant.

37. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, RECOGNITION AND RETURN BY THE BAILEE OF THE SAID DEPOSITUM OF BAILMENT** to William Salaam Hall El as repository trustee for the Original public Trust.

38. **EXHIBIT THE AUTHORITY** whereby William Salaam Hall El can be compelled, forced or enticed to falsely act as a tort feisor to Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1 of the Original Grant against his will by using the aforementioned fictional bank notes within a scheme of discharge disguised as payment. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such authority exists.

39. **EXHIBIT THE AUTHORITY** whereby William Salaam Hall El[ex relatione William Salaam Hall II] can be compelled, forced or enticed to falsely present himself as a United States Citizen/person in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment prohibition against slavery and involuntary servitude. Failure to

do so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such authority exists.

40. **ADMIT OR DENY** that all actions of the UNITED STATES, the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA and all political subdivisions thereof whether judicial, administrative, municipal, county or otherwise are by their nature actions *indebitatus assumpsit*. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises admission of an ongoing Fraud against the beneficiaries of the Original Jurisdiction.

"Suits as well as transfers may be the protective coverings of fraud," *Steelman v. All Continent Corp.*, 301 US 278, 81 L. Ed 1085; *Shapiro v. Wilgus*, 287 U.S. 348, 355, 53 S. Ct. 142, 144, 85 A.L.R. 128. "The fact that the means employed to effect the Fraudulent conveyance was the judgment of a court and not a voluntary transfer does not remove the taint of illegality." *First National Bank v. Flershem*, 290 US 504, 78 L. Ed. 465. "...it is obvious that the fraud did not occur in open court nor in that sense enter into the decrees under attack, hence the fraud of which we complain was not susceptible to insulation. In the language of *Shapiro v. Wilgus*, 287 US 348, 77 L. Ed 355. It was part and parcel to a scheme whereby the form of a judicial remedy was to supply a protective cover for a fraudulent design." Also, *Steelman*, supra *Flersham*, supra, *Braun*, supra., "That in the absence of an adversary trial or decision the distinction between extrinsic and intrinsic fraud becomes immaterial and made clear by the following from *Throckmorton* opinion," 98 US 61, 65, *Braun*, supra.

41. **EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE** proving the time, place and nature of full disclosure of the benefits, risks and perils by which William Salaam Hall El could knowingly volunteer to submit to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such disclosure was made.

42. **ADMIT OR DENY** that William Salaam Hall El did in fact knowingly and voluntarily ratify the *cestui que* trust created by the UNITED STATES through the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913 which resulted in the use of grammatical derivations of William Salaam Hall El's nomen in a scheme of intentional misnomer for profit and gain. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises denial that the *cestui que* trust created by the UNITED STATES through the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913 was ever duly ratified by William Salaam Hall El and any assumption of such ratification is false.

43. **EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE** proving the knowledgeable and voluntary ratification and acceptance by William: Salaam Hall El of the aforesaid *cestui que* trust. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that the said *cestui que* trust was never ratified by William: Salaam Hall-El and any assumption of such ratification is false.

44. **EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE** proving the granting of a copyright license by William Salaam Hall El expressly conveying to the licensee the authority to use the grammatical derivations of the proper name belonging to William Salaam Hall El[ex rel William Salaam Hall II] in a scheme of intentional misnomer for profit and gain through an unauthorized *cestui que* trust. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that all such misnomers and uses of the aforesaid *cestui que* trust comprise intentional copyright infringement.

45. I, William-Salaam Hall El, do hereby deny having received disclosure of the existence, benefits, risks and perils of a *cestui que* trust named derivatively at any time, or having been asked to ratify the said trust. Consequently, I do hereby deny, denounce, adjure and disavow having ever ratified any such trust.

**CAVEAT-----LAW**

46. All public officials, Officers of government bodies politic, in all branches/departments, Executive, Legislative, or Judicial, being of Oath of Office, bonded to fidelity, are under ministerial duty, Supervisors v. United States ex rel. 71 U.S. 435, 4 Wall 435, U.S. v. Thomas, 15 Wall 337, U.S. v Lee, 106, US 196, 1 S. Ct 240, fiduciary/trustees, U.S. v Carter, 217 US 286, 30 S. Ct 515, "The implication of a trust is the implication of every duty proper to a trust...Whoever is a fiduciary or in conscience chargeable as a fiduciary is expected to live up to them." Buffum v. Peter Barceloux Co. 289 US 227, 237: 77 L. Ed 1140, 1146, cited Braun v. Hansen, 103 P 2d 685 (1939), wherein it further states "Being fiduciaries, the ordinary rules of evidence are reversed", must obey the law, Butz v. Economou, (US) 98 S Ct. 2895, Davis v Passman (1979, US) 442 US 226, 99 S. Ct. 2264.

47. "The law will protect an individual who, in the prosecution of a right does everything which the law requires him to do but fails to obtain his right by the misconduct or neglect of a public officer," Lyle v Arkansas, 9 Howe 314, 13 L. Ed 153, Duluth & Iron Range Co. v Roy, 173 US 587, 19 S. Ct 549, 43 L. Ed 820. "It is a maxim of the law, admitting few if any exceptions, that every duty laid upon a public officer for the benefit of a private person, is enforceable by judicial process". Butterworth v U.S. ex rel. Hoe, 112 US 50, 55. Ct. 25, 28 L. Ed 656.

48. "A ministerial officer is liable for an injury done, where his acts are clearly against the law." Tracy v. Swartwout, 10 Pet. 80, 9 L. Ed 354. "The judicially fashioned doctrine of official immunity of judicial, legislative or executive orders does not reach so far as to immunize criminal conduct prescribed by an Act of Congress." O'Shea v. Littleton, 414 US 488, 94 S. Ct. 669, "in equity there are certain rules prohibiting parties bearing such relations enter into contracts with each other, courts of equity presume them to be fraudulent, and convert fraudulent party into a trustee." Perry on Trusts (7<sup>th</sup> Ed) Sec. 194, in Braun v Hansen (1939) 103 F 2d 685, Under the doctrines of *res gestae*, *res ipsa loquitur*, *respondeat superior*, as now having prior knowledge, authority, power, opportunity to prevent or aid in preventing injury, damage having been or about to be committed. Title 42 U.S.C. Section 1986, as applies to public officials, Officers, by the existence of an agreement between two or more persons, acting in a private conspiracy, through said conspiracy, to impede or hinder, obstruct or defeat the due course of justice in a State or Territory, with the purposeful intent to deny the equal protection of the law, under color of State law or authority, or other, Griffin v. Breckenridge (1971) 403 US 88, 91 S Ct. 1790, depriving of having or exercising a Right, Federal Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice Act (Title 42 USCS Section 1985(2)), deprivation of due process, even by federal officials, Williams v. Wright (1976).

49. From Perry on Trusts, (7<sup>th</sup> ed), Sec. 851 "... in order that the release, confirmation, waiver, or acquiescence may have any effect .... The *cestui que* trust must also know the Law, and what his rights are, and how they would be dealt with by the court." The Supreme Court of Arizona in Garrett v Reid Cashion Land, 34 Ariz 245, 270 P. 3044 at page 1052 quotes thus from Adair v Brimmer, 74 NY 539

"Confirmation and ratification imply to legal minds, knowledge of a defect in the act to be confirmed, and the right to reject or ratify it. The cestui que trust must therefore not only have been acquainted with the facts, but appraised by the law, of how these facts would be dealt with by a court of equity. All that is implied in the act of ratification, when set up in equity by a trustee against his cestui que trust, must be proved, and will not be assumed. The maxim 'ignorantis legis excusat neminem' cannot be invoked in such a case. The cestui que trust must be shown to have been apprised of his legal rights." (Emphasis added.) Also from *Ungrich v Ungrich* 115 NYS 413, 417, "The rule (is) that to fasten ratification upon a cestui que trust he must not only have been acquainted with all the facts, but apprised also in the law, and how such facts would be dealt with by a court of equity." Likewise, *Thaw v Thaw*, 27 Fed 2d 729, US v Carter, 217 US 286, 54 L Ed 769, *Wendt v Fisher* (Cardozo, J.) 234 NY 439, 154 N.E. 303, *Leach v Leach*, 65 Wis. 284, 26 NW 754.

50. The delay in discovery of the Frauds stated herein pursuant to Amendment XX provides no defense to the remedy, laches or otherwise. *Michoud v Girod*, 4 How 503, @ 561, 11 L Ed 1076, *Pomeroy's Equity*, Sec. 847, *Wiget v Rockwood* 69 F @d 326, et seq., and from *Texas & Pacific Ry, v Pottorff*, 291 US 245, 78 L Ed 777, in *Braun*, supra, "the doctrine is thus affirmed. It is the settled doctrine of this court that no rights arise on an ultra vires contract, even though the contract has been performed; and this conclusion cannot be circumvented by erecting and estoppel which would prevent challenging the legality of a power exercised." And from *US v Grossmayer*, 9 Wall 72, 19 L Ed 6 27, "A transaction originally unlawful cannot be made any better by being ratified." And, further, following *Braun*, supra, "It is held axiomatic that no right, by ratification or other means, can arise out of a fraud," 13 C.J. 492, Sec. 440, 6 R.C. L., p 698, the following is quoted in *Thompson on Corporations*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed Sec. 2828, from *Central Transportation Co. v Pullman Palace Car Co.*, 139 US 24, as established doctrine of the Supreme Court, "No performance of either side can give the lawful contract any validity, or be the foundation of any right of action upon it." As said long ago by the great Justice Story in *Prevost v Gratz*, 6 Wheat 481, 497; 5 L Ed 311, 315. "It is currently true that length of time is no bar to a trust clearly established; and in a case where fraud is imputed and proved, length of time ought not, upon principles of eternal justice, to be admitted to repel relief. On the contrary, it would seem that the length of time during which the fraud has been successfully concealed and practiced, is rather an aggravation of the offense, and calls more loudly upon a court of equity to grant ample and decisive relief." (Emphasis added.)

51. It is a maxim of law that peonage and involuntary servitude are forbidden, and immunity is denied to any party, real or imagined, person or public official who would or conspire to traffic in slaves or participate in aiding or abetting. *Clyatt v US*, 197 US 207 (1905), *Plessy v Ferguson*, 163 US 537, 542, "Whoever [Title 18 U.S.C. See 1581] holds or returns any person to a condition of peonage, or arrests any person with the intent of placing him in or returning him to a condition of peonage, shall be fined not more than \$5,000.00 or imprisoned not more than five years."

52. All public officials in receipt of this notice are required by their Oath of Office to answer. Notification of legal responsibility is "the first essential of due process of law" *Connally v General Construction Co*, 269 U.S. 385, 391. "Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading." *U.S. v Tweel*, 550 F.2d. 297. It is the ministerial fiduciary/trustee duty of each and every government official,

Page 10 of 15

officer, agent, contractor and assign of the UNITED STATES, the COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, the Federal Reserve Bank/System, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations and any and all other obligors/grantors who view this notice ("Respondents") to timely and fully answer, Federal Crop Insurance v Merrill (1947) 332 US 380., 92 L Ed 10, 68 S Ct 1, 175 ALR 1075.

53. **The period for Respondents to respond to this notice is thirty (30) days.** Any party or public official wishing to answer, respond, refute, rebut, deny, object or protest any statement, term, declaration, denial or provision in this presentment must do so by Lawful Protest within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance or forever lose all rights, titles, interests, and the opportunity to plead. All such responses must be verified and have exhibitions and factual evidence in support of annexed thereto.

54. **Respondents may agree with all statements, terms, declarations, denials, and provisions herein by remaining silent.** Failure to timely respond to all such terms and provisions with which Respondents disagree comprises Respondents' stipulation and confession jointly and severally to acceptance of all statements, terms, declarations, denials and provisions herein as facts, the whole truth, correct and fully binding on all parties.

55. **This document serves as Notice of Fault** in the event Respondents fail to timely respond.

56. **Notice of Default shall be issued no sooner than three (3) days after Notice of Fault.** Default is final three (3) days after Notice of Fault is issued. Default comprises Respondents consent jointly and severally to be named as defendants(s) in various actions, administrative and judicial.

57. **Upon Default, all matters are settled *res judicata* and *stare decisis*.**

58. **Default comprises an estoppel of all actions, administrative and judicial, by Respondents against the Princes:** William Salaam Hall El, 3J, Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence Section 805, p. 192, Restatement 2d of Torts Section 894 (1) (1979), and now reasonably relied on, Wilbur National Bank v US 294 US 120, 124-125 (1935), due to misconduct by Government agents Heckler v Community Health Services, 467 US 51, at 59, 60, Federal Crop ins., *supra*. "It [the doctrine of Estoppel by Silence] arises where a person is under duty to another to speak or failure to speak is inconsistent with honest dealings." In Re Mc Ardles Estate, 140 Misc. 257, et seq., and Silence, to work estoppel, must amount to bad faith, Wise v USDC Ky., 38 F Supp 130, 134, where duty and opportunity to speak, Codd v Westchester Fire Ins. Co. 14 Wash. 2d 600, 128 P 2d 600, 128 P 2d 968, 151 ALR 316, creating ignorance of facts, Cushing v US Mas s. 18 F Supp 83, inducing person claiming estoppel to alter his position, Branch v. Freking, 219 Iowa 556, 258 NW 892, knowledge of facts and of rights by person estopped, Harvey v Richard, 200 La. 97, 7 So. 2d 674, willfull or culpable silence, Lenconi v Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank of Fresno, 96 Cal. App. 490, 273 P. 103 et seq., "Silence" implies knowledge, and an opportunity to act upon it, Pence v Langdon, 99 US 78@ 581, et seq.

## DECLARATION OF FREEHOLD HOMESTEAD

Between UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CORPORATION (de facto Trustee), Noble Drew Ali (Trustor) and William Salaam Hall El(Heir Beneficiary/Aboriginal Indigenous National Moor/jus in re(m)/Ipso Jure Moorish National/Heir/Moabite) Land and Resources At Lot # .74AC 42 S6-1 PB117-148 GRANDOVER [Being all of Lot No. 42, as shown on the plat of GRANDOVER-Plat 2, Section 6-1, which plat appears of record in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Guilford County, North Carolina, in Plat Book 117, at Page 0148. GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA 27410] and LOT 12 BLK 4 1<sup>ST</sup> SECTOR HUNTINGTON HILLS 1<sup>st</sup> Add 141/7[22-21-2-2-12.00-RR-00 Property Location: LINDEN DR BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA 35214] Northwest Amexem.

This transfer agreement is a transfer instrument from THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ET AL, to the RIGHTFUL HEIR APPARENT, Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Person of the Land - not taxed, the princeps: William Salaam Hall El, In Propria Persona, Sui Heredes.

In the matter of 'Rights of Parties' and, 'Rights of Property', this instrument obtains justice for the Natural Divine Being Manifest in Human Flesh, Ipso Jure Moorish National, the princeps: William Salaam Hall El, and intends to remedy these wrongs by addressing Personum Jurisdiction, which is jurisdiction over the person. Operating and navigating in a colorable status is dishonorable and injurious to the Natural Divine Being Manifest In Human Flesh.

This agreement between THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the grand sheikh: William Salaam Hall El is forever cured as princeps: William Salaam Hall El is not a minor; not a ward of the state; and is competent from this day forth to take his seat amongst the affairs of Men and handle the affairs of his Nation - the Moors of Northwest Amexem - Northwest Africa - North America - North Gate.

This transfer invokes his unalienable /inalienable secured rights and authority as a lord bailiff, Moor and Al Maurikanos Estados National and beneficiary:

1. Our Authority Copy Book 5-21, FILE #5-39, Record Group 147 (National Archives), "Social Security Administration Form 7003."
2. Illinois Compiled Statutes (805 ILCS 110/36) (from Ch. 32, par. 165); Sec. 36. Religious Corporation Act. Section 46a, 46h; 805 ILCS 115/1- Ch. 32, par. 188.3; Religious Corporations Validation Act.
3. United States Supreme Court: Supreme Law - Acts of State
4. United States Republic Constitution: Article III (3), Section two (2), Amendment V (5) (Liberty clause) and Amendment IX (9) (Reservation of the Rights of the People).
5. Universal Declaration of Human Rights - United Nations - Human Rights [Article Fifteen (15)].
6. Rights of Indigenous Peoples - UN: General Assembly - Part 1, Article 4.
7. Treaty of Marrakesh[Treaty of Peace and Friendship] of 1786/1836
8. The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People United Nations General Assembly #1514
9. The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man' (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Columbia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26.)
10. Declaration on the Principles of International Law
11. United States Classified Code: Title 22. Foreign Relations And Intercourse, Page 954, Chapter 2: Consular Courts, General Jurisdiction; Sections 141-143.
12. Divine Instructions CHAPTER XLVII of The Holy Koran of The Moorish Science Holy Temple of Science verses 6-11.

13. United States Republic Constitution: Thirteenth Amendment withal twenty sections, specifically complete implementations of Sections Sixteen and Seventeen of said Amendment(38<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session), Published Saturday April 9, 1864 The Congressional Globe, New Series No. 94, by John C. Rives, Washington, D.C.
14. Resolution Number Seventy-Five (75): Dated April 17, 1933 A.D. (Moorish-American Society of Philadelphia and The Use of Their Names)
15. The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man' (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Columbia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26.)
16. Executive Order Number: 13107, 63, Federal Register, 68,991 (1998) - Implementation of Human Rights Treaties
17. Declaration on the Principles of International Law
18. The Divine Constitution By-Laws of Moorish America; Acts IV, V and VI
19. Constitution of The State of Illinois, Adopted in Convention at Springfield, September 3, 1970., Ratified by the People, December 15, 1970. In force July 1, 1971. Article VII, Section 6. Powers of Home Rule Units

With this document in place, proper identity for the princeps: William Salaam Hall El, establishes and removes for the record any and all misrepresentation of abandonment by any foreign entities, guilds, private foreign unions, etc. or persons alleging anything to the contrary, or on his part as an heir to his vast heritage and responsibility to his people.

#### DISCLAIMER

**THE QUOTATION OF THE PRIVATELY COPYRIGHTED STATUTORY LEGISLATIVELY CREATED CASE LAW AND STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES PURSUANT TO PL 88-244, DECEMBER 30, 1963, IS DONE WITHOUT INTENT TO CREATE A "USE", VIOLATE ANY PRIVATE COPYRIGHT, OR GIVE LEGAL ADVICE TO ANYONE, AND STANDS SO UNLESS LAWFULLY PROTESTED BY ANY CONCERNED PARTY(IES)**

59. Notice to principal is notice to all agents. Notice to an agent is notice to all principals. By this Public Notice, Declarations, and Lawful Protests the world is now informed.

60. This action is bonded by a third party surety holding twenty-one dollars in silver coinage, .999 fine, minted by the American Treasury, United States of America, pre-1933 issue. The said bond is annexed hereto and incorporated verbatim herein in its entirety by reference as if fully reproduced herein.

61. The use of a notary public herein is of necessity and under LAWFUL PROTEST without the creating or implying the existence of any contract or contracts between Princeps: William Salaam Hall: El and any other parties, legal entities, the UNITED STATES, the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA or agents thereof, public or private.

**BE IT SO EXECUTED, and by this execution, be made to appear, in-deed, enacted, decreed, This the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the January month, anno Domini, two thousand and eleven, Amen.**

L.S.

*William Salaam Hall El*

Signed only in correct public capacity as Beneficiary

JURAT

William Salaam Hall El, Pro Per Sui Heredes  
Location: in care of 1589 Skeet Club Road 102 #298  
High Point, North Carolina, near [27265]

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA )  
 ) ss:  
CITY OF NORFOLK )

Before me, a notary public in and for the said City and territory, personally appeared the above named;  
the Princeps: **William Salaam Hall El** who acknowledged that he did sign the foregoing instrument,  
**Moorish Deed Of Secondary Conveyance Of Incorporeal Hereditaments**, and that the same is his/her  
free and voluntary act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 7<sup>th</sup> day of  
January, 2012.

Meskhent Raet El Notary Public

My commission expires 10/31/13

# 727770

MESKHENENT RAET EL  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
ID# 727770 EXP: 10/31/13

ECF DOCUMENT

Thereby attest and certify this is a printed copy of a  
document which was electronically filed with the United States  
District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina.

Date Filed: 2-3-2012

JOHNS. BRUBAKER, Clerk  
By: Jamie L. Sells, Deputy Clerk

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY