

NEED TO KNOW DEFINITIONS

Affidatio-Affidavit:

Defined as: A swearing of the oath of fidelity or of fealty to one's lord, under whose protection the quasi-vassal has voluntarily come.- An oath taken by the lords in parliament.- A written or printed declaration or statement of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having authority to administer such oath. Cox v. Stern, 170 Ill. 442, 48 N.E. 906, 62 Am.St.Rep. 385; Hays v. Loomis, 84 Ill. 18. A statement or declaration reduced to writing and sworn to or affirmed before some officer who has authority to administer an oath or affirmation. Shelton v. Berry, 19 Tex. 154, 70 Am.Dec. 326, and In re Breidt, 84 N.J.Eq. 222, 94 A. 214, 216.

Age - Age of Majority:

Defined as: the length of time during which a person has lived; the time at which one attains full personal rights and capacities. in law the term signifies those periods in the lives of persons of both sexes which enable them to do certain acts which, before they had arrived at those periods; they were prohibited from doing. 2 C.J.S., p. 1013. **Age of majority.** *Gates v. Shaffer*, 72 Wash. 451, 130 P. 896. **Age of maturity.** *Commercial Bank & Trust Co. v. Noble*, 112 So. 691, 146 Miss. 552.

Artificial:

Defined as: Is in opposition to the word "natural". *California Casualty Indemnity Exchange v. Industrial Accident Commission of California*, 13 Cal.2d 529, 90 P.2d 289; *Created by art, or by law; existing only by force of or in contemplation of law.*

Artificial entity:

Defined as: a corporation, trust, or other name of something indicating a collective body of individuals. These bodies do not operate as ‘persons’ in law and do not provide limited liability except a trust, specifically, due to its natural structure. The only benefit of a corporation would be the codes, rules, and statutes offered by electing to incorporate (the structure). The building of this structure, in statute, is a service that someone may want to voluntarily involve themselves in.

Artificial Person:

Defined as: Persons created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government, as distinguished from natural persons. **Corporations are examples of artificial persons.** 1 Bl. Comm. 123. *Chapman v. Brewer*, 43 Neb. 890, 62 N.W. 320, 7m.St.Rep. 779

Attorney in fact:

Defined as: A private attorney authorized by another to act in his place and stead, either for some particular purpose, to do a particular act, or for the transaction of business in general, not of a legal character. This authority is conferred by an instrument in writing, called a "letter of attorney," or more commonly a "power of attorney." *Treat v. Tolman*, C.C.A.N.Y., 113 F. 893, 51 C.C.A. 522; *Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co. v. Bankers' Surety Co.*, 96 Ind. App. 250, 179 N.E. 329, 334.

Autograph:

Defined as: A cursive writing, using a pen and paper, unique to each living man or [wo]man, of some sort of artistic symbolism that proves their identity due to the unique style in which it is written.

Bailee:

Defined as: In the law of contracts. One to whom goods are bailed; the party to whom personal property is delivered under a contract of bailment. *Hotels Stailer Co. v. Safier*, 103 Ohio St. 638, 134 N.E. 460, 462, 22 A.L.R. 1190. A species of agent to whom something movable is committed in trust for another. *Cowart v. State*, 16 Ala. App. 119, 75 So. 711, 713; *Smith v. State*, 78 Okl. Cr. 375, 148 P.2d 206, 208.

Bailor:

Defined as: The party who *bails* or delivers goods to another, in the contract of bailment. *McGee v. French*, 49 S.C. 454, 27 S.E. 487; *Story*, *Bailm.* §1 74, 388.

Bank:

Defined as: in the de facto it would be any individual that converts one note into another or creates notes. In the de jure it would be the storing, safe keeping, transferring, and exchanging of gold/silver coins. No licenses or ‘approval’ is needed to be a bank, and every individual person IS a bank, by definition, in the de facto. Anyone who can promise that some amount will be paid in the future is, by definition, a bank.

Banking:

Defined as: the operation of electrical energy translated to the world to money and finance. The creation, flow, and use of any form of energy that is used as the intermediary of trade or commerce. Any items that would be used as a mode of exchange and that follows all the rules of physics as regards flow and energy. The highest form of ‘banker,’ in the literal sense, would be an electrical engineer. Banking in the de facto is accomplished by the creation of credit in relationship to the overall future potential exchange capacity of a person. Banking in the de jure is the coining and handling of silver and gold COINS in an effort to create a stable and functional exchange medium.

Cestui que vie:

Defined as: Cestui que vie is a French legal term that refers to the beneficiary of a trust or insurance policy¹². Historically, it was used to protect property during the owner's absence and avoid taxation². In the 1930s, the Cestui que vie Trust was created by law to manage assets of American citizens who lost collateral in the bankruptcy of the United States, providing a source of income for beneficiaries, and protecting assets from governmental seizure

Charta - Charter:

Defined as: A charter or deed; an instrument written and sealed; the formal evidence of conveyances and contracts. Also, any signal or token by which an estate was held.

Charter Vessel

Defined as: A charter vessel is a vessel that is hired or rented out by a shipowner to a charterer for a fee. The charterer can use the vessel to transport goods or passengers according to the terms and conditions of a contract called a charter party. A charter party is a binding agreement between the shipowner and the charterer that covers various clauses and scenarios related to the chartering of the vessel. / **Vessel:** A ship, brig, sloop, or other craft used in navigation. The word in its broadest sense is more comprehensive than "ship." Any structure which is made to float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war, whether impelled by wind, steam, or oars. *Chaffe v. Ludeling*, 27 La.Ann. 607. Any structure, especially a hollow one, made to float upon the water for pur1733 poses of navigation; a craft for navigation of the water, often, specifically, one larger than a common rowboat; as, a war vessel; a passenger vessel. *City of Tampa v. Tampa Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.*, 136 Fla. 216, 186 So. 411, 412; *Massman Const. Co. v. Bassett*, D.C.Mo., 30 F. Supp. 813, 815. An instrument.

Competent:

Defined as: Duly qualified; answering all requirements; having sufficient ability or authority; possessing the requisite natural or legal qualifications; able; adequate; suitable; sufficient; capable; *legally fit.* *Levee Dist. v. Jamison*, 176 Mo. 557, 75 S.W. 679; *In re Fichter's Estate*, 279 N.Y. S. 597, 600, 155 Misc. 399.

Conceptually:

Defined as: to have a basic idea in the mind that comes across almost as the idea of ‘an understanding in the form of energy’ – meaning having so much comprehension of some particular world or thing that you can bet the felling in your mind that you do not even need words or symbols to explain the ideas. A conceptual understanding of something may even leave the person saying, “i know what it is, i simply can not put it into words.” The ideas are devoid of having to use the ‘crutch’ of other words or symbols. It is a full immersion into idea or term that feels almost as if you are the source of the definition of the word or idea itself. You can ‘feel’ the definition. YOU ARE THE DEFINITION!

Consent:

Defined as: understanding, as defined in this definitions section, of the contract or agreement in question. This understanding is then mixed with explicit agreement. Explicit agreement is important because assuming agreement, or consent is quite dangerous. Agreement, and consent should be explicit and ‘tacit consent’ or ‘consent due to acquiescence’ is essentially rape in commerce.

Consideration:

Defined as: something given of value that all parties consider value and continue to consider value throughout the entire life of the contract or agreement. If either party decides, during the life of a contract, that consideration is no longer equal, then that contract can be instantaneously canceled from that moment. Fraud vitiates all contracts from their inception and acts as though a contract never existed to begin with.

Defined as: the exact, agreed-upon boundaries of the meaning of a series of symbols, behavior, or anything else. A definition could be entirely unknown or mistaken, but an ‘incorrect definition’ would be the largest aspect that this section should clarify. An ‘incorrect definition’ would be a meaning that is either too narrow or too wide, too simple or too complex, too vague, or too specific. A definition is the contract associated with the meaning of the word, idea, phrase, etc... The source of credit and law, which is the well-trained inhabitant, or contributing member of a group, has the highest rank in terms of the creation, clarification, or changing of definitions. Definitions are living, breathing things and are the most important aspect of all contracts, and communication. VAGUE OR OVER-COMPLICATED DEFINITIONS WILL BE VIEWED AND ASSUMED TO BE AN ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE AND WILL BE CLASSIFIED AS FRAUD.

Consignee:

Defined as: In mercantile law. One to whom a consignment is made. The person to whom goods are shipped for sale. *Lyon v. Alvord*, 18 Conn. 80; *Comm. v. Harris*, 168 Pa. 619, 32 A. 92. One to whom goods are consigned, shipped, or otherwise, transmitted. *State v. Chadbourne*, 132 Me. 5, 164 A. 630, 631. The one to whom the carrier may lawfully make delivery in accordance with its contract of carriage. *Great Northern Pac. S. S. Co. v. Rainier Brewing Co.*, C.C.A.Wash., 255 F. 762, 764; One to whom merchandise has been delivered. *International Trust Co. v. Webster Nat. Bank*, 258 Mass. 17, 154 N.E. 330, 332, 49 A. L.R. 267; Under a statute, the person who, under circumstances in which he might be entitled to the delivery of the goods, represents that he is so entitled, tenders a bond in the statutory form, and requests delivery. *St. Louis, I. M. & S. R. Co. v. Bankers' Surety Co.*, 115 Ark. 58, 172 S.W. 266, 268.

Consignor:

Defined as: One who sends or makes a consignment. a shipper of goods

Creditor:

Defined as: A person to whom a debt is owed by another person who is the "debtor." *Woolverton v. Taylor Co.*, 43 Ill. App. 424; *Insurance Co. v. Meeker*, 37 N.J. Law. 300; *Walsh v. Miller*, 51 Ohio St. 462, 38 N.E. 381; *Rooney v. Inheritance Tax Commission of Kansas*, 143 Kan. 143, 53 P.2d 500, 501. One who has a right to require the fulfillment of an obligation or contract. *Mohr v. Minnesota Elevator Co.*, 40 Minn. 343, 41 N.W. 1074; *Murphy v. Jos. Hollander, Inc.*, 131 N.J.L. 165, 34 A.2d 780, 783; one to whom money is due, and, in ordinary acceptance, has reference to financial or business transactions. *State v. Ord State Bank*, 117 Neb. 189, 220 N.W. 265, 266; The antonym of "debtor." *Erickson v. Grande Ronde Lumber Co.*, 162 Or. 556, 92 P.2d 170, 177; The word is susceptible of latitudinous construction. *Commerce Trust Co. v. Farmers' Exchange Bank of Gallatin*, 332 Mo. 979, 61 S.W.2d 928, 89 A.L.R. 373.

Debtor:

Defined as: a debtor is someone who owes a true negative in an agreement, or contract. Where they have received true value and consideration but have not reciprocated that consideration to a sufficient point for both parties (within reason). A debtor cannot be a debtor if they did not consciously and expressly involve themselves in the contract to begin with. Nor liable if the contract was not agreed by all parties in writing.

De facto:

Defined as: the corporate world that is under the Crown of England. The entire structure was created under the Crown and is offered as a structure for Commerce. People can voluntarily contract into this system as they want in an effort to have a pre-built structure that they may plug into for ease-of-use, support, etc.

De Falso Judicio:

Defined as: Writ of false judgment. *Reg. Orig. 15; Fitzh.Nat.Brev. 18.* See False Judgment.

Degrade:

Defined as: treat or regard (someone) with contempt or disrespect: "she thought that many supposedly erotic pictures degraded women" lower the quality of; cause to deteriorate.

De jure:

Defined as: the non-corporate world that has nothing to do with the statutes, rules and boundaries set up by the Crown. Operating entirely in a new space where you create your own rules and boundaries. Your ‘Codes’ are created by you and used to contract as you see fit. The *de jure* is governed by Common Law which is simply “does not hurt people” nor “their property,” and be transparent in your offers and contracts. True law is found in the *de jure*.

Discharge:

Defined as: to sign a promise or pledge to pay once money is reintroduced into society and to send it in. This is only required in the de facto.

Ethics:

Defined as: what the individual considers right or wrong, and why.

Fraud:

Defined as: any attempt to create illusion, delusion, vagueness, or over-complexity in an effort to confuse or reduce the ability to perceive or understand something. THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF FRAUD IS THE ALTERATION OF DEFINITIONS OF WORDS FOR TERMS. Fraud, when applied to the definitions of words, terms, or phrases will be a charge of treason, and pursuant to even the de facto 18 USC §2381, EVERYONE involved will be sentenced to death if found guilty by a Grand jury. All men and all [wo]men deserve to live a life of honest and transparent dealings.

Freedom:

Defined as: The state of being free; liberty; self-determination; absence of restraint; the opposite of slavery. The power of acting, in the character of a moral personality, according to the dictates of the will, without other check, hindrance, or prohibition than such as may be imposed by just and necessary laws and the duties of social life.

Guilt:

Defined as: In criminal law, that quality which imparts criminality to a motive or act and renders the person amenable to punishment by the law. That disposition to violate the law which has manifested itself by some act already done. The opposite of innocence. See *Ruth. Inst. b. 1, c. 18, § 10*.

Limited Liability:

Defined as: the degradation of personal power by assuming that there are problems that could pop up that you would be incapable of handling. A shrinking of personal confidence that stems from a person committing acts that they deem worthy of shame or guilt. Personal shrinkage.

Morals:

Defined as: the spoken AND UNSPOKEN ideas of what a group considers right or wrong and why.

Note/instrument/negotiable instrument/security/bond:

Defined as: a promise made in writing. It is that simple... it could be a promise to PAY something, or a promise to DO something. In the de facto, a promise to DO something is normally called a “performance contract.”

Market:

Defined as: a group of people, small or large, that is exchanging goods and services in an effort to make life more exciting, more interesting, easier, etc. The basis of legality of all market transactions is found in the idea of consent. ‘Harmful’ goods and services may be offered legally as long as all parties in the transaction are consenting, and that transaction of activity does not encroach on the freedoms of another person who may not agree with what is happening.

Money:

Defined as: In usual and ordinary acceptance it means gold, silver, or paper money used as circulating medium of exchange, and does not embrace notes, bonds, evidence of debt, or other personal or real estate. *Lane v. Railey*, 280 Ky. 319, 133 S.W.2d 74, 79, 81. *Currency; the circulating medium. cash.*

Novation:

Defined as: a change in a contract, partial or full. In essence, it is a conditional acceptance regarding a current contract due to changes in the agreement.

Signature:

Defined as: a cursive writing, using a pen and paper, unique to each person, of some sort or artistic symbolism that proves their identity due to the unique style in which it is written. If this is to be done on behalf of a trust, corporation, or any ‘artificial entity,’ it must be expressed, in the same font as size, like this: “Signature of living man or [wo]man [name of living man or [wo]man] on behalf of artificial person named [name of artificial person].”- ALL RIGHTS BEING RESERVED AT ALL TIMES WILL ALWAYS BE IMPLIED IN ALL SIGNATURES AND THE WAIVING OF THOSE RIGHTS ARE NOT POSSIBLE IN ANY SITUATION.

“person,” “human being,” and “individual”:

Defined as: After reading 1 USC §8, these words/terms will be defined as: ‘a nothingness which produces a somethingness. The seat of creativity. This is not the brain, nor the body, but is a potential consciousness that has no space, no wavelength, no mass, and no location. This essence contains the decisions and definitions associated with interaction, identity, ethics, morals, and integrity.’

Payment:

Defined as: in the de facto it means to write up a promise to pay at some point in the future and send it in. In the de jure it means to give them gold/silver coins without any attached condition (the action is finial with no additional stipulations).

Problem:

Defined as: the normal idea of problems is ‘something of which is considered annoying, unwanted, difficult, and unappreciated. Something of which a person generally would rather not have.’ This definition puts all the power of the situation into the problem itself. The new definition of “Problem” is: ‘that of which gives excitement and interest to a story. The element of a story that is considered and defined, entirely out of the free will of the person, to be something unwanted. The ‘problem’ is the element of which all adventures are born. The resolution of a ‘problem’ is the entire structure of a journey.’

Rape:

Defined as: any forced contract that did not have explicit understanding and consent at the inception and throughout the entire duration of the contract.

Signature:

Defined as: a cursive writing, using a pen and paper, unique to each person, of some sort or artistic symbolism that proves their identity due to the unique style in which it is written. If this is to be done on behalf of a trust, corporation, or any ‘artificial entity,’ it must be expressed, in the same font as size, like this: “Signature of living man or [wo]man [name of living man or [wo]man] on behalf of artificial person named [name of artificial person].”- ALL RIGHTS BEING RESERVED AT ALL TIMES WILL ALWAYS BE IMPLIED IN ALL SIGNATURES AND THE WAIVING OF THOSE RIGHTS ARE NOT POSSIBLE IN ANY SITUATION.

“State,” “state,” and “STATE”:

Defined as: n. A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty, and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe. *United States v. Kusche, D.C.Cal., 56 F. Supp. 201, 207, 208.* The organization of social life which exercises sovereign power on behalf of the people. *Delany v. Moraitis, C.C.A.Md., 136 F. 2d 129, 130.* One of the component commonwealths or-States of the United States of America. The term is sometimes applied also to governmental agencies authorized by state, such as municipal corporations. *George v. City of Portland, 114 Or. 418, 235 P. 681, 683, 39 A.L.R. 341.* The people of a state, in their collective capacity, considered as the party wronged by a criminal deed; the public; as in the title of a cause," The *State vs. A.B.*" The section of territory occupied by one of the United States.

Terminal:

Defined as: in order to understand banking, the idea of a terminal must be understood. This term comes form the terminology used in batteries and electricity. A terminal is a person wo is effectively (or potentially) exchanging goods and/or services in a way that contributes to building a society or a market.

The District of Columbia (“Washington D.C.”):

Defined as: The District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., is the **capital city of the United States**, located between Virginia and Maryland on the north bank of the Potomac River. The city is home to all three branches of the federal government, as well as the White House, the Supreme Court, and the Capitol Building. Which the District of Columbia, Washington D.C. and all three branches of the federal government are Registered businesses. NOT a state, a business. The Jurisdiction of said District is 10 square miles around said District of Columbia.

Truth:

Defined as: There are three conceptions as to what constitutes "truth": Agreement of thought and reality; eventual verification; and consistency of thought with itself. *Memphis Telephone Co. v. Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., C.C.A. Tenn., 231 F. 835, 842.* For "Fact" and "truth" distinguished.

Understand/under stand/ under-stand:

Defined as: to conceptually copy information into your own mind, contribute to it (invest in it) in an effort to make it your own, then be able to apply it in the physical world to the product of an effective effect. This definition explicitly negates any idea that these words may be used to trick someone into granting dominion or power over them.

United States:

Defined as: the United States is a Registered Corporation. A business.