

PUBLIC NOTICE
FEDERAL COMMON LAW LIEN AND
WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
the 30th day of September, 2019,
INTERNATIONAL TRANSLATION

Indiana Code Title 1. General Provisions § 1-1-2-1

[Sec. 1](#) . The law governing this state is declared to be:

The Constitution of the United States and of this state.

First.

All statutes of the general assembly of the state in force, and not inconsistent with such constitutions.

Second.

All statutes of the United States in force, and relating to subjects over which congress has power to legislate for the states, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Third.

The common law of England, and statutes of the British Parliament made in aid thereof prior to the fourth year of the reign of James the First Fourth. 1 (except the second section of the sixth chapter of forty-third Elizabeth, the eighth chapter of thirteenth Elizabeth, and the ninth chapter of thirty-seventh Henry the Eighth,) and which are of a general nature, not local to that kingdom, and not inconsistent with the first, second and third specifications of this section.

NOTICE TO

ALL ENTITIES WHO MAY CLAIM INTEREST NOW OR AT SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE OR PAST, and
AL PERSONS KNOWN AND UNKOWN WHO MAY BE SIMILARLY SITUATED, AND ALL OTHER
CONCERNED PARTIES,

You are hereby notified that a FEDERAL COMMON LAW LIEN, WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ON REAL,
PERSONAL PROPERTY AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, is now in effect on Personal property and
intellectual property, now of record in the name of Trent Windsley Sailor, as the owner, and,
Trent Windsley Sailor, the LIENOR on property located in County of Elkhart, State of Indiana,
and commonly known as TRENT WINDSLEY SAILOR and more specifically and legally described
as:

1

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

TRENT WINDSLEY SAILOR d.b.a. TRENT WINDSLEY SAILOR, PMA and any other variation thereof;
DOB July 26th, 1965

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH # 65-047577 -Local File Number E65-949

COPY of this FEDERAL COMMON LAW LIEN, WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, together with all intangible and tangible property, improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining thereunto, and the revision/s, remainder/s, rents, issues and profits thereof, and every part thereof; AND also all estate, allodial rights, titles, interest use, possession, property right claims and demands whatsoever of the grantors, in and to the premises herein described, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, has also been filed in Elkhart County and County of Elkhart, State of Indiana:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the premises herein described, together with the appurtenances, unto the grantees and the grantees' proper use and benefit forever under the protection of the "law of the land." Pursuant to that certain agreement between Trent Windsley Sailor, the owner of the property, and Trent Windsley Sailor, the LIENOR, CLAIMS THE ATTACHEMENT OF THE FEDERAL COMMON LAW LIEN, WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, is in the amount of; ONE HUNDRED FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS and no/100 dollars (\$150,000,000)

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF

Writs of "Attachments" are but another form of Federal Common Law Lien and supersede Mortgage and Equity Liens, Drummond Carriage v. Mills, 74 NW 966; Hewitt V Williams, 47 La Ann 742, 17 So 269; Carr v. Dali 19 SE. 235; McMahon v. Lundin, 58 N.W..827; and may be satisfied only when paid and/or property is taken in lieu of the monetary value and fully satisfied by said taking of property. As expressed in Whiteside v Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., 101 F2d 765 at 769, it is right to extend to a person to retain that which is his possession belonging to another, until the demand or charge of the person in possession is paid or satisfied.

The ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in Rich v. Braxton, 158 US 375, specifically forbids judges from invoking Equity Jurisdiction to remove Common Law Liens or similar "Clouds of Title" Furthermore, even if a preponderance of evidence displays the lien to be void or voidable, the Equity Court still may not proceed until the Moving Party ask for, and comes "to Equity," with "Clean Hands," based on the "Clean Hands Doctrine" and "Power of Estoppel," Trice v.

Comstock, 57 CCA 646; West v. Washburn, App. Div. 460, NY Supp. 230.

CAVEAT

Whoever attempts to modify, circumvent and/or negate this Common Law Writ of Attachment, shall be prosecuted pursuant to title 42, U.S. Code, Sections 1983, 1985 and 1986 and punishable under the penalties of the Common Law at Law and applicable sections of Title 18, U.S. Code.

Any official who attempts to modify or remove this Common Law Lien, in the form of Writ of Attachment, is fully liable for damages at law, pursuant to mandatory rulings of the U.S. SUPREME COURT in Butz v. Economou, 438 US 495; 98 S CT 2894; Bell v. Hood, 327 US 196; Bivens v. Unknown Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 493 F 2d 718; and Belknap v. Schild, 161 US 10.

This Federal At Law Lien. in the form of a Writ of Attachment, shall be valid notwithstanding any other provision of Statute or Rule, regarding the form or content of a "Notice of Lien," nor shall it be dischargeable, for one hundred (100) years, nor extinguishable due to Lienor's death, whether accidental or purposely; it shall be dischargeable only by Lienor, Lienor's Heirs, Assigns, or Executors upon payment in full of said Lien in the form of "Gold or Silver" (or any other valuable consideration at the sole discretion of the Lienor.)

This Lien is made to secure Rights Pursuant to Article IV, Section 4, the First; Forth, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Demand is made upon all Public Officials under penalty of Title 42, U.S. Code, Section 1986, not to modify or remove this Lien in any matter.

JUDICIAL NOTICE

THIS COURT IS HEREBY NOTICED that pursuant to U.S. Supreme Court case Hafer v. Melo, No. 90-681, November 1991, any judicial actions that violate the constitutional guaranteed rights of individuals may be used as a cause of action in civil litigation against those performing said acts, without any form of immunity. CIVIL RIGHTS-immunity: State Officials sued in their individual capacities are "persons" subject to suit for damages under 42 USC 1983; Eleventh Amendment does not bar such suits in Federal Court ([Hafer v. Melo, No. 90-68 1), page 4001. State and/or local officials sued in their individual capacities are "persons" subject to suites for damages under Title 18, U.S. Code.

3

AFFIDAVIT

BEFORE ME, undersigned authority, on this 30th day of September, 2019, did personally appear, Trent Windsley Sailor, the owner of the property, and Trent Windsley Sailor, the Lienor, who being first personally and duly sworn/affirmed, does depose and say that the information contained in this foregoing Common Law Lien, Writ of Attachment on Real and Personal Property is true and accurate.

FURTHER AFFIANTS SAYETH NAUGHT.



Trent Windsley Sailor Owner:



Trent Windsley Sailor Lienor:

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

State of Indiana
County of Elkhart

Indiana Code Title 32.Property § 32-21-9-2 [Sec. 2](#) . An acknowledgment or other notarial act made substantially in the form prescribed by [section 1](#) of this chapter is prima facie evidence:

- (1) that the person named in the instrument as having acknowledged or executed the instrument:
 - (A) appeared in person before the officer taking the acknowledgment;
 - (B) was personally known to the officer to be the person whose name was subscribed to the instrument; and
 - (C) acknowledged that the person signed the instrument as a free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes set forth in the instrument;
- (2) if the acknowledgment or execution is by a person in a representative or official capacity, that the person acknowledging or executing the instrument acknowledged it to be the person's free and voluntary act in such capacity or the free and voluntary act of the principal, person, or entity represented; and

(3) if the acknowledgment or other notarial act is by a person as an officer of a corporation, that the person was known to the officer taking the acknowledgment or performing any other notarial act to be a corporate officer and that the instrument was executed and acknowledged for and on behalf of the corporation by the corporate officer with proper authority from the corporation, as the free and voluntary act of the corporation.

IC 26-1-3.1-402 Signature by representative

Sec. 402. (a) If a person acting, or purporting to act, as a representative signs an instrument by signing either the name of the represented person or the name of the signer, the represented person is bound by the signature to the same extent the represented person would be bound if the signature were on a simple contract. If the represented person is bound, the signature of the representative is the "authorized signature of the represented person" and the represented person is liable on the instrument, whether or not identified in the instrument.

(b) If a representative signs the name of the representative to an instrument and the signature is an authorized signature of the represented person, the following rules apply:

(1) If the form of the signature shows unambiguously that the signature is made on behalf of the represented person who is identified in the instrument, the representative is not liable on the instrument.

(2) Subject to subsection (c), if:

(A) the form of the signature does not show unambiguously that the signature is made in a representative capacity; or

(B) the represented person is not identified in the instrument; the representative is liable on the instrument to a holder in due course that took the instrument without notice that the representative was not intended to be liable on the instrument. With respect to any other person, the representative is liable on the instrument unless the representative proves that the original parties did not intend the representative to be liable on the instrument.

(c) If a representative signs the name of the representative as drawer of a check without indication of the representative status and the check is payable from an account of the represented person who is identified on the check, the signer is not liable on the check if the signature is an authorized signature of the represented person.

Title of Document: FEDERAL COMMON LAW LIEN AND NOTICE OF FEDERAL COMMON LAW LIEN, WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY Number of Pages: four (4).
Date of the Document: 29th day of July, 1995, Signer/s on document: Trent Windsley Sailor, Owner of the Property and Trent Windsley Sailor, Lienor, Classification of Document as it pertains to the intent of Trent Windsley Sailor: Doing Foreign Business in a Foreign Venue and union.

Respectfully submitted in the Name of Justice on this 30th day of September, 2019

/s/ ,  OWNER

/s/  . LIENOR