Common Law Documentation & Mailing Instructions:

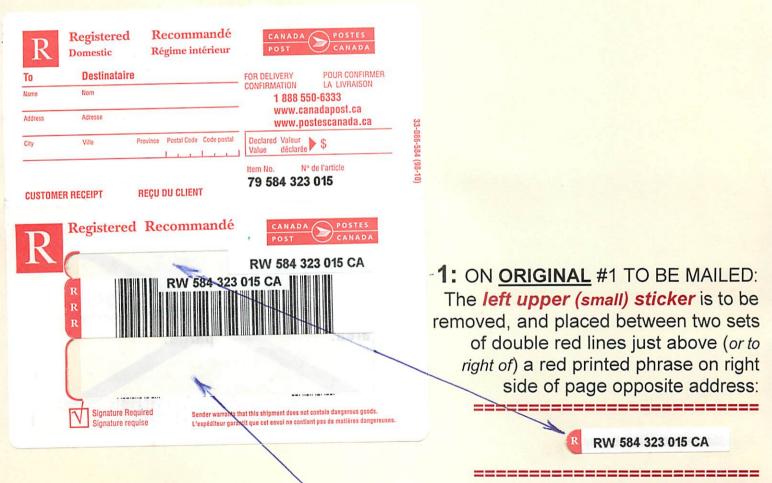
There are no formal rules for preparing Common Law documentation, however, historical convention dictates that all Common Law documentation should either be hand written (not hand printed) with blue ink on proper letter-heading, or preferably it should be typed in non-black ink - preferably very dark blue or very, very dark red, in 14 point Ariel font, on legal sized (or larger) non-white paper, preferably light sandy, or buff, or cream coloured.

It should be mailed in envelopes that do not require it to be folded. Return addresses on contents should be marked "postal code exempt". On exterior of envelope it makes no difference for return address. Postal codes for recipients may (and should) be used.

Author's autograph must always be done in medium dark (blood coloured) <u>red</u> ink and preceded by a full colon and followed with a period - no exceptions. This includes all witness autographs.

Otherwise, an autograph, or a man's mark, may be in any form that a man wishes it to be and it does not need to be "legible", nor does it need to correspond to the typed (or printed) form or lettering of that man's calling. (A man's mark is his autograph, not his "signature". A "si'-g-nature", stems from its Latin origins, meaning a "simulated" nature, or simulation of what is natural, and is recognised by its "sign".)

Witness addresses or other information added by hand (not typed into body of letter), should be done in dark **blue** ink, not black or red ink.



"Via Canada Postal Registration number: RW 584 323 015CA"

2: ON <u>ORIGINAL</u> #2 TO BE RETAINED as file copy: The *lower middle (large) sticker* is to be removed, and placed between two sets of double red lines just above (or to right of) a red printed phrase on right side of page opposite address:



- 3: The remaining registration sticker should be folded in the middle and lower half of the reverse peeled off so the sticker can be stuck onto the lower right front corner on the outside of the envelope to contain letter #1 above.
- 4: PRIOR to mailing, get Postal Date Stamps from Post Office on each (front page only) of the original #1 (colour copy autographed in red, to be mailed), plus the original #2 (colour copy autographed in red, to be retained for file copy), plus any c.c. copies (in black and white, and on white paper, but autographed in red), whether to be mailed or kept for additional file copies (such as for settlement or for prosecution purposes). (Copies without date stamps are futile.)
- 5: Postal Date Stamps are <u>essential</u> insofar as they establish that the Post Office has legally "DELIVERED" the item as of the date it is stamped. Thus Common Law court documents for example, that would be refused at the actual court registry desk for their non-conforming properties, are deemed "delivered" to the court file as soon as they are date stamped by the Post Office, hence when the court receives the date stamped non-conforming copies, they actually retain them in the file, whereas if they receive non-date stamped non-conforming copies, they will simply return them to you.
- **6:** Remember, your Common Law documents will consistently be alleged to be "of no legal force and effect", by lawyers. This is correct. You are deliberately avoiding their trap of having you voluntarily grant jurisdiction to them by conforming to their "forms", every one of which is deemed to be an "application", regardless of what title they place upon it.

Your communications are designed to convey a message from a man or woman to another man or woman, whereas their communications are designed for one artificial PERSON or its trustee, to relay an "offer", or an application, to another artificial PERSON or its trustee. This is also why the nature of any response is so delicate, inasmuch as a man does not want to accidentally accept an offer, or to make an offer or application without stating and qualifying his specific conditions.