

This is why; you do not want to register your tribe, nation or band in the United States of America Corporation (BIA)

1302. Pope Boniface VIII issued the Papal Bull *Unam Sanctam*, the first Express Trust, claiming Papal Supremacy over the Earth, such that "every human creature be subject to the Roman Pontiff". In celebration, he commissioned an elaborate crown.

1455. The 1st Crown of Crown Land

Pope Nicholas V issued the Papal Bull *Romanus Pontifex*, claiming all "real estate". This is one of three Papal Bulls to include the line "For a perpetual remembrance." It conveyed Real Property from the Express Trust *Unam Sanctam* to the Pontiff and his successors in perpetuity. Hence, all land is claimed as "crown land". While Pope Boniface VIII was the first to create the concept of a Trust, this was the first Testamentary Trust.

- This 1st Crown is represented by the 1st *Cestui Que Vie* Trust created when a child is born, depriving them of their entitlement rights on the land.

1481. The 2nd Crown of the Commonwealth

Pope Sixthus IV issued the Papal Bull *Aeterni Regis*, claiming all "personal property". This second Testamentary Trust, meaning "Eternal Crown", created what is known as the "Crown of Aragon", later the "Crown of Spain", the highest sovereign and steward under the rule of the Roman Pontiff. Spain lost the crown in 1604 when it was granted to King James I of England by Pope Paul V after the successful passage of the "Union of Crowns" or Commonwealth in 1605. It was finally lost by England in 1713 when it was returned to Spain and King Carlos I, where it remains to this day.

- This 2nd Crown is represented by the 2nd *Cestui Que Vie* Trust created when a child is born, being the sale of the birth certificate as a Bond to the private central bank of the nation, depriving them of Title over their flesh (Life), making them a bond servant (slave).

1537. The 3rd Crown of the Ecclesiastical See

Pope Paul III issued the Papal Bull of "Convocation" claiming all "lost souls". The Venetians assisted in the creation of this third and final Testamentary Trust by their support of England's 1st *Cestui Que Vie* Act of 1540 as the basis for the Ecclesiastical authority of Henry VIII. This Crown was secretly granted to England for the "reaping" of lost souls. The Crown was lost in 1815 due to the deliberate bankruptcy of England and granted to the Temple Bar, which became known as the Crown Bar, or simply the Crown. The Bar Associations have been responsible ever since for administering all three *Cestui Que Vie* Trusts.

- This 3rd Crown is represented by the 3rd *Cestui Que Vie* Trust created when a child is baptized, being the gift of title of the soul. Thus, without legal title over one's own soul, a man or woman may be "legally" denied the right to stand as a soulful

Man/Woman. This is why the Bar Association is able to impose Maritime law against men and women, who are treated as “things”, like cargo.

The Three Cestui Que Vie Trusts

The Three *Cestui Que Vie* Trusts are the specific denial of your Rights to your Estates of “Land”, “Life”, and “Soul”. For most men and women, this process corresponds to the three forms of law available to the Bar Association courts.

1. Real Property – Land. The 1st form of law is Commercial corporate (UCC Uniform Commercial Code), effective because of the 1st *Cestui Que Vie* Trust (a Foreign Situs Trust), when you become a “ward of the State” and “act” as a legal “person”, having no legal Title to Lands.

2. Personal Property – Life. The 2nd form of law is Admiralty Maritime and Trust law, effective because of the 2nd *Cestui Que Vie* Trust, when you are “lost at sea” and “declared dead,” having no “Personal Property”, being the Title to your Life.

3. Ecclesiastical Property – Soul. The 3rd form of law is Talmudic and Roman Cult law, effective because of the 3rd *Cestui Que Vie* Trust, when, or if, you are Baptised, surrendering the Title to your Soul.

ESTATE. 1. In its most extensive sense, it is applied to signify everything of which riches or, fortune may consist and includes personal and real property; hence we say personal estate, real estate. [Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition]

CESTUI QUE TRUST. A barbarous phrase, to signify the beneficiary of an estate held in trust. He for whose benefit another person is enfeoffed or seised of land or tenements, or is possessed of personal property. [Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition]

CESTUI QUE VIE. He for whose life land is holden by another person; the latter is called tenant per autre vie, or tenant for another's life. [Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition]