

UNOFFICIAL COPY



Doc#: 1227950054 Fee: \$44.00
Eugene "Gene" Moore
Cook County Recorder of Deeds
Date: 10/05/2012 12:02 PM Pg: 1 of 4

DEED

Act to be Executed and Delivered as a Deed
PARAMOUNT TITLE HOLDER'S DEMAND - NOTICE - RETURN
"Explicitly Reserving All Rights Without Prejudice"

The Principals of Law of the Land

To: 2291 Winnetka Avenue Northfield, IL and all unknown occupants.

Demand - Notice - Return

I hereby demand immediate possession of the following described premises commonly known as: 2291 Winnetka Avenue Northfield, IL

NOTICE KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

This land is protected by United States Treaty, Land Patent number: 348 recorded as authorized act of Congress enacted April 24, 1820 as a United States federal law (The Land Act of 1820) in testimony whereof John Tyler President Of The United States Of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed. Given under hand and seal at the city of Washington, the tenth day of March in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three and of the Independence Of The United States the Sixty seventh, Cook County Recorder of Deeds Document number: 1018256007 to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, titles, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Sui Juris known as John of the genealogy of, Moro lawful owner forever as declaration of assignee's acceptance and update. made, executed, sealed, acknowledged and delivered: October 4, 2012.

This my free will, voluntary act and deed to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my hand and seal;

John Moro

John of the genealogy of Moro bailor for JOHN MORO Cestui Que Trust bailee

Sali Pavlov

Sali, Pavlov Third Party Witness

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us."

Law of the Land

STATE OF ILLINOIS)

) SS.

COUNTY OF COOK)

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

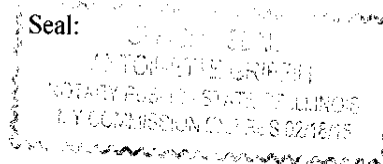
Antoinette Guffin does hereby certify, verify, state, and declares that on the 4 day of October, 2012, he served and executed the within notice on unknown occupants therein, as follows:*

(1) By sending a copy thereof to said tenant by certified/registered mail, with request for return of receipt from the addressee. (2) By posting a copy thereof on the main door of the within described premises, no one being in actual possession thereof.

Subscribed and sworn to before Me this 4 day of October, 2012.

Notary Public

Antoinette Guffin



UNOFFICIAL COPY

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COOK COUNTY)



CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

I, DAVID ORR, County Clerk of Cook County in the State of Illinois, certify that

GRIFFIN, ANTOINETTE

the person named in the seal and signature on the attached document, is a Notary Public for the State of Illinois and was authorized to act as such at the time of the document's notarization.

To verify this Certificate of Authority for a Notarial Act, I have affixed my signature and seal of office this 14 day of August, 2012

David Orr

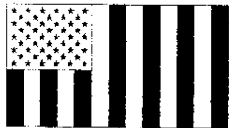
Cook County Clerk, State of Illinois

[Signature]

Deputy

Priority of Cook County Clerk's Office

UNOFFICIAL COPY



Acknowledgement

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
 COUNTY OF COOK)

I, Antoinette Griffin the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, in the State aforesaid,
 DO HEREBY CERTIFY that

JOHN MORD Personally known to me to be the same
 person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that
 he/she signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as his/her free will, voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes
 therein set forth.

Given in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal of office this

4 day of October, 2012 A.D.

Commission expires January 18 2015

Antoinette Griffin
 Notary Public Signature

Federal Witness
 (Personalized Seal) Jurat

LEGAL NOTICE

The Certifying Notary is an independent contractor and not a part of the claim. In fact the Certifying Notary is a Federal Witness pursuant to: *Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant.* (b) Whoever knowingly uses intimidation or physical force, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; (C) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or (D) be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or (3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication from a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. The Certifying Notary also performs the functions of a quasi-Postal Inspector under the Homeland Security Act by being compelled to report any violations of the U.S. Postal regulations as an Officer of The Executive Department* Intimidating a Notary Public under color of law is a violation of "Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law," which primarily governs police misconduct investigations. This statute makes it a crime for any person acting under the color of law to willfully deprive any individual residing in the United States those rights protected by the Constitution and U.S. laws. Other related federal statutes include, "Conspiracy Against Rights" "Obstruction of Justice"; and "False Statements." Fraud and False Statements, Statements or entries generally; Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully - (1) falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact; (2) makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or (3) makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry. Federal statutes generally restrict color of law investigations to official actions taken by police officers, federal agents, sheriff's deputies, correctional officers, and other public safety officials. However, off-duty officers who assert their official status also may face prosecution. In rare cases, the actions of security guards, private citizens, judges, defense attorneys, and prosecutors who willfully participate with federal, state, or local law enforcement officials in the commission of color of law violations fall within the purview of the federal statutes.

*Postal Inspectors are federal law enforcement officers with investigative jurisdiction in all criminal matters involving the integrity of the mail and the security of the U.S. Postal Service. U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Security Investigations Service Center, 225 N Humphreys Blvd., 4th Floor, Memphis, TN 38161-0001.

Whereas pursuant to: Article IV Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Guaranteed by The United States of America Constitution,

Notice of Acceptance of Constitutions Oath of Office, and Malfeasance Bond: I accept the oaths of all lawful officers and bind them to said sworn oaths, and in return extend my sovereign immunity (as one of the sovereign people) to carry out this lawful order. Fiduciary Capacity.

Whereas pursuant to: Article VI This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

"No State shall impair the obligations of contracts." United States Constitution Article 1 Section 10.

UNOFFICIAL COPY

Primary Disposal of the Soil defined: In acts of congress admitting territories as states, and providing that no laws shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, this means the disposal of it by the United States government when it parts with its title to private persons or corporations acquiring the right to a patent or deed in accordance with law. See *Oury v. Goodwin*, 3 Ariz. 255, 26 P. 377; *Topeka Commercial Security Co. v. McPherson*, 7 Okl. 332, 54 P. 489. Black's Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition (page 1354)

TREATY defined: international law. A treaty is a compact made between two or more independent nations with a view to the public welfare treaties are for a perpetuity, or for a considerable time. Those matters which are accomplished by a single act, and are at once perfected in their execution, are called agreements, conventions and pactions. 2. On the part of the United States, treaties are made by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. Const. article 2, s. 2, n. 2. 3. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; Const. art. 1, s. 10, n. 1, nor shall any state, without the consent of congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power. Id. art. 1, sec. 10, n. 2; 3 Story on the Const. Sec. 1395. 4. A treaty is declared to be the supreme law of the land, and is therefore obligatory on courts; 1 Cranch, R. 103; 1 Wash. C. C. R. 322 1 Paine, 55; whenever it operates of itself without the aid of a legislative provision; but when the terms of the stipulation import a contract, and either of the parties engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not the judicial department, and the legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule of the court. 2 Pet. S. C. Rep. 814. Vide Story on the Constitut. Index, h.t.; Serg. Constit. Law, Index, h.t.; 4 Hall's Law Journal, 461; 6 Wheat. 161; 3 Dall. 199; 1 Kent, Comm. 65, 284.

Supremacy Clause defined: The clause of Article VI of the U.S. Constitution which declares that all laws made pursuance of the Constitution and all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the "supreme law of the land" and shall enjoy legal superiority over any conflicting provision of a State constitution or law. Supreme Law of the Land Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1440, 1441)

Supreme defined: Superior to all other things. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1440)

Supreme Power defined: The highest authority in a state, all other powers in it being inferior thereto. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1440)

Supreme Court Annotated Statute: *Summa Corp. v California*, 466 US 198, the 1980's case the court noted that they had ruled and ruled and ruled and they were not going to rule again, the Land Patent is supreme title to land.

Suppressio Veri defined: Suppression or concealment of the truth. It is a rule of equity, as well as of law, that a suppressio veri is equivalent to a suggestio falsi; and where either the suppression of the truth or the suggestion of what is false can be proved, in a fact material to the contract, the party injured may have relief against the contract. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1440)