

# **PROMISSORY NOTE INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

## **AND INFORMATION ON BANKING LAWS**

LETS START WITH THE HISTORY OF THE BANKS BEFORE WE GET DOWN TO ALL THE NITTY GRITTY , AND EXPOSE THE FRAUD OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

ALL THIS INFORMATION IS RELRVANT AS IT WILL GIVE YOU THE INS AND OUTS OF THE BANKING LAWS AND THERE FRAUD

FULLY UNDERSTANDING OF THE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN PLACE TODAY (CASH & PROMISSORY NOTE, CREDIT CARDS AND CHEQUES )

HOW BANKS BECAME A BANK, AND FULLY UNDERSTANDING THE BANK LEGISLATION AND THEIR FRAUD .

SO LETS BEGIN !!!!

### **CHAPTER 1**



## **The Bank of England is the financial pride of England.**

The Bank of England is the United Kingdom's central bank, located on Threadneedle Street, in England's London, in Europe.

The 'Bank of England' is officially known as the '**Governor and Company** of the Bank of England', and it is also informally known as 'The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street'.

The Bank of England, as a central bank, is the second oldest on earth, and its framework has been used as guide for nearly all central banks in existence today.

In 1694, the Bank of England was founded, using a proposed scheme designed by Scotsman William Paterson, with the support of the first Earl of Halifax, Charles Montagu, and merchant Michael Godfrey.

Initially, subscribers provided financial assistance to fund the Bank of England, while the bank provided a loan of 1.2 million pounds (1.8 million US dollars) to the English government, after an economical collapse due to being defeated at the hands of France.

The Bank of England originated in Walbrook in London, on a site where the Mithras temple of the Roman 'God of Contracts' once stood, and the bank was later relocated to its site on Threadneedle Street in 1734.

Money notes began to be distributed by the Bank of England from 1694, **originally made by hand**, until 1725 when notes started to become printed mechanically.

A vault can be found underneath the Bank of England, that houses a store of gold that was worth 156 billion pounds (nearly 240 billion US dollars) in 2012.

The currency used by the Bank of England is pound sterling, and the bank had a total reserve of 403 billion pounds (620 billion US dollars) in 2013.

The Bank of England premises on Threadneedle Street has been built and rebuilt a number of times over the centuries, while the current bank building was designed by Englishmen Herbert Baker, and was constructed from 1925 to 1939.

## HOW BANKS BECAME BANKS

Banking has been around since the first currencies were minted and wealthy people wanted a safe place to store their money. Ancient empires also needed a functional financial system to facilitate trade, distribute wealth, and collect taxes. Banks were to play a major role in that, just as they do today.

Religious temples became the earliest banks because they were seen as a safe place to store money.

Before long, temples also got into the business of lending money, much like modern banks.

Based on the theories of economist Adam Smith, some 18th century governments gave banks a relatively free hand to operate as they pleased.

However, numerous financial crises and bank panics over the decades eventually led to increased regulation.

## BANKING IS BORN

Banking began when empires needed a way to pay for foreign goods and services with something that could be exchanged easily. Coins of varying sizes and metals eventually replaced fragile, impermanent paper bills.

Coins, however, needed to be kept in a safe place, and ancient homes did not have steel safes. Wealthy people in Rome stored their coins and jewels in the basements of temples. They were given a sense of security by the presence of priests or temple workers, who were assumed to be devout and honest, and armed guards.<sup>1</sup>

Historical records from Greece, Rome, Egypt, and Babylon suggest that temples loaned money in addition to keeping it safe. The fact that temples often functioned as the financial centers of their cities is a major reason why they were ransacked during wars.<sup>1</sup>

Coins could be exchanged and hoarded more easily than other commodities, such as 300-pound pigs, so a class of wealthy merchants took to lending coins, with interest, to people in need of them. Temples typically handled large loans, including those to various sovereigns, while wealthy merchant money lenders handled the rest.

## BANKING IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The Romans, who were expert builders and administrators, extricated banking from the temples and formalized it within distinct buildings. During this time, moneylenders still profited, as loan sharks do today, but most legitimate commerce—and almost all government spending—involved the use of an institutional bank.

According to World History Encyclopedia, Julius Caesar, in one of the edicts changing Roman law after his takeover, initiated the practice of allowing bankers to confiscate land in lieu of loan payments. This was a monumental shift of power in the relationship of creditor and debtor, as landed noblemen were untouchable through most of history, passing off debts to descendants until either the creditor's or debtor's lineage died out.<sup>2</sup>

The Roman Empire eventually crumbled, but some of its banking institutions lived on in the form of the papal bankers that emerged in the Holy Roman Empire and the Knights Templar during the Crusades. Small-time moneylenders who competed with the church were often denounced for usury.

## THE BOTTOM LINE

Banks have come a long way from the temples of the ancient world, but their basic business practices have not changed much. Although history has altered the finer points of the business model, a bank's purposes are still to make loans and to protect depositors' money. Even today, where digital banking and financing are replacing traditional brick-and-mortar locations, banks still exist to perform these fundamental functions.

## THIS IS WHAT THEY WANT YOU TO BELIEVE

### CHAPTER 2

## THE FIRST BANK OF ENGLAND

The first Bank of England is the central bank of England and was opened in 1694 and didn't last long and was closed again after a few months in operations and then reopened again in 1696 as there was many fraud thing going on within and not many people trusted their wealth to be trusted

to this Bank, it took many years and was a slow growth of getting people to, bank their gold, silver and all types of stone gems in their banks.

And Bank Notes was always taken of the Blue Print of the Promissory Note which you can see a Film was made on this Note called the Million pound Bank note. And the Bank Manager explaining

the importance of the words upon the Promissory Note. Which is infact a Promissory Note that the Bank of England created at the time and to this day it is still there in the bank.

During the Gordon Riots of 1780, the Bank came under threat from a mob. The government established an overnight military guard for security, known as the picquet and drawn from the Coldstream Guards, which existed until 1973. This is how they stole all the wealth as the Legal Lawyers back then slowly took control of everyone assets.

In 1844 is when the Legal BAR Ltd Cproprate Society then took over the Bank of England and the Legal Bank Charter of Statutes and Act was created and then granted the Bank a monopoly to print banknotes in England and Wales. Using people Trust Of the CQV 1666 with the Bills Of Exchange 1881 in India and 1882 in England, brought every bank across every country and nations under this one law.

During the first world war the Bank helped manage government borrowing as there was a lot of Legal BAR Society men within these Offices pretending to be servants acting as fiduciary/trustee and fooled many people across the world basically enslaving everyone.

In 1946 the Attlee government nationalised it, making it more of an instrument of government. I.e meaning a Financial Instrument basic meaning is a Promissory Note, but a normal man or woman would know this as many was fooled by signing some legal document as a contract when none of it was and many people believed that the bank was loaning them this Money, when a Bank cannot ever loan you anything ever.

In 1997 Gordon Brown, then the chancellor, gave the Bank operational independence, effectively delegating the power to set interest rates to it. Now you can see for yourself to how everyone was fooled for how long, by these EU Legal BAR Ltd Corporate Society of the German Royals whom stole everything off you and still ruled over you with an IRON FIST and enforced The Royals Rules over everyone for far too long. As the Crown Temple BAR is her family Created Society and its how she still rules over you everyday in everyway, by all her Agents of the EU.

## CHAPTER 3

### PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE

What the Difference between the Bills of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque, Bank Note/Financial/commercial Instrument, Giro, and all other forms of cash, i.e money. all types of loans are all fraudulent in so many ways, all Direct Debts are all Fraudulent in everyway ? There is no difference between anyone of them, there are all in fact the same, even though different words are used to confuse many people, to which it seems to do a pretty good job doing this, many walk around blindly, everyday yet don't have a clue, to where their cash comes from, who creates it, how it is created,

and who the true credit holder, and who is the true banker? here to help you understand this part.  
Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, i.e. such as Financial Instruments, Commercial Instruments, Legal or lawful Tender instruments, and all types of many instruments are not independent payment undertakings (debt obligations) there are all one and the same thing, the maker; drawer from one person to another the payee/seller or representative to pay. They are codified under the Bills of Exchange 1882, which were developed and interpreted by courts and High Court ruling of Lord Denning. As the Real Contract is only between the two parties on this instrument the third in any court case acts then as a trustee only.

#### The use of Bills of Exchange / Promissory Notes

Historically, only the Promissory note, which now known as the financial instruments were used as a method of financing and to supporting all types of financing, which was all domestically and for international (cross-border) trade, although now-days, Bills of Exchange/Promissory Notes including a lot more instrument now created in many ways to be used in any-ways, which are all Financial Instruments are also used for cross-border financing, but still can be use by anyone who fully understand the Bills Of Exchange in all countries. Bills of Exchange/Promissory notes, i.e. Financial Instrument, Commercial Instruments, Legal or lawful Tender are NOT independent as these are all seen as Note CASH. As the Bills of Exchange the Promissory Note and Bank Notes, Giros, Cheque, including all the Legal Documents all types, are all instruments that you alone sign, date, that the company or employer tells you this a contract it is not so, this is in fact a financial instruments a promissory note which is a Bills of Exchange as everything come from the original Promissory Note before this, it was known as a IOU. This is an important characteristic of these many many different types of financial instrument out there. A contract must by law have three parties within it, you the agent and a witness to the agreement of the signing freely of the contract, this then becomes binding in law. This is the law of the land under the bills of exchange. If they are on other instruments such as Purchase Agreements or other underlying transactions, they are generally always excepted unless there is a mistake made on the instrument, only then can then drawee send it back to the maker and request he of she correct the mistake, but the bill meaning Note or to whom the bill made out to for the payment cannot refuse by the drawee nor the payee, if they want to be paid in cash, they must accept the Promissory Note as clearly stated within the law on the Bills Of Exchange 1881 India & 1882 England. If they want full payment or what ever payment is agreed upon between the main two parties, drawer and payee, the one wanting payment the other the drawer/maker create the instrument to be discharged to the party to whom it is payable to.

- As an example, in the case of a buyer wanting to buy goods, or property/s from a seller, with the intention of paying in 6 months, or in full payment upon demand, the purchase agreement will lay between the buyer and the seller and not the Bank or the Drawee who are Public Servants within the Banking Office are all bound to the Bills of Exchange. Any Bank worker not doing so, is therefore taking full personal and commercial liability upon themselves to break the constitutional laws of the land there are bound to this, the (BOE) is therefore creating a tortious act by their own hands and omission with

intent. In other words a Drawee cannot say we don't except this, or this is not a form of payment we can except, he or she has no authority or any powers to do so. The contract is not with the Bank Worker who is merely just your employee as a drawee only, it does not matter what titles they hold they are all drawees end of've. Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes are NOT independent payment undertakings (debt obligations) from one person to another. They are codified under the Bills of Exchange Act 1882, which were developed and interpreted by courts as clearly stated High Court Judge Lord Denning.

The use of Bills of Exchange / Promissory Notes Historically, the IOU then the promissory note is a Bills Of Exchange which is a financial instruments were used as a method of financing and to support financing, both domestically and for international (cross-border) trade, although nowadays, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes are mainly used for cross-border financing. And also in your own country especially England, as this was the Birth place of all good laws. The Bills Of Exchange comes in many forms. It is all CASH 'i.e money

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes are not independent as many have been lead to believe. This is an important characteristic of these financial instrument. If they are on other instruments such as Purchase Agreements or other underlying transactions, they are generally accepted as a payment in full therefore you sign and date this is the instrument that is a Promissory Note that releases the full funds to the seller payee account.

As an example, in the case of a buyer wanting to buy any goods/property/s from a seller, with the intention of paying in 6 months or in full payment, the purchase agreement will only lay between the buyer and the seller. And not the Drawee the Bank Workers, the estate agents, nor the solicitors, but all bank workers who is your Employee your the Employer. Therefore these are your Fiduciary/Trustee acting as Servant in your Public Office, as the bank is a our public Office. This is a 100% Fact not many know this let alone understand it.

The buyer will agree to pay part or full payment through a bill of exchange, which can be guaranteed by a bank the drawee that they will pass the part payment or the full payment to the seller payee account, it is all the bank/drawee is allowed to do. They cannot interfere not stop that transaction between the the seller and buyer. nor can they refuse the Bills of exchange. As the bills of exchange is CASH As clearly stated on the Bills Of Exchange and by The Lord Denning judgement that says a bill of exchange: Lord Denning judgement that says a bill of

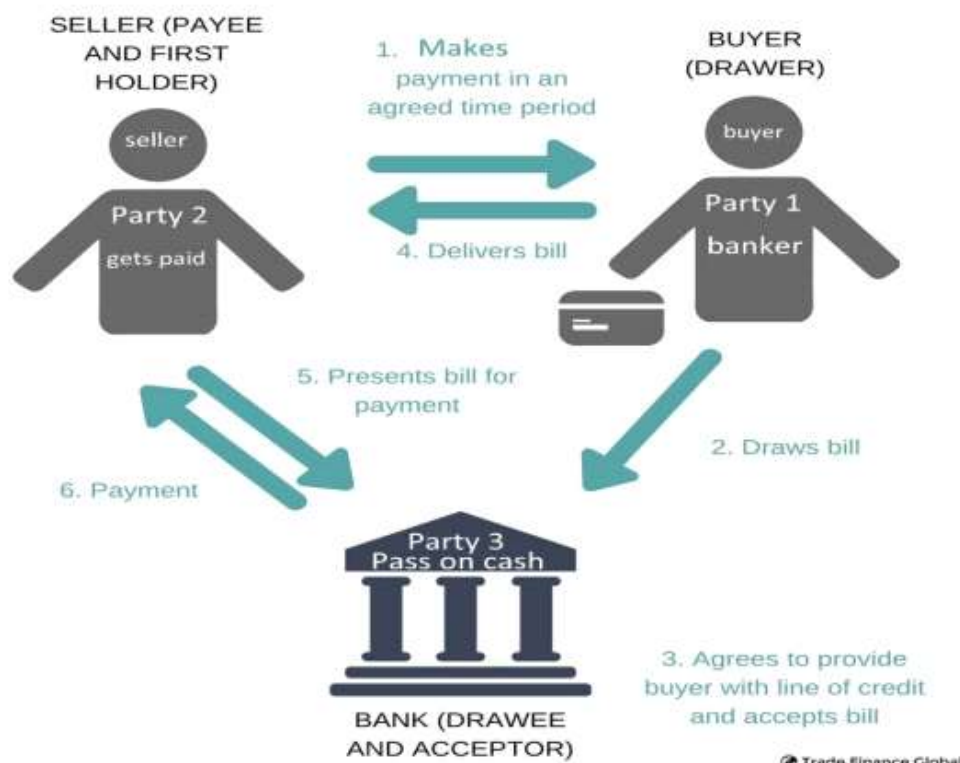
exchange once tendered (Signature) Execute the instrument has to be ... in this England court that a bill of exchange a promissory note is to be treated as cash.

- In this case, a seller/payee would arrange for the goods to be delivered or release the property to the buyer, and the buyer/drawer/maker of the bill would then draw a bill on the bank (Drawee) to accept this honourably discharge the part or full payment to the seller/payee, or he or she can be in dishonour then, by stopping this transaction, is therefore interfering with the seller and buyer. This then

Constitutes a TORT, plus Treason, and also wilfully with intent committing Fraud, and any document they do is then brings this also into “Uttering laws”.

- By doing so, the bank/drawee will incur primary full personal and commercial liability of that “exchange”, which is in favour of the seller/payee to receive in part like paying in six months or in full payment to seller/payee of his or her account. All the Bank can do is transfer it to the right seller/payee account, they cannot stop this transaction from one party to another, they do not have any powers or authority to do so. Be mindful in what you do to another always.

A Bank cannot give you credit as it has none, the BANK merely hold asset, trust, funds, cash for safe keeping's it all it can do, it cannot lend you anything as it has nothing to loan you, the true credit holder is the Drawer the maker of the Note I.e Promissory Note, this Bill is then used to access the Trust of the Drawer the make he or she has under the Cestui Que Vie “Trust” as clearly stated on the Bank Of England Web-Page. The Key words are Note and Trust as the drawer has many different trust in his or her name, Name and NAME with many many numbers attached to him or her alone. The Drawee who has only three things to do within our Banks Offices, these are Duties, Responsibilities and Obligations are that they pass on the payment/s to the seller account, that it. Or not doing so is then Breach of their Office they Hold as a Servant/Fiduciary/Trustee.



As clearly seen from the illustration its shows clearly, who's actually who?



and who does what. the (3)Banks/drawee/acceptor cannot give you any credit as it has none, the Bank cannot loan nor lend you anything, as it has nothing to loan nor lend to you, this is 100% :Facts, only the man/woman who hold all Credit, and do hold Full unlimited Credit as they can contract with anyone unlimited, this is also a 100% fact, as they are the Creator of all the Credit, and are the only true credit holders of their private credit, to their own private trust, they are then in fact the creditors who are the beneficiary of the their own private trust and all the trust accounts they each all hold- without the man/woman there would be no credit. what is the one thing these other societies want from you to sign what? think about it carefully. All Securities only lay with the Drawer/maker/creator/of all types of credit. That the Seller/payee seeks this payment upon the agreement with the drawer/maker. It is not with the Bank nor the workers within the bank offices as drawee. (1) - So the The Seller (1) Payee; wants to Sell something as in property this can be anything, a pencil to land, house, horse, car, bike, washing machine, cloths whatever the property is of the seller who wishes to sell as he/she needs or want this CASH. To which they have The full rights to do so, by the laws of Banking. The (1) Seller/payee with the (2)drawer/maker can contract with each other as many times as they wish to, and the (3)Drawee must obey and must fulfill his or her duty or be in breach of their duties and Office. Thereby taking full personal and commercial liability upon themselves by stopping or interfering between the two parties to the original agreement that the (3)Drawee has no say as the agreement contract was not with (3)drawee. (2) - The Buyer (2) Drawer; who wishes to buy the Property from the seller (1) Payee; once they both agree, that they will except this substance for value for value "Exchange", the substance is the Promissory Note, I.e CASH, the Seller agree to except this as part or full payment, then as the contract is only between the seller and the buyer the payee and the drawer, and not the Drawee. The Drawer can pass the instrument to the Payee, who then endorse (signing it tendering the bill) the back of the instrument, like one signs a cheque, and then hand it to the drawee Bank, who then put the instrument into the seller payee account, and cash is available there and then to the seller/payee, but this is not needed a simple letter stating that he or she the seller payee will except the part or full payment on this instrument, prints their name and signs it, this is enough to send with the instrument to the (3)Drawee the bank must release the part or full funds into the (1)Seller payee account. Or with the seller agreement the (2)drawer can post instrument to the bank to be payed into the (1)seller/payee account. The (3)Drawee must do this or face a tort action lawsuit. The Bank of England is a Public Office therefore all Banks worldwide is all our banks the people banks this is a Public Office all who work within it are mere Drawee ONLY.

Acting as Servant/Fiduciary/Trustee. But most bank works now are Corporate men and women who are not allowed to be in any of our civil and public offices 100% Fact.

(3) - The Bank who is (3) Drawee: must except this instrument and must pass on the payment part or in full, from the buyer who is the drawer; maker of the instrument who hold who is the bearer of the Bill, has full substance and value as he/she is the beneficiary of his or her trust accounts, this must be passed on to the seller who is the Payee; account. Its that simple really. As all are bound to the Bills Of Exchange (BOE).

## **Definitions**

All Types of instruments contain an unconditional order (in respect to Bills of Exchange) or an unconditional promise or on demand/PN (in respect to Promissory notes/Bank Notes). As per the Bills of Exchange Act 1882, the definitions are follows:

## **Bill of Exchange 1881-1882**

"A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing Drawer/Maker, addressed by one person to another Payee/Seller, signed by the person giving it Drawer/Maker, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to Payee/Seller to pay on demand (P/N) or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer". Great Britain (1882) Bills of Exchange Act 1882. The Instrument must have a penny stamp as stated in the Stamp Duty 1891 section 34; sub sec 1. The Bearer can be yourself so paying yourself or paying it to another person even gifting it to another person. Who then becomes the bearer of the Bill meaning the seller/payee. Only the Maker the beneficiary hold this full titles and everything within it. As he or she are the only one who can release the funds/assets/CASH/ I.e money. Because they hold full unlimited credit as they are the only one who can create this credit and are the only true credit holder.

### **Promissory notes**

A promissory note is an 'unconditional promise' not subject to any conditions of any societies, other than in writing made by one person to another signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882. Part IV. The bearer can be yourself or to the payee who now holds the instrument. You are accessing your trust and paying yourself, or your accessing your trust to pay the payee.

### **All instruments are generally subject to same core requirements:**

- Instrument must contain an unconditional order or promise demand (respectively)
- Must be in writing filled out the correct area and then sign and date the instrument.
- Must be addressed by one person to another person or company.

Must be signed by the drawer-maker (the person making the order or promise/demand) that the payee must be paid and discharge the amount clearly stated on the instrument. within the 72 hrs, if they bank drawee dose not do this then it becomes fully labial for the full amount upon the instruments, this must be returned into cash into the drawer/maker and creator of the bill into his or her account, or pass it to the seller/payee account, what the bank drawee cannot do, is keep the instrument, cannot send it back, unless their is a spelling mistake, or the penny stamp duty is not on it or there is no signature that the instruments must be tendered by the drawer/maker of the bill, nor can they refuse the instrument,

- Instrument dose require the drawer or the maker to pay: to the payee clearly stated on the instrument the Bills of Exchange Promissory Note All instruments must all define the payment terms, (through the order or the promise/demand), it must be made either when requested, required on demand or at a fixed future time, and the sum of money must be disclosed and who it's payable to and when. To release the full fund to the payee. The drawee must not withhold this as they are in Breach of their Fiduciary/Trustee duties, obligations and responsibilities of the public servant they each hold as a Drawee in all bank worldwide.

### **Promissory notes/Bills of Exchange and all instrument are all**

**one and the same thing CASH. i.e money this holds**

**substance and value.**

**Unconditional order of promise/demand**

If the promissory note Bills of Exchange is unconditional, then such as being able to release securities, or just a simple I owe you will be considered as a Promissory Note which is the Bills Of Exchange, because the promissory note comes from the IOU same as the Bank Notes only come from the Promissory Note and the Bills Of Exchange comes from the Promissory note the IOU. There would be no Bank Notes as the Blue print for this is the Promissory Note. In fact the Promissory Note hold more Substance and Value than a BANK Note. Banks Notes are all Printed of a Printing Machine, the Promissory note must be filled out by a man or woman hands and signed and dated this is then tendering the Bill and to how much to whom the payment is for. Its how all CASH Bank Notes are Created then. We are therefore trading with each other meaning we are contracting, we do not contract with Servants/Fiduciary/Trustee these are our employees, we hire them under the bills of Exchange they are all Bound to this constitutional law of the land. Therefore all Employees of ours must show proof of their Oaths of Offices they took to hold this public office as a doctors or mp or any royals that want to enter our head of state office, becomes a servant/fiduciary/trustee in our office and they all take direction order from us, as we are the government and we govern all of them, under this Bill Of Exchange and TORT laws Seven Principle of Public Office.

In writing and signing by the drawer (BOE) the maker (PN)

With the various means of electronic communications (e.g. emails) rather than paper documents, the 'Electronic Communications Act 2000' now means that a Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange could potentially satisfy a paper based signature. Previously, electronic signatures could be used for Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes in accordance with the 1882 Act, however, in many jurisdictions, the 'original document' is required, therefore electronic signatures may be deemed invalid. This is often problematic when these instruments are transferred to other parties, and documenting this way

**Time for payment** As mentioned earlier, the time for payment can be defined as a future point in time or on demand. However, when the event is 'indeterminable' or 'uncertain' (e.g. payment when a political situation occurs), it's often to consider the instrument as a Promissory note. As everything is a Promissory Note that you alone sign and date as the Drawer the maker, the true credit holder.

### **Sum certain**

The 'amount due' should be very clear, even if there is interest rate charged (which is perfectly acceptable in Bills of Exchange / Promissory notes). Providing the interest rate is 'fixed' or ascertainable, rather than X% above LIBOR, it's often seen as unclear. Because it all Fraud this

Libor': meanings; the basic rate of interest used in lending between banks on the London interbank market and also used as a reference for setting the interest rate on all types of other loans.

### **Governing law and jurisdiction**

The governing law that applies to all chain between drawers i.e maker, acceptors i.e drawee, and endorsers i.e payee can often be fairly complex to start with, when there are chains. The chain of contracts depends on the nature of the two parties the drawer and payee only, the instruments and location of parties. The validity of such contracts needs to be valid in each local jurisdiction, when dealing with trust, cash, money, funds, assets, wealth. Please always refer back to the Bills Of Exchange if in doubt. It really does not matter where you live upon this earth nor in which country, where ever there is a BANK there are all Bound By the Bills of Exchange its the lores/law. This is what Govern everyone, as everyone has their own true status in law then, as clearly stated in all the above above and below.

## **Frequently Asked Questions ???**

### **Can I negotiate or transfer Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes?**

Yes, all instruments by law has to be transferred or negotiable or non negotiable instruments promissory notes Bills Of Exchange cheques, bank notes, giros, many forms of payments as instruments . Between the two Parties involved or even to oneself payments can be made into your own account, able to transfer the rights or title of these instruments to other parties the payee. A holder payee can receive a bill, becomes the bearer of the Bill providing they become a holder before it's overdue, upon demand there is no date set, its open, he or she can cash that there and then, or pay themselves by putting in the instrument a few days later or when ever they have time to do so, if in good faith, the title of that bill. This includes the acceptor (bank/drawee), drawer (buyer/maker) or endorser (seller/payee)

### **How does delivery work?**

In order to complete the contract under a Bill of Exchange/Promissory note, delivery must take place. Delivery can mean actual or constructive. Or registered Post by Royal Mail or a Private post Company, An acceptor (Drawee) must accept liability and endorsement of the instrument whereby the seller/payee signs the back of the instrument or send a document stating he or she accept this instrument as full payment, once delivered in order for the contract of the endorsement by the payee must be in writing and signed or by the endorser/Payee, written on back of the instrument, Tendering the Bill meaning signing it, to the full amount of the instrument. Or Payee/seller who can also write out stating that he or she except the instrument as full payment, this then endorsement can be with or without recourse (see our article on recourse and non-recourse payments around forfeiting). Look at the meaning of the word 'recourse' and 'non-recourse' and also 'forfeiting', only then will you know for yourself.

### **How does payment happen?**

Generally the acceptor-drawee / maker-drawer of Bills of Exchange/Promissory notes respectively are liable to make payment to the seller-payee once presentation of the instrument occurs. Drawee must pass on the full 'Payment' or can be made to a person acting on behalf of the holder (e.g. a collecting bank) or the drawer can pay him/her/self, providing the holder treats such payment as discharging the payer's-drawer-maker of the liability of the person to be paid in full the seller-payee or to him/her/self. Because you are the Beneficiary of your own private trust, there for its your funds and your CASH that you can move around to anyone of your accounts if you have more than one or many accounts, or can also make a gift to some one else, but the Drawee must pay this into who ever it is to be paid to, the name upon the bill to whom it is to be paid to, the drawee cannot say who can and who cannot receive this cash, or that they don't except this, or that they don't see it as a payment, of funds this instruments that is bound by the (BOE). The Drawee has wilfully with intent committed a tortious act. Breach of the Office.

### **Meaning Of Endorser**

Its to declare that you agreed to sign meaning tendering the bill (a check or bill of exchange/promissory note) on the back to make it payable to oneself stated payee or to drawee who accept responsibility for paying it forwards that clearly states to who the instrument to be discharged to. One hopes this simple explanation will help you fully understand to what a Bank Note is which is new printed promissory note which is made by the drawer on the original promissory note and only then do the Bank Note come into

existence, everything comes from the original Promissory Note the Bills of Exchange. to what other types of Instruments are out there,are all still connected to the Bills Of Exchange a Promissory Note. The mere fact remains that England been bankrupt since public was notified in the year 1931 and all Banks Worldwide are all Bankrupt, therefore all bank are all operating under the Bills Of Exchange worldwide. All this information has been withheld and suppressed from everyone.

## CHAPTER 4

### HOW TO FILL OUT THE PROMISSORY NOTE

#### YOU WILL NEED THE FOLLOWING

(1) £1 STAMPS X5 OR 5 1P PENNY STAMPS . ( I USE £1 STAMPS MY SELF )

(2) BLUE PEN

(3) 100G WATER MARK SKYBLUE PASTEL PAPER A4 OR I HAVE USED WATER MARKED 100G PAPER A4

(4) 1 A4 BROWN HARD BACK ENVELOPE X2

(5) A PRINTER OR USE A FRIENDS OR PRINTING SHOP

(6) BLUE INKPAD FOR THUMB PRINT , GET THEM ON EBAY

(7) SUPERGLUE FOR STICKING STAMPS ON. AND BONDING PAPER WORK

(8) OPTIONAL BRASS RIVETS FOR BONDING PAPER WORK. (I USE SUPERGLUE )

**HERE IS THE PROMISSORY NOTE , NOW I'AM GOING TO SHOW YOU HOW TO FILL THIS OUT CORRECTLY AND ALL THE INFORMATION YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THIS PROCEDURE**

**STEP 1** PRINT OUT THE PROISSORY NOTE.



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: \_\_\_\_\_

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (place)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**This certifies that**

**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_ (In numbers)

**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (Written)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

Hereby promise to pay \_\_\_\_\_

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can  
be obtained by the HOLDER at \_\_\_\_\_, I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 2

PUT YOUR OWN UNIQUE CODE NEXT TO THE CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO, ALL MONEY HAS A SERIAL NUMBER ON IT, IT CAN NOT BE USED AGAIN AS ITS AN ORIGINAL NOTE. ALL MONEY HAS A SERIAL NUMBER FOR ITS OWN IDENTITY AND YOU DONT WANT TO COPYING THAT NUMBER AGAIN, THAT WIL BE FRAUD. ONLY USE THE CODE ONCE, THEN FOR EVERY PROMISSORY NOTE ITS A NEW SERIAL NUMBER.



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (place)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**This certifies that**

**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_ (In numbers)

**Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (Written)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

Hereby promise to pay \_\_\_\_\_

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can  
be obtained by the HOLDER at \_\_\_\_\_, I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 3

FILL OUT THE PROMISSORY NOTE ,THE MONEY SHOWN IS JUST A EXAMPLE YOU WILL PUT ON HOW  
MUCH YOU OWE IN FULL



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (place)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**This certifies that**

Amount: £1000 (In numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

\_\_\_\_\_ (Written)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

Hereby promise to pay \_\_\_\_\_

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, on the  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can  
be obtained by the HOLDER at \_\_\_\_\_, I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 4

WRITE IN HOME ADDRESS AND POSTCODE AND DATE WHERE SAYS THIS PROMISSORY NOTE WAS  
ISSUED AT





CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE

GOTHAM CITY DN37 8GX

(place)

Date: 25/03/2022

**This certifies that**

Amount: £1000 (In numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

(Written)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

Hereby promise to pay \_\_\_\_\_

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can be obtained by the HOLDER at \_\_\_\_\_, I hereby give permission to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the obligation herein.

**Date**

**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 5

WRITE IN YOU'RE FULL NAME AS A FACT NAME, HERE IS SOME EXAMPLES OF NAMES IF ONLY HAVE 1ST NAME AND LAST NAME, HERE EXAMPLES OF NAMES OR MIDDLE NAMES, OR 2 OR MORE MIDDLE NAMES,

1) :Bruce:Wayne

2) :Bruce-John:Wayne

3) :Bruce-John-Peter:Wayne

4 WHEN WRITING NAMES, ALLWAYS CASE TEXT, CAPITAL 1ST LETTER THEN ALL LOWER CASE, FOR EACH NAME,

THE COLON GO'S 1ST THEN NAME THEN A HYPHEN THEN MIDDLE NAME THEN COLON THEN LAST NAME

VIDEO TUTORIAL LINK SHOWING HOW TO WRITE NAME .

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tMbxD68WH80>

WHERE SAYS ID NUMBER PUT- NATIONAL INSURANCE NUMBER AND CAN ALSO PUT NHS NUMBER WHICH IS OPTIONAL. ( I USE THIS MYSELF )



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE

GOTHAM CITY DN37 6GX

(place)

Date: 25/03/2022

**This certifies that**

Amount: £1000 (In numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

(Written)

I, Bruce-Thomas-Wayne

, ID Number

JT 45 67 12 B / 2497291058 NHS\*

Hereby promise to pay \_\_\_\_\_

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can be obtained by the HOLDER at \_\_\_\_\_, I hereby give permission to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the obligation herein.

**Date**

**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 6

WHERE SAYS HEREBY PROMISE TO PAY , YOU WILL PUT THE NAME OF THE COMPANY WHO YOU ARE PAYING , THE JOKER LTD



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE

GOTHAM CITY DN37 8GX

(place)

Date: 25/03/2022

**This certifies that**

Amount: £1000 (In numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

(Written)

I, Bruce-Thomas:Wayne, ID Number JT 45 67 12 B / 2497291058 NHS\*

Hereby promise to pay THE JOKER LTD

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can be obtained by the HOLDER at \_\_\_\_\_, I hereby give permission to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the obligation herein.

Date

Signature

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 7

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS INFORMATION

FOR THE PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE, YOU CAN PUT WHAT EVER YOU LIKE ,WHAT YOU ARE COMFORTABLE WITH , EXAMPLE £5 £10 £40 £100 AND SO ON

PER MONTH AND THEN SET A DATE , PICK A DATE THAT DON'T LAND ON A WEEKEND OR A FRIDAY OR A BANK HOLIDAY THERE IS A REASON FOR THIS, MAKE SURE THE DATE YOU PICK IS 1 MONTH AHEAD AS PAYMENT .

**WHERE SAYS BE OBTAINED HOLDER, YOU PUT ADDRESS AND POST CODE ,**

**NOW PEOPLE ASK THIS WHY IS THERE A MONTHLY PAYMENT , THIS IS CALLED A SET UP. ALL PART OF THE MASTER PLAN,**

**ONCE THEY HAVE THE PROMISSORY NOTE , ITS IN THERE HANDS , YOU HAVE STAYED IN HONOUR AND PAYED THE DEBT IN FULL.**

**YOU HAVE SET OUT THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS , IF THEY DONT COME TO COLLECT THEIR MONTHLY SETTLEMENT ON THE FIRST DATE, THE DEBT IS AUTOMATICALLY PAID AS THEY ARE NOW IN DEFAULT AND IN DISHONOR**

**THEY WILL NEVER COME AND COLLECT THEY REMEDY. IF THEY DO SEND SOME ONE AND ITS A 3RD PARTY INTERLOPER THERE CAN BE NO DEALINGS AS ITS NOT THE ORIGINAL CREDITOR.**

**DISHONOR UNDER CONTRACT LAW.**

**THERE WILL BE MORE INFORMATION AND DEPTH ON THIS MATTER IN CHAPTERS ON THIS BOOK.**



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE

GOTHAM CITY DN37 6GX

(place)

Date: 25/03/2022

**This certifies that**

Amount: £1000 (In numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

(Written)

I, Bruce-Thomas-Wayne, ID Number JT 45 67 12 B / 2497291058 NHS\*

Hereby promise to pay THE JOKER LTD

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ £20 per month, on the  
7TH day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can  
be obtained by the HOLDER at 1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE DN37 6GX, I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

**Date**

**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 8

ALL THAT IS LEFT IS DATE AND SIGNATURE AND YOU ARE READY FOR THE NEXT STEP,



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
(V AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE

GOTHAM CITY DN37 6GX

(place)

Date: 25/03/2022

**This certifies that**

Amount: £1000 (In numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

(Written)

I, Bruce-Thomas-Wayne

ID Number

JT 45 67 12 B / 2497291058 NHS\*

Hereby promise to pay THE JOKER LTD

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ £20 per month, on the  
7TH day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can  
be obtained by the HOLDER at 1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE DN37 6GX. I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

25/03/2022

**Date**

Robin Hood  
**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## CHAPTER 5

### STEP 1

TIME TO PLACE THE STAMPS YOU HAVE CHOSEN £1 OR 1 PENCE STAMPS

PLACE A STAMP ON THE FRONT IN THE RIGHT HAND CORNER AT TOP OF PAGE, LEAVE ROOM AS WILL  
BE SIGNING NAME AND POST OFFICE STAMP TO GO ON THE STAMP

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/54-55/39/part/II/crossheading/bank-notes-bills-of-exchange-and-promissory-notes/enacted/data.xht>



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes,  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
IV AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c.61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE

GOTHAM CITY DN37 6GX

(place)

Date: 25/03/2022

Amount: £1000 (in numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

(Written)

**This certifies that**

I, Bruce-Thomas Wayne

ID Number

JT 45 67 12 B / 2497291058 NHS\*

Hereby promise to pay THE JOKER LTD

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

## Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ £20 per month, on the 7TH day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can be obtained by the HOLDER at 1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE DN37 6GX, I hereby give permission to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the obligation herein.

25/03/2022

Date

Robin Hood  
Signature

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 2

TURN THE PROMISSORY NOTE OVER TO THE BACK ,



**ONCE TURNED OVER PLACE A STAMP AT THE TOP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PAGE. LEAVE ROOM ABOUT 1 INCH DOWN AS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE**

**WRITE IN YOU'RE FULL NAME AS A FACT NAME, HERE IS SOME EXAMPLES OF NAMES IF ONLY HAVE 1ST NAME AND LAST NAME , HERE EXAMPLES OF NAMES OR MIDDLE NAMES, OR 2 OR MORE MIDDLE NAMES,**

**1) :Bruce:Wayne**

**2) :Bruce-John:Wayne**

**3) :Bruce-John-Peter:Wayne**

**4 WHEN WRITING NAMES, ALLWAYS CASE TEXT, CAPITAL 1ST LETTER THEN ALL LOWER CASE, FOR EACH NAME,**

**THE COLON GO'S 1ST THEN NAME THEN A HYPHEN THEN MIDDLE NAME THEN COLON THEN LAST NAME .**

**WRITE THIS OVER THE STAMP ON A 45 DEGREE ANGLE**

**WRITE DATE ON STAMP**

**PUT A BLUE THUMB PRINT OVER STAMP ON BOTTOM RIGHT CORNER, CAN USE THUMB OR INDEX FINGER .**

**THIS IS CALLED ENDORSING THE PAPER WORK.**



## CHAPTER 6

### POST OFFICE



## **STEP 1**

**NOW TAKE THE PROMISSORY NOTE TO THE POST OFFICE AND GET THEM TO CANCEL THE STAMP OUT ON THE FRONT OF THE PROMISSORY NOTE, THIS IS A KEY PART YOU MUST GET THEM TO CANCEL THE STAMP, SHOWN IN THE DIAGRAM ,SHOWS WHERE THE CANCELLATION STAMP MUST GO. ITS HALF ON THE PAPER AND HALF ON THE STAMP.**

**ONCE THIS IS DONE SEND BACK TO SELF SPECIAL RECORDED DELIVERY TO HOME ADDRESS**

**KEEP THE TRACKING RECEIPT**

**THE PAPER WORK HAS BEEN DOCKED AT THE PORT AUTHORITIES AND THE UPU POST OFFICE HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE PAPER WORK.**



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE No: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes.  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
IV AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c.61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 44 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:  
1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE  
GOTHAM CITY DN37 6GX (place)  
Date: 25/03/2022

Amount: £1000 (in numbers)  
Amount: ONE THOUSAND  
(Written)

This certifies that

I, Bruce-Thomas Wayne, ID Number JT 43 67 12 B / 2497291038 NHS

Hereby promise to pay THE JOKER LTD (HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ £20 per month, on the  
7TH day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can  
be obtained by the HOLDER at 1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE DN37 6GX, I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

25/03/2022  
Date

Robin Hood  
Signature

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

## STEP 2

ONCE THE LETTER HAS CAME THROUGH THE POST , TAKE OF THE TRACKING STICKER TAB AND PLACE  
UNDER STAMP AS SHOWN IN DIAGRAM .



CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE No: REBEL007

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes.  
By: LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
IV AND V.GEO.V.ER.XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c.61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:

1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE

GOTHAM CITY DN37 6GX

(place)

Date: 25/03/2022

**This certifies that**

Amount: £1000 (in numbers)

Amount: ONE THOUSAND

(Written)

I, Bruce-Thomas Wayne, ID Number JT 45 67 12 B / 2497291058 NHS\*

Hereby promise to pay THE JOKER LTD

(HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

### Terms & Conditions

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ £20 per month, on the  
7TH day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment can  
be obtained by the HOLDER at 1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE DN37 6GX, I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

25/03/2022

**Date**

Robin Hood  
**Signature**

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT


## STEP 3


ALL THATS LEFT TODO IS SIGN NAME ,

DATE AND BLUE THUMB PRINT OR INDEX FINGER PRINT, OR RED THUMB PRINT THATS OPTIONAL ON  
THE STAMP AS SHOWN IN PHOTO. I ALL WAYS USE BLUE PRINT

NOW TAKE A PHOTO COPY OF THE FRONT AND BACK, PUT THEM TO ONE SIDE FOR SAFE KEEPING ,

CONGRATULATIONS YOU HAVE NOW SUCCESSFUL COMPLETED THE PROMISSORY NOTE





CERTIFIED PROMISSORY NOTE NO: Rago

subsequent to the Bank of England having honoured their promise on their banknotes.  
By LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY TREASURY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
IV AND V GEO. V. ER. XIV TENDER IN TERM OF THE BILL OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 c. 61  
(1882 CHAPTER 61 45(8)a and 46 Vict AND SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF HIGH COURT RULE)

This promissory Note was issued at:  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted] (Place)  
Date: 31/01/2022

Amount: £9337.59 (In numbers)  
Amount: NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND  
THIRTY SEVEN POUNDS AND FIFTY NINE (Written)  
PENCE

This certifies that  
[Redacted] ID Number [Redacted]

Hereby promise to pay H M R C (HOLDER) the full amount specified,  
On this NOTE, for the value received.

**Terms & Conditions**

The payment will be made in monthly instalments of £ 10 per month.  
22<sup>nd</sup> day of every consecutive month until the obligation has been fulfilled. The payment  
be obtained by the HOLDER at [Redacted]. I hereby give permission  
to the HOLDER and/or the HOLDER IN DUE COURSE of this promissory NOTE, to use the NOTE in any way  
necessary as negotiable instrument To be financially traded on; whereas such trade shall terminate the  
obligation herein.

Date 31/01/2022 Signature [Signature]

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED - WITHOUT PREJUDICE - WITHOUT RECOURSE - NON-ASSUMPSIT

# CHAPTER 7

## BURDEN OF PROOF

TO BACK THE PROMISSORY NOTE YOU HAVE TO STAY IN HONOR ,

USING THEIR LEGAL TENDER & USING THE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882 PART 4

USING THEIR LEGISLATION THEY USE UNDER THE ACTS AND STATUTES AGAINST THEM ON FACTS BACKED BY FACTS OF THEIR LAWS THEY SET IN PLACE .

THE LOOP HOLES THEY DONT WANT YOU KNOWING

YOU WILL WRITE THE BURDEN OF PROOF OUT IN YOUR OWN HAND WRITING DUE TO THE FACT YOU DONT WANT THEM HAVING THE UPPER HAND ON YOU, THEY MIGHT SAY YOU GOT THIS INFORMATION OF THE INTERNET , AND THEN YOU ARE BACKED INTO A CORNER, AND YOU CAN NOT BACK YOUR CLAIM. JUST A HEADS UP, (AS I LOST MY COURT CASE WITH THIS THEY HAD THE UPPER HAND ON ME SO I DONT WANT YOU MAKING THE SAME MISTAKE)

IF YOU WISH TO JUST PRINT THIS DOCUMENT OUT THATS COMPLETELY UP TO YOU.

YOU WILL WRITE OUT BOTH BURDENS OF PROOFS ON SKY BLUE PASTEL PAPER 100 OR WHITE 100G PAPER.

## BURDEN OF PROOF 1

For the Sir or Madam. Of The Fiduciary Duties.

Money is a unit of exchange, including 'Bills of Exchange' in other words pieces of paper,

'bill of exchange' noun: plural noun: bills of exchange 1882 act a written order to a person requiring them to make a specified payment to the signatory or to a named payee; a promissory note. ( <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/45-46/61> )

Ever noticed why 'Bank of England' notes have the phrase "I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER" a £10 bank note on all BANK NOTES.

Like are also many other Bank Legislations on this PROMISSORY NOTE, but you would already know this.

'Promise' To Pay with a Bank Note = a 'Promissory Note an IOU'.

'BANK OF ENGLAND' Note is like a Designer wall paper, wallpaper is available with other Brands, like \$,€ or your own Original Brand that the Banks took Control of this.

A Promissory Note is nothing more than a 'Promise to pay' as opposed to 'Actually Paying' something of Substance: Its all based on "TRUST" people will "TRUST" that this is cash, and they can get what ever they need with this cash. i.e. a Piece of Paper same as the Bank Note it has No Value to it, one is merely exchanging one for another that we use now days.

See Bank of England of website: ( <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/banknot.../about/history.aspx> ).

once page is open, right at the bottom of the page click on the green Note.  
( <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/banknotes/Pages/default.aspx> ).



See Wikipedia: promissory note: noun: plural noun: promissory notes a signed document containing a written promise to pay a stated sum to a specified person or the bearer at a specified date or on demand.

1- Promissory Notes what are they? ( <http://www.getoutofdebtfree.org/Promissory-Notes> ).

2- Referenced in clip HOUSE OF LORDS. Lord Denning States "A Promissory Note Is To Be Treated As CASH"

First of all it is important to remember that the Bills of Exchange Act 1882 (and many Statutes subsequently) consider a Promissory Note to be the same thing as "CASH".

This is reasonable, because a Promissory Note is only a 'formal IOU'. A judgement by the late LORD DENNING can be "Quoted", based on this. It says a Bill of Exchange, once tendered, has to be treated as CASH . . .

The principle is that a Bill, Cheque or Note Digital form now as well is given and 'taken in payment' as so much so is taken as "CASH", and not as merely given a right of action for the creditor to litigate a counterclaim (see Jackson v Murphy [1887] 4 T.L.R. 92).

"We have "Repeatedly said in this COURT that a Bill Of Exchange or a Promissory Note is to be treated as 'CASH'. It is to be honoured unless there is some good reason to the contrary" (see per Lord Denning M.R. in Fielding & Platt Ltd v Selim Najjar [1969] 1 W.L.R. 357 at 361; [1969] 2 All E.R. 150 at 152. So, if a Promissory Note is Tendered as Bank Of England Note are, and it is rejected, then there was no 'debt' in the first place.

If the Promissory Note is accepted, then the 'debt' no longer exists (because it's been paid in full).

If the Promissory Note is Not excepted then there is no valid bill and no Debt to be Discharged.

[https://www.google.co.uk/?gws\\_rd=ssl#q=lord-denning+ruling+on+promissory+notes](https://www.google.co.uk/?gws_rd=ssl#q=lord-denning+ruling+on+promissory+notes)

This Act may be cited as the Bills of Exchange Act 1882. ... "Bill" means *bill of exchange*, and "NOTE" means *promissory note*. "Delivery" <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/45-46/61>

The Bill is now Paid in full Discharged and Offset.

Sovereign

## **BURDEN OF PROOF 2**

### **FOR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ?**

**FOR THE ACTION WE/I ARE TAKING ARE THE BILLS OF EXCHANGE 1882 PART 4 , WE/I ALL SO HAVE A FULL UNDERSTANDING AND FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE IN COMMON LAW , CONTRACT LAW , CONSUMER PROTECTION FROM UNFAIR TRADING REG.**

**GODS LAW THE UNIVERSAL LAW OF GOD, AND THE (UPU) UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION CONSTITUTION .**

**PLEASE NOTE THESE BILLS OF EXCHANGE HAVE BEEN DOCKED AT THE POST OFFICE GIVING THE JURISDICTION OVER THE PAPER WORK. AND DOCKED AT THE PORT AUTHORITIES**

**BEFORE WE PROCEED WITH THIS MATTER, AS DIRECTOR AND BENEFICIARY OF MY LEGAL PERSON/CORPORATION ,**

**YOU HAVE 21 DAYS TO RESPOND IN WRITING AND PROOF OF CLAIM WITH EVIDENCE , THAT YOU HAVE LEGAL AND LAWFUL AUTHORITY AS MY PUBLIC SERVANT TO BOTHER ME AT ALL. DO YOU UNDERSTAND ?**



FOR WE/I ALSO REMOVE YOU'RE IMPLIED RIGHTS OF ACCESS TO **YOU'RE ADDRESS AND POSTCODE**  
DOING SO WILL BE A CRIMINAL OFFENCE , DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

DATE

NAME

## CHAPTER 8

### THE GIRO SLIP

THIS IS OPTIONAL USE, AS I LIKE TO SET THEM UP, IF THEIR IS A GIRO SLIP AVAILABLE.

YOU WILL SET THEM UP FOR DOUBLE DIPPING MORE ON THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE  
BOOK FURTHER DOWN IN THE CHAPTERS

SO LETS BEGIN ON HOW TO FILL OUT THE GIRO SLIP.

WE HAVE ALL SEEN ONE OFF THESE IN ARE LIFE TIMES THE MIGHTY GIRO SLIP.

THERE WILL BE TEMPLATES IN THIS PACK SEPARATELY TO USE FOR THE GIRO SLIP.

### STEP 1

(1) PLACE 3 STAMPS £1 OR PENNY STAMPS ,IN A ROW, MAKE SURE THE STAMPS ARE ABOUT 1 INCH  
ABOVE TEAR LINE AS THUMB OR INDEX PRINT HAS GO ON STAMP

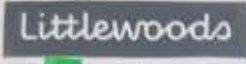
(2) WRITE NAME IN BLUE PEN ACROSS STAMPS

(3) DATE STAMP

(4) THUMB OR INDEX FINGER ON LAST STAMP END STAMP

(5) THEN CUT OF THE NONE TRANSFERABLE AND GLUE ON TO GIRO SLIP AS SHOWN IN PHOTO ON A 45  
DEGREE ANGLE .

(6) CUT OUT A PEACE OF WHITE PAPER AND GLUE ON CHEQUES AND WRITE THE AMOUNT IN  
NUMBERS ,



Mr G. Gallacher 6 95



side

Your Account Number: [REDACTED]

Summary No: 139

Summary Produced on: 15 Aug 00

ANY NEW TRANSACTIONS AFTER THIS DATE WILL APPEAR ON YOUR NEXT SUMMARY


### YOUR SUMMARY Page 1


Date	Description	Amount
	Your Total from Last Month	£2589.11
	PAYMENT NOT RECEIVED	
15 Aug 00	Your New Total	£2589.11

Your payment request is calculated on a balance of £2589.11

Make a payment at [www.ArrearsSupport.com](http://www.ArrearsSupport.com)

Current Balance	Includes Buy Now Pay Later	Minimum Payment	Over
£2589.11	£0.00	£1115.86	£1





155

24

Banker's Order Number

[REDACTED]

Cheque Number

657


Date

Amount Due

No Fee Payable in PD

£

CHEQUE ACCEPTABLE



57-13-52

NetWest COLLECTION ACCOUNT

Bank Giro Credit

CHEQUE

CHEQUES

£2589.11

£

Please do not write or mark below this line and do not fold this counterfoil

STEP 2

BACK OF GIRO SLIP

(1) CUT OF THE TEMPLATE FOR THE BACK

(2) **WHERE SAYS BILL OF EXCHANGE IS HEREBY TRANSFERRED BY ENDORSEMENT TO**, PUT WHO YOU ARE PAYING AS CAN SEE IN THE EXAMPLE SLIP .

(3) **FOR PAYMENT AT THIS SIGHT OF THE SUM**, PUT HOW MUCH OWE

(4) **TRANSFERRED BY**. PUT YOU'RE NAME

(5) **OF** , PUT YOU'RE ADDRESS

(6) **NI NO** PUT NATIONAL INSURANCE NUMBER

(7) **ENDORSED BY** , PUT NAME AND SIGNATURE

(8) **DATE**

(9) NOW SUPER GLUE TO GIRO SLIP .

PLACE 1 STAMP ABOVE TEAR LINE ABOUT 1 INCH SAME METHOD AS FRONT.

NAME, DATE AND THUMB PRINT OR INDEX FINGER

SAMPLE PHOTO TO SHOW WHAT THE METHOD LOOKS LIKE WHEN ALL COMPLETED

This bill of exchange is hereby transferred by endorsement to THE JASPER LTD

For payment at the sight of the sum of £1000

transferred by Bruce-Thomas Wayne

Of 1007 MOUNTAIN DRIVE  
GOTHAM CITY DN37 6GX

Ni No JT 45 67 12 B Non-commercial Customer

Endorsed by Bruce-Thomas Wayne  
*Batman*

Date: 25/03/2022

GIRO SLIP LOOK'S LIKE WHEN COMPLETED.

Please choose one of these easy ways to make your payment. If for some reason you have difficulty in making this payment, please contact us immediately in making this payment, please contact us immediately.

**1. At [www.ArrearsSupport.com](http://www.ArrearsSupport.com)**

Go to our easy to use website, [www.ArrearsSupport.com](http://www.ArrearsSupport.com), to make a payment using your Visa or debit card. You can even set up regular payment, deferred payment or request payment reminders.

**2. By Direct Debit**

Call us with your bank sort code, account number and the address of your bank, and we'll set it all up.

**3. Pay at your local PayPoint**

Just take your payment slip and cash payment to any PayPoint outlet. You can find PayPoint at many newsagents, supermarkets, convenience stores and petrol stations - wherever you see the PayPoint sign! A Small Charge of £1.00 per transaction will be charged to your account and will appear on your next statement.

**4. At the Post Office**

Please complete the payment slip overleaf and take it with your cash or cheque payment to any Post Office. Cheques should be made payable to Post Office Ltd. A small charge of £1.00 per transaction will be charged to your account and will appear on your next statement.

**5. By Phone with Debit or Credit Card**

If you have a Maestro, Delta, Solo, Electron, Mastercard or Visa Card, which has been issued in the UK, then you can pay over the phone. Simply call us on the telephone number overleaf.

**6. Through the Bank or Building Society**

You can pay through your own bank. Cheques should be made payable to Littlewoods. Please write your account number (which can be found at the top right hand corner of your statement overleaf) on the back of the cheque.

**7. By Post**

Fill in the payment slip and send it to us with your cheque made payable to the company name (as overleaf). Please write your account number (your reference number) on the back of the cheque. Please note - All cheques are cashed upon receipt; we do not hold post dated cheques.

**8. Home Banking**

If your Bank offers a Bill Payment, Home Banking, Internet Banking or Telebanking Service you may be able to make a payment using this service. Please contact us for details, simply call us on the telephone number overleaf.

Please allow 7 days for payments by post and 4 days for all other payment methods.

**Are you planning to change address?**

If you are planning to change address or the details on the front of your statement, please contact us on the telephone number overleaf, with your details.

Shoo Direct Finance Company Limited. Registered number 4860974. Registered office: Ardree Innovation Cent,  
Ardree, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH10 1SL.  
Authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.



This bill of exchange is hereby transferred by endorsement to <u>Littlewoods</u>	
For payment at the sight of the sum of <u>£25.84</u> 11 p	
Transferred by <u>Shoo Direct</u>	
CH <u>Littlewoods</u>	
NI No. <u>Non-commercial</u>	
Customer <u>Littlewoods</u>	
Endorsed by <u>Shoo Direct</u>	
Date <u>19/10/2024</u>	

## BOND PAPER WORK TOGETHER

(1) THE BURDEN OF PROOFS , PUT THE PAPER WORK TOGETHER , BURDEN 2 FIRST IN THE RIGHT ORDER AND THEN BURDEN OF PROOF 1.

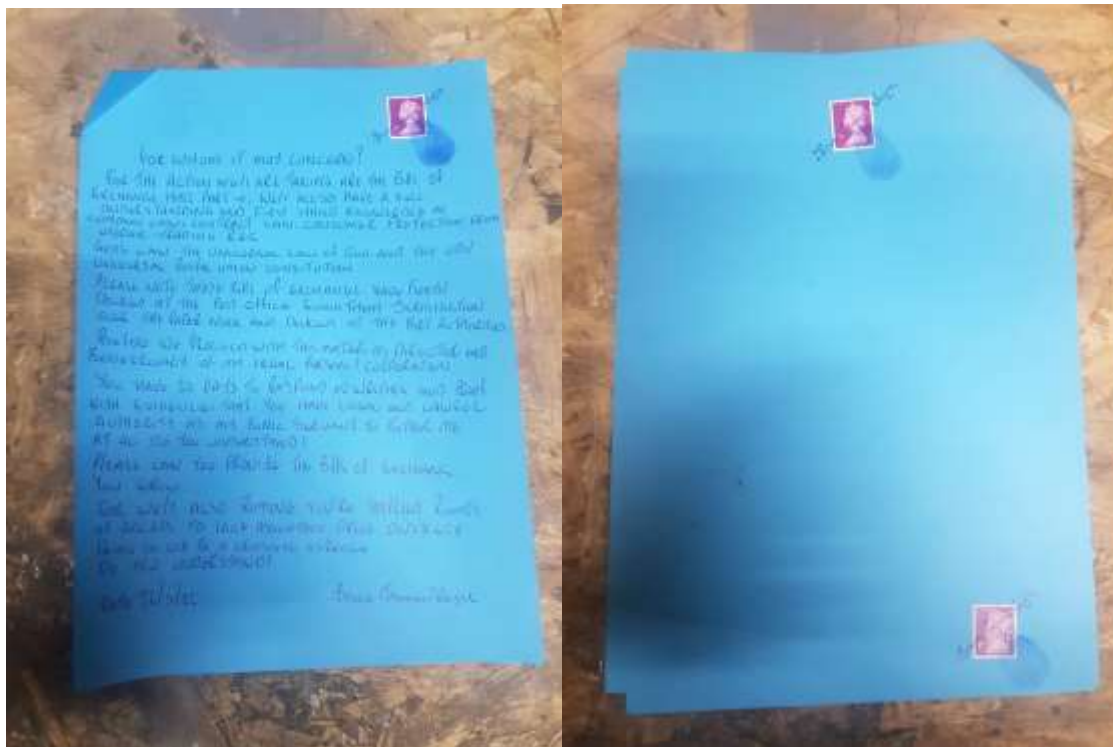
(2) THE PAPER WORK GET THE SUPERGLUE READY, AND ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE AT THE TOP, FOLD PAPER WORK LIKE A TRIANGLE AND GLUE PAGES TOGETHER . OR CAN USE BRASS RIVETS . IT'S UP TO YOU ON WHAT YOU USE FOR THIS METHOD, ( I USE SUPER GLUE )

(3) NOW PLACE STAMP OF YOU'RE CHOICE AT THE TOP OF THE PAPER WORK, NAME ,DATE AND THUMB PRINT OR INDEX FINGER

(4) PLACE 2 STAMPS ON THE BACK , ONE IN MIDDLE OF PAGE AT TOP, AND ONE IN THE BOTTOM RIGHT CORNER , AS CAN SEE ON PHOTOS.

NAMES AND DATES AND THUMB OR INDEX FINGER PRINTS ,

CAN SEE IN THE PHOTOS BELOW HOW ITS PUT TOGETHER



## CHAPTER 10

### READY TO POST TO THE CORPORATE COMPANIES

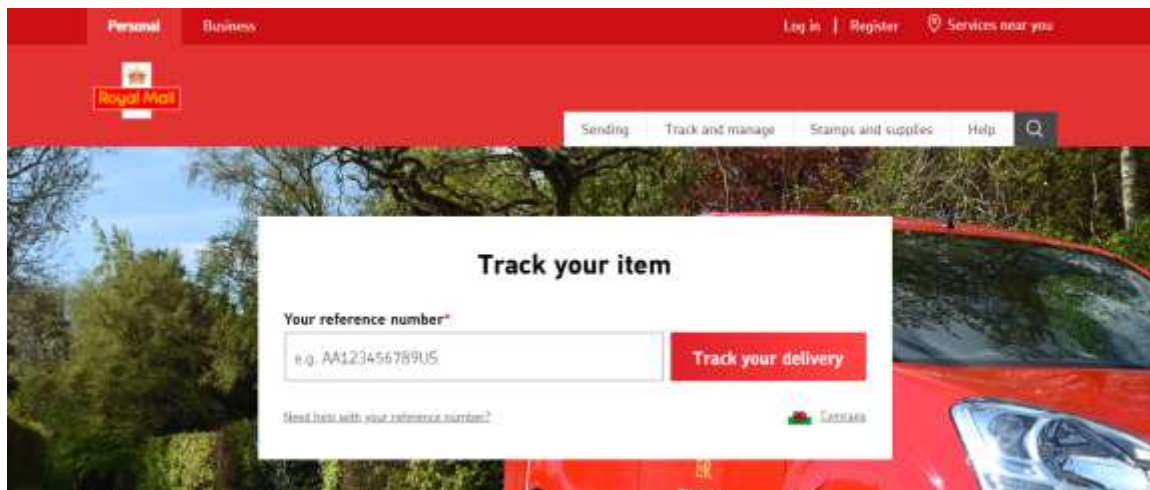
#### STEP 1

[illegible]



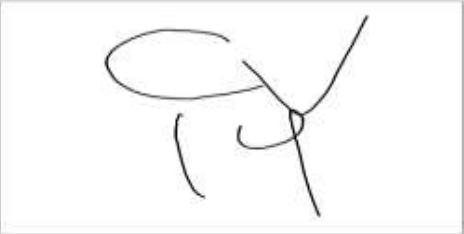


**GO ON TO THE ROYAL MAIL WEB SITE AND PUT THE TRACING NUMBER IN, SO YOU KNOW ITS REACHED ITS DESTINATION. ROYAL MAIL SITE FOR TRACKING <https://www.royalmail.com/track-your-item>**

**GO ON TO THE ROYAL MAIL WEB SITE AND PUT THE TRACING NUMBER IN, SO YOU KNOW ITS REACHED ITS DESTINATION. ROYAL MAIL SITE FOR TRACKING <https://www.royalmail.com/track-your-item>**





IT WILL LOOK LIKE THIS AND SIGNED FOR , PRINT THIS OUT

 <b>Delivered</b>	
Tracking no. <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">XXXXXXXXXX</span> Your item was delivered on <b>25-06-2020</b> .	
Service used: Royal Mail Special Delivery Guaranteed 1pm™ 	
	Not the signature you expected? <a href="#">Find out why.</a> Signed for by: RM Delivered: 10:13am  

ONCE YOU HAVE PRINTED THE TRACKING DOCUMENT GET YOU'RE ORIGINAL RECEIPT, NOW GLUE THIS TO THE SHEET ONCE PRINTED OUT . ALL WAYS HAVE PROOF OF CLAIM ON WHAT EVER YOU DO,

**IF THEY SAID WE HAVE NOTHING WELL YOU ARE IN THE GAME, YOU HAVE PROOF ITS GONE FROM A TO B . THEY HAVE YOU'RE PROPERTY & CASH**

**THIS IS WHY YOU SEND SPECIAL RECORDED DELIVERY, THE ROYAL MAIL HAS YOU'RE BACK , IF THE THEY LIE THEY WILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE ROYAL MAIL, THAT WILL BE FUN TO WATCH CALLING THE ROYAL MAIL A LIAR.**



6/25/2020

Proof of Delivery



## Track your Item

### Proof of Delivery

Tracking no: JS730939422GB

Your item was delivered on \*\*27-05-2020\*\*

Signed for by: AMEX DAL

Service used: Royal Mail Special Delivery Guaranteed 1pm™

Delivered: 7:47am

AMERICAN EXPRESS  
Signed for by AMEX DAL

#### Post Office Ltd CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

Cambridge Road  
3-5 Cambridge Road  
Erinsby  
North East Lincolnshire  
DN34 5EL

Posting date: 26/05/2020 09:56  
Session ID: 2-195433  
After last acceptance time? N

Destination Country: UK (EU)  
Address Validated? N  
Special D De: £5.70  
Large Letter  
Weight: 0.080 kg

Reference number:  
JS730939422GB  
Building Name or Number: Postcode  
DN34 5EL

Next day guaranteed delivery service.  
Tracking and signature at [royalmail.com](http://royalmail.com).

PLEASE REFER TO SEPARATE TERMS AND  
CONDITIONS

For information about Royal Mail services,  
please visit [www.royalmail.com](http://www.royalmail.com)

PLEASE RETAIN AS YOUR PROOF OF POSTING  
This is not a financial receipt  
Thank You

## CHAPTER 11

## COUNTER ATTACK LETTER

(1) NOW YOU HAVE SENT THE DOCUMENTS OF, THE CORPORATE COMPANIES WILL PLAY THERE GAMES WITH YOU. OH WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOU'RE PAYMENT ,

(2) THEY WILL SAY THANK YOU FOR YOU'RE COMPLAINT , ITS NOT A COMPLAINT IS PAID , USING LEGAL TENDER , AND FOLLOING LEGAL LEGISLATION OF ACTS AND STATUTE'S

(3) THEY WILL NEVER GIVE YOU ANSWERS TO YOU'RE QUESTIONS YOU ASKED THEM, THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY TRAINED,

(4) THEY DONT HAVE A 151 OFFICER OF THE LOCAL GOVERMENT ACT 1972

(5) WHEN THEY SEND YOU LETTERS JUST PUT IT IN YOU'RE PILE OF EVIDENCE WITH BUILDING YOU'RE CASE UP AGAINST THEM CORPORATE COMPANIES .

LETS GET ON WITH THE COUNTER ATTACK LETTER, REMEBER QUESTIONS WILL ALLWAYS HAVE TO BE ASKED AND ANSWERS GIVEN , YOU ARE STAYING IN HONOUR .

Case reference no. 123456789

Glynis globe

In reply to your correspondence dated xx February and headed looking into my complaint, i/we are asking you personally these questions, as i/we will be holding you personally responsible in your capacity as a living woman for the claims you have made in the referred to correspondence as i/we cannot hold a building to account in a court of law, as buildings cannot speak, do you understand ?

1, Where is your proof of claim or evidence of i/we promissory note and burden of proof being a complaint?

2, As i/we understand the Bills of exchange act 1882, a promissory note is deemed as cash and a financial instrument to discharge debt as i/we have used it to do so. What Bills of exchange do you work with ? Can you provide this ?

Under the claim against i/we that you have made are you legally trained to give me the advice that the promissory note used to discharge debt was not valid or legal tender? Can you provide the evidence or documentation of this if so be the case ?

3, In you keeping the promissory note you are now in dishonour in not honouring it as set out in the terms and conditions under the Bills of exchange act 1882 within the initial documentation and also keeping the instrument and not honouring it, is now also classed as theft of i/we property.

4, In your claim where you state you believe i/we have been given incorrect advice, where is your proof of this claim ? As this is i/we own work in i/we own handwriting and years of researching ways of using financial instruments to discharge debt, yours is typed correspondence which you could have gotten off the internet or any template site.

i/we are also removing from this day 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022 forth your right to contact me via email, mobile phone or txt as you did in exhibit 'C' ,any correspondence this way shall be ignored, i/we shall only answer valid correspondence via the royal mail/postal service for legal/lawful purposes. i/we have also attached further evidence to i/we case regarding a UCC1 financing statement clearly showing Richie Smith© as a secured party creditor under exhibit 'A' and 'B'.

i/we further reiterate and state herein i/we demand you agree to the rulings set out below from the Supreme court.

1, in the Supreme court by Lord Denning:

“A lord Denning judgement that says a Bill of exchange once tendered has to be treated as cash....

The principle is that a bill, cheque or note is given and taken in payment as so much cash, and not as merely given a right of action for the creditor to litigate a counterclaim (see Jackson v Murphy [1887] 4 T.L.R .92).

“We have repeatedly said in this court that a Bill of exchange a promissory note is to be treated as cash. It is to be honoured unless there is some good reason to the contrary “

(see per Lord Denning M.R. in Fielding & Platt Ltd v Selim Najjar [1969] 1 W.L.R. 357 at 361; [1969] 2 All E.R 150 at 152, CA)

By simply saying, “you do not take, recognise or transact in anyway with i/we promissory note. “But give no (lawful) reason why“ is not a lawful excuse for acting in dishonour and in contravention of the laws and constitutions you are bound by.

This notice/evidence is free but further correspondence from Glynis Globe will be charged so i/we enclose a fee schedule:

£200 per notice / correspondence

£2000 for court paperwork

£5000 for court appearance

Dated: 9<sup>th</sup> February

By :Richie:Smith thumbprint

Richie Smith© over both

Signature:

## **CHAPTER 12**

### **BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT 1882**

(1) LINK TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE FULL <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/45-46/61>

## **BILLS OF EXCHANGE PART 4**

### **Part IV**

#### **Promissory Notes**

##### **83 Promissory note defined.**

(1) A promissory note is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

(2) An instrument in the form of a note payable to maker's order is not a note within the meaning of this section unless and until it is indorsed by the maker.

(3) A note is not invalid by reason only that it contains also a pledge of collateral security with authority to sell or dispose thereof.

(4) A note which is, or on the face of it purports to be, both made and payable within the British Islands is an inland note. Any other note is a foreign note.

##### **84 Delivery necessary.**

A promissory note is inchoate and incomplete until delivery thereof to the payee or bearer.

##### **85 Joint and several notes.**

(1) A promissory note may be made by two or more makers, and they may be liable thereon jointly, or jointly and severally according to its tenour.

(2) Where a note runs "I promise to pay" and is signed by two or more persons it is deemed to be their joint and several note.

##### **86 Note payable on demand.**

(1) Where a note payable on demand has been indorsed, it must be presented for payment within a reasonable time of the indorsement. If it be not so presented the indorser is discharged.

(2) In determining what is reasonable time, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade, and the facts of the particular case.

(3) Where a note payable on demand is negotiated, it is not deemed to be overdue, for the purpose of affecting the holder with defects of title of which he had no notice, by reason that it appears that a reasonable time for presenting it for payment has elapsed since its issue.

##### **87 Presentment of note for payment.**

(1) Where a promissory note is in the body of it made payable at a particular place, it must be presented for payment at that place in order to render the maker liable. In any other case, presentment for payment is not necessary in order to render the maker liable.

(2) Presentment for payment is necessary in order to render the indorser of a note liable.

(3) Where a note is in the body of it made payable at a particular place, presentment at that place is necessary in order to render an indorser liable; but when a place of payment is indicated by way of memorandum only, presentment at that place is sufficient to render the indorser liable, but a presentment to the maker elsewhere, if sufficient in other respects, shall also suffice.

#### **88 Liability of maker.**

The maker of a promissory note by making it—

(1) Engages that he will pay it according to its tenor;

(2) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

#### **89 Application of Part II to notes.**

(1) Subject to the provisions in this part, and except as by this section provided, the provisions of this Act relating to bills of exchange apply, with the necessary modifications, to promissory notes.

(2) In applying those provisions the maker of a note shall be deemed to correspond with the acceptor of a bill, and the first indorser of a note shall be deemed to correspond with the drawer of an accepted bill payable to drawer's order.

(3) The following provisions as to bills do not apply to notes; namely, provisions relating to—

(a) Presentment for acceptance;

(b) Acceptance;

(c) Acceptance *supra protest*;

(d) Bills in a set.

(4) Where a foreign note is dishonoured, protest thereof is unnecessary.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/45-46/61/part/II/crossheading/general-duties-of-the-holder#:~:text=42%20Non%2Dacceptance.,U.K.,against%20the%20drawer%20and%20indorsers.>

## **CHAPTER 13**

### **INFORMATION ON KEY WORDS**

#### **ACCEPTANCE**

receiving something from another with the intent to keep it, and showing that this was based on a previous agreement. 2) agreeing verbally or in writing to the terms of a contract, which is one of the requirements to show there was a contract (an offer and an acceptance of that offer). A written offer can be accepted only in writing. 3) receiving goods with the intention of paying for them if a sale has

been agreed to. 4) agreement to pay a bill of exchange, which can be an "absolute acceptance" (to pay as the bill is written) or "conditional acceptance" (to pay only when some condition actually occurs such as the shipment or delivery of certain goods.) "Acceptance" is most often used in the factual determination of whether a contract was entered into. (See: contract, offer)

If a bill is dishonored by non-acceptance, there is no right of action against the drawee as he is not a party to the bill. The holder of the bill can proceed only against the drawer or endorser, if any, on Dishonor by non-payment the drawee can be sued

## **DISHONOUR**

Bill of exchange requires acceptance by the drawee when it is presented, however, if on presenting the bill of exchange, it gets non-acceptance, it will amount to dishonour.

What is notice of Dishonour of a bill of exchange?

When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonored to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to someone

U.K. When a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted within the customary time, the person presenting it must treat it as dishonoured by non-acceptance. If he do not, the holder shall lose his right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers

links to infomation

(1) <https://www.srdlawnotes.com/2020/10/bill-of-exchange-notice-of-dishonor.html>

## **BEARER**

Bearer: the person who is in possession of a bill of exchange. He is also called the holder. The bearer and the payee is usually the same person. Endorser: the person who endorses a bill of exchange.

A non-cash form of money such as a cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, traveller's cheque, bearer bond, money order or postal order. BNIs often include the instruction 'pay to the bearer'. The bearer is the person in physical possession of the BNI.

noun. a person or thing that carries, upholds, or brings: dozens of bearers on the safari. the person who presents an order for money or goods: Pay to the bearer.

## **WHO CAN BE A HOLDER**

Holder is a term used to any person that has in their custody a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque. It should be entitled in his own name. Holder means a person entitled in his own name to the possession of a negotiable instrument and to receive the amount due on it.

## **BANKER**

“Banker” includes a body of persons whether incorporated or not who carry on the business of banking.  
“Bankrupt” includes any person whose estate is vested in a trustee or assignee under the law for the time being in force relating to bankruptcy.

## **CHAPTER 14**

### **Consumer Credit Act 1974**

#### **1974 CHAPTER 39 , PART VIII Negotiable instruments**

Restrictions on taking and negotiating instruments.

(1) A creditor or owner shall not take a negotiable instrument, other than a bank note or cheque, in discharge of any sum payable—

(a) by the debtor or hirer under a regulated agreement, or (b) by any person as surety in relation to the agreement

(2) The creditor or owner shall not negotiate a cheque taken by him in discharge of a sum payable as mentioned in subsection (1) except to a banker (within the meaning of the **Bills of Exchange Act 1882**).

(3) The creditor or owner shall not take a negotiable instrument as security for the discharge of any sum payable as mentioned in subsection (1).

(4) A person takes a negotiable instrument as security for the discharge of a sum if the sum is intended to be paid in some other way, and the negotiable instrument is to be presented for payment only if the sum is not paid in that way.

(5) This section does not apply where the regulated agreement is a non-commercial agreement.

(6) The (F1Treasury) may by order provide that this section shall not apply where the regulated agreement has a connection with a country outside the United Kingdom

**FOR THE CONSUMER CREDIT ACT OF THE 1974, ALL CORPORATE COMPANIES HAS TO FOLLOW THE LEGISLATION OF THE BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SO IN OTHER WORDS CREDIT CARDS AND CHEQUE'S ARE NOT LEGAL TENDER, AND THEY FOLLOW THE BILLS OF EXCHANGE THAT LEAVES ONE THING, I PROMISE TO PAY ( **PROMISSORY NOTE LEAGL INSTRUMENT** )**

## **CHAPTER 15**

### **COMPANIES ACT 1985**

## 1985 CHAPTER 6

### PART I

#### FORMATION AND REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES ; JURIDICAL STATUS AND MEMBERSHIP

### CHAPTER III

#### A COMPANY'S CAPACITY ; FORMALITIES OF CARRYING ON BUSINESS

**Bills of exchange and promissory notes** A bill of exchange or promissory note is deemed to have been made, accepted or endorsed on behalf of a company if made, accepted or endorsed in the name of, or by or on behalf or on account of, the company by a person acting under its authority

## CHAPTER 16

### TRUE MEANING OF LEGAL TENDER

#### BANK OF ENGLAND WEBITE

<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/knowledgebank/what-is-legal-tender>

(1) Legal tender has a very narrow and technical meaning in the settlement of debts. It means that a debtor cannot successfully be sued for non-payment if he pays into court in legal tender. ... Both parties are free to agree to accept any form of payment whether legal tender or otherwise according to their wishes.

A check, or a credit swipe, is not legal tender; it functions as a money substitute and merely represents a means by which the holder of the check can eventually receive legal tender for the debt. Cryptocurrencies are not generally accepted for use as money largely because they lack legal tender status.



Are cards legal tender?



What does "I promise to pay the bearer on demand" mean on banknotes? What do they promise to pay you in? Coins? Other banknotes? White socks?

This phrase is a promise to pay the bearer the equivalent amount of currency in gold. It is a relic from the days when developed market currencies were on the gold standard, and the face value was backed by an equivalent value in gold. Here is an explanation from the Bank of England's Website:

"The words 'I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of five [ten/twenty/fifty] pounds' appears on all of our banknotes. This phrase dates from long ago when our banknotes represented deposits of gold. At that time, a member of the public could exchange one of our banknotes for gold of the same value. For example, a £5 note could be exchanged for five gold coins, called sovereigns."\*

The GBP is no longer backed by gold, nor is any other major currency like the USD, EUR, CHF, JPY, etc.

The phrase does not appear on American dollar bills currently in circulation, the Federal Reserve Note.

Your money • what the Bank does

## Banknotes and the promise to pay



The Bank of England has  
been issuing banknotes  
for over 300 years



Banknotes were initially IOUs for gold  
deposited at the Bank. People used these  
notes to pay for things, knowing they  
were backed by 'The Promise' to pay  
the equivalent value in gold.



That's no longer possible.  
So what gives modern  
banknotes their **face value**,  
when they cost only a few  
pence to make?



In a word, **TRUST**



We trust that banknotes can be exchanged for the  
things we want to buy. We trust 'The Promise' that  
they will be accepted by others for their face value.  
This trust gives banknotes their value.

[www.bankofengland.co.uk](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk)

CASH IS A PROMISE TO PAY BEARER AND A PROMISSORY NOTE IS A PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER  
THESE ARE THE SAME THING.

BUT THE PROMISSORY NOTE HAS MORE POWER THAN A BANK NOTE , AS IT IS MADE BY HAND AND NOT A PRINTING MACHINE .

The British pound has its origins in continental Europe under the Roman era. Its name derives from the Latin word "poundus" meaning "weight"

The Pound Sterling has not been backed by either silver or gold since the USA abandoned the gold standard.

The Pound Sterling was originally backed with silver (with £1 being worth a pound of sterling silver) and was latter backed by the US Dollar, which was backed by gold, but then the USA abandoned the gold standard in a "temporary" measure (which was actually permanent), causing the Pound Sterling to essentially become glorified "Monopoly money".

SHORT HISTORY OF THE BRITISH POUND <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/06/a-short-history-of-the-british-pound/>

BANK CHARTER ACT 1844 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/7-8/32/enacted>

What is fiat money backed by?

In contrast to commodity-based money like gold coins or paper bills redeemable for precious metals, fiat money is backed entirely by the full faith and **trust** in the government that issued it. One reason this has merit is because governments demand that you pay taxes in the fiat money it issues.

## CHAPTER 16

### DEPOSITING PROMISSORY NOTES INTO BANK ACCOUNT

BANKS ARE PUBLIC SERVANTS AND HAVE THREE (3) PRIVILEGES , DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

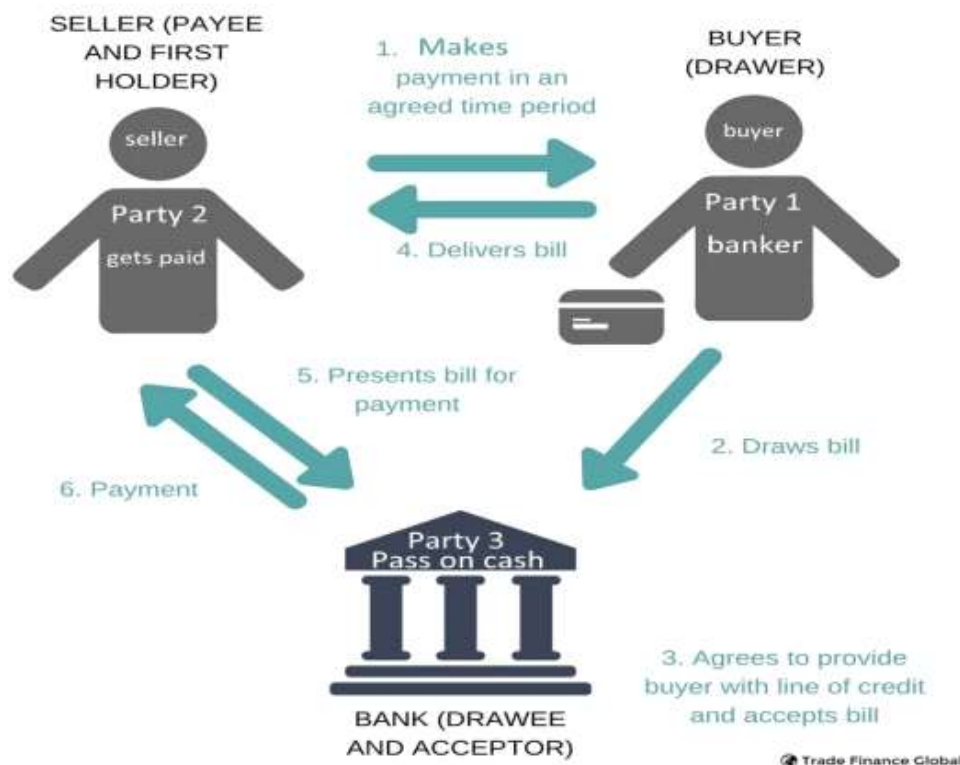
(1) YOU WILL WRITE A AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH OF A RECEIPT TO A FRIEND OR CUSTOMER BILLING THEM FOR I,E (INFORMATION) (SOLD GOODS) , YOU WILL SEND THEM A TRUE BILL IN THE POST SPECIAL RECORDED DELIVERY ,PUT THE STAMPS ON THE PAPER WORK POSTMASTER FRONT AND BACK.

(2 )HE/SHE WILL PRINT OUT THE PROMISSORY NOTE, FILL IN THEIR DETAILS ON HOW MUCH IS ON THE BILL, NAME ADDRESS LIKE SHOWN IN THE PHOTOS ON CHAPTER 5 AND 6 SEND BACK TO YOUR SELF FOR THE TRACKING NUMBER PUT ON NOTE FOLLOW CHAPTER 6

PUT HIS BANK DETAILS ON THE BACK AND ADDRESS , ONCE ALL DONE SEND HIM/HER THE PROMISSORY NOTE, POST SPECIAL RECORDED DELIVERY

(3) HE/SHE WILL THEN FIX A STAMP TO THE BACK , ENDORSE THE PROMISSORY NOTE , THE NOTE THEN BECOMES A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT BETWEEN PARTIES

(4) SEND THE PROMISSORY NOTE SPECIAL RECORDED DELIVERY TO THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF YOU'RE BANKS HEAD OFFICE



## COMMON LAW LARCENY

**Larceny is a crime involving the unlawful taking** or theft of the personal property of another person or business. It was an offence under the common law of England and became an offence in jurisdictions which incorporated the common law of England into their own law, where in many cases it remains in force to this day, the crime of does not belong to you embezzlement

synonyms:

theft stealing- robbery- pilfering -thieving -thievery- purloining -burglary- housebreaking breaking and entering appropriation expropriation misappropriation lifting filching swiping nicking pinching- half-inching blagging peculation f raud k idnapping a ssault abducting extorting

The unauthorized unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of it permanently also: any of several types of theft (as embezzlement or obtaining another's property by false pretences) that have been traditionally distinguished from common law larceny. The unlawful taking and removing of another's personal property with the intent of permanently depriving the true rightful owner

**false impersonator**

The common law crime of pretending to be another individual in order to deceive others and gain some advantage, pretending to be someone who make out he or she is a public servant or claiming to be in public offices, To assume the character or appearance of, especially fraudulently: impersonate a bank worker, a constable a doctor or someone who is not a real official. To imitate the appearance, voice, or manner of; mimic, impersonation is the act of falsely portraying oneself as a member of the government or banking doctor constable for the purpose of deception, misleading, lying, cheating, betraying another falsely. An impersonator is someone who imitates or copies the behaviour or actions of actual lawful person, If an impersonator makes statements that are false in relation to the person impersonated, or give a false impression of them, can constitute false impersonation and is a complete fraud and a liar, criminal impersonation is committed when an individual "is impersonates another as if it was real and does an act in such assumed character with intent to obtain a benefit or to mislead injure or defraud another" is a common law offence.

### **Bank Employee are all Public Servants Under Bank Of England**

**Because all the Bank performs essential functions for the community-and indeed for the whole Commonwealth-they are in a very direct sense "public servants". Over the years the Bank of England has become the " bankers' bank "**

#### **THE BANK OF ENGLAND**

<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/archive/publicatio...> · PDF file  
maintains its separate life: the staff are **not** Civil Servants, but because the Bank performs essential functions for the community-and indeed for the whole Commonwealth-they are in a very direct sense public servants. Over the years the Bank of England has become the " bankers' bank " ...

### **Human Trafficking**

The crime of buying and selling people informations, International organized crime activities includes in human trafficking, selling informations of the individual for a profit, drug running and money laundering, racketeering, Human Trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer of informations and body, harbouring or receipt of people through force, threats, frauds or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit, organised criminal activity can be anywhere in any public offices in which human beings are treated as possessions property to be controlled and exploited at all cost, this is a form of modernday slavery involving the unlawful transport of individuals rights, freedoms and liberties and any and all informations is sold for a profit these criminals will use force or deception for the purpose of misleading of their sweat equity labour, or sexual exploitation, or any activities in which criminals then benefit financially of the benefits from another is considered human trafficking, Human trafficking is a global problem affecting people of all ages, Human trafficking is the process of trapping people through the use of deceit, violence, deception or coercion and exploiting them for financial or personal gain, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving or just stealing of payments or benefits to achieve the consent through the art of lies and trickery, this is big business, and its not just sexual as in trafficking men, women children babies and even organs stealing, there are many things that come under human trafficking, all these are the unlawful act of someone who is supposed to be in position of trust.

## **Private data breach**

Is an incident where private information is stolen hijack or taken sharing from a system without the knowledge or authorization and consent from the individual who's data belongs to, of the private data of the true owner, private man woman who then suffer a data breach. Stolen data may involve sensitive, proprietary, or confidential information such as name, home address, securities and instruments, trust matters, credit card/s and any numbers, customer data, trade secrets, is all a matters of national security within a bank or corporation or company.

## **The Breach of Drawee/Fiduciary/Trustee**

To break a law, promise, agreement, contract, or relationship: breaching between the two first hand parties of an agreement a contract, thus a failure to obey a law or to do what was promised or agreed by the drawee/fiduciary/trustee, be/constitute a breach to publish in this form of a letter or document would constitute a breach of copyright infringement laws and also trespass, intruding interfering, a clear/flagrant/blatant breach His refusal to accountfor the money stolen, taken withheld from the payee or drawer, these actions deeds was aflagrant breach of all rules of policy's and laws of professional gross mis conduct. Awarded is then £2,000,000 for breach of trust.

# **CHAPTER 17**

## **CANON LAWS**

### **Canon 3267:**

As a True Person is both Executor and Beneficiary of their mind, body and soul, no party may rightfully claim higher authority to compel them to attend any forum or event against their will. Providing such false presumptions are rebutted prior to the day and time listed on a summons, the instrument and its presumptions cease to have any effect.

### **Canon 2360:**

Any bank, treasury or financial institution that deliberately conceals payments under equitable title as interest or some other description instead of rent is guilty of gross fraud and immediately loses the right of legal title over any and all instruments committed through fraud.

### **Canon 1794**

A claim can be satisfied only through rebuttal by counter-affidavit point-for-point, resolution by jury, or payment.

### **Canon 1795**

If the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.

### **Canon 1710**

Any treasury, or reserve bank that refuses to acknowledge that any currency issued under Maritime Liens is now ultimately the property of the First See and the one, true and only Holy See being the Society of One Heaven is open consent and agreement that the rules guiding the global Roman financial system of currency no longer apply and are null and void.

#### **Canon 1711**

Any treasury, bank or financial institution that dishonors currency issued by a valid Ucadian society commits an act of extreme dishonor and by such action openly accepts full liability and underwriting of such an instrument. Failure to further honor such a valid instrument is open consent by the particular Roman institution that the rules guiding the global Roman financial system of currency no longer apply and are null and void.

#### **Canon 2220**

A Charge is a demand for agreement to settle an account concerning an accusation pertaining to some prior encumbrance, lien, burden, obligation or liability for payment for a service rendered or goods conveyed.

#### **Canon 1847**

A Holder is a fictional concept whereby a person who possesses a document of an original instrument or facsimile is presumed to consent as surety to any associated obligations implied by the instrument, and therefore abide by the rules by which the instrument was issued, unless such surety is otherwise qualified.

#### **Canon 1848**

When the rightful owner of certain property is also a holder of an instrument, then such possession of the document also represents their proof of ownership, consent and agreement to the validity of the rules by which the instrument was issued, as well as surety to any associated obligations, without physical need to demonstrate possession

#### **Canon 3020**

Dominium is the term used to describe the highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Dominion is invested in the Office of True Person and Executor.



