

BAR, (n.) "whole body of lawyers, the legal profession," 1550s, a sense which derives ultimately from the railing that separated benchers from the hall in the Inns of Court late 12c., "stake or rod of iron used to fasten a door or gate," from Old French *barre* "beam, bar, gate, barrier" (12c.), from Vulgar Latin **barra* "bar, barrier," which some suggest is from Gaulish **barros* "the bushy end" [Gamillscheg, etc.], but OED regards this as "discredited" because it "in no way suits the sense." Oh really? Let us see what history has to say about this :

The BAR is a particular portion of a court room. Named from the space enclosed by two bars or rails, one of which separated the judge's bench from the rest of the room; the other shut off both the bench and the area for lawyers engaged in trials from the space allotted to suitors, witnesses, and others. Such persons as appeared as speakers (advocates, or counsel) before the court, were said to be "called to the bar", that is, privileged so to appear, speak and otherwise serve in the presence of the judges as "barristers." The corresponding phrase in the United States is "admitted to the bar". - A Dictionary of Law (1893).

In a General sense of "anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes" is from 1530s. Of soap, by 1833; of candy, by 1906 (the process itself dates to the 1840s), both from resemblance of shape. Meaning "bank of sand across a harbor or river mouth" is from 1580s, probably so called because it was an obstruction to navigation. *Bar graph* is attested from 1925. *Bar code* first recorded 1963. *Behind bars* "in prison" is attested by 1934, American English. Welsh *bar* "a bar, rail," Irish *barra* "a bar, spike" are said to be from English; German *Barre*, Danish *barre*, Russian *barŭ* are from Medieval Latin or Romanic. Thus, history has proved the OED's discredited! Could this have something to do with the Oxford Law School influence with the claim that the Root meaning of Bar, (n.) is discredited? Oh, that's right: BAR Attorneys never lie! So let's look a bit deeper to see where this leads.

From the meaning of 'BAR,' the title and vocation of a "**barrister**" is made known :

BARRISTER -- English law. A counselor admitted to plead at the bar. 2. Ouster barrister, is one who pleads ouster or without the bar. 3. Inner barrister, a sergeant or king's counsel who pleads within the bar. 4. Vacation barrister, a counselor newly called to the bar, who is to direct his or her mind or energy for several long vacations the exercise of the house. 5. Barristers are called apprentices, *apprentitii ad legem*, being looked upon as learners, and not qualified until they take hold of the degree of sergeant. -- Edmund Plowden, the author of the Commentaries, a volume of elaborate reports in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, made himself known as an apprentice of the common law. -- A Law Dictionary by John Bouvier (Revised Sixth Edition, 1856).

BARRISTER, (n.) [from BAR.] A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to pleas at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, benchers or readers, who have been sometime admitted to pleas within the bar, as the king's counsel are. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

A Barrister is one that has the privilege to plead at the courtroom bar separating the judicial from the non-judicial spectators. Currently, in U.S. courts, the inner bar between the bench (judge) and the outer bar no longer exists, and the outer bar separates the attorneys (not lawyers) from the spectator's gallery. More on this later.. As with the word 'BAR,' each commonly used word making known the various court officers will come straight from their own root words:

1). From the word "*solicit*" is made known the name and vocation of a 'solicitor'; one who solicits or petitions an action in a court.

SOLICIT, v.t. [Latin *-solicito*] 1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking... 2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to solicit an office; to solicit a favor. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary. Note: a petition is circumscribed to mean:

PETITION, The formal, written document submitted from a subordinate to a court, and which asks for the court to redress what is mentioned in the petition as being in want of justice and fairness to have caused suffering and damages. Petitions set out Truth of Fact, identify the law under which the court is being Petitioned to be a mediator and to bring about a just end with a suggested course of exertion of power or force for the court to take (eg. payment of damages to the plaintiff). Petitions are normally filed by lawyers because courts stand firm on complicated forms but most states will concede the right of citizens to file petitions upon the condition they conform to the court's form. Some states do not use the word "petition" but choose them to be called an "application", a "complaint" or a "writ." from Duhaime's Law Dictionary magnified.

The Root of Petition comes from c. 1600 **petition (v.)** Related: *Petitioned; petitioning.* from **petition (n.)** early 14c., "a supplication or prayer, especially to a deity," from Old French *petition* "request, petition" (12c., Modern French *pétition*) and directly from Latin *petitionem* (nominative *petitio*) "a blow, thrust, attack, aim; a seeking, searching," in law "a claim, suit," noun of action from past participle stem of *petere* "to make for, go to; attack, assail; seek, strive after; ask for, beg, beseech, request; fetch; derive; demand, require," from PIE root **pet-*, also **pete-* "to rush; to fly" (source also of Sanskrit *patram* "wing, feather, leaf," *patara-* "flying, fleeting," Hittite *pittar* "wing;" Greek *piptein* "to fall," *potamos* "rushing water," *pteryx* "wing;" Old English *feðer* "feather;" Latin *penna* "feather, wing;" Old Church Slavonic *pero* "feather;" Old Welsh *eterin* "bird"). Meaning "formal written request to a superior (earthly)" is attested from early 15c.

PETITIONER (n.) comes from the early 15c., from **petition (n.)** mentioned above.

2). From the word "*attorn*" from its root is the name and profession of an 'attorney;' one who transfers or assigns property, rights, title and allegiance to the owner of the land.

ATTORN v. ME. [Origin French. *atorner, aturner* >assign, appoint, f. *a-torner* *turn* v.] 1. v.t. Turn; change, transform; deck out. 2. v.t Turn over (goods, service, allegiance, etc.) to another; transfer, assign. 3. >v.i. Transfer one's tenancy, or (arch.) homage or allegiance, to another; formally acknowledge such transfer. *attorn tenant (to)* Law formally transfer one's tenancy to), make legal acknowledgement of tenancy (to a new landlord) -- Oxford English Dictionary 1999.

ATTORN, v.i. [Latin *ad* and *torno*.] In the feudal law, to turn, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

ATTORNMENT, n. The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

ATTORNMENT n. the transference of bailor status, tenancy, or (arch.) allegiance, service, etc., to

another; formal acknowledgment of such transfer: I me. -- Oxford English Dictionary 1999.

3). From the word advocate comes the meaning of the occupation by the same name; one who pleads or defends by argument in a court.

ADVOCATE v.t. [Latin *advocatus*, from *advoco*, to call for, to plead for; of *ad* and *voco*, to call. See *Vocal*.] To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

4). From the word "counsel" is derived the name and occupation of a 'counselor' or 'lawyer'; one who is learned in the law to give advice in a court of law;

COUNSEL, v.t. [Latin. to consult; to ask, to assail.] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise. - Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

LAWYER. A counselor; one learned in the law. -- A Law Dictionary by John Bouvier (Revised Sixth Edition, 1856). Although modern usage tends to group all these descriptive occupational words as the same, the fact is that they have different and distinctive meanings when used within the context of court activities:

Solicitor (n.) -- one who petitions (initiates) for another in a court thus placing his client as a subordinate to the court early 15c., "one who urges," from Middle French *soliciteur*, from *soliciter* (see **solicit** (v.) early 15c., "to disturb, trouble," from Middle French *soliciter* (14c.), from Latin *sollicitare* "to disturb, rouse, trouble, harass; stimulate, provoke," from *sollicitus* "agitated," from *sollus* "whole, entire" + *citus* "aroused," past participle of *ciere* "shake, excite, set in motion") and to **cite** (v.) mid-15c., "to summon," from Old French *citer* "to summon" (14c.), from Latin *citare* "to summon, urge, call; put in sudden motion, call forward; rouse, excite," frequentative of *ciere* "to move, set in motion, stir, rouse, call, invite" from PIE root **keie-* "to set in motion, to move to and fro" (source also of Sanskrit *cyavate* "stirs himself, goes;" Greek *kinein* "to move, set in motion; change, stir up," *kinymai* "move myself;" Gothic *haitan* "call, be called;" Old English *hatan* "command, call"). Sense of "calling forth a passage of writing" is first attested 1530s. Related: *Cited*, *citing*. Meaning "one who conducts matters on behalf of another" is from early 15c. As a name for a specific class of legal practitioners in Britain, it is attested from 1570s.

Counselor (n.) see **counsellor** (n.) -- one who advises another concerning a court matter from early 13c., from Old French *conseillier* (Modern French *conseiller*), from Latin *consilator*, agent noun from *consiliare*, from *consilium* (see **counsel** (v.) late 13c., from Old French *conseiller* "to advise, counsel," from Latin *consiliari*, from *consilium* "plan, opinion" (see **counsel** (n.)). Related: *Counseled*. *Counseling* "giving professional advice on social or psychological problems" dates from 1940.). Meaning "one who gives professional legal advice" is from 1530s.

Lawyer (n.) -- [see **counselor**] learned in the law to advise in a court. From late 14c. *lauier*, *lawer*, *lawere* (mid-14c. as a surname), "one versed in law, one whose profession is suits in court or client advice on legal rights," from Middle English *lawe* "law" (see **law** (n.) Old English *lagu* (plural *laga*, comb. form *lah-*) "ordinance, rule prescribed by authority, regulation; district governed by the same laws;" also sometimes "right, legal privilege," from Old Norse **lagu* "law," collective plural of *lag* "layer, measure, stroke," literally "something laid down, that which is fixed or set" from Proto-Germanic **lagam* "put, lay," from PIE root **legh-* "to lie, lay" (from PIE root **legh-*

Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to lie down, lay." . Identical with *lay* (n.2) 1550s, "act of laying," from lay (v.). From 1580s as "a wager." Meaning "relative position, direction, etc.,; way in which something is laid" (as in *lay of the land*) first recorded 1819. Slang meaning "line of business" is from 1707.

Meaning "woman perceived as available for sex" is attested from 1930, but there are suggestions of it in stage puns from as far back as 1767.) + *-iere*. Spelling with *-y-* predominated from 17c. (see *-yer*). In the New Testament (Luke xiv.3, etc.) "interpreter of Mosaic law." Old English had *lahwita*, with *wita* "sage, wise man; adviser councilor." Related: *Lawyerly*. Thus, a Lawyer puts his client under the authority of statutes, codes and ordinances where statutes and codes are not laws but give an appearance to be which is circumscribed color of law that are not law and thus criminal in nature.

Barrister (n.) -- one who is privileged to plead at the bar and "one practicing as an advocate in English courts of law," 1540s, from *bar* (n.3) "whole body of lawyers, the legal profession," 1550s, a sense which derives ultimately from the railing that separated benchers from the hall in the Inns of Court (see *bar* (n.1)). late 12c., "stake or rod of iron used to fasten a door or gate," from Old French *barre* "beam, bar, gate, barrier" (12c.), from Vulgar Latin **barra* "bar, barrier," which some suggest is from Gaulish **barros* "the bushy end" [Gamillscheg, etc.] Students who had attained a certain standing were "called" to it to take part in the important exercises of the house. After c. 1600, however, this was popularly assumed to mean the *bar* in a courtroom, the wooden railing marking off the area around the judge's seat, where prisoners stood for arraignment and where a *barrister* (q.v.) stood to plead. As the place where the business of court was done, *bar* in this sense had become synonymous with *court* by early 14c. in the legal sense + *-ster*. Old English *-istre*, from Proto-Germanic **-istrijon*, feminine agent suffix used as the equivalent of masculine *-ere* (see *-er* (1)). Also used in Middle English to form nouns of action (meaning "a person who ...") without regard for gender. Also see *attorney*.

Advocate (n.) -- "plead in favor of," 1640s, from **advocate (n.)** mid-14c., "one whose profession is to plead cases in a court of justice," a technical term from Roman law, from Old French *avocat* "barrister, advocate, spokesman," from Latin *advocatus* "one called to aid (another); a pleader (on one's behalf), advocate," noun use of past participle of *advocare* "to call (as witness or adviser), summon, invite; call to aid; invoke," from *ad* "to" (see *ad-* to, toward" in space or time; "with regard to, in relation to," as a prefix, sometimes merely emphatic, from PIE root **ad-* Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to, near, at.") + *vocare* "to call" (from PIE root **wekw-* "to speak"). Also in Middle English as "one who intercedes for another," and "protector, champion, patron." Feminine forms *advocatess*, *advocatrice* were in use in 15c.; *advocatrix* is from 17c. one who pleads within the bar for a defendant **pleading (n.)** late 13c., "the carrying on of a suit at court," verbal noun from plead (v.). Meaning "supplication, intercession" is from early 15c.

Attorney -- early 14c. (mid-13c. in Anglo-Latin), "one appointed by another to act in his place," from Old French *atorné* "(one) appointed," past participle of *atorner* "to decree, assign, appoint," from *atorner* "to assign," literally "to turn to" (see *attorn*). late 13c., Anglo-French, "to turn over to another," from Old French *atorner* "to turn, turn to, assign, attribute, dispose," from *a-* "to" (see *ad-*) "to, toward" in space or time; "with regard to, in relation to," + *tourner* "to turn," from Latin *tornare* "to turn on a lathe," from *tornus* "lathe," from Greek *tornos* "lathe, tool for drawing circles," from PIE root **tere-* (1) "to rub, turn." In feudal law, "to transfer homage or allegiance to another lord." The sense is of "one appointed to represent another's interests." one who transfers or assigns, within the bar, another's rights

and property acting on behalf of the ruling crown (government) Note: a **supplication (n.)** late 14c., from Old French *supplicacion* "humble request," from Latin *supplicationem* (*nominative supplicatio*) "a public prayer. So an attorney/advocate is pleading on your behalf and making a supplication or prayer to your lord the court that is tantamount to the BAR while you are being "hoodwinked" meaning blindfolded! It is very clear that an attorney is not a lawyer. The lawyer is a learned counselor who advises. The ruling government appoints an attorney as one who transfers a tenant's rights, allegiance, and title to the land owner (government).

Feudal Tenant feudal (adj.) This is from the 1610s, "pertaining to *feuds*," estates of land granted by a superior on condition of services to be rendered to the grantor, from Medieval Latin *feudalis*, from *feudum* "feudal estate, land granted to be held as a benefice," of Germanic origin (cognates: Gothic *faihu* "property," Old High German *fihu* "cattle;" see *fee*) : Anglo-French *fee*, from Old French *fieu*, a variant of *fief* "possession, holding, domain; feudal duties, payment" (see *fief*), which apparently is a Germanic compound in which the first element is cognate with Old English *feoh*. Related to Middle English **feodary (n.)** one who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. (late 14c.). This is akin to **feudatory (n.)** A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief : Note : if any American thinks he is a landowner, take a close look at the warranty deed or fee title to what you are convinced is your land where the words "tenant" or "tenancy." are found where the title or deed is mentioning the right as a tenant, not a landowner because the land as prepared up front without your awareness to be transferred by a licensed BAR Attorney in the future as it was carried out within the original English feudal system we've been educated do believe to have escaped from through the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution for the united states of America 1787 to appease the American people..

All fact being told, a human being is the tenant to a feudal superior. A feudal tenant is a legal person who pays rent or services of some sort for the use and occupation of another's land. a *human being (n.)* 1530s, from **human** (adj.) is from mid-15c., *humain, humaigne*, "human," from Old French *humain, umain* (adj.). Its Old English equivalent, *guma*, survives only in disguise in **bridegroom** : "man newly married or about to be," Old English *brydguma* "suitor," from *bryd* "bride" (see **bride** meaning woman) + *guma* "man," from Proto-Germanic **gumon-* (source also of Old Norse *gumi*, Old High German *gomo*), literally "earthling, earthly being," Human (adj.) mid-15c., *humain, humaigne*, "human," from Old French *humain, umain* (adj.) "of or belonging to man" (12c.), from Latin *humanus* "of man, human," also "humane, philanthropic, kind, gentle, polite; learned, refined, civilized." This is in part from PIE **(dh)ghomon-*, literally "earthling, earthly being," as opposed to the gods (from root **dhghem-* "earth"), but there is no settled explanation of the sound changes involved. Compare Hebrew *adam* "man," from *adamah* "ground." Cognate with Old Lithuanian *žmuo* (accusative *žmuni*) "man, male person." However, Webster's 1828 Dictionary does mention sound changes exemplified from the word **person** (n.) [Latin *persona*; said to be compounded of *per*, through or by, and *sonus*, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the stage.] : **son** (n.) unit of loudness, 1936, from Latin *sonus*, also **sound** (n.1)) "noise, what is heard, late 13c., *soun*, from Old French *son* "sound, voice The experts of Victor ... will ... arrange for the synchronized orchestration and sound effects for this picture, in which airplane battles will have an important part. ["Exhibitor's Herald & Moving Picture World," April 28, 1928] thus signifying *sonus* to be linked with the sounds of war for example in America the use of the artificial person to impersonate a man or woman when contracting with corporations as corporations are foreclosed from creating and attaining parity among the tangible living man and woman.

ARTIFICIAL PERSON, Artificial, Root : **ART** Meaning : (skill, craft) 1. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to natural; 2. a feigned, fictitious; not genuine or natural.

Person, Root : **PER** Meaning : (through, thoroughly, utterly, very (prefix)) Example : PERVERT, PERSON. 8. In law, an artificial person is a corporation or body politic. An artificial person is used as an artificial accession with the uniting one property to another by art, opposed to a simple natural union. 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 503; a non-living artificial person contrived through the use of skill or art to form a corporation or body politic created to represent another person or to resemble or copy a false image a of a man, woman or child and used with CAPITALIZATION under the definition of the Lieber code General order 100 (or, Cheneyite Jurisprudence) issued by Abraham Lincoln as General Order No. 100 (G.O. 100) in 1863 by the War Department as "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field which is still in effect today where 154 years later an act was passed by Congress called TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT ON OCT. 6, 1917, CH. 106, 40 STAT. 411. This Act 16 years later was incorporated under Executive Order 6102 done on 5 April, 1933 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. from Vocabulary Root Words joined with Webster's Dictionary 1828; Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856; Black's Law Dictionary first edition 1891; and the Rules used by the U.S. War Department under Martial Law.

The land has been conveyed to the tenant's use where the ownership stays with the superior. If a common person does not own what he thought was his land, he is circumscribed to be a "feudal tenant" and not the superior owner whereas a superior person owns the land and the feudal tenant - person pays *homage* to occupy the land. **HOMAGE**, *noun* [Latin homo, man.]

1. In feudal law, the submission, loyalty and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior, when first admitted to the land which he held of him in *fee*; or rather the act of the tenant in making this submission, on being invested with the fee. The ceremony of doing homage was thus performed. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb and earthly honor, ' and then received a kiss from his lord. Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

FEE, estates. From the French, fief. A fee is to those who are to take on themselves the corporate function; and from the manner in which the body is to be continued, are denominated successors. 1 Co. Litt. 1, 271, b; Wright's Ten. 147, 150; 2 Bl. Com. 104. 106; Bouv. Inst. Index h. t. from Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856.

This is the hidden Feudal Law in America. When a person (a.k.a. human being, corporation, natural person, partnership, association, organization, etc.) pays taxes to the tax assessor of the civil county or city government (also an artificial person), it is a payment to the superior land owner for the right to be a tenant and to occupy the land belonging to the superior. If this were not so, then how could a local government sell the house and land of a person for not rendering his services (taxes)?

We used to think that there was no possible way feudal law could be exercised in America, but the facts have proven otherwise. It's no wonder they hid the meaning of a human being behind the definition of a man. The next time you enter into an agreement or contract with another person (legal entity), look for the keywords person, individual, and natural person designating you are labeled as the entity the other person claims you are? When you "appear" before their jurisdiction and courts, you have been led by trickery and deception to confess by your signature that you are a legal person lest you prove otherwise.

You will have to withhold that you are the man and state of which you truly are which is flesh blood and bones standing there in that courtroom contrary to a person by their legal meaning.

See **PERSON** for your role in the BAR Attorney system as a Feudal Tenant. In legal use, "corporate body or corporation having legal rights," 15c., short for *person aggregate* (c. 1400), *person corporate* (mid-15c.). The use of *-person* to impersonate *-man* in compounds and avoid alleged sexist

connotations is first recorded 1971 (in *chairperson*). *In person* "by bodily presence" is from 1560s. *Person-to-person* first recorded 1919, originally of telephone calls.

British Accredited Registry (BAR)?

During the middle 1600's, the Crown of England established a formal registry in London where barristers were ordered by the Crown to be accredited. The establishment of this first International Bar Association allowed barrister-lawyers from all nations to be formally recognized and accredited by the only recognized accreditation society. From this, the acronym BAR was established denoting (informally) the British Accredited Registry, whose members became a powerful and integral force within the International Bar Association (IBA). Although this has been denied repeatedly as to its existence, the acronym BAR stood for the British barrister-lawyers who were members of the larger IBA known as the BAR TEMPLORS :

bar (v.)

c. 1300, "to fasten (a gate, etc.) with a bar," from **bar** (n.1) late 12c., "stake or rod of iron used to fasten a door or gate," from Old French *barre* "beam, bar, gate, barrier" (12c.), from Vulgar Latin **barra* "bar, barrier," which some suggest is from Gaulish **barros* "the bushy end" [Gamillscheg, etc.]; thus, sense of "to obstruct, prevent, hinder, or impede" is from 1530s "is recorded by 1570s. Expression *bar none* "without exception" is recorded from 1866.

templar (n.) late 13c., from Anglo-French *templar*, Old French *templier* (c. 1200), from Medieval Latin *templaris* (mid-12c.), member of the medieval religious/military order known as *Knights Templars* (c.1118-1312), so called because they had headquarters in a building near Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem **temple**(n.1) "building for worship, edifice dedicated to the service of a deity or deities," Old English *tempel*, from Latin *templum* "piece of ground consecrated for the taking of auspices, building for worship of a god," of uncertain signification.). Their distinguishing garb was a white mantle with a red cross. Commonly referred to PIE root **tem-* "to cut," on notion of "place reserved or cut out" also **temə-*, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to cut." [Klein, de Vaan], on notion of "cleared (measured) space in front of an altar" (from PIE root **ten-* "to stretch;" compare **temple** (n.2)) "flattened area on either side of the forehead," mid-14c., from Old French *temple* "side of the forehead" (11c.), from Vulgar Latin **tempula* (plural taken as fem. singular), from Latin *tempora*, plural of *tempus* (genitive *temporis*) "side of the forehead," generally accepted as having originally meant "the thin stretch of skin at the side of the forehead" and being from PIE **temp-* "to stretch," an extension of root **ten-* Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to stretch," with derivatives meaning "something stretched, a string; thin." The sense development would be from "stretchings" to "stretched skin.", the notion being perhaps the "stretched" string that marks off the ground. Compare Greek *temenos* "sacred area around a temple," literally "place cut off," from stem of *temnein* "to cut." Figurative sense of "any place regarded as occupied by divine presence" was in Old English. Applied to Jewish synagogues from 1590s.

When America was still a chartered group of British colonies under patent - established in what was formally named the British Crown Territory of New England - the first British Accredited Registry (BAR) was established in Boston during 1761 to attempt to allow only accredited barrister-lawyers access to the British courts of New England. This was the first attempt to control who could represent defendants in the court at or within the bar in America.

Today, each corporate **STATE** in America has it's own BAR Association, i.e. The Florida Bar or the California Bar, that licenses government officer attorneys, NOT lawyers. In reality, the U.S. courts only allow their officer attorneys to freely enter within the bar while prohibiting those learned of the law -

lawyers - to do so. They prevent advocates, lawyers, counselors, barristers and solicitors from entering through the outer bar. Only licensed BAR Attorneys are permitted to freely enter within the bar separating the people from the bench because all BAR Attorneys are officers of the court itself. That speaks volume in and of itself!

Here is where the whole word game gets very tricky. In each State, every licensed BAR Attorney calls himself an Attorney at Law. Look at the meanings above and see for yourself that an Attorney at Law is nothing more than an attorney - one who transfers allegiance and property to the ruling land owner. Another name game they use is "of counsel," which means nothing more than an offer of advice. Surely, the mechanic down the street can do that! Advice is one thing; lawful representation is another. A BAR licensed Attorney is not an advocate, so how can he do anything other than what his real purpose is? He can't plead on your behalf because that would be a conflict of interest. He can't represent the crown (ruling government) as an official officer at the same time he is allegedly representing a defendant.

His sworn duty as a BAR Attorney is to transfer your ownership, rights, titles, and allegiance to the land owner. When you hire a BAR Attorney to represent you in their courts, you have hired an officer of that court whose sole purpose and occupation is to transfer what you have to the creator and authority of that court. A more appropriate phrase would be legal plunder. See "The Law" by Frederic Bastiat, 1850.

The official duties of an Esquire

Let us not forget that all U.S. BAR Attorneys have entitled themselves, as a direct result of their official BAR license and oaths, with the British title of "esquire." This word is a derivative of the British word "squire."

SQUIRE, n. early 13c., "young man who attends a knight," later "member of the landowning class ranking below a knight" (c. 1300), from Old French *esquier* "squire," literally "shield carrier" (see *esquire* below). Meaning "country gentleman, landed proprietor" is from 1670s; as a general term of address to a gentleman, it is attested from 1828. [a popular contraction of esquire] 1. In Great Britain, the title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight. 2. In Great Britain, an attendant on a noble warrior. 3. An attendant at court. 4. In the United States, the title of magistrates and lawyers. In New-England, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges. - Webster's 1828 Dictionary. So much for the land court called Probate Court! Did Jesus Christ not say : "you will know a tree by the root it bears"

ESQUIRE n. Earlier as squire n. 1 Ime. [Origin French. *esquier* (mod. *écuyer*) f. Latin *scutarius* shield-bearer, f. *scutum* shield: see -ary 1.] 1. Orig. (now Hist.), a young nobleman who, in training for knighthood, acted as shield-bearer and attendant to a knight. Later, a man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking next below a knight. Ime. b. Hist Any of various officers in the service of a king or nobleman. c. A landed proprietor, a country squire. arch. - Oxford English Dictionary 1999. During the English feudal laws of land ownership and tenancy, a squire - esquire- was established as the land proprietor charged with the duty of carrying out, among various other duties, the act of attornment [see definition above] for the land owner and nobleman he served. Could this be any simpler for the average American to comprehend? If our current U.S. BAR Attorneys were just lawyers, solicitors, barristers, advocates or counselors, then they would call themselves the same. They have named themselves just exactly what they are, yet we blindly cannot see the writing on the wall.

The BAR Attorneys have not hidden this from anyone. That is why they deliberately call themselves "Esquires" and "Attorneys at law ." It is the American people who have hidden their own heads in the sand.

Knowing these simple truths, why would anyone consider the services of BAR Attorney-Esquire as his representative within the ruling courts of America? Their purposes, position, occupation, job, and duty is to transfer your allegiance, property, and rights to the landowner, a.k.a. STATE. [See Our Enemy, The State by Albert J. Nock, 1935, His Classic Critique Distinguishing 'Government' from the 'State'] They are sworn oath officers of the State whose sole authority is to transfer your private belongings to their landowner-employer. Think about this the next time you enter their courtrooms.

From now on, all Americans should avoid to enter past the outer bar when they are called. Who would voluntarily want to surrender all he has by passing into their legal trap that exists inside that outer bar? We must all avoid to identify their royal position as Squires and avoid to hire them as our representatives and agents. They can't plead or argue for us anyway; all they can do is oversee the act of attornment on behalf of the ruling government whom they serve as official officers. Nothing stops your neighbor from being a barrister or lawyer. No real law prohibits any of us from being lawyers! Even Abraham Lincoln was a well-recognized lawyer, yet he had no formal law degree. Let the BAR Attorneys continue in their jobs as property transfer agent-officers for the State, but if no defendant hires them, they'll have to get new jobs or they'll starve. Fire your BAR Attorney and represent yourself as your own lawyer, or hire any non-BAR-licensed lawyer to assist you from outside the courtroom bar.

Avoid to acknowledge all judges who are also licensed BAR Attorneys. Every judge in Florida State is a member of the Florida BAR. This is unlawful and unconstitutional as a judge cannot be an Esquire nor can he represent any issue in commerce, such as that of the State. Every Florida State judge has compromised his purported neutral and impartial judicial position by being a State Officer through his BAR licensure. This is an unlawful monopoly of power and commerce.

The Unauthorized Practice of Law

Fire your BAR Attorney. Avoid to acknowledge their corrupt inner-bar courts of thievery. Formally charge them with the illegal act of practicing law without lawful authority. Why? A BAR Attorney is not a lawyer by lawful definition. An Esquire is an officer of the State with the duty to carry out State activities, including "attornment."

State officers have no constitutional authority to practice law as lawyers, barristers, advocates, or solicitors. Americans should begin formally charging these false lawyers with unlawfully practicing the profession of law since their BAR union licenses only give them the privilege to be Attorneys and Squires over asset transfers.

Folks, when it is all said and done the only one that can be a witness for you when charged with a crime against a municipality, state or the United States where there must be a damaged party that has suffered pain and suffering which a corporation is not capable of suffering any damages whatsoever, the only witness you can count on is your letter where you and me both know the municipality, state and federal government are each an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons, the imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, and are foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal

manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them." (1795). S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane's Administraters (3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54), Supreme Court of the United States 1795.

i leave you in peace where all men should be,

May God's speed be with you always

from :dana-andrew :obar,

a natural man standing upon natural law where all men should be!