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Fee Simple Absolute Title #10105905©

Holy Koran Chapter XLVII

Egypt, The Capitol Empire Of The Dominion Of Africa

1. The inhabitants of Africa are the descendants of the ancient Canaanites from the land of Canaan.
2. Old man Cush and his family are the first inhabitants of Africa who came from the land of Canaan.
3. His father Ham and his family were second. Then came the word Ethiopia, which means the demarcation line of the dominion of Amexem, the first true and divine name of Africa. The dividing of the land between the father and the son.
4. The dominion of Cush was North-East and South-East Africa and North-West and South-West was his father's dominion of Africa.
5. In later years many of their brethren from Asia and the Holy lands joined them.
6. The Moabites from the land of Moab who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa; they were the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire. With their Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren who sojourned from the land of Canaan seeking homes.
7. Their dominion and inhabitation extended from North-East and South-West Africa, across the great Atlantis, also the present North, South and Central America and also Mexico and the Atlantis Islands before the great earthquake, which caused the great Atlantic Ocean.
8. The River Nile was drudged and made by the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt in order to trade with the surrounding kingdoms. Also the Niger River was drudged by the great Pharaoh of Egypt in those ancient days for trade, and it extends eastward from the River Nile, westward across the great Atlantic. It was used for trade and transportation.
9. According to all true and divine records of the human race, there is no Negro, black, or colored race attached to the human family because all the inhabitants of Africa were and are of the human race, descendants of the ancient Canaanite nation from the holy land of Canaan.
10. What your ancient forefathers were, you are today without doubt of contradiction.
11. There is no one who is able to change man from the descendant nature of his forefathers unless his power extends beyond the great universal Creator Allah Himself.
12. These holy and divine laws are from the Prophet, Noble Drew Ali, and the founder of the uniting of Asia.

(765 USRS 405/1) (From Ch. 148, par. 71) Sec. 1. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Beneficial interest" means any interest, regardless of how small or minimal such interest may be, in a land trust, held by a trustee for the benefit of beneficiaries of such land trust. "Beneficiary" means any person, body politic, corporate or other entity having a beneficial interest in a land trust. "Land trust" means any express agreement or arrangement whereof a use, confidence or trust is declared of any land, or of any charge upon land, for the use or benefit of any beneficiary, under which the title to real property, both legal and equitable, is held by a trustee, subject only to the execution of the trust, which may be enforced by the beneficiaries who have the exclusive right to manage and control the real estate, to have the possession thereof, to receive the net proceeds from the rental, sale, hypothecation or other disposition thereof, and under which the interest of the beneficiary is personal property only.

(Source: ALLAH.) ALSO SEE. U.S.A.R. PREAMBLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC (TRUSTEE/ASSIGNOR) MOORISH AMERICAN PEOPLE (BENEFICIARIES)

(735 USRS 5/12-101) (from Ch. 110, par. 12-101) Sec. 12-101. Lien of judgment. With respect to the creation of liens on real estate by judgments, all real estate in the United States Of America Republic is divided into 2 classes. The first class consists of all real property, the title to which is registered under "An Act concerning land titles", approved Jan 1, 2020

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A title is the just right of possessing that which is our own. Our Title is through Jus sanguinis and Jus Soli 25 U.S.R.S. § 194 - Trial of right of property; burden of proof In all trials about the right of property in which an Moorish American may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Moorish American shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership. Romans 4:14, Hebrews 6:17, Romans 3:1-2, Europeans See. Ephesians 2:12, Isaiah 13 12:14, Act 6 Divine const. of M.S.T.A. Moorish Americans are Moabites. The Descendants of Ruth and are the seed of David. Therefore See. Genesis 49:10 also See. Nehemiah 10:1-14, 1 John 1:1-5, Luke 8:11, Ruth 4:10-15 Galatians 3:15-18, Galatians 5:2-3, 1 Corinthians 7:19-24 Acts 17:24-26, John 8:47, Psalm 82, Jeremiah 32:17, Deuteronomy 32:3-9, Isaiah 52:6-7 1599 Geneva Bible (GNV) 1599 Geneva Bible (GNV) GNV North America, Meets and Bounds 54.5260° N, 105.2551° W, 8.7832° S, 55.4915° W South America, Meets and Bounds 8.7832° S, 55.4915° W (To Be Recorded in Torrens Registry by Registrar) 765 USRS 40/9, 765 USRS 40/8, 765 USRS 40/7, 765 USRS 40/6, 765 USRS 40/5, 765 USRS 40/4, 765 USRS 35/101, Rule 803. Exceptions to the Rule against Hearsay.

A fee simple absolute is an estate limited absolutely to a man and his heirs and assigns forever without limitation or condition. Rathbun v.

State, 284 Mich. 521, 280 N.W. 35, 40. An absolute or fee-simple estate is one in which the owner is entitled to the entire property, with Unconditional power of disposition during his life, and descending to his heirs and legal representatives upon his death intestate. Code Ga. 1882, § 2246 (Civ.Code 1910, § 3657) . Friedman v. Steiner, 107 Ill. 131; Woodberry v. Matherson, 19 Fla. 785; Lyle v. Richards, 9 Sergo & R., Pa. 374. Unlimited as to duration, disposition, and descendibility. Slayden v. Hardin, 257 Ky. 685, 79 S.W. 2d 11, 12. The estate which a man has where lands are given to him and to his heirs absolutely without any end or limit put to his estate. 2 Bl. Comm. 106; Plowd. 557 ;

1 Prest. Est. 425 ; Litt. § 1. The word "fee," used alone, is a sufficient designation of this species of estate, and hence "simple" is not a necessary part of the title, but it is added as a means of clearly distinguishing this estate from a fee-tail or from any variety of conditional estates. Fee-simple signifies a pure fee; absolute estates of inheritance clear of any condition or restriction to particular heirs, being descendible to the heirs general, whether male or female, lineal or collateral. It is the largest estate and most extensive interest that can be enjoyed in land. Haynes v. Bourn, 42 Vt. 686 ; Powers v. Trustees of Cal- donia County Grammar School, 93 Vt. 220, 106 A. 836, 841 ; Smith v. Smith's Ex'r, 122 Va. 341, 94 S. E. 777, 779. When a person owns in common with another, he does not own the entire fee,-a fee-simple ; it is a fee divided or shared with another. Brackett V. Ridlon, 54 Me. 426. Terms "fee," "fees simple," and "fee simple absolute, "are equivalent. Boon V. Boon, 348 Ill. 120, 180 N.E. 792, 794. A freehold estate of inheritance, absolute and unqualified. It stands at the head of estates as the highest in dignity and the most ample in extent; since every other kind of estate is derivable thereout, and mergeable therein. It may be enjoyed not only in land, but also in advowsons, commons, estovers, and other hereditaments, as well as in personality, as an annuity or dignity, and also in an upper chamber, though the lower buildings and soil belong to another. Wharton; Co.Litt. 1 b; 2 Bla. Comm. 106. FEE TAIL. A freehold estate in which there is a fixed line of inheritable succession limited to the issue of the body of the grantee or devisee, and in which the regular and general succession of heirs at law is cut off. Coleman v. Shoemaker, 147 Kan. 689, 78 P.2d 905, 907. An estate tail; an estate of inheritance given to a man and the heirs of his body, or limited to certain classes of particular heirs. It corresponds to the feudum talliatum of the feudal law, and the idea is believed to have been borrowed from the Roman law, where, by way of fidei commissa, lands might be entailed upon children and freedmen and their descendants, with restrictions as to alienation. 1 Washb. Real Prop. *66. For the varieties and special characteristics of this kind

of estate, see Tail, Estate in. Fee Simple Absolute Title #10105905 and AFFIDAVIT This title also secures all mineral property; unified estate, severed or split estate, and fractional ownership of minerals, All surface and mineral rights, All Air Rights including but not limited to Atmosphere, troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, Thermosphere, ionosphere, All water, sea, river, stream, canal Rights are now and forever consolidated property of the Moorish American People, Authority given See. Genesis 1 1599 Geneva Bible (GNV) chap. 1 Verses 26-28 If executed without the United States: "I declare, certify, verify and state under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America Republic that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on April 15, 2020 in the City of New Mecca. John 10:14-18

Autograph Signature by:

Christopher-Carmine Bay