

Hiding Behind the BAR!

[Luk 11:46](#) And he said, **Woe unto you** also, *ye* **lawyers!** for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. [Luk 11:52](#) **Woe unto you, lawyers!** for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered.

Why Attorneys are *not* lawyers

In the U.S., they're collectively called everything from "attorney" to "lawyer" to "counselor." Are these terms truly equivalent, or has the identity of one been mistaken for another? **What exactly is a "Licensed BAR Attorney?"** This credential accompanies every legal paper produced by attorneys - along with a State Bar License number. As we are about to show you, **an attorney is *not* a lawyer**, yet the average **American** improperly interchanges these words as if they represent the same occupation, and the average American attorney unduly accepts the honor to be called "*lawyer*" when he is not.

In order to discern the difference, and where *we* stand within the current court system, it's necessary to examine the British origins of our U.S. courts and the terminology that has been established from the beginning. It's important to understand the proper *lawful* definitions for the various titles we now give these court related occupations.

The legal profession in the U.S. is directly derived from the British system. Even the word "bar" is of British origin:

BAR. 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)*. From the definition of bar, the title and occupation of a "**barrister**" is derived:

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 attend 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 obtain 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, describes himself 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 plead 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 plead within the bar, as the king's counsel are. - *Webster's 1828 Dictionary*.

Overall, a **barrister** is one who 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. This will be explained more as you read further. As with the word *bar*, each commonly used word describing the various court officers is derived directly from root words:

3 From the word "**solicit**" is derived the name and occupation 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*.

4). From the word "**attorn**" is derived the name and occupation 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 ones tenancy, or (*arch.*) homage or allegiance, to another; formally acknowledge such transfer. **attorn tenant** (to) *Law* formally transfer ones 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 acknowledgement of such transfer: *Ime.* - *Oxford English Dictionary 1999*.

5). 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*.

5). 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 - one who petitions (initiates) for another in a court

Counselor - one who advises another concerning a court matter

Lawyer - [see counselor] learned in the law to advise in a court

Barrister - one who is privileged to plead *at* the bar

Advocate - one who pleads *within* the bar for a defendant

Attorney - one who transfers or assigns, within the bar, another's rights & property acting on behalf of the ruling crown (government)

It's 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 Tenancy

If you think you are a landowner in America, take a close look at the warranty deed or fee title to your land. You will almost always find the words "**tenant**" or "**tenancy**." The title or deed document establishing your right as a tenant not that of a landowner has been prepared for transfer by a licensed BAR Attorney, just as it was carried out within the original English feudal system we presumed we had escaped from in 1776.

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. The land has been conveyed to the tenant's use, but the actual *ownership* remains with the superior. If a common **person** does not own what he thought was his land (he's legally defined as a "**feudal tenant**," *not* the superior owner), then a superior **person** owns the land and the **feudal tenant - person** pays him to occupy the land.

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 a **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 definition 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** describing who you are.

Are you the entity the other **person** claims you are? When you "appear" before their jurisdiction and courts, you have agreed that you are a legal **person** unless you show them otherwise. You will have to deny that you are the **person** and state who you *really* are. Is the flesh and blood standing there in that courtroom a **person** by their legal definition?

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**.

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. Does that tell you anything?

Here's where the whole word game gets really tricky. In each State, every licensed BAR Attorney calls himself an **Attorney at Law**. Look at the definitions 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 absolutely 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**.

The official duties of an Esquire

Let's 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. [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*.

ESQUIRE n. Earlier as squire n.1 lme. [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. lme. **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 understand? 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's 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. They are sworn oath officers of the State whose sole authority is to transfer your property to their landowner-employer. Think about this the next time you enter their courtrooms. From now on, all Americans should refuse to enter past the outer bar when they are called. Who would voluntarily want to relinquish all he has by passing into their legal trap that exists inside that outer bar?

We must all refuse to recognize their royal position as **Squires** and refuse to hire them as our representatives and agents. They can't plead or argue for you 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.

Refuse 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. Refuse 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 licenses only give them the privilege to be Attorneys and Squires over land transfers.

Psa 94:20 Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? **Psa 94:21** They gather themselves together against the soul of the righteous, and condemn the innocent blood. **Psa 94:22** But the LORD is my defence; and my God *is* the rock of my refuge. **Psa 94:23** And he shall bring upon them their own iniquity, and shall cut them off in their own wickedness; *yea*, the LORD our God shall cut them off.