



House of Butterworth

The Twelve Presumptions of Law – Rebuttal

Authored the 10th Day of December in 2023
Valid as of 12th day of December in 2023

A **Public Court** does not operate according to common rule of law, but by presumptions of the law or acting as the colour of law. Therefore, if presumptions presented by the private Bar Guild are not refuted, they become a matter of fact and are therefore assumed to stand true.

There are twelve (12) key presumptions asserted by the Private Bar Guild, these being Public Record, Public Service, Public Oath, Immunity, Summons, Custody, Court of Guardians, Court of Trustees, Government as Executor/Beneficiary, Agent and Agency, Incompetence, and Guilt.

We formally challenge all presumptions of law by the Private Bar Guild as having no substance in material FACT when acted upon by members of the Private Bar Guild.

The following statements, in the form of an affidavit, are made as formal rebuttal to each key presumption of the Private Bar Guild.

The rule of law will be recognised when and only there is material evidence that an assumed or presumed rule of law has material evidence of substance in presentable material fact.

1. **Public Record:** Any matter brought before a state Court is a commonly recognised matter for the public record when in fact it is presumed by the members of the private Bar Guild that the matter is a private Bar Guild business matter and has standing only as a private Bar Guild matter completely under private Bar Guild rules;

Response: This presumption of is not recognised and rejected, all matters will become and be on the Public Record.

2. **Public Service:** Members of the Private Bar Guild, have sworn a solemn, secret and absolute oath to the Guild and act as public agents of the The State*, or “public officials” by making additional oaths of public office that openly and deliberately contradict a private superior oath.

Response: This deception is openly rejected as mis-representation. It is claimed that private Bar Guild members can only legitimately stand as public servants and trustees under a superior public oath. Any re-presentation that is not openly stated to be an arrangement with the Private Bar Guild is null and void.

3. **Public Oath:** Members of the Private Bar Guild, acting with the capacity of public officials having sworn a solemn public oath, are primarily bound by that public oath to serve honestly, impartially and fairly as dictated by such oath as commonly defined by the ‘Nolan Principles’.

Response: The presumption that Private Bar Guild members act under a public oath in contradiction to their Guild oath is challenged and rebuked. Private Bar Guild members will recuse themselves from public service having a conflict of interest with no capacity or standing under a public oath.

4. **Immunity:** Members of the Private Bar Guild, acting with the capacity of "public officials" (judges, prosecutors, magistrates, Clerk of a court, et al) having sworn a solemn public oath in good faith, are presumed to be immune from personal claims of injury and liability.

Response: This is openly challenged and rebuked, the primary oath and fealty are demanded to be presented as a matter of fact. for the record. Private Bar Guild members will recuse themselves from public service whilst having a conflict of interest with no capacity or standing under a public oath.

5. **Summons:** It is presumed, by custom, an un rebutted summons has standing and a person* who attends a Court is presumed to accept a position as defendant, juror, witness, et al and is under the jurisdiction of a Court.

Response: Attendance to court is an invitation by summons. All Summons are rejected and will be expected to be returned, with a copy of a rejection filed with the Clerk or Court prior to choosing to visit or attend. Assumed or presumed Jurisdiction and position as the ‘accused’ or ‘defendant’ et al and the existence of ‘guilt’ has no substance in presentable material fact.



6. **Custody:** This is the presumption that by custom an un rebutted or rejected or returned summons or warrant has standing and therefore persons* attending of a Court are presumed to be a thing and liable to be detained in custody by "Custodians".

Response: Custodians can only lawfully hold custody of property and "things", not a man or woman being flesh and blood living souls. This presumption is openly challenged and rebuked in particular, but not limited to, rejection of a summons.

7. **Court of Guardians:** The presumption that being categorised as a "resident" or "occupier" of a ward area and/or being categorised on a "passport" with the letter **P**, persons* are of "pauper", "lunatic", status or standing and under the "Guardian" powers of The State* or any presumed agency acting as a "Court of Guardians".

Response: This presumption is not recognised and challenged to demonstrate, in material fact, that a Court or The State* are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter [trust] and attendees are under an obligation to obey the rules of the clerk of guardians [clerk of the court].

8. The Presumption of **Court of Trustees** is that members of the Private Bar Guild presume individuals or persons* accept the office of trustee (trust) as a "public servant" and/or "government employee" by attending (appearing) a Roman Court, as such Courts are for public trustees by the rules of the Guild and the Roman System.

Response: This presumption is not recognised and openly challenged and refuted as a matter of material fact. For it is testified that individuals or persons* would merely be visiting by "invitation" to administrate a matter and a living soul man or woman or person* is neither an employee or trustee for the matter at hand

9. The Presumption of **Government acting in two roles as Executor and Beneficiary** is that for the matter at hand, the Private Bar Guild appoints a judge or magistrate with capacity to act as Executor and the Prosecutor with capacity to act as Beneficiary of the trust for the current matter. If 'the accused' seeks to assert right as Executor and Beneficiary over their body, mind and soul they are acting as an Executor De Son Tort or a "false executor" challenging the "rightful" judge as Executor. Therefore, the judge or magistrate assumes the role of "true" executor and has the right to have you arrested, detained, fined or forced into a psychiatric evaluation.

Response: This presumption is not recognised, refuted and openly challenged to demonstrate that State Agents* or members of the Bar guild are the true general guardian the true general executor (trust) as a matter of material fact and on the record. We question whether a judge or magistrate is seeking to act as Executor De Son Tort, the presumption does not stand and are by default a trustee and therefore must obey the rules and instruction of the true executor or we may seek to assistance of bailiffs or sheriffs to assert our claim.

10. The Presumption of **Agent or Agency** is the presumption that under contract law there is an expressed and granted authority to a Judge or Magistrate through the statement of such words as "recognise, understand" or "comprehend" and therefore persons* are bound by a contract.

Response: All presumptions of agency appointment are not recognised, refuted and challenged. Implied or expressed appointment of a judge, prosecutor or clerk as agents are not recognised. A duly authorised, by a hand written autograph*, is essential to demonstrate an obligation to be contractually bound to perform at the direction of a judge or magistrate or any other party to a matter.

11. The Presumption of **Incompetence** is that a person* is ignorant of the law and incompetent to present themselves and argue a matter correctly. A judge or magistrate acting as executor has the right to have a person* arrested, detained, fined or forced into psychiatric evaluation.

Response: This presumption is not recognised and challenged to the fact that our position as executor and beneficiary are known and actively rebuke and object to any contrary presumptions.

12. The Presumption of **Guilt** is that a matter before a court is presumed to be a private business meeting of the Bar Guild, and persons* are guilty whether they do not plead or plead "guilty" or "not guilty". The presumption is a respondent is guilty and the private Bar Guild can hold a person* until a bond is prepared.

Response: This is not recognised and rebuked, it is commonly known and accepted that an accused or defendant or respondent's 'guilt' can only be determined by the conclusion of material facts presented in a de facto court to a jury of peers.



For to be aware: if not served in due course, a ‘**Mandate of Status**’ for the individual concerned in any matter and a general ‘**Mandate of Standing and Jurisdiction**’ [terms and conditions] are published as being on the public record at HouseofButterworth.org. These are presented herein as affidavit of truth and motion to dismiss with extreme prejudice onto a court record or to call a demurrer.

For to be aware: We offer as remedy, the opportunity to withdraw any action being pursued against an individual or person* being or acting as a member of the House of Butterworth

For to be aware: We offer thirty (30) Days, from the date of delivery or collection or review of this rebuttal, opportunity to rebut or correct each individual statement made, in writing to **House of Butterworth** in the form of a sworn statement or affidavit under the terms of perjury. Until then the search for the rule of law that has some credibility in material fact continues.

Without ill will or vexation.

Without Prejudice

In Peace and Trust

For and on behalf of the House of Butterworth
For and on behalf of any principal legal embodiment by title.

Date of issue:

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Postal Identifier:

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