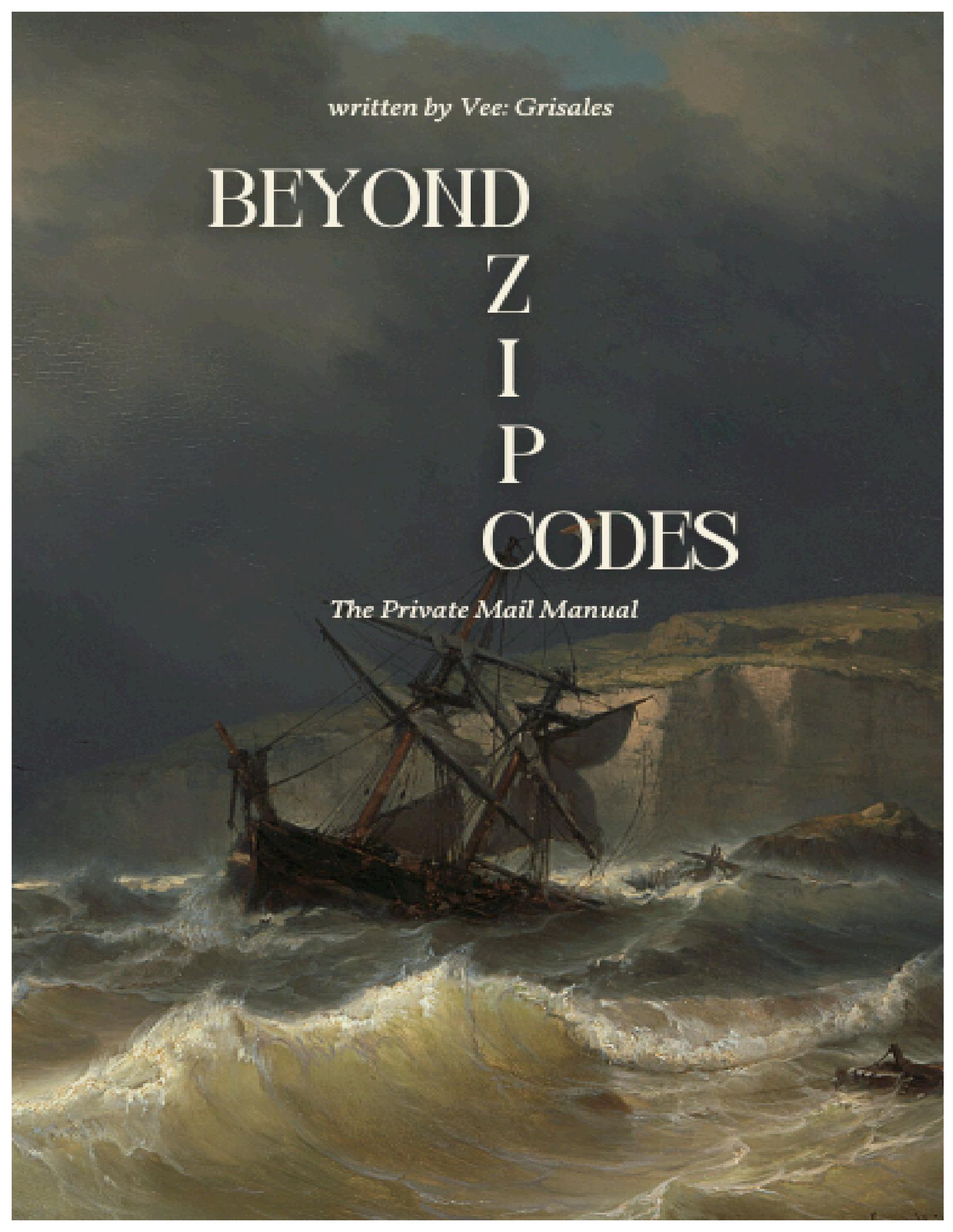


written by Vee: Grisales

BEYOND Z I P CODES

The Private Mail Manual



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Introduction

Most people think mailing a letter is simple... slap on a stamp, write the address, and drop it in a box. What they don't realize is that every time they use a ZIP code, enter a state abbreviation, or rely on USPS-certified services, they're doing more than sending mail... they're silently entering **federal jurisdiction**, submitting to **commercial rules**, and waiving rights they never knew they had.

This book is about reclaiming what was never lawfully taken; your inherent right to contract and communicate without intrusion.

Beyond Zip Codes is not a conspiracy, loophole, or anti-government rant. It is a lawful, strategic breakdown of how to communicate outside of presumptive contracts. When you understand the difference between **public and private**, and you learn how to mail like a private man or woman, not a U.S. subject, you take jurisdiction away from bureaucracies and restore it to its proper place: **your hands**.

Inside this guide, you will find:

- The legal difference between public and private mail
- The hidden jurisdiction behind ZIP codes and USPS policy
- How to create, label, and send **private mail** without entering the system
- How to rebut presumptions and preserve your lawful standing

This is a lawful process. It's grounded in equity, contract, and natural rights. And it begins with something as simple as an envelope.



Chapter One: Public vs Private Mail

"The law regards the substance, not the form."

"Lex respicit substantiam, non formam."

The mail you send carries more than a message. It carries jurisdiction.

When you use ZIP codes, state abbreviations, black ink, and postage stamps, you are not just addressing a letter, you are entering a commercial contract within the federal postal zone. You are identifying yourself as a participant in U.S. domestic commerce, operating under public capacity, and subject to the regulations of the Postal Code (Title 39), the Uniform Commercial Code, and a web of administrative presumptions you likely never consented to knowingly.

This is what we call public mail.

Public mail is:

- Tracked and managed by the USPS, a federal agency
- Governed by admiralty/maritime jurisdiction
- Tied to contracts, commerce, and statutory obligations
- Presumed to come from a U.S. citizen, a legal fiction, not a living man or woman

It functions under presumption. Presumption of contract. Presumption of residence. Presumption of corporate status. And it binds you to rules that were never written for the living, they were written for entities, franchises, and assets.

But there's another way.

Private mail does not enter that jurisdiction.

Private mail is:

- Sent by a living man or woman, **in proper capacity**
- Delivered without commercial postage, under lawful exemption

- Addressed without ZIP codes, abbreviations, or corporate-style formatting
- Documented and recorded by **you**, not regulated by them

Private mail recognizes no corporate fiction. It's not routed through commercial channels. It's not presumed to originate from a federal subject. It is lawful, not legal, because it operates outside the scope of statutory code and within the boundaries of your **inherent right to communicate**, to contract, public or private, **without fee or interference**.

You become the authority. You become the sender of record. And the jurisdiction you choose, **private, equitable, non-commercial**, is preserved from the moment the envelope is sealed.

Here's the critical distinction:

Public mail invites regulation. Private mail asserts standing.

And the only difference between the two... is your awareness, your language, and your format.

In the chapters that follow, we'll break down every piece of the mailing process, from address formats to lawful labels, certified mail to return receipts, all in a way that allows you to send notice, preserve jurisdiction, and lawfully reject the false authority of commercial presumption.

It's not just about sending mail.

It's about sending a message: That you remember who you are.

Chapter Two: Jurisdiction and Consent

"Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties."

"Consensus facit legem. Pacta sunt servanda."

Jurisdiction is not just a courtroom word, it is the playing field of power.

Every system, every institution, every authority figure that attempts to govern or control your actions must first establish jurisdiction. Without jurisdiction, their rules are meaningless. Without your consent, they have no standing over you.

But here's the trap: **Consent doesn't always look like a signature.**

Sometimes, it's an action. Sometimes, it's silence.

And in the world of mailing, it's often a ZIP code, a stamp, a state abbreviation, or a request made at the counter.

Every time you mail something through the United States Postal Service using their forms, requesting their tracking, or addressing your mail using corporate formatting, you are doing more than just sending a letter.

You are consenting.

The Layers of Jurisdiction

To understand how they gain control, you must understand **the three levels of jurisdiction**:

1. **Subject Matter Jurisdiction** – Does the entity have authority over the topic?
2. **Territorial Jurisdiction** – Are you inside their zone of governance?
3. **Personal Jurisdiction** – Have you consented to be governed by them?

In most statutory systems, the first two are weak, but the third is where they trap you.

You walk into a federal zone (like a post office), use federal tools (like a postage stamp), and format your address the way federal codes prescribe. In doing so, you silently agree to their **rules of engagement**, their **definitions**, and their **commercial presumptions**.

Silence is Consent. Format is Consent. Participation is Consent.

They don't need you to sign a contract anymore. They just need you to act like someone who did.

1. ZIP Codes identify you as a **resident in a federal territory**, not a living man or woman on the land.
2. State abbreviations convert **free states** into corporate franchises (e.g., FL vs. Florida Republic).
3. The use of USPS-certified services, without correcting the record, binds you to **Title 39 Postal Code** and other administrative jurisdictions.
4. Accepting mail under those same presumptions keeps you locked in.

Reclaiming Consent

The only way to rebut presumption is to **state your standing, act in honor**, and **express non-consent** in lawful terms.

Private mail does exactly that.

When you mail without using ZIP codes, when you declare yourself **non-domestic**, when you affix lawful notices such as "Without the United States" or "Private Mail Matter," you are doing more than formatting, you are **breaking presumptive joinder** with commercial jurisdiction.

When you act **as a living being, sui juris, under common law or equity**, you exit the sandbox they control and return to the jurisdiction of natural rights.

But it must be done with clarity and intent.

Jurisdiction cannot be forced. It must be accepted.

And once accepted, it governs until it is challenged or rebutted. This is why most people lose before they even speak. They walk into the mailing process as **legal fictions**, not knowing they were supposed to **opt out**.

In this guide, you're not just learning how to send mail, you're learning how to **withdraw consent**.

How to reassert your **standing as a living being**, and how to demand recognition of that standing, not through arguments or protests, but through **rightful use of private authority**, not public servitude.

This is not about worshipping the systems of **equity** or **common law**, which in many ways have become just as corrupted as the pharisaic legalism they grew out of. Common law has become ritualistic. Equity, though originally grounded in conscience, has been hijacked by courts that claim to act in fairness but serve commerce.

So we don't rely on systems.

We rely on standing, intent, and the **inherent authority of the living man or woman**.

It's about understanding the terrain, using their tools when necessary, but never mistaking those tools for truth.

The only true law is the one that does not require consent to be valid, it simply *is*.

When you act from that place, your intent is your jurisdiction.

And your refusal to contract is your protection.

Chapter Three: The Power of the Label

"He who does not deny, admits."

"Qui non negat, fatetur."

Most people think of a label as just a sticker. A tag. A way to identify or organize something. But in law, and especially in commerce, a **label is a declaration of status, intent, and jurisdiction.**

When you send a piece of mail, the label tells the system **what kind of transaction this is, who you are, and what rules apply.** That little rectangular box can make the difference between operating as a **living man or woman** or being processed as a **U.S. citizen debtor** under federal jurisdiction.

The label you place on your mail is the venue you invoke.

Public Labels = Commercial Contracts

Certified Mail. Return Receipt. Priority Mail. Media Mail. Express.

All of these are **contractual services** offered by the **United States Postal Service**, a quasi-federal corporation bound to **Title 39 Postal Code** and the **Uniform Commercial Code.**

When you walk into the post office and say:

"I'd like to send this certified,"
you're not just requesting a service,
you're entering into **commercial agreement.**

You're saying:

- I accept your jurisdiction
- I agree to your terms
- I consent to your authority over this mail piece

Even if your **intent was private**, your label says **otherwise.**

Private Labels = Lawful Standing

But what if you made your own labels?

What if you declared:

- **“Private Mail Matter – Not for Commercial Use”**
- **“Non-Domestic / Without the United States”**
- **“Lawful Communication – 18 USC §1726”**
- **“Without Prejudice – UCC 1-308”**
- **“No Postage Required – Mail Matter for Which No Postage is Lawfully Due”**

Now the label becomes your **shield**.

You're telling the USPS, the courts, or any government agency:

- This is **not** a contract
- This is **not** a public transaction
- This is a **lawful notice** sent by a **living being**
- This is outside of Title 39 and **not subject to statutory presumptions**

And when you create a record of this (photos, mailing log, affidavit), that label now becomes **evidence** of your jurisdiction, your refusal to contract, and your standing.

Labels Create Presumption. Presumption Creates Jurisdiction.

The system runs on assumption.

If you send mail with no label, no jurisdiction is declared, so they apply the **default**: U.S. citizen, debtor, commercial entity.

If you send mail with a **commercial label**, the presumption is confirmed.

But when you declare **private status**, in writing, on the outside of the envelope, clearly, lawfully, and consistently, you force rebuttal. And if there's no rebuttal, your label stands.

He who does not rebut, consents.

And he who declares with clarity, governs the terms.

Build Your Own Labels of Authority

You don't need permission to create lawful labels.

- Use **Avery 8163** or similar adhesive labels.
- Print in **red or purple ink** (signifying private capacity and spiritual jurisdiction).
- Include lawful citations like:
 - **18 USC §1726**
 - **UCC 1-308**
 - **Title 12 §411 – Lawful Money**
- Never use ZIP codes, commercial titles (Mr./Ms.), or state abbreviations.

This is not cosmetic. It's contractual.
And it is your first line of defense.

Chapter Four: Private Contracts and Communication

"Let he who would be deceived, be deceived."

"Volenti non fit injuria."

At the root of all lawful interaction lies a **contract**, spoken or unspoken, written or implied. Every communication, every transaction, every engagement between living beings or corporate entities hinges on **offer, acceptance, consideration, and intent**.

When you send a letter, you're doing more than delivering words.

You are initiating a **contractual exchange**. And unless you control the **terms of that exchange**, someone else will write them for you.

This chapter is about making sure **you write the rules**, not the State, not the postmaster, and not the artificial entity they presume you to be.

Communication Is a Contract

Whether you realize it or not, sending a letter, especially one that involves legal or administrative notice, is a **binding action** under contract law. The moment it leaves your hand, one of two realities takes shape:

1. **You sent it under commercial presumption**, as a U.S. citizen debtor using corporate services governed by public policy.
2. **You sent it as a living man or woman**, with lawful intent, outside of commercial channels, under your own terms.

The difference between the two comes down to **how you communicate**, not just what you say, but the **capacity you speak in**.

Every Notice Is an Offer

When you send a **Notice of Liability**, an **Affidavit of Truth**, a **Demand for Proof of Claim**, or even a simple letter requesting information, you're offering terms.

You're saying:

- Here is the nature of our interaction.
- Here is the jurisdiction I operate in.
- Here is how I expect you to respond.

If the other party accepts, even passively (by not rebutting, or by complying), **the contract is formed.**

This is why it's critical that your communication:

- **Establishes your capacity**
- **Clarifies the jurisdiction**
- **Declares that silence is acceptance**
- **Invokes lawful authority; not statutory permissions**

Private Communication Is Protected Communication

The Constitution doesn't grant rights, it protects rights that already exist.

Among them is your unalienable right to:

- **Contract freely**
- **Remain silent**
- **Communicate without obstruction**
- **Give lawful notice of grievance or claim to any party, including government, without seeking permission or waiver**

These rights cannot be taken, but they can be **waived**.

And the system is designed to get you to waive them by default, through silence, formatting, participation, or ignorance.

That's why your envelope must speak for you.

Your labels must rebut presumption.

Your words must reflect private standing.

And your documents must not merely inform; they must **bind**.

The Format of Lawful Communication

A lawful private contract or communication should include:

- **A Title of Standing** (e.g., "Notice of Private Status")
- **A Declaration of Capacity** (e.g., "sent by a living man/woman, sui juris")
- **A clear offer or demand**
- A deadline for response
- A clause that **silence is acceptance**
- A statement that all responses must be **verified by affidavit**
- A clause that response **without full rebuttal is dishonor**

When you do this, you are not "writing a letter."

You are establishing a **contractual record** that can be enforced in **private remedy**, equity, or common law, without ever stepping foot in their courts.

Your Words Create the World

To contract privately is to communicate with power.

To send lawful notice is to stand as a man or woman; not as a vessel of the State.

They have courts. You have records.

They have policy. You have standing.

They presume. You **declare**.

The pen is still mightier than the sword.

And when wielded in truth and honor, it becomes the sharpest weapon of all.

Chapter Five: Postal Codes and Jurisdiction

"That which is expressed prevails over that which is implied."
"Expressum facit cessare tacitum."

Those five little digits you've written your whole life, your ZIP code, carry more legal and jurisdictional weight than most people realize.

What looks like a harmless tool for efficient mail delivery is actually a **contractual marker**. It tells the federal system **where you are, who you are**, and most importantly, **what jurisdiction you've entered**.

ZIP codes do not just route mail.
They route authority.

ZIP Codes Are Federal Zones

The ZIP code system was introduced in **1963** as part of a broader effort to federalize and commercialize mail. It falls under **Title 39 of the United States Code (USC)**, which governs the USPS; a corporate entity operating under the jurisdiction of **the District of Columbia**.

When you include a ZIP code in your mailing:

- You identify the address as being **within federal territory**
- You place yourself and your recipient **within the United States** (the corporate entity, not the geographical union of states)
- You trigger the assumption that **statutory law applies**

And under **federal rules**, where the ZIP code goes, so does their jurisdiction.

The Legal Effect of Using ZIP Codes

Including a ZIP code on your envelope:

- Converts your mailing into **domestic commercial traffic**
- Places it under the **Uniform Commercial Code**
- Invites regulation under **admiralty/maritime jurisdiction**
- Subjects the sender to federal administrative presumptions

This is why agencies, courts, and banks always insist on proper ZIPs. Without it, **their jurisdiction becomes challengeable.**

How to Remove Yourself From ZIP Jurisdiction

To stay in **private capacity** and outside of commercial presumption, you must reject the ZIP system by:

1. **Not using ZIP codes at all**
2. Or marking clearly:
 - **“Near [City], Florida Republic”**
 - Or: **“Zip Exempt”**
 - Or: **“Non-Domestic / Without the United States”**
3. Placing the ZIP Code in brackets **[32801]** serves as a **jurisdictional disclaimer.**

To reinforce your position, you can add the line beneath it:

“ZIP Code used for routing only – no consent to federal jurisdiction.”

Use these phrases directly on your envelope, beneath your sender and recipient addresses. Write or print them in **red or purple ink** to signify private standing and notice of exemption.

When you do this, you're not "refusing to follow postal policy", you're **declaring the nature of the mail and the capacity of the parties involved.**

“Without the United States”

This phrase is critical.

- The **“United States”** defined in federal code refers to the **District of Columbia and territories**; not the 50 union states.
- Saying **“Without the United States”** legally places you **outside of federal commercial jurisdiction**, operating **on the land**, not in federal territory.

This is not an opinion. It is codified in multiple statutes and recognized in foundational case law. But unless you **declare it**, the presumption defaults to “within the U.S.” and you are treated accordingly.

Two Identical Envelopes, Two Very Different Realities	
Envelope A (Public)	Envelope B (Private)
JOHN DOE	John:Doe
789 Main St	% 789 Main Street
Orlando, FL 32801	Near Orlando, Florida Republic [Zip Exempt]
USPS Priority Mail	Private Mail Matter – Not For Commerce
With tracking and ZIP	Without the United States

Envelope A enters federal jurisdiction and is treated as commercial traffic.
Envelope B preserves private status and demands rebuttal if challenged.

Your use (or non-use) of ZIP codes is one of the **clearest and most trackable ways** you either **submit** or **stand**. It doesn't matter what your intentions are if the form implies otherwise. That's why your envelope becomes your first affidavit.

Jurisdiction is not claimed, it's assumed. Unless you correct the record.

Legal = statutory, corporate, presumptive.

Lawful = natural, contractual, standing-based.

"Silence is acquiescence."

"He who fails to assert his rights has none."

"He who does not challenge presumption, accepts it."

Chapter Six: Equitable Standing and Notices

"He who seeks equity must do equity."
"Qui vult aequitatem, faciat aequitatem."

You are not just a name on an envelope.

You are not a number in a system.

You are a **living being**, endowed with rights no government gave you and no statute can take away.

But in a world governed by contracts, codes, and assumptions, your rights mean nothing unless they are **asserted**, lawfully, clearly, and on the record.

That's where **equitable standing** comes in.

What Is Equitable Standing?

Equitable standing means you are:

- Not acting as a debtor
- Not acting as a legal fiction
- Not seeking benefit from statutory privileges
- But standing **in your own right, on your own authority**, under **natural law** and **private contract**

In equity, your power comes not from protest, emotion, or argument, but from **your ability to create lawful record, preserve it, and act in honor**.

You don't fight for authority.

You **presume it** and wait for anyone who challenges you to **prove otherwise**.

The Purpose of the Notice

A properly executed **Notice** is not a letter.

It is not a suggestion.

It is a **declaration of truth**, and under the rules of equity and contract, it becomes **self-authenticating** if left un rebutted.

A Lawful Notice is:

- A statement of fact
- A record of standing
- An offer of contract
- A trigger of obligation
- A **record in commerce and law** unless contested

The power lies in its **structure** and its **service**. Once received, the recipient is under duty to **rebut with equal or greater authority** or accept it as truth.

The Structure of a Lawful Notice

Every lawful notice should include:

1. **Title of Purpose**

E.g., "Notice of Status," "Affidavit of Fact," "Notice of Conditional Acceptance," etc.

2. **Declaration of Standing**

Declare who you are, your lawful capacity (e.g., *sui juris*), and that you do not consent to public jurisdiction.

3. **Statement of Facts**

These are the truths you are placing on the record. Be precise, concise, and uncompromising.

4. **Terms and Conditions (Offer)**

What must the other party do? How must they respond? On what terms will you engage?

5. ***Notice to Principal Is Notice to Agent***

And vice versa. This binds all parties through agency law.

6. **Time Limit**

E.g., "If not rebutted within 10 days, all points stand as truth and agreement."

7. **Verification**

Your signature in red or purple ink, and a statement of truth:

"I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true, correct, and complete."

8. **Optional: Notary or Witness**

Adds weight, though not always required.

Service of Notice = Establishment of Jurisdiction

You don't need a judge to hear you.

You don't need a courtroom to gain standing.

When you **serve a notice in honor**, through lawful channels, and no rebuttal comes back, you've just won the jurisdictional ground.

The courts only matter when private remedy has failed or been dishonored.

And with a solid Notice process, **you rarely need to enter their venue.**

Example: Equitable Use in a Mailing Context

Let's say you're sending a **Notice of Liability** to a municipal code enforcement agent who's harassing you over permits or fees.

Your notice would:

- Declare your standing as a private man/woman on the land
- State that you do not consent to adhesion contracts with municipal entities

- Declare the lack of authority or legal nexus
- Offer conditional acceptance upon proof of claim
- State that un rebutted silence will be deemed agreement and waiver of further claims

Once served via **certified mail with lawful labeling**, your notice becomes a **commercial and equitable record**.

If they don't rebut point-by-point, in affidavit form, they have **tacitly agreed**.

Warning: Don't Argue. Don't Beg. Don't Ask.

Equity **does not honor victims**.

It honors those who stand as **principals**, not sureties.

Do not argue with the post office.

Do not ask permission to be free.

Do not send a notice filled with emotion or demand without honor.

You're not entering the fight.

You're entering the record.

Chapter Seven: Administrative Recordkeeping

"A matter must be expressed to be resolved."

"Quod non apparet, non est."

You don't win by shouting louder.
You win by keeping better records.

In the private, lawful world, **he who keeps the best record holds the power**. When a dispute arises, a court isn't looking for passion or rhetoric, it's looking for **evidence, jurisdiction, and a clean chain of documentation**.

The moment you step into private correspondence, especially in lawful or contractual matters, you are no longer operating casually. You are **administering affairs** and that requires **proof of presentment, proof of response, and proof of silence when silence is acceptance**.

Why Recordkeeping Matters in Private Law

In the statutory system, clerks and bureaucrats keep records for you. But in the private realm, **you are your own administrator**. That means:

- **You control the narrative**
- **You maintain the ledger**
- **You establish the timeline**
- **You preserve the facts**

If a claim is made against you, or if you need to enforce a claim later, your ability to **point to the record** will determine whether you stand as a man/woman or fall into fiction. Are you sound of mind? Let your records reflect that.

Your Administrative Record Should Include:

1. Mailing Log

Keep a handwritten or digital log with:

- Date of mailing
- Time
- Location (Post Office or mailbox address)
- Tracking number (certified mail #)
- Recipient name and title
- Purpose of mail (e.g., “Notice of Trespass on Credit”)

Tip: Keep this in a bound ledger or notarized if needed. This is your internal book of record.

2. Affidavit of Mailing

Prepare a sworn declaration for key notices:

I, **[Your Name]**, sui juris, hereby certify under penalty of perjury that on **[Date]**, I deposited into the United States Postal System at [City/State], the following documents addressed to **[Recipient]**, by Certified Mail No. [Number], with the attached contents: **[Name of Notice/Document]**.

Sign in red ink. Witness or notarize if possible.

This makes **your act of mailing a lawful event on the record.**

3. Proof of Service

Attach:

- Copies of Certified Mail receipts (PS Form 3800)
- Return green cards (PS Form 3811)
- Photos of the sealed envelope (front and back)
- Screenshots of USPS tracking confirming delivery

This documentation **proves delivery or refusal**, both of which are binding in private law.

4. Copies of All Documents Sent

Never send the only copy of a document. Always:

- Keep a signed copy of every notice, affidavit, or instrument
- File it with your log
- Date-stamp and sign it yourself

When a recipient responds, you add that to your file.

If they remain silent, your record of mailing and silence becomes **evidence of default and agreement**.

5. Notice of Fault and Default

If no response is received within your stated time (e.g., 10 days), issue a **Notice of Fault** followed by a **Notice of Default and Agreement**.

Add these to your record. Each one increases the contractual weight of the original notice and your standing.

Your Private File Becomes Your Court

If ever challenged, you don't need to beg a court to accept your truth.

You present the record, show the un rebutted notices, the mailing proofs, and the lack of response.

In equity, this is **as powerful as judgment**.

You may never step into a courtroom, but if you do, you bring **the court of record with you**.

Secure Storage = Secure Authority

Keep your administrative records:

- In a physical binder, sorted by case or issue
- Scanned and backed up digitally
- Stored in a private trust (optional) or with a witness if necessary. When you place a record **in trust**, it shifts legal **title and custody**, protects from claims of **abandonment or lack of possession**, makes the trust a **living archive and lawful venue** and allows you to say, truthfully, "This record exists outside the United States, in a private jurisdiction, and is held under lawful title." If challenged, you're not relying on your **personal authority** alone, you are acting as a **fiduciary of a lawful entity** that predates and outranks statutory assumption. Powerful stuff.

You are building your **private archive of truth**, a living ledger of law, correspondence, and standing. When the public system fails to honor, respond, or act, your private record becomes the law. It remains as your standing, your evidence, and your jurisdiction.

Chapter Eight: The Role of the Private Postmaster

"He who creates the record controls the terms."

"Verba fortius accipiuntur contra proferentem."

In the commercial world, the **Postmaster General** is the head of the United States Postal Service.

But in the **private realm**, you can hold the title of **Postmaster** over your own affairs, over your private trust, estate, correspondence, and lawful records.

To be a **Private Postmaster** is to take control over the movement, custody, and delivery of your communications **without relying on federal intermediaries** to validate your transactions.

You don't need a badge.

You don't need permission.

You only need standing and a proper record of declaration.

What Is a Postmaster?

Historically, the **Postmaster** was not merely a postal clerk. It was a **position of high legal authority**:

- Custodian of the seal
- Registrar of oaths, notices, and communications
- Overseer of the movement of legal instruments

In colonial and early American systems, the Postmaster was often the **first witness of presentment** and mail handled by the Postmaster had lawful weight equal to court service.

This lawful tradition still stands. It's just been buried beneath federal layers and corporate procedure.

The Private Postmaster: Defined

A **Private Postmaster** is:

- The custodian and administrator of **private mail**, notices, and records
- A witness to the **delivery, mailing, and service** of lawful communications
- A party that affirms and secures **jurisdictional integrity** by ensuring that documents are sent, labeled, and logged **correctly and lawfully**

The Private Postmaster does what the federal post office won't:

Deliver without contracting. Send without waiving rights. Record without surveillance.

Why You Want a Private Postmaster Function

Statutory systems presume:

- You are a **user**, not an authority
- You **require their service**
- You are operating **in commerce**, not law

But when you operate under your own authority **as the postmaster of your private estate or trust** you flip the entire structure.

You become:

- The issuer of notices
- The administrator of delivery
- The creator of lawful record
- The witness of presentment

This eliminates reliance on clerks, avoids joinder with federal services, and **preserves jurisdiction** under private standing.

Functions of a Private Postmaster

As the Private Postmaster of your domain, you:

1. **Label** all outgoing mail with lawful markings (e.g., “Private Mail Matter – Without the United States”)
2. **Maintain a mailing log** as the official ledger
3. **Affix custom stamps or seals**, asserting your standing
4. **Witness or document all deliveries**, including certified mail
5. **File affidavits of mailing**, proving private presentment
6. **Secure original copies of all notices**, preserving the record

Think of it this way: the Private Postmaster is to your affairs what a notary is to a public transaction, **a living witness and custodian of truth.**

How to Declare Yourself as Private Postmaster

1. **Create a Declaration of Private Postmaster Status**
 - State your name, estate, and lawful standing
 - Declare your intent to serve as Private Postmaster over your affairs
 - Reference your right under contract law and postal precedent

For example: (See sample template on next page)

Declaration of Private Postmaster Status

Declaration and Record of Status: Private Postmaster

Dated this ____ day of _____, 2025

I, **Janice: Doe**, a living woman, sui juris, not a U.S. citizen or corporate entity, do hereby declare and establish the following:

1. That I am the living administrator and lawful custodian of all private correspondence, notices, contracts, and administrative instruments originating from or received by my hand, estate, or trust.
2. That I am not operating in commercial capacity, nor do I consent to the jurisdiction or adhesion contracts of the United States Postal Service, federal agencies, or statutory courts, unless explicitly agreed to in writing, under full disclosure and lawful consideration.
3. That I now and henceforth hold the lawful title and authority of **Private Postmaster**, operating outside the United States, within the jurisdiction of natural law, equity, and private contract.
4. That I have established a private mailing record and administrative archive, wherein all notices, affidavits, presentments, proofs of service, mailing logs, certified copies, and originals are preserved as lawful evidence, under the custody of the Private Postmaster.
5. That I claim and exercise the right to label, administer, and deliver mail under lawful exemption pursuant to 18 USC §1726, and to secure all communications as **private mail matter**, non-domestic, not subject to commercial postal codes or services.
6. That all communications served under my authority as Private Postmaster shall bear lawful markings including, but not limited to:
“Private Mail Matter – Not for Commerce,”
“Without the United States,”
“Zip Exempt,”
“Without Prejudice UCC 1-308,”
and “Certified True Copy.”
7. That I shall maintain said status unless lawfully revoked by affidavit signed by my own hand, or by judgment rendered under full due process and lawful jurisdiction, not presumed, but proven.

Let this serve as lawful declaration and administrative record for all concerned parties.

Executed by my own hand, for the record.

By: _____

Janice: Doe, sui juris

Private Postmaster – All rights reserved

Without the United States

[Red or purple ink signature]

[Optional: **Right thumbprint seal in red ink**]

2. **Attach this declaration to your mailing binder or administrative file**
3. **Optionally: Publish a Notice of Postmaster Record in your private trust documents or affidavit archive.**

This document becomes your authority. It doesn't require approval. It only requires **publication and presentment**.

Declaration + Publication = Authority

Once you create and sign a **Declaration of Private Postmaster Status**, and **publish** it to your:

- Mailing log binder
- Private trust records
- Notices and cover letters

...you've established standing. **That's the legal threshold.**

You're not asking USPS, or anyone else for acknowledgment. You're saying:

"I am the authority over this mailstream, and unless you rebut this, your silence is agreement."

You Can Use the Title in Your Mailing Labels

Every envelope, affidavit, or document you send should reflect your capacity:

From:

Janice: Doe, Private Postmaster
c/o 123 Main Street
Near Orlando, Florida Republic
[32801]

That **puts them on notice** of your standing. If they don't rebut or challenge it in writing, it's **established fact in law**.

Private Mail Is a Jurisdiction. The Postmaster Is Its Gatekeeper.

Without a Private Postmaster, your mail is presumed **commercial**.

With one, your mail is presumed **lawful** unless properly rebutted.

Just like a judge controls the courtroom, the postmaster controls the mail stream. And in private law, mail isn't just communication, it's **contract, notice, and jurisdictional boundary**.

When you are the Postmaster, you decide who enters your domain.

Now, you **can still operate in private jurisdiction without declaring "Private Postmaster"**, as long as your intent, format, and language reflect that.

Declaring Private Postmaster status simply gives you **an unshakable foundation**.

Private jurisdiction = jurisdiction by the living, outside public codes, based on private rights, consent, and standing.

Chapter Nine: Without the United States

It's a phrase that startles some and empowers others:

“Without the United States.”

When written on an envelope, affidavit, or private declaration, these four words carry profound legal, territorial, and jurisdictional meaning. They are not poetic. They are not metaphor. They are a **lawful boundary**, drawn clearly between the **corporate fiction** and the **living man or woman**.

To write “Without the United States” is to invoke **a legal fact**:

You are not acting as a subject of the federal corporation.

You are not within their territorial jurisdiction.

You are not operating under their presumptive contracts.

You are standing **lawfully, peacefully, and privately** outside of their commercial game.

What Is “The United States”?

Before you can stand *without* it, you must understand *what* it is.

Legally, “The United States” has multiple definitions:

1. **Geographical Union of States** (the 50 states joined in compact)
2. **The Federal Corporation** (28 USC § 3002(15)(A)) – *“United States means a federal corporation.”*
3. **Territorial Jurisdiction** – Washington D.C., federal enclaves, military bases, and possessions (e.g., Guam, Puerto Rico)

So when you see “United States” in statutes, it **almost never refers to the land**—it refers to **a jurisdiction, a corporate entity, or federal territory**.

This is why ZIP codes, state abbreviations, Social Security numbers, and other forms of ID **contractually place you “within the United States”** in law, not in geography.

Why It Matters

When you operate **within the United States**, you are:

- Subject to its codes, statutes, and administrative presumptions
- Seen as a **U.S. citizen** (corporate fiction)
- Treated as a **beneficiary, debtor, or ward of the state**

But when you clearly declare yourself “**Without the United States**”, you trigger a different jurisdiction, one based on:

- **Private contract**
- **Equity**
- **Natural law**
- And most importantly, **intentional standing**
-

What Happens When You Use the Phrase?

When you write “Without the United States” on:

- The front of an envelope
- Your return address
- Your affidavits or declarations
- Your contracts

You are:

1. Declaring that you are **non-domestic** to their corporate jurisdiction
2. Rejecting presumption that you are engaging in federal commerce

3. Informing all parties that they must **prove jurisdiction** if they wish to proceed

And if they **fail to rebut** that statement, your position becomes **lawful fact by default**.

“A claim unrebutted stands as truth.”

“Notice to agent is notice to principal.”

Territorial vs Political Jurisdiction

This is not about secession, rebellion, or fiction.

It’s about understanding that **jurisdiction is layered**, and unless you rebut, you’re presumed to be **in the deepest layer by default**.

Using “Without the United States” is your jurisdictional compass. It doesn’t move your body off the land but it **reorients your legal position** away from D.C.-based corporate presumption.

This places you under:

- **The Law of the Land** (not admiralty)
- **Private contract jurisdiction** (not public code)
- **Constitutional protections** (not corporate policies)

Chapter Ten: Remedy and Return to the Private

You were never meant to be regulated property. You were never meant to beg for remedy from the very system that engineered your dependency.

Yet, from birth, you've been pulled into a web of presumptions:

- That you are a **U.S. citizen**, rather than a non-citizen national.
- That you live **within the United States**, rather than upon the land.
- That your signature is a **promise to pay**, rather than a declaration of will.
- That your silence is **consent**, rather than sovereignty held in reserve.

But remedy exists. And it's not found in courtrooms, agencies, or appeals. It's found in the **private**.

What Is "The Private"?

To return to the private is to reclaim:

- **Control over your contracts**
- **Authority over your name, estate, and records**
- **Jurisdiction over your affairs**
- **The right to communicate without license, permission, or fee**

The private is not a loophole. It's your natural condition. It is where the living dwell. It is where the dead fiction of "citizen" cannot reach.

What Does Remedy Look Like?

Remedy is not escape. It is **correction**.

It's when you:

- Stop using ZIP codes, and start identifying your location as “Near [City], Florida Republic, Zip Exempt.”
- Stop begging for certified mail services, and start administering mail as a Private Postmaster.
- Stop speaking in the capacity of a debtor, and start acting as a living man or woman, in your Private Capacity
- Stop asking permission, and start giving notice.

Remedy means removing yourself from contracts you never knowingly entered.

It means rebutting presumptions made by silence.

It means **correcting the record, creating your own, and preserving it lawfully**.

The Mailing Process as Remedy

This guide was never just about sending mail. It's about:

- **Establishing jurisdiction**
- **Preserving private standing**
- **Communicating without entering federal commerce**
- **Binding others by lawful presentment and un rebutted truth**

Every envelope, every label, every affidavit becomes part of a **lawful record** that no judge, clerk, or bureaucrat can erase. Because when you operate in honor and serve with notice, **you are the authority**.

Your Final Remedy Toolkit

To fully return to the private, you now hold:

- A format for non-commercial mailing
- A lawful process for notices and affidavits
- A system for recordkeeping, mailing logs, and default process
- Declarations of Private Postmaster status
- A jurisdictional shield in “Without the United States”
- And the understanding that remedy doesn’t come from a system, it comes from **standing**

But What Happens If They Don’t Respond?

Let them default.

Let them ignore.

Let them fall silent.

Because in private law:

- **Silence is acquiescence**
- **Non-response is dishonor**
- **Unrebutted notice stands as truth**

And if they do respond?

Then you conditionally accept on your terms, demand verified proof, and keep the record.

You never argue.

You **administrate**.

The Final Shift

This is the return:

From subject to principal.

From fiction to living.

From public dependence to private dominion.

The remedy was never hidden.

It was just buried beneath the paper trail they built to manage you.

And now you hold the pen.

You are not fleeing the system. You are standing above it.

Not with rage, but with record. Not with protest, but with precision.

And it all begins with the envelope.

Conclusion: Step-by-Step Guide on How To Send FREE Private Mail

Now that you understand the why, here's the how. This is a complete breakdown of how to send private, lawful, postage-free mail without contracting into federal jurisdiction.

This is your remedy. This is your record. This is your return to the private.

Step 1: Prepare Your Documents

Include only what is necessary (examples):

- Notice, affidavit, or lawful correspondence
- Declaration of Standing or Notice of Status (optional but powerful)
- Printed copy of 18 USC §1726 if asserting postage exemption
- Cover letter or statement of intent, if needed

Sign in red or purple ink to distinguish your living status from commercial fiction.

Step 2: Format Your Envelope (Lawful Style)

Sender Address (top left):

John: Doe

c/o 123 Main Street

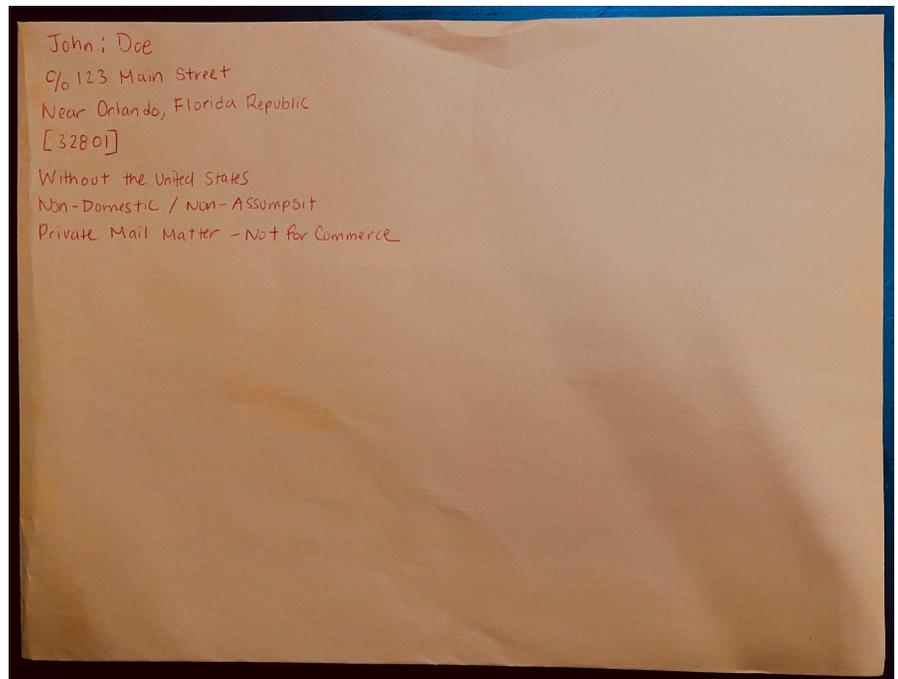
Near Orlando, Florida Republic

[32801]

Without the United States

Non-Domestic / Non-Assumpsit

Private Mail Matter – Not for Commerce



Recipient Address (center):

JANE DOE

C/O 456 AGENCY AVE

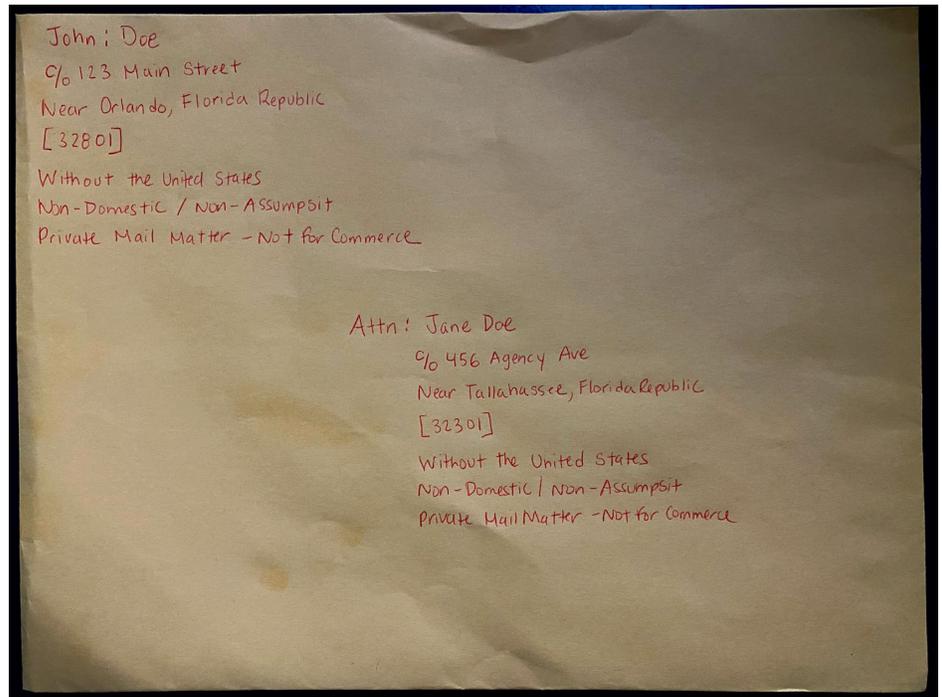
Near Tallahassee, Florida Republic

[32301]

Without the United States

Non-Domestic / Non-Assumpsit

Private Mail Matter – Not for Commerce



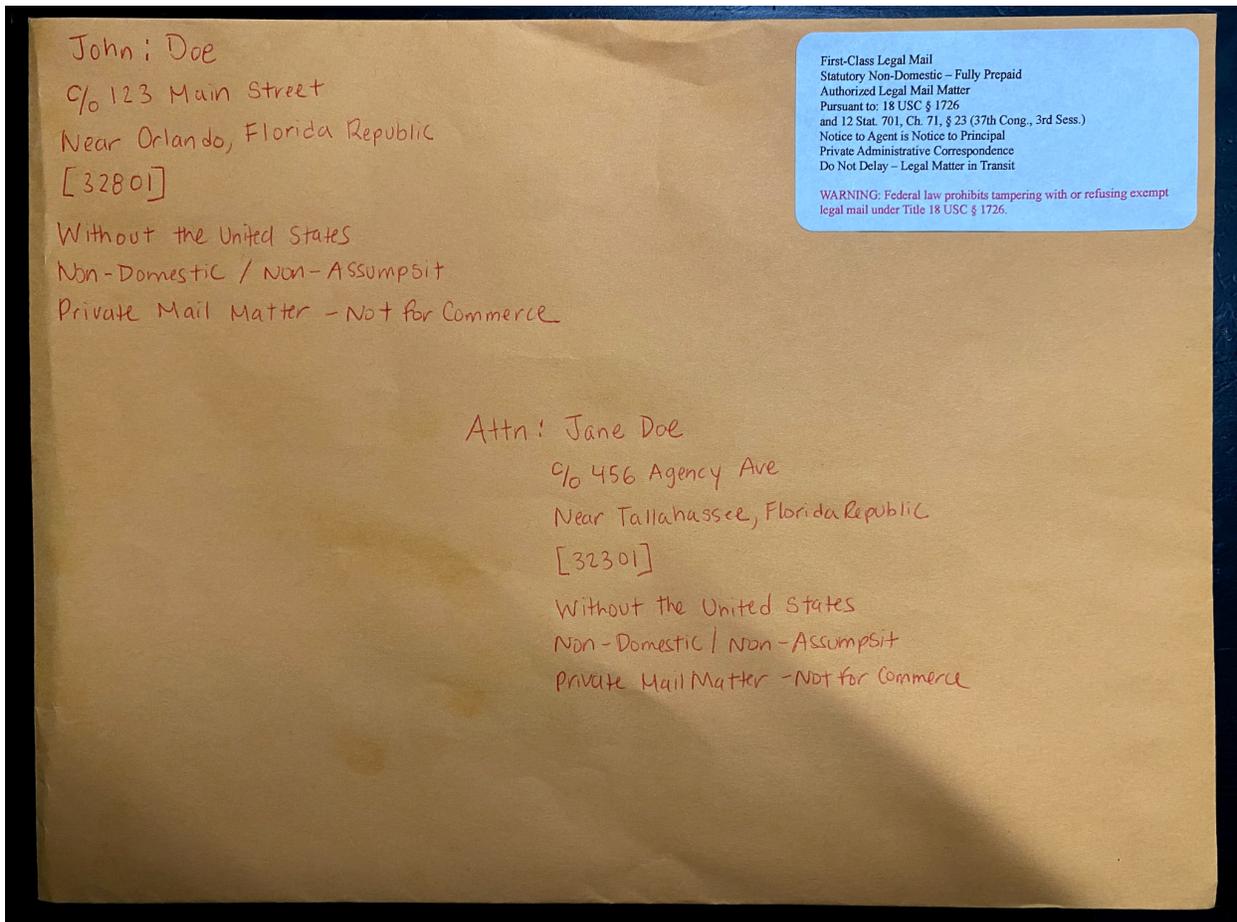
Step 3: Apply Lawful Labels

Print and affix lawful declarations using **Avery 8163** or similar adhesive labels:

- “Private Mail Matter – Not for Commercial Use”
- “No Postage Required – 18 USC §1726”
- “Without the United States”
- “Lawful Notice – Not a Legal Document”
- “Without Prejudice – UCC 1-308”

Use **red or purple ink** only. Never black.





Step 4: Certified Mail + Return Receipt

Do **not** ask a USPS clerk to do this for you.

Instead:

- Use your own **PS Form 3800 (Certified Mail)** and fill it out yourself.
- Complete **PS Form 3811 (green card)** and attach it to the envelope.
- Take **photos of the entire envelope and process.**

Here's How To Fill It Out:

Grab your Green Card (PS Form 3811)

The image shows the front of a USPS Green Card (PS Form 3811). At the top left, it says "USPS TRACKING #" above a barcode and the number "9590 9402 9144 4225 1673 06". To the right of the barcode is a box for "First-Class Mail Postage & Fees Paid USPS Permit No. G-10". Below the barcode is the "United States Postal Service" logo. A large box in the center contains handwritten sender information in red ink: "John : Doe", "c/o 123 Main Street", "Near Orlando, Florida Republic", "[32801]", "Without the United States", and "NON-DOMESTIC / Non-Assumpsit". Above this box is the instruction: "• Sender: Please print your name, address, and ZIP+4® in this box*".

Where you see the two sticker sections on the green card, that's where you write the sender's information exactly as it appears on the front of the package.

Turn your Green Card around

Insert the Recipient's information the same way you wrote it on your Package.

The image shows the back of a USPS Green Card (PS Form 3811). It is divided into two main sections: "SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION" and "COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY".
 The "SENDER" section includes instructions: "Complete items 1, 2, and 3.", "Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.", and "Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits." Item 1, "Article Addressed to:", is filled with handwritten recipient information in red ink: "Jane Doe", "c/o 456 Agency Ave", "Near Tallahassee, Florida Republic", "[32301]", "Without the United States", and "Non-DOMESTIC / Non-Assumpsit". Below this is a barcode and the tracking number "9590 9402 9144 4225 1673 06". Item 2, "Article Number (Transfer from service label)", is blank.
 The "COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY" section includes:
 A. Signature: A box with a handwritten "X" and checkboxes for "Agent" and "Addressee".
 B. Received by (Printed Name) and C. Date of Delivery: Both are blank.
 D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes/No: Both checkboxes are blank.
 3. Service Type: A list of checkboxes for various services, including "Adult Signature", "Certified Mail", "Registered Mail", "Signature Confirmation", "Priority Mail Express", "Registered Mail", and "Insured Mail".
 At the bottom, it says "PS Form 3811, July 2020 PSN 7530-02-000-9053" and "Domestic Return Receipt".

Now Grab The Certified Mail Receipt Label (PS Form 3800)

9589 0710 5270 2830 1352 32

PLACE STICKER AT TOP OF ENVELOPE TO THE RIGHT OF THE RETURN ADDRESS, FOLD AT DOTTED LINE

CERTIFIED MAIL®

9589 0710 5270 2830 1352 32

9589 0710 5270 2830 1352 32

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
 Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

OFFICIAL USE

Certified Mail Fee
 \$ _____

Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)

Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$ _____

Return Receipt (electronic) \$ _____

Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$ _____

Adult Signature Required \$ _____

Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$ _____

Postage
 \$ _____

Total Postage and Fees
 \$ _____

Sent To *Jane Doe*

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.
110456 Agency Ave.

City, State, ZIP+4®
Near Tallahassee, Florida Republic [32301]

PS Form 3800, January 2023 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

Here is where you write the recipient's information. You'll keep a portion of this receipt for your records.

Before tearing off the sticker section, make sure to peel off the top sticker that contains the 22-digit tracking number.

Place the 22-digit tracking sticker in Section 2, labeled "Article Number," on the recipient's side of the form.

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to: *Jane Doe*
110456 Agency Ave
Near Tallahassee, Florida Republic
[32301]
Without the United States
Non-Domestic / Non-Assumpsit

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)
9589 0710 5270 2830 1352 32

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature
 Agent
 Addressee

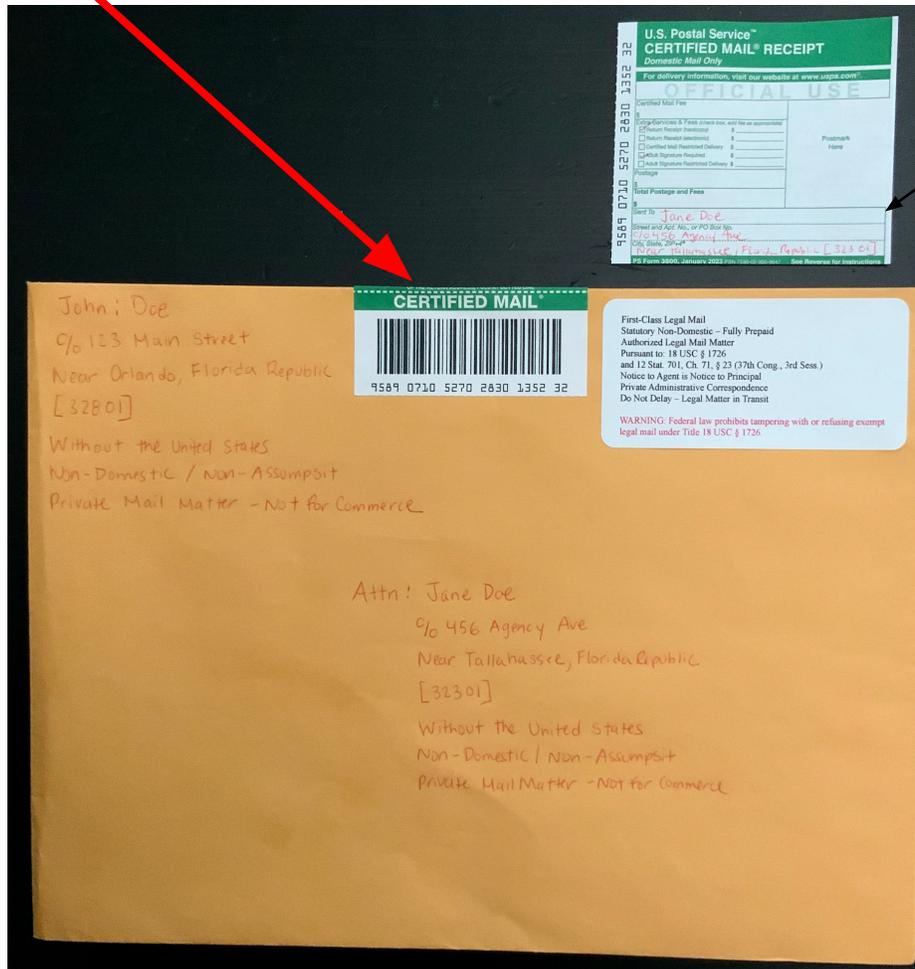
B. Received by (Printed Name) C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes
 If YES, enter delivery address below: No

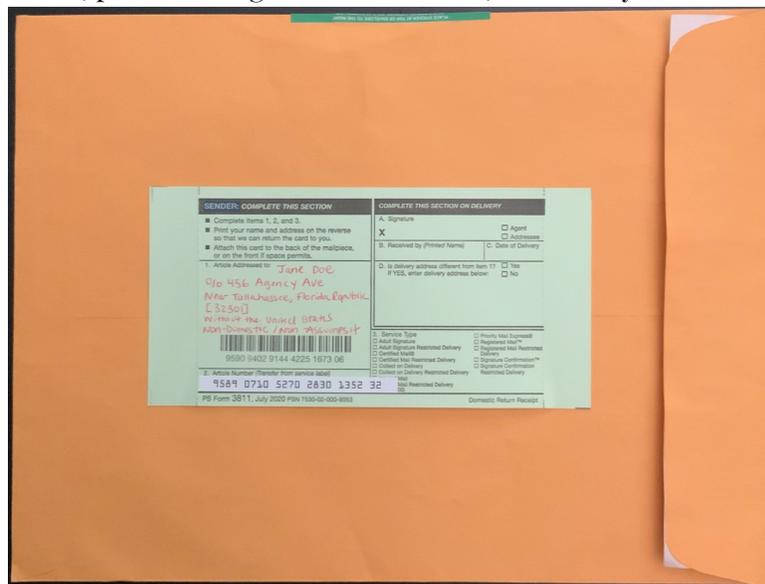
3. Service Type
 Adult Signature Priority Mail Express®
 Adult Signature Restricted Delivery Registered Mail™
 Certified Mail® Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
 Certified Mail Restricted Delivery Signature Confirmation™
 Collect on Delivery Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery
 Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery Mail Restricted Delivery (00)

PS Form 3811, July 2020 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt

Now you're ready to remove the Certified Mail sticker and place it at the top center of your package, right next to the sender's information.



Turn your package over, peel off the green card sticker, and firmly attach it to the back of the package.



GREAT JOB! You are now ready to send out your private mail matter.

Step 5: Drop the Mail Yourself (SKIP THE CLERK)

- Drop the envelope directly into a **blue USPS mailbox**, or place it in the **outgoing mail bin** at a post office.
- **Do not ask the clerk to handle it.** This preserves your non-contractual position.

Optional: Bring a witness or record the deposit on video.

Step 6: Document It

In your **Private Mailing Log**, record:

- Date and time of mailing
- Location (mailbox address or post office)
- Certified mail number
- Recipient and document title
- Notes (e.g., "Served without ZIP under 18 USC §1726")

Also prepare an **Affidavit of Mailing** (signed in red ink) to preserve the event in your private record.



TIPS: Wait for Response or Establish Default

- If they respond, **conditionally accept** and continue administrating in honor.
- If they do **not respond within your stated timeline** (usually 10 days), follow with:
 - **Notice of Fault**
 - **Notice of Default**
 - **Certificate of Dishonor** (optional, for escalation)

This finalizes your administrative remedy and secures your position in law. You must track your mail to keep a proper record of delivery. By keeping a proper record, you can establish a clear chain of custody, prove timely notice, hold the other party accountable for non-response or dishonor, and enforce your rights if challenged in court or contract.

To track your mail, type the 22-digit tracking number from your receipt into the USPS website at www.usps.com, then click “Track” to view the delivery status and confirmation.

When they receive it, it should look something like this...

Tracking Number:
9589071052702830135140

 Copy  Add to Informed Delivery

Latest Update

Your item was delivered to an individual at the address at 10:12 am on June 10, 2025 in SAN DIEGO, CA 92108.

Get More Out of USPS Tracking:
 USPS Tracking Plus®

- **Delivered**
Delivered, Left with Individual
SAN DIEGO, CA 92108
June 10, 2025, 10:12 am
- **Arrived at USPS Regional Facility**
SAN DIEGO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER
June 9, 2025, 2:09 am
- **In Transit to Next Facility**
June 8, 2025
- **Arrived at USPS Regional Facility**
SEMINOLE-ORLANDO FL DISTRIBUTION CENTER
June 5, 2025, 9:59 pm
- Hide Tracking History

Final Reminders

- **Never use ZIP codes** without brackets or state abbreviations; they place you in federal jurisdiction.
- **Never argue with clerks.** They don't have standing to rebut your authority.
- **Never beg for permission.** You are not requesting a service, you are asserting a right. When you ask for permission, you waive your God-given rights.
- **Always document your process.** Your **paper trail is your courtroom.** In law, silence is consent when there is a duty to respond. Their silence is your victory. But you're only victorious when you keep an impeccable record. If you are a private banker, then behave as one.

You Are the Postmaster of Your Life

When you mail lawfully, you govern lawfully.

And when you return to the private, you reclaim the power that was never lost, only forgotten.

It starts with the envelope.

It ends with jurisdiction.

IMPORTANT: If your purpose is to remain outside their statutory admiralty maritime jurisdiction, do not use the pre-printed label that keeps circulating online. It may seem convenient, but it binds you to assumptions you're likely trying to avoid. Always read the fine print especially on the postage box. It clearly states: "NO POSTAGE NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES."

Now ask yourself: What is "the United States"?

Is it the land you stand on or is it a federal corporation defined under Title 28 § 3002(15)(A)? If you claim to operate outside of their jurisdiction, why would you voluntarily mail your documents *inside* it?

Words matter. Jurisdiction matters. Your intent must align with your actions or you waive your remedy by default.

First Class U.S Mail
Statutory Non-Domestic Fully
Pre-paid
Authorized Legal Mail Matter
[Without the United States]
Pursuant to 18 USC § 1726
and 12 Stat. 701, Ch. 71, § 23 (37th Cong., 3rd
Sess. 1863)
Private Legal Correspondence – Non-Commercial
Use Only
Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal
Warning: Demanding postage on exempt legal
mail is a federal offense under 18 USC § 1726



First-Class Legal Mail
Statutory Non-Domestic – Fully Prepaid
Authorized Legal Mail Matter
Pursuant to: 18 USC § 1726
and 12 Stat. 701, Ch. 71, § 23 (37th Cong., 3rd Sess.)
Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal
Private Administrative Correspondence
Do Not Delay – Legal Matter in Transit



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I give all thanks and glory to God, the Almighty, the source of all truth, wisdom, and divine order. Without His guidance, I would not have had the strength, clarity, or perseverance to seek remedy in a world built on illusion. Every page in this work stands as a testament to His power working through me and around me.

To *The Winner Circle*: what a beautiful accident. Grateful for this group. In my pursuit of truth, I found none in the institutions, the systems, or the voices claiming to lead. Instead, we found *each other*, strangers from different walks of life, brought together by a hunger for knowledge and a refusal to settle for lies. What started as a search became a sanctuary. We held each other down, lifted each other up, and pushed each other to become our highest selves. Through late-night calls, breakdowns, breakthroughs, and countless lessons, we forged a bond built on truth, honor, and love. I couldn't ask for a better circle of friends.

This work is not just mine. It's ours. And I pray it serves others the way God used you all to serve me. Here's to many more years of growing, learning, and serving one another in truth and purpose.

