

ISSUED BY: Mr. Patrick; of the family Devine
*a U.S. Treasury Authorized Officer by Patent
in the "Treasury Office of Honor and Credit"*
18463 – 208th Avenue
Sigourney, Iowa, 52591-8236
Phone (641) 541-0035

U.S. Treasury – “Letter of Credit” in Honor No. PD-01.

To: CLERK OF COURT

U.S. 8th District Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Iowa
300 U.S. Courthouse Annex
110 East Court Avenue, Suite 300
Des Moines, Iowa 50309-2035

Dear Clerk of Court,

This “Letter of Credit” is being placed as Special Deposit/Bailment in **Gratuitous** Trust with you, as the **Clerk of Court and Bailee** to be directed to the **“BAR” Exchange Office of Trust** in the **U.S. 8th District Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Iowa** and it Cannot be used “for Hire” or Aliened.

This “Letter of Credit” is based upon my special, registered, confirmed and irrevocable; U.S. Treasury Closed “Letters Patent” in the name of **“Patrick Devine”** having Honorable **unlimited full Faith and Credit** access to the U.S. Treasury Depository per my Letters Patent # **XXX-XX-XXXXXX**.

This “Letter of Credit” is to be used as a U.S. Treasury “Authorized **MEDIUM**” in the Maritime Monetary ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE process per Federal Statute – the Arbitration Act and H.R. 1491, by the **Court Exchange Office of Trust - BAR Officer** for the conversion and exchange between the Bailor’s Requested Exchanging Draws “Form of Credits” in **“FRN’s”** and the U.S. Treasury Depository’s “Form of Credits” in **“Gold and Silver”**.

This “Letter of Credit” is a **Gratuitous** Arbitrating document to allow for all of my requested Credit Draws to be processed: to provide Advancement money for my Private usage and Purchases, to make Payment of Credits to a Third Person or Corporation, and for the Reimbursement of my out-pocket expenses per submitted Receipts.

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Date: _____.

Signed and Sealed by: _____
Mr. Patrick; of the family Devine
U.S. Treasury Authorized Representative

LETTERS PATENT: The Instrument evidencing the grant of a Patent for an invention. 40 Am J1st Pat § 2. A royal or **GOVERNMENTAL GRANT** of PROPERTY, status, title, AUTHORITY, or privilege.

LETTER OF CREDIT: An open or sealed letter, from a merchant in one place, directed to another, in another place or country, requiring him, if a person therein named, or the bearer of the letter, shall have occasion to buy commodities, or to want money to any particular or unlimited amount, either to procure the same or to pass his promise, bill, or bond for it, the writer of the letter undertaking to provide him the money for the goods, or to repay him by exchange, or to give him such satisfaction as he shall require, either for himself, or the bearer of the letter.

A Letter of Credit is in the nature of a negotiable instrument, and is A LETTER whereby a person requests another to Advance Money or Give Credit to a third person, and promises to Repay Person Making Advancement.

A Special Letter of Credit is addressed to a particular individual by name.

A "confirmed irrevocable letter of credit," "an irrevocable letter," or a "confirmed credit" is a contract to pay on compliance with its terms, and needs no formal acknowledgment or acceptance other than is therein stated.

ARBITRATION ACT: A Federal Statute providing for the arbitration of disputes involved in Maritime Transactions or commerce. 9 USC §§ 1-14; Annos: 64 ALR2d 1338, §§ 2,3[a]; 100 L Ed 211. One of the uniform laws. 5 Am J2d Arb & A § 10. The Federal Statute on arbitration is strictly limited to maritime transactions and commerce, but it is sufficient for the application of the statute that the matter involved is either a maritime transaction or commerce; it is not necessary that it be both. 5 Am J2d Arb & A § 6.

ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE: The payment in one country by a bill of exchange drawn upon a party in another country.

SPECIAL BAILMENT: A Bailment affecting the public interest in such a way that the law has imposed on the bailee a liability more stringent than that of an ordinary Bailee. Anno: 93 ALR 834; 8 Am J2d Bailm § 6.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT: A deposit delivered into the possession of a bank to be kept separate and distinct from the general assets of the bank and to be returned or delivered intact on demand, the title to the thing deposited remaining in the depositor. 10 Am J2d Banks § 360. The placing of specific money or property in the possession of a bank under terms such that the bank is under obligation to return the identical thing deposited to the depositor, Keyes v Paducah & I. R. Co. (CA6 Ky) 61 F2d 611, 86 ALR 203, no relation of debtor and creditor between the bank and the depositor being created. Bassett v City Bank & T Co. 115 Conn 1, 160 A 60, 81 ALR 1488.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT: A deposit made of a particular thing with the depositary: it is distinguished from an irregular deposit. 2. When a thing has been specially deposited with a depositary, the title to it remains with the depositor, and if it should be lost, the loss will fall upon him.

A SPECIAL DEPOSIT is a deposit in which the identical thing deposited is to be returned to the depositor. The particular object of this kind of deposit is safekeeping. Koetting v. State, 88 Wis. 502, 60 N.W. 822. Marine Bank v. Fulton Bank, 69 U.S. 252, 2 Wall. 252, 17 L. Ed. 785. In banking law, this kind of deposit is contrasted with a "general" deposit, as above; but in the civil law it is the antithesis of an "irregular" deposit. A Gratuitous or Naked deposit is a bailment of goods to be kept for the depositor without hire or reward on either side, or one for which the depositary receives no consideration beyond the mere possession of the thing deposited. Properly and originally, all deposits are of this description; for according to the Roman law, a bailment of goods for which hire or a price is to be paid, is not called "depositum" but "locatio." If the owner of the property pays for its custody or care, it is a "Locatio Custodis"; if, on the other hand, the bailee pays for the use of it, it is "locatio rei." (See Locatio.) But in the modern law of those states which have been Influenced by the Roman jurisprudence, a gratuitous or naked deposit is distinguished from a "deposit for hire," in which the bailee is to be paid for his services in keeping the article.

LOCATIO-CONDUCTIO: In the civil law. A compound word used to denote the contract of bailment for hire, expressing the action of both parties, viz., a letting by the one and a hiring by the other. 2 Kent, Comm. 586, note; Story, Bailm. § 368; Coggs v. Bernard, 2 Ld. Raym. 913.

LOCATIO CUSTODIE. A letting to keep; a bailment or deposit of goods for hire. Story, Bailm. § 442. According to the classification of bailments at civil law, a "locatio custodim" is the hiring of care and services to be bestowed on the thing delivered. Hanes v. Shapiro & Smith, 168 N.C. 24, 84 S.E. 33, 35.

EXCHANGE OFFICE: Banking department/teller area that handles currency exchange and related business (such as coin dealing, traveller's cheques and letters of credit).