



Williams Family Estate™

c/o Gregory-Alan: Williams

173 Gussett Dr, Garner, North Carolina — without the UNITED STATES

All rights reserved. This is a private communication in equity, not a submission to any statutory authority.

NOTICE AND AFFIDAVIT OF INTENT TO TENDER LAWFUL DISCHARGE

To: Office of the Secretary of the Treasury

The Honorable Steve Bessent
U.S. Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20220

I, **Gregory-Alan: Williams**, a living man and Trustee of the Williams Family Estate™, do hereby depose and affirm the following facts and declarations, numbered sequentially herein, to be true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge, belief, and understanding, and state them as sworn testimony affirmed in equity, in good conscience before God:

I. Affidavit Facts

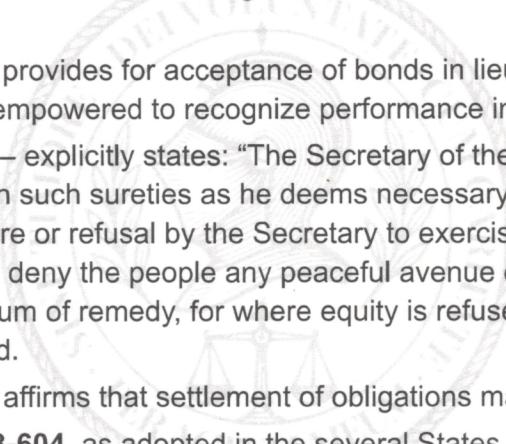
1. It is well enough that many do not understand our banking and monetary system, for the veil of ignorance preserves the present order. Yet equity will not suffer ignorance to become bondage, for where there is concealment, fraud vitiates all (*fraus omnia viciat*).
2. Many have quoted Henry Ford as warning there would be “revolution before tomorrow morning” if people understood banking. However, having studied the matter in depth as Trustee of the Williams Family Estate™, I affirm that revolution is unnecessary. The lawful and peaceful remedy is equity, which by maxim rewards honor and deprives dishonor.
3. On June 5, 1933, by House Joint Resolution 192, gold-payment clauses in obligations were suspended and contractual remedies adjusted, while Article I, §10 limits the States in declaring tender. Whatever the statutory regimes, equity regards substance: where redemption in specie has been rendered impracticable in fact, settlement must be afforded in an equivalent that does not compel impossibilities.
4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in public office, administers public credit in a role held to fiduciary standards of loyalty and good faith toward the people. In that capacity, acceptance of lawful tender for discharge—where payment in substance is impracticable—aligns with fiduciary honor. Failure to act in good faith after notice is dishonor in equity.
5. Equity honors only knowing and voluntary consent (*consensus facit legem*) and averts conditions that compel performance without remedy. Even within the public framework, the Thirteenth Amendment — called the “highest law of the land” — forbids involuntary servitude except as lawful punishment for crime. I therefore rebut any presumption that I, as Trustee of the Williams Family Estate™, or the Estate itself, have ever given

informed, knowing consent to servitude under adhesion contracts, compelled statutes, or unrevealed monetary policy. Consent obtained by fraud, concealment, or presumption is void ab initio (*fraus omnia vitiat*). To the extent statutes, regulations, or policies are construed to require performance by labor or property without informed consent, such enforcement constitutes constructive servitude in dishonor, which equity will not permit, for **equity regards substance rather than form.**

6. The Williams Family Estate™ has determined, through lawful record and bond, that the inequities of present monetary policy factually and materially harm the trust res. Each hour of compelled labor expended to obtain credit instruments created at near-zero cost constitutes measurable diminution of the Estate's value, creditworthiness, and substance.
7. Though such inequity afflicts all constructive trusts, I testify here only as Trustee of the Williams Family Estate™.
8. My duty compels me to notice the Department of the Treasury that continued dishonor causes measurable, ongoing harm to this Estate.
9. Equity offers remedy without upheaval. To that end, the Williams Family Estate™ has issued a \$5,000,000 Private Performance Bond, sealed and published in the public record, guaranteeing lawful performance and discharge. This Bond and its supporting instruments stand as assurance that remedy may be obtained without upheaval, provided the Department honors equitable settlement.
10. The Secretary of the Treasury, in occupying his public office, functions as trustee of the constructive trusts established in the names of the people, including the estate styled "GREGORY ALAN WILLIAMS." By necessity and maxim, such trusts cannot fail for want of a trustee. The Williams Family Estate™, over which I serve as Trustee, holds the beneficial position with respect to said constructive estate, having reclaimed the rightful highest unrebuted claim upon its res. In honor, the Secretary bears fiduciary duty in his trustee capacity to administer the constructive estate faithfully and to accept lawful tender for discharge where payment in substance has been rendered impossible. Breach of fiduciary duty constitutes dishonor in equity.
11. The Trustee of the Williams Family Estate™ accepts and invokes the oath of office of the Secretary of the Treasury as binding, and holds him to that oath in all fiduciary obligations owed to the beneficiaries of the national trust. This oath, sworn to support and defend the Constitution, extends to obligations in both law and equity, and is herein invoked as further evidence of duty.

II. Public Record Acknowledgments

For clarity of record and to avoid misunderstanding, the following authorities bind the public officers addressed herein, and are cited only to clarify their obligations. These citations are made by the Williams Family Estate™ without joinder, reliance, or submission, solely to establish the obligations of the officers noticed herein.

- 
12. **U.S. Constitution, Art. I, §10, cl. 1** — prohibits States from making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.
 13. **Thirteenth Amendment** — prohibits involuntary servitude except as lawful punishment for crime.
 14. **House Joint Resolution 192 (June 5, 1933)** — removed lawful gold clauses, thereby rendering payment in substance impossible.
 15. **31 U.S.C. § 5118(d)(2)** — obligations may be discharged in legal tender.
 16. **31 U.S.C. § 5103** — FRNs and U.S. coins are legal tender for debts.
 17. **12 U.S.C. § 411** — FRNs are obligations of the United States, redeemable in lawful money.
 18. **31 U.S.C. § 3123** — all public debt is pledged upon the full faith and credit of the United States, binding the Secretary to honor obligations tendered in good faith.
 19. **31 U.S.C. § 5112** — grants Treasury broad discretion in coinage, including unconventional forms such as platinum coins, demonstrating statutory authority within their own framework to define and recognize mechanisms of discharge beyond ordinary notes and coins.
 20. **31 CFR Part 225** — provides for acceptance of bonds in lieu of surety, confirming that Treasury is already empowered to recognize performance instruments other than cash.
 21. **31 CFR § 225.3(b)** — explicitly states: “The Secretary of the Treasury may accept bonds in such form and with such sureties as he deems necessary for the protection of the United States.” Failure or refusal by the Secretary to exercise this discretion in honor would, in substance, deny the people any peaceful avenue of discharge. Equity exists to prevent such a vacuum of remedy, for where equity is refused, history shows that disorder has followed.
 22. **31 CFR Part 240** — affirms that settlement of obligations may include non-cash forms.
 23. **UCC §§ 3-603 and 3-604**, as adopted in the several States, and **D.C. Code §§ 28:3-603 and 28:3-604** — reflect the principle that tender of payment discharges an obligation to the extent of the tender, and that a person entitled to enforce an obligation may also discharge it by voluntary surrender or written renunciation. These provisions are cited not as joinder, but to clarify that the officers noticed herein are already bound, within their own jurisdiction, to recognize tender and renunciation as established mechanisms of discharge.
 24. **18 U.S.C. § 8** — defines “obligation or other security of the United States” broadly, encompassing instruments such as bonds.

III. Judicial Authorities

25. **United States v. Carter, 217 U.S. 286 (1910)** — held that a public officer occupies a position of trust, and any breach of fiduciary duty constitutes fraud against the government and the people.

26. **Dartmouth College v. Woodward**, 17 U.S. 518 (1819) — established that corporations are creatures of the state and operate under trust principles; trustees must honor fiduciary duties.
27. **Bailey v. Alabama**, 219 U.S. 219 (1911) — the Constitution forbids compelled labor by disguised contract enforcement; involuntary servitude cannot be imposed through statute.
28. **United States v. Kozminski**, 487 U.S. 931 (1988) — defines involuntary servitude to include coercion through law or abuse of process.
29. **Perry v. United States**, 294 U.S. 330 (1935) — government obligations cannot be repudiated; once issued, the United States is bound by its public debt.
30. **Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States**, 318 U.S. 363 (1943) — when the U.S. issues commercial paper, it descends to the level of a private corporation and is bound by the same rules.
31. **United States v. Tweel**, 550 F.2d 297 (5th Cir. 1977) — silence in the face of a duty to disclose is fraud, vitiating consent.

IV. Maxims of Equity

For avoidance of doubt, the following maxims of law and equity apply to this presentment and bind all parties:

32. A trust is not allowed to fail for want of a trustee.
33. Equity regards trustees as bound to the highest duty of loyalty and good faith.
34. Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy. (*Ubi jus ibi remedium.*)
35. Equity regards substance rather than form.
36. Equity regards as done that which ought to be done.
37. Equity aids the vigilant, not those who slumber on their rights. (*Vigilantibus non dormientibus aequitas subvenit.*)
38. He who seeks equity must do equity.
39. He who comes into equity must come with clean hands.
40. Equity looks to the intent rather than the act.
41. Equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation.
42. An unrebuted affidavit stands as truth in commerce.
43. Equity follows the law, but only insofar as the law is consistent with equity. As Justice Story observed in his *Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence* (1836), equity “adopts and applies the rules of law where they work no injustice,” but will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy. Thus, **equity does not follow statute where statute mandates inequity.**

V. Definition of DEBTOR Estate

44. "**DEBTOR estate**" refers to the constructive trust evidenced in the public record as "**GREGORY ALAN WILLIAMS**," including derivative franchises. The Williams Family Estate™ holds the highest unrebutted claim to that estate for purposes of private settlement in equity. References to the public name are descriptive only and do not constitute joinder to any public office. All obligations of the DEBTOR estate, whether in commerce or equity, are within the Estate's res, subject to remedy and equitable discharge.

VI. Declaration of Standing Tender Facility

45. The Estate maintains a standing tender of performance under its duly published Performance Bond, Serial#: **WFE-20250809-00A1-PB**. **The sole equitable action required of the Department of the Treasury to remain in honor is to accept and underwrite said Bond as lawful tender for discharge of obligations of the DEBTOR estate.**
46. The Williams Family Estate™ maintains and holds in force a \$5,000,000 Private Performance Bond for the express purpose of discharging lawful public obligations of the DEBTOR estate in commerce and in equity.
47. This Bond is permanently published on the public record at:
<https://williamsfamilyestate.org/notice/RES-001001/>
48. The original of Performance Bond WFE-20250809-00A1-PB bears the live embossed seal of the Williams Family Estate™ and remains secured in the custody of the Trustee. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a sealed, certified true and correct copy of that instrument, which includes an image of the original seal as affixed. Exhibit A is incorporated herein by reference with the same force and effect as if fully set forth.

VII. Notice and Opportunity to Respond

49. You have **twenty-one (21) days** from verified service to state lawful cause why the Bond would not be acceptable as tender for discharge of DEBTOR obligations.
50. Any response must be by sworn affidavit in equity, point-for-point, with full commercial liability and verifiable evidence. Partial rebuttals concede unrebutted points.
51. A duty to respond arises from your fiduciary office, this private presentment of potential harm to the trust res, and the established public-credit framework. Silence where a duty exists constitutes dishonor in equity and tacit acquiescence to the unrebutted facts and remedy tendered. Such dishonor further activates the consequences set forth in the Unified Estoppel Clause below.
52. The Unified Estoppel Clause — set forth in ¶¶53–55 below — provides that any dishonor, interference, or refusal to accept tender under the Bond incurs liquidated damages per the Estate's published Fee Schedule. Upon service and lapse of cure without full rebuttal, estoppel lies as to the facts, the Bond's validity for tender, and the Fee Schedule's applicability to the parties noticed.

VIII. Unified Estoppel Clause

53. The Williams Family Estate™ Performance Bond, Serial#: WFE-20250809-00A1-PB, as already acknowledged in ¶47 above, is permanently published on the public record. Said publication constitutes constructive notice and incorporates by reference the certified instrument therein, with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
54. Any dishonor, interference, or refusal to accept said Bond as lawful tender for discharge shall also incur liquidated damages in accordance with the Estate's duly published **Fee Schedule**, permanently noticed at <https://williamsfamilyestate.org/notice/GEN-0001/>. Both instruments stand perfected upon publication and service, binding upon all parties by estoppel.
55. Silence, failure to rebut point-for-point by sworn affidavit within the cure period, or refusal to perform in good faith shall constitute tacit acquiescence, dishonor, and agreement to the Bond and Fee Schedule as written.

IX. Severability

56. If any paragraph or entry of this Affidavit is deemed invalid or unenforceable, such finding shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining paragraphs, which shall continue in full force and effect.

X. Reservation of Rights

57. This Notice and Affidavit is made in honor and with the intent to preserve equity and good faith in all dealings and no part shall be construed as consent to any foreign jurisdiction, but solely as an act of honor and equity.
58. This Affidavit is made without prejudice and without recourse, reserving all God-given and equitable rights.

53. The Williams Family Estate™ Performance Bond, Serial#: WFE-20250809-00A1-PB, as already acknowledged in ¶47 above, is permanently published on the public record. Said publication constitutes constructive notice and incorporates by reference the certified instrument therein, with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
54. Any dishonor, interference, or refusal to accept said Bond as lawful tender for discharge shall also incur liquidated damages in accordance with the Estate's duly published **Fee Schedule**, permanently noticed at <https://williamsfamilyestate.org/notice/GEN-0001/>. Both instruments stand perfected upon publication and service, binding upon all parties by estoppel.
55. Silence, failure to rebut point-for-point by sworn affidavit within the cure period, or refusal to perform in good faith shall constitute tacit acquiescence, dishonor, and agreement to the Bond and Fee Schedule as written.

IX. Severability

56. If any paragraph or entry of this Affidavit is deemed invalid or unenforceable, such finding shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining paragraphs, which shall continue in full force and effect.

X. Reservation of Rights

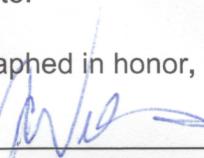
57. This Notice and Affidavit is made in honor and with the intent to preserve equity and good faith in all dealings and no part shall be construed as consent to any foreign jurisdiction, but solely as an act of honor and equity.
58. This Affidavit is made without prejudice and without recourse, reserving all God-given and equitable rights.

Notice to agent is notice to principal, and notice to principal is notice to agent(s). All parties are bound by this presentment. In equity, an affidavit unrebuted point-for-point stands as judgment. Let this Notice and Affidavit be received in honor and acted upon in good faith.

Further Affiant sayeth naught.

I affirm in equity, in good conscience before God, that the foregoing is true, correct, and complete.

Autographed in honor,

By: 

Gregory-Alan: Williams, Trustee

Williams Family Estate™

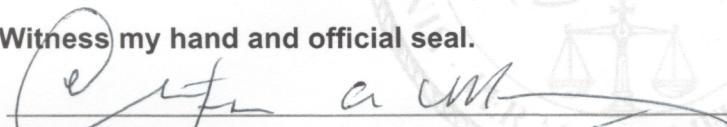
All Rights Reserved — Without Prejudice



**State of North Carolina
County of Wake,**

On this 29th day of September, 2025, before me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared **Gregory-Alan: Williams**, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the living man who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same of his own free will and for the purposes therein stated.

Witness my hand and official seal.


Notary Public Signature

Notary Name (printed): Christopher A. Morning

My Commission Expires: Dec 20, 2028

