

No. 17-7054

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

NEIL J. GILLESPIE, PETITIONER

vs.

REVERSE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS, RESPONDENT

RULE 44.2 PETITION FOR REHEARING OF AN ORDER DENYING
PETITION NO. 17-7054 FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

March 19, 2018

by

Neil J. Gillespie, *pro se*
8092 SW 115th Loop
Ocala, Florida 34481
Tel: 352-854-7807
Email: neilgillespie@mfi.net

LIST OF PARTIES

NEIL J. GILLESPIE, PETITIONER
A disabled non-lawyer appearing *pro se*
8092 SW 115th Loop
Ocala, Florida 34481
Tel: 352-854-7807
Email: neilgillespie@mfi.net

vs.

REVERSE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS, RESPONDENT
Represented by: Curtis Alan Wilson, Esq., Florida Bar No. 77669
McCalla Raymer Leibert Pierce, LLC
225 E. Robinson St. Suite 115
Orlando, FL 32801
Phone: 407-674-1850; Fax: 321-248-0420
Email: MRService@mrpllc.com
Email: MRService@mccalla.com

Indispensable Parties Not Sued

PENELOPE M. GILLESPIE, BORROWER, DIED SEPTEMBER 16, 2009
ESTATE OF PENELOPE M. GILLESPIE, CLOSED WITH NOTICE OF TRUST JUNE 24, 2014

Other Parties

13CA000115AX	DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION OF AMERICA
13CA000115AX	ELIZABETH BAUERLE*
13CA000115AX	JOETTA GILLESPIE*
13CA000115AX	MARK GILLESPIE*
13CA000115AX	OAK RUN HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION INC
13CA000115AX	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Justin R. Infurna, Esq., LL.M, The Infurna Law Firm, P.A.
Attorney for Defendants Mark Gillespie, Joetta Gillespie, Elizabeth Bauerle, Scott Bidgood.
121 South Orange Ave., Ste. 1500, Orlando, Florida 32801
Telephone: (800)-774-1560; Fax: (407)386-3419
Primary Email: justin@infurnalaw.com; Secondary Email: justininfurna@gmail.com

Fake Parties

- Unknown parties
- Neil J. Gillespie and Mark Gillespie as Co-Trustees of the Gillespie Family Living Trust Agreement dated February 10, 1997 (the Trust terminated on February 2, 2015)
- Unknown Settlers/Beneficiaries of The Gillespie Family Living Trust Agreement dated February 10, 1997 (NONE)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPINIONS BELOW 1

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED 2

PETITION FOR REHEARING OF AN ORDER DENYING PETITION
FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI 3

REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING 11

CONCLUSION.....12

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH, RULE 44.2.....end

INDEX TO APPENDICES

Separate Appendix NOTICE OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINT TO FBI SPECIAL AGENT IN
CHARGE ERIC W. SPORRE, TAMPA DIVISION

Appendix A SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA petition appears at, as Filing #
59259445 E-Filed 07/19/2017 08:05:57 PM

Appendix B Florida 5thDCA petition in **USSC Petition No. 17-7054**

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

OPINIONS BELOW

This Court denied certiorari in Petition No. 17-7054 by order entered February 20, 2018.

The Clerk's letter dated February 20, 2018 follows this page, and states,

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:
The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Any petition for the rehearing of an order denying a petition for a writ of certiorari shall be filed within 25 days after the date of the order of denial. (Rule 44.2).

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under Rule 44.2 and 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001

Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011

February 20, 2018

Mr. Neil J. Gillespie
8092 SW 115th Loop
Ocala, FL 34481

Re: Neil J. Gillespie
v. Reverse Mortgage Solutions
No. 17-7054

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,



Scott S. Harris, Clerk

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Due Process Clause, Fifth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment, U.S. Constitution

Title 18 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), including but not limited to 18 U.S.C. § 371.

18 U.S. Code § 371 - Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both....

18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both;...

FLORIDA STATUTES, CHAPTER 837, PERJURY

837.06 False official statements.—Whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his or her official duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

FLORIDA STATUTES, CHAPTER 838, BRIBERY; MISUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE

838.022 Official misconduct.—

(1) It is unlawful for a public servant or public contractor, to knowingly and intentionally obtain a benefit for any person or to cause unlawful harm to another, by:

(a) Falsifying, or causing another person to falsify, any official record or official document;

Chapter 825, Florida Statutes, ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EXPLOITATION OF ELDERLY PERSONS AND DISABLED ADULTS.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR REHEARING OF AN ORDER DENYING A
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI (Rule 44.2)

Neil J. Gillespie, an indigent nonlawyer, unable to obtain adequate counsel, a consumer of legal and court services affecting interstate commerce, a consumer of personal, family and household goods and services, consumer transactions in interstate commerce, a person with disabilities, a vulnerable adult age 62 suffering the infirmities of aging, henceforth in the first person, reluctantly appears *pro se* to save my Florida residential homestead from wrongful foreclosure, and presents intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect and other substantial grounds not previously presented under Rule 44.2.

PART 1.

The Order in SC17-1361¹, entered November 14, 2017, appears at Exhibit 1, and states:

The petition for writ of prohibition is hereby denied as successive. See *Jenkins v. Wainwright*, 322 So. 2d 477, 478 (Fla. 1975) (declaring that once a petitioner seeks relief in a particular court by means of a petition for extraordinary writ, he has picked his forum and is not entitled to a second or third opportunity for the same relief by the same writ in a different court). Any motions or other requests for relief are also denied. No rehearing will be entertained by this Court.

PARIENTE, QUINCE, CANADY, POLSTON, and LAWSON, JJ., concur.

This is similar to the petition for writ of prohibition in **USSC Petition No. 17-7054** distributed for conference of February 16, 2018. The question for the Court, which petition should be denied as “successive”. I believe **USSC Petition No. 17-7054** is the successive petition, because my

¹ Feb 12 2018 - Application (17A878) to extend the time to file a petition for a writ of certiorari from February 12, 2018 to April 13, 2018, submitted to Justice Thomas. (FSC17-1361)

Feb 21 2018 - Application (17A878) granted by Justice Thomas extending the time to file until April 13, 2018. (FSC17-1361)

petition in FSC SC17-1361 was filed directly in the Supreme Court of Florida two days before my petition in **USSC Petition No. 17-7054** was filed in the Florida 5thDCA. Both cases concern:

**Petition for Writ of Prohibition - A Case of Original Jurisdiction
To Remove Marion County Circuit Court Judge Ann Melinda Craggs**

My **SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA** petition appears at Appendix A, as Filing # 59259445 E-Filed 07/19/2017 08:05:57 PM, and was filed with the cross-outs, just as shown. I have omitted all the supporting documents for the sake of economy, mostly time.

The Court already has my Florida 5thDCA petition in **USSC Petition No. 17-7054**, submitted again here as Appendix B, which shows on the side, RECEIVED, 7/21/2017, 11:50 AM, Joanne P. Simmons, Fifth District Court of Appeal. The numbers across the top, Filing # 54774550 E-Filed 04/07/2017 09:38:57 AM, refer to my wrong filing in the trial court, which failed to forward the misfiled petition as required by the Fla. Const, Art. V, Section 2 (a)

SECTION 2. Administration; practice and procedure.—

(a) The supreme court shall adopt rules for the practice and procedure in all courts including..., the transfer to the court having jurisdiction of any proceeding when the jurisdiction of another court has been improvidently invoked, and a requirement that no cause shall be dismissed because an improper remedy has been sought...

Clearly Filing # 59259445 E-Filed 07/19/2017 08:05:57 PM was in the Supreme Court of Florida before it was RECEIVED, 7/21/2017, 11:50 AM, Joanne P. Simmons, Fifth District Court of Appeal.

The Florida Supreme Court denied me Due Process under the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution when it designated my FSC Petition as successive, when in fact the 5thDCA petition was “successive”:

The Constitution states only one command twice. The Fifth Amendment says to the federal government that no one shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, uses the same eleven words, called the Due Process Clause, to describe a legal obligation of all states. These

words have as their central promise an assurance that all levels of American government must operate within the law ("legality") and provide fair procedures....

Wex Due Process Article by Richard Strauss, Legal Information Institute Cornell Law
https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/due_process

PART 2. Separate Appendix.

On February 12, 2018 I filed in the trial court NOTICE OF CRMINAL COMPLAINT
TO FBI SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE ERIC W. SPORRE, TAMPA DIVISION.

Eric W. Sporre
Special Agent in Charge
FBI Tampa Division
5525 West Gray Street
Tampa, FL 33609
Tel. (813) 253-1000

February 12, 2018

Dear Special Agent In Charge Sporre:

Enclosed a certified copy of FINAL JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE. Exhibit A. This instrument is entered in the official records of Marion County by David R. Ellspermann, Clerk & Comptroller, CFN# 2017065654 BK 6612Pgs 0679-0684 07/19/2017 05:43:26 PM, in the residential foreclosure of my Florida homestead on a federal reverse mortgage.

Pursuant to Title 18 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), including but not limited to 18 U.S.C. § 371, I request you investigate the fraud or impairment of a legitimate government activity, the FINAL JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE, in my residential federal Home Equity Conversion Mortgage. The case is captioned *Reverse Mortgage Solutions, Inc. v. Neil J. Gillespie, et al.*

Plaintiff: Reverse Mortgage Solutions, Inc. (RMS)

Defendants: Neil J. Gillespie, et al.

Court: Marion County Circuit Civil, Case No. 2013-CA-000115

Presiding Judge: Ann Melinda Craggs, Marion County Florida Circuit Court Judge

Plaintiff's Counsel: Curtis Alan Wilson, Esq., McCalla Raymer Leibert Pierce, LLC,
225 E. Robinson St. Suite 115, Orlando, FL 32801, Phone: 407-674-1850

A Home Equity Conversion Mortgage, or HECM, is a Federal Housing Administration (FHA) "reverse" mortgage program administered by the Secretary, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (Secretary or HUD) to enable home owners over 62 years old access the subject home's equity. 12 U.S.C. § 1715z20 et seq. and 24 C.F.R. Part 206.

FHA Case Number: 091-4405741
BofA/RMS acct/loan #68011002615899

My HECM is a federally insured loan backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government. The FINAL JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE attempts to defraud the United States Government, and myself as homeowner, as follows:

1. Omits the fact that on July 18, 2017 I was taken by ambulance to the hospital after becoming sick during a non-jury trial on the foreclosure of my home. I was alone and without counsel to represent me. Judge Craggs continued the trial without me and ruled for the bank.
2. Court records in case no. 2013-CA-000115 show that Judge Craggs continued the nonjury foreclosure trial without me, and did not enter any of my documents into evidence.
3. Wrongly awarded the Plaintiff Filing Fees of \$4,549.60. The actual amount is \$1,065.50.
4. Wrongly awarded the Plaintiff's counsel attorney's fees of \$19,109, which exceeds the amount in the HUD Mortgagee Letter 2005-30; and exceeds the amount in the judiciary foreclosure standard of \$2,250 found in the HUD Mortgagee Letter 2013-38 by \$16,859.
5. Plaintiff's counsel wrongly filed this case as a commercial foreclosure for the purpose of judge shopping, to keep off the backlog foreclosure docket presided over by retired judges, and increase the time to litigate the case from 1 year to 5 years, to collect an additional \$16,859.
6. I have not been lawfully served in this lawsuit, as reflected in the record.
7. A Clerk's receipt dated Aug-28-2017 shows the foreclosure case parties:

DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION OF AMERICA
ELIZABETH BAUERLE
JOETTA GILLESPIE
MARK GILLESPIE
NEIL J GILLESPIE
OAK RUN HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION INC
REVERSE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS INC
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

There are NO "TRUST" PARTIES, and NO "UNKNOWN" PARTIES on the receipt.

The *Final Judgment of Foreclosure*, (Exhibit A) appears on the Clerk's docket at DOC-477. Paragraph 3 states that the Plaintiff is due Filing Fees of \$4,549.60.

Principal	\$123,200.85
Interest to date of this judgment until 7/18/2017	\$184.20
Monthly Service Fee	\$30.00

Property Inspections	\$1,320.00
Filing Fees	\$4,549.60
<u>Attorney's fees</u>	
Finding as to reasonable hourly rate: \$175.00	
Attorney's Fees Total	\$19,109.00
TOTAL	\$148,363.32

- The Final Judgment of Foreclosure showing Filing Fees of \$4,549.60 is wrong.
- The actual Filing Fees in this Foreclosure case are \$1,065.50.
- The Final Judgment of Foreclosure overstates the Filing Fees by \$3,484.10.

Gregory C. Harrell is General Counsel to David R. Ellspermann, Marion County Clerk of Court & Comptroller. On 8/23/2017 @ 6.02 PM I emailed Mr. Harrell for records of the filing fees:

Regarding Filing Fees of \$4,549.60 shown at paragraph 3, FINAL JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE (attached), provide records for the Filing Fees of \$4,549.60 claimed. Was that money paid to the Clerk?

Mr. Harrell responded by email on 8/24/2017 @ 1:30 PM:

The Clerk's Office does not possess records supporting the plaintiff's having paid \$4,549.60 worth of filing fees, as referenced in the Final Judgment of Foreclosure in Case No. 2013.CA.115.

I responded to Mr. Harrell by email on 8/26/2017 @ 8.58 AM:

Thank you for your prompt reply. Kindly provide records showing what the plaintiff actually paid in filing fees in Case No. 2013.CA.115, and to whom the money was paid.

Mr. Harrell responded by email on 8/28/2017 @ 7:03 AM:

Docket #5 in Case No. 13.CA.115 is a 1-page Notice of Refund to McCalla Raymer, dated 1/9/13, which reflects that plaintiff's counsel paid the Clerk's Office a total of \$1,077.50 for filing fees, summons issuance fees, and recording/indexing costs. Because plaintiff's counsel paid \$1,077.50 but only actually owed \$1,065.50, our office sent them a refund of \$12.00. A certified copy of the aforementioned notice can be made available to you for \$3.00.

My email chain with Mr. Harrell, as forwarded to the FBI Tampa Division on December 21, 2017 to tampa.division@ic.fbi.gov, appears at Exhibit B.

A certified copy of the Notice of Refund to McCalla Raymer appears as Exhibit C and shows:

REVERSE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS INC

vs.

Case Number: 13-00115-CA

NEIL J GILLESPIE

TO: MCCALLA RAYMER
225 EAST ROBINSON STREET STE 660
ORLANDO, FL 32801

Enclosed please find our check made payable to you in the amount of \$12.00. Our records reflect we received payment of \$1,077.50, of which \$1,065.50 was applied in the above-styled case. Therefore, the enclosed check is a refund of the balance.

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Date: January 09, 2013

MAILING ADDRESS

Marion County Clerk's Office

Circuit Civil Division

P.O. Box 1030

Ocala, Florida 34478-1030

DAVID R. ELLSPERMANN

Clerk of Circuit Court,

Marion County, Florida

By: /s/

Deputy Clerk

A receipt August 28, 2017 for \$6.00 for certified public records appears at Exhibit D by the office of David R. Ellspermann Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, Marion County Florida.

The Clerk's receipt appearing at Exhibit D shows the foreclosure case parties:

13CA000115AX DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION OF AMERICA

13CA000115AX ELIZABETH BAUERLE

13CA000115AX JOETTA GILLESPIE

13CA000115AX MARK GILLESPIE

13CA000115AX NEIL J GILLESPIE

13CA000115AX OAK RUN HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION INC

13CA000115AX REVERSE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS INC

13CA000115AX UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tellingly there are NO "TRUST" PARTIES, and NO "UNKNOWN" PARTIES on the receipt. Actual trust parties, and actual unknown parties, would have required appointment of counsel which the Court refused to do, for the benefit of the Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel, with the assistance of Clerk David R. Ellspermann. Any "trust" or "unknown" parties alleged by the Court in this case amounts to Fraud Upon The Court.

Fraud upon the court is an egregious offense against the integrity of the judicial system and is more than a simple assertion of facts in a pleading which might later fail for lack

of proof. *Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Reeves*, 92 So. 3d 249, 252 (Fla. 1st DCA 2012).

The integrity of the civil litigation process depends on truthful disclosure of facts. A system that depends on an adversary's ability to uncover falsehoods is doomed to failure, which is why this kind of conduct must be discouraged in the strongest possible way. . . . This is an area where the trial court is and should be vested with discretion to fashion the apt remedy." *Cox v. Burke*, 706 So. 2d 43, 47 (Fla. 5th DCA 1998).

The AFFIDAVIT OF NEIL J. GILLESPIE Re Non-Jury Home Foreclosure Trial July 18, 2017 appears at Exhibit E, and states at paragraph 2:

2. On July 18, 2017 I was taken by ambulance to the hospital after becoming sick during a non-jury trial on the foreclosure of my home. I was alone and without counsel to represent me. Presiding Judge Ann Melinda Craggs continued the trial without me and ruled for the bank.

The HUD MORTGAGEE LETTER 2013-38 appears at Exhibit F.

Attorney Justin R. Infurna, Esq., represents my brother Mark Gillespie in an appeal, see the pleading at Exhibit G, filed Aug-11-2017 in 13-CA-115, "Defendant Mark Gillespie's Verified Motion To Vacate Final Judgment of Foreclosure and Cancel Sep-19-2017 Foreclosure Sale".

A foreclosure sale on my home was canceled by court order September 18, 2017 the Plaintiff's motion to cancel for a FEMA Moratorium due to Hurricane Irma, a declared natural disaster.

Today I notice the case was re-closed, so I filed,

USSC PETITION NO. 17-7053 DISTRIBUTED FOR CONFERENCE OF FEB-16-2018
Filing # 67822570 E-Filed 02/12/2018 12:23:58 PM

USSC PETITION NO. 17-7054 DISTRIBUTED FOR CONFERENCE OF FEB-16-2018
Filing # 67823484 E-Filed 02/12/2018 12:34:01 PM

to inform the record that the case is open, at the highest level, the United States Supreme Court.

Signature block omitted.

PART 3.

Below are the corresponding Florida Statutes violated by the facts shown in PART 2:

FLORIDA STATUTES, CHAPTER 837, PERJURY

837.06 False official statements.—Whoever knowingly makes a false statement in writing with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his or her official

duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Judge Craggs knowingly made a false statement in writing, the *Final Judgment of Foreclosure*, with the intent to mislead the Clerk, a public servant, in the performance of his official duties.

FLORIDA STATUTES, CHAPTER 838, BRIBERY; MISUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE

838.022 Official misconduct.—

(1) It is unlawful for a public servant or public contractor, to knowingly and intentionally obtain a benefit for any person or to cause unlawful harm to another, by:

(a) Falsifying, or causing another person to falsify, any official record or official document;

Judge Craggs is a public servant, who, by entering the *Final Judgment of Foreclosure*, knowingly and intentionally obtain a benefit for:

The Plaintiff, REVERSE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS, INC., and its legal counsel, including Curtis Alan Wilson, Esq., and McCalla Raymer Leibert Pierce, LLC,

Judge Craggs is a public servant, who, by entering the *Final Judgment of Foreclosure*, knowingly and intentionally caused unlawful harm to:

Defendant NEIL J GILLESPIE
Defendant MARK GILLESPIE
Defendant JOETTA GILLESPIE
Defendant ELIZABETH BAUERLE

Judge Craggs falsified the *Final Judgment of Foreclosure*, an official document in the foreclosure case that was entered as an official record of Marion County, Florida.

The foregoing is also a violation of Chapter 825, Florida Statutes, ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EXPLOITATION OF ELDERLY PERSONS AND DISABLED ADULTS. I am both a disabled adult and elderly person, age 62.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION FOR REHEARING

For a man's house is his castle*

—Sir Edward Coke
Third Institute (1644)

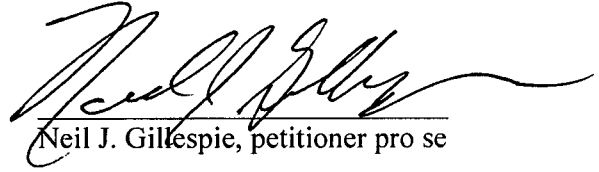
The maxim that a "man's house is his castle" is one of the oldest and most deeply rooted principles in Anglo-American jurisprudence. It reflects an egalitarian spirit that embraces all levels of society down to the "poorest man" living "in his cottage." The maxim also forms part of the fabric of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which protects people, their homes, and their property against unreasonable searches and seizures by the government.

*Citation: Sir Edward Coke, Third Institute of the Laws of England 162 (1644). The complete quotation is: "For a man's house is his castle, *et domus sua cuique tutissimum refugium*." The Latin means: "and his home his safest refuge." See *Semayne's Case* (1603) 77 Eng. Rep. 194 (K.B.) ("[T]he house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defence against injury and violence, as for his repose."), *quoted in Wilson v. Layne*, 526 U.S. 603, 609–10 (1999); *Weeks v. United States*, 232 U.S. 383, 390 (1914) ("[E]very man's house is his castle." (quoting Judge Thomas McIntyre Cooley, *A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations Which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union* 299 (1868))); William Blackstone, 3 *Commentaries* 288 (1768) ("[E]very man's house is looked upon by the law to be his castle..."); William Blackstone, 4 *Commentaries* 223 (1765–1769) ("[T]he law of England has so particular and tender a regard to the immunity of a man's house, that it stiles it his castle, and will never suffer it to be violated with impunity..."); *Miller v. United States*, 357 U.S. 301, 307 (1958) (quoting William Pitt's 1763 speech in Parliament: "The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter; but the king of England may not enter—all his force dares not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement!").

CONCLUSION

The petition for rehearing Petition No. 17-7054 for writ of certiorari should be granted, together with such other and further relief as the Supreme Court deems just and equitable.

Respectfully submitted, March 19, 2018.



Neil J. Gillespie, petitioner pro se

Supreme Court of Florida

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2017

CASE NO.: SC17-1361

Lower Tribunal No(s):
422013CA000115CAAXXX

NEIL J. GILLESPIE, ETC.

vs. REVERSE MORTGAGE
SOLUTIONS, INC., ET AL.

Petitioner(s)

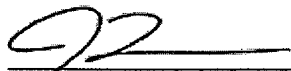
Respondent(s)

The petition for writ of prohibition is hereby denied as successive. See Jenkins v. Wainwright, 322 So. 2d 477, 478 (Fla. 1975) (declaring that once a petitioner seeks relief in a particular court by means of a petition for extraordinary writ, he has picked his forum and is not entitled to a second or third opportunity for the same relief by the same writ in a different court). Any motions or other requests for relief are also denied. No rehearing will be entertained by this Court.

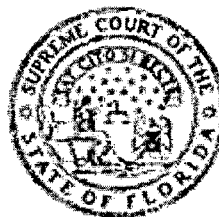
PARIENTE, QUINCE, CANADY, POLSTON, and LAWSON, JJ., concur.

A True Copy

Test:



John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court



two

Served:

CURTIS ALAN WILSON
NEIL J. GILLESPIE
HON. DAVID R. ELLSPERMANN, CLERK

EXHIBIT

1

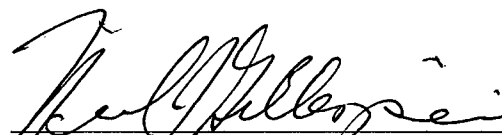
CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH

Petition No. 17-7054

I, NEIL J. GILLESPIE appearing pro se, CERTIFY in accordance with Rule 44.2 that this petition for the rehearing of an order denying Petition No. 17-7054 for a writ of certiorari is limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented, and that it is presented in good faith and not for delay.

I solemnly swear, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing facts, upon information and belief, are true, correct, and complete, so help me God.

Respectfully submitted March 19, 2018.



NEIL J. GILLESPIE, petitioner pro se
8092 SW 115th Loop
Ocala Florida 34481
Telephone: 352-854-7807
Email: neilgillespie@mfi.net

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**