

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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TORREY-TYREE FAMILY OF LEWIS,

Petitioner,

v.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, FSB, et al.,

Respondents.

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On Petition for Rehearing of the Denial of a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

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Docket Number: 24-6806

By: Torrey-Tyree Family of Lewis, Petitioner, beneficiary

c/o 101 East Baltimore Pike, #1519

Media, Pennsylvania Republic [19063]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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TORREY-TYREE FAMILY OF LEWIS,

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v.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, FSB, et al.,

Respondents.

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On Petition for Rehearing of the Denial of a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari

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**PETITION FOR REHEARING**

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Pursuant to Rule 44.2 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, Petitioner respectfully petitions for rehearing of the order entered on May 19, 2025, denying the petition for a writ of certiorari.

**Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519,**

wherein the court has directed that those who are unschooled in law making pleadings and/or complaints shall have the court look to the substance of the pleadings rather in than the form, and hereby makes the following pleadings/notice in the above referenced matter without waiver of any other defenses.

**GROUND FOR REHEARING**

Petitioner respectfully submits that a material fact and significant irregularity warrant the Court's reconsideration of the denial of certiorari in this matter:

**Fraudulent and Unlawful Issuance of Writ of Possession Without Due Process or Judicial Authority**

Petitioner asserts that the writ of possession used to justify the seizure of property was **fraudulently and unlawfully issued** in violation of constitutional due process guarantees and without lawful authority. Specifically:

**1. No Prior Notice or Hearing:**

The writ was issued and executed **without notice to the Petitioner and without a hearing**, in direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause and Supreme Court precedent in *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972), which requires an opportunity to be heard before the state may seize property.

**2. Defective Judicial Basis:**

The writ was issued **without a valid underlying judgment or final court order directed at Petitioner personally**, making it procedurally defective. A writ of possession must be based on a final judicial determination of right to possession, not mere administrative action or assumption of default.

**3. Signed or Executed Without Judicial Review:**

The writ was issued **not by a judge, but through the Office of Judicial Support or Prothonotary**, which is an administrative arm of the court. Administrative personnel do not possess constitutional or statutory authority to issue enforceable writs affecting property rights, making the act **void ab initio** for want of jurisdiction.

**4. Unauthorized Parties Involved:**

The parties that enforced the writ, including the Sheriff and private moving companies, acted **without verifying the legitimacy or proper service of the writ**, constituting **color of law violations** and unlawful taking under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. Accordingly, the writ was not only defective but a **nullity under law**, and all actions taken under it must be considered void, unlawful, and violative of Petitioner's constitutional rights.

**5. Clerk's Improper Exercise of Judicial Authority**

It appears that the Clerk of the Court acted beyond his or her ministerial role by rendering a judgment on the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari. Article III of

the U.S. Constitution vests judicial authority exclusively in the courts and not in clerical officers. Any decision to deny a petition for certiorari must be rendered by the Justices of the Court and memorialized accordingly.

Petitioner has reason to believe, based on the language and procedural posture of the denial, that no panel or Justice properly reviewed the petition, and that a denial was entered summarily by the Clerk without formal consideration by the Court. This is a structural and procedural defect which undermines the integrity of due process and violates the constitutional separation of powers.

## **6. Substantial Constitutional Issues Ignored**

As argued in the original Petition, the lower courts permitted the seizure of property from Petitioner without proper notice, hearing, or due process, in direct conflict with this Court's holdings in *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972), and *Goldberg v. Kelly*, 397 U.S. 254 (1970). These due process violations merit review, especially where the state's replevin procedures were misused by public officials to effect unconstitutional takings.

## **7. Failure to Address Jurisdictional Conflict and Ongoing Harm**

The Court has not addressed the growing divergence in how state courts apply due process in civil seizure cases, or the implications of allowing ministerial officers such as clerks to enter dispositive rulings. The continuing harm to Petitioner and similar litigants nationwide demands this Court's supervisory correction.

## **8. Intervening Circumstances and Misapprehension of Law**

The denial of certiorari occurred despite Petitioner raising substantial constitutional concerns under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The lower courts' decisions contradict this Court's holding in *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972), which held that pre-deprivation notice and hearing are required before seizure of property. This presents a direct conflict warranting the Court's reconsideration.

## **9. Overlooked Questions of Exceptional Importance**

This case presents systemic constitutional implications. The enforcement of writs not addressed to the property owner has led to seizures of personal

property without notice, hearing, or meaningful judicial review. Such practices raise profound national due process concerns and deserve this Court's review.

#### **10. Ongoing Harm and Urgent Need for Clarification**

Petitioner continues to suffer real and immediate injury resulting from actions that violate clearly established constitutional rights. The Court's clarification on the necessity of due process protections is urgently needed to prevent further harm.

#### **11. Confusion in Lower Courts Regarding Due Process in Civil Seizures**

There exists inconsistency among state and federal courts in applying due process standards to civil replevin and forfeiture actions. This confusion threatens the stability of fundamental rights and necessitates this Court's guidance.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons above, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court grant this petition for rehearing, properly docket the case for review by the Justices, and take any other appropriate action to address the unauthorized disposition by a non-judicial officer. For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court grant this Petition for Rehearing and reconsider its denial of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,

*By: Torrey-Tyree family of Lewis UCCI-308, ARR, Beneficiary*

Torrey-Tyree family of Lewis, Petitioner, beneficiary,

a living man,

Affiant, Responsible Party/Holder-in-Due Course

Heir of Freedom

Respectfully submitted,

Sui Juris,

Citizen of Pennsylvania State and Federal Witness (18 U.S.C. 1512, 1513)

(expressly not a "citizen of the United States" [sic])

See Pannill v. Roanoke, 252 F. 910, 914;

42 USCS 1983; and Wadleigh v. Newhall, 136 F. 941 (CC Cal, 1905)

All Rights Reserved without Prejudice

c/o 101 East Baltimore Pike, #1519

Media, Pennsylvania Republic [19063]

Dated: May 26, 2025

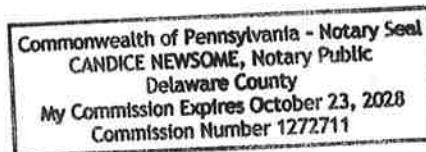
State of Pennsylvania

County of Delaware

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 29 day of  
May, 2025, by Torrey-Tyree Lewis, proved to  
me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the living man who appeared  
before me.

Signature Candice Newsome (seal)

Notary Public



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AMERICA

Docket Number: 24-6806

**TORREY-TYREE FAMILY OF LEWIS,**

*Petitioner,*

v.

**WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, FSB, et al.,**

*Respondents.*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Torrey-Tyree family of Lewis, do hereby certify that on this **26th day of May, 2025**, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served the enclosed:

• **PETITION FOR REHEARING**

on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing a copy of the same in the United States Mail, properly addressed and with first-class postage prepaid.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

**Christine L. Barba**

Ballard Spahr, LLP

1735 Market Street, 51<sup>st</sup> FL,

Philadelphia, PA 19103

USPS Certified Mail tracking Number:  
7016 2070 0001 0670 4263

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this **26th day of May, 2025**.

**Respectfully submitted,**

**Torrey-Tyree family of Lewis**

c/o 101 East Baltimore Pike, #1519

Media, Pennsylvania Republic [19063]

By: Torrey-Tyree Lewis A.R.R, Beneficiary

## CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH

Pursuant to Rule 44.1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, I certify that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not for purposes of delay.

Executed on this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of June, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

By: Torrey-Tyree Family of Lewis ARR UCC1-308

Torrey-Tyree Family of Lewis  
Petitioner, Sui Juris  
c/o 101 East Baltimore Pike, #1519  
Media, Pennsylvania Republic [19063]

## CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 44.1

Pursuant to Rule 44.1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, I hereby certify that the grounds set forth in this Petition for Rehearing are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect, or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

Executed on this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of June, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "By: Torrey-Tyree Family of Lewis ARR UCC1-308".

Torrey-Tyree Family of Lewis  
Petitioner, Sui Juris  
c/o 101 East Baltimore Pike, #1519  
Media, Pennsylvania Republic [19063]

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

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

May 19, 2025

Mr. Torrey-Tyree Lewis  
C/O 101 East Baltimore Pike, #1519  
Media, PA 19063

Re: Torrey-Tyree Lewis  
v. Wilmington Savings Fund Society  
No. 24-6806

Dear Mr. Lewis:

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

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND  
SOCIETY, FSB.

Plaintiff.

v.

JOHN DOES 1 through 4, Unknown  
Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20TH  
ST., LLC,

Defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
DELAWARE COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA

CASE NO.: CV-2021-009701

Costs (to be completed by Office of Judicial Support)  
Plaintiff Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
Defendants Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
Due OJS \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Costs \_\_\_\_\_

**WRIT OF POSSESSION**

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

County of Delaware :

To the Sheriff of Delaware County, Pennsylvania:

(1) To satisfy the judgment for possession in the above-captioned matter you are  
directed to deliver possession of the following described property to Plaintiff Wilmington Savings  
Fund Society, FSB:

702 East 20th Street  
Second Floor, Front  
Chester, PA 19013  
PA Tax Parcel No. 49-01-00361-00

A complete legal description of the foregoing real property is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

(2) To satisfy the costs against Defendants John Does 1 through 4, Unknown  
Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20th St., LLC, you are hereby directed to levy upon any property  
of Defendants John Does 1 through 4, Unknown Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20th St., LLC, and  
sell their interest therein.

Seal of the Court

Dated: 6/23/2022

**COSTS**

OJS \$ 30.00  
JUDG. FEE \$ 520.05  
SAT. \$ 10.00

Office of Judicial Support

Deputy

90 E d 8-0000 E28

Writ Reissued 3/2/23 80

**BALLARD SPAHR LLP**

By:      Christine L. Barba, Esq.  
          Andrew M. Carobus, Esq.  
PA Attorney ID Nos. 206938, 202241  
1735 Market Street, 51st Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
215.665.8500

*Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB*

---

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND  
SOCIETY, FSB,

Plaintiff,  
v.

JOHN DOES 1 through 4, Unknown  
Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20TH ST.,  
LLC,

Defendants.

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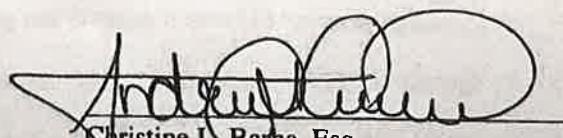
: COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
: DELAWARE COUNTY,  
: PENNSYLVANIA  
:  
: CIVIL ACTION  
:  
: NO. CV-2021-009701  
:  
:

**PRAECIPE TO REISSUE WRIT OF POSSESSION**

To: The Office of Judicial Support

Please reissue the writ of possession issued in the above-captioned matter on June 23, 2022. A true and correct copy of the writ of possession issued on June 23, 2022 is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Dated: March 2, 2023



Christine L. Barba, Esq.  
Andrew M. Carobus, Esq.  
PA Attorney ID Nos. 206938/202241  
**BALLARD SPAHR LLP**  
1735 Market Street, 51st Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
Telephone: 215-665-8500  
Facsimile: 215-864-8999

*Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB*

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND  
SOCIETY, FSB,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
JOHN DOES 1 through 4, Unknown  
Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20TH ST.,  
LLC,  
Defendants.

: COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
: DELAWARE COUNTY,  
: PENNSYLVANIA  
: CASE NO.: CV-2021-009701  
: Costs (to be completed by Office of Judicial Support)  
: Plaintiff Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
: Defendants Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
: Due OJS \_\_\_\_\_  
: Other Costs \_\_\_\_\_

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**WRIT OF POSSESSION**

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

County of Delaware

To the Sheriff of Delaware County, Pennsylvania:

(1) To satisfy the judgment for possession in the above-captioned matter you are directed to deliver possession of the following described property to Plaintiff Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB:

702 East 20th Street  
Second Floor, Front  
Chester, PA 19013  
PA Tax Parcel No. 49-01-00361-00

A complete legal description of the foregoing real property is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

(2) To satisfy the costs against Defendants John Does 1 through 4, Unknown Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20th St., LLC, you are hereby directed to levy upon any property of Defendants John Does 1 through 4, Unknown Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20th St., LLC, and sell their interest therein.

Seal of the Court

\_\_\_\_\_  
Office of Judicial Support

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND  
SOCIETY, FSB,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1 through 4, Unknown  
Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20TH  
ST., LLC,

Defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
DELAWARE COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA

CASE NO.: CV-2021-009701

Costs (to be completed by Office of Judicial Support)  
Plaintiff Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
Defendants Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
Due OJS \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Costs \_\_\_\_\_

**WRIT OF POSSESSION**

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

County of Delaware :

To the Sheriff of Delaware County, Pennsylvania:

(1) To satisfy the judgment for possession in the above-captioned matter you are  
directed to deliver possession of the following described property to Plaintiff Wilmington Savings  
Fund Society, FSB:

702 East 20th Street  
Second Floor, Front  
Chester, PA 19013  
PA Tax Parcel No. 49-01-00361-00

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sell their interest therein.

Seal of the Court

Dated: 6/23/2022

**COSTS**

OJS \$ 30.00  
JUDG. FEE \$ 526.05  
SAT. \$ 10.00

90 E C 8 - JUN 2022

Deputy

*John Oliver*

ISSUED  
06-23-2022 03:04 PM  
OFFICE OF JUDICIAL SUPPORT  
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA

**BALLARD SPAHR LLP**

By:      Christine L. Barba, Esq.  
          Andrew M. Carobus, Esq.  
PA Attorney ID Nos. 206938, 202241  
1735 Market Street, 51st Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
215.665.8500

*Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB*

---

**WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND  
SOCIETY, FSB,**

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1 through 4, Unknown  
Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20TH ST.,  
LLC,

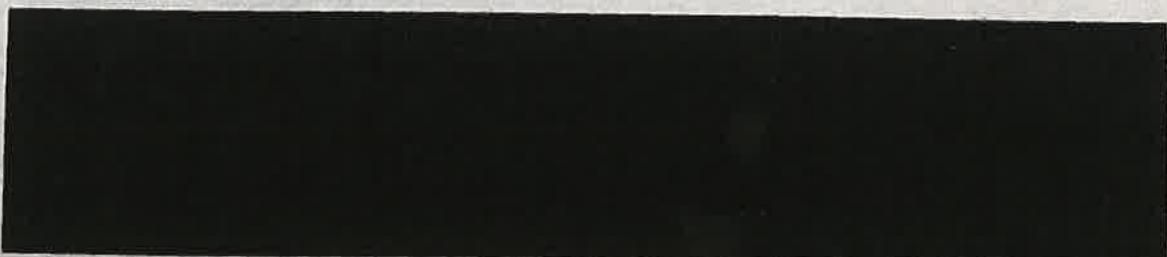
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Defendants.

: COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
: DELAWARE COUNTY,  
: PENNSYLVANIA  
: CIVIL ACTION  
: NO. CV-2021-009701  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Andrew M. Carobus, Esquire, do hereby certify that on March 2, 2023, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing Praeclipe to Reissue Writ of Possession to be served upon the following by First Class Mail, postage prepaid:

A large, dark, horizontal smudge or redaction mark is present, appearing to be a signature.

Andrew M. Carobus, Esquire

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND  
SOCIETY, FSB,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOES 1 through 4, Unknown  
Tenants/Occupants and 702 E. 20TH  
ST., LLC,

Defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
DELAWARE COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA

CASE NO.: CV-2021-009701

Costs (to be completed by Office of Judicial Support)  
Plaintiff Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
Defendants Paid \_\_\_\_\_  
Due OJS \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Costs \_\_\_\_\_

WRIT OF POSSESSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

County of Delaware :

To the Sheriff of Delaware County, Pennsylvania:

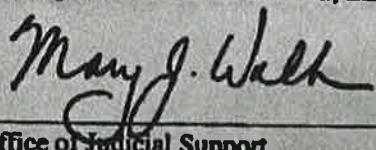
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PA Tax Parcel No. 49-01-00361-00

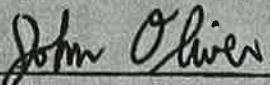
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sell their interest therein.

Seal of the Court

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Office of Judicial Support

Dated: 6/23/2022

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy

**COSTS**  
OJS \$ 30.00  
JUDG. FEE \$ 570.05  
SAT. \$ 10.00

90-00000-00000

ISSUED  
06-23-2022 01:04 PM  
OFFICE OF JUDICIAL SUPPORT  
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA

To: State Legislatures

To: Federal Legislature

To: Federal Supreme Court

**Notice and Demand to Acknowledge Justice Gorsuch's Admission of Unlawful Tribunals  
used against the People with Lack of Impartial Judges**

I, Torrey-Tyree: Lewis, One of the People (as seen in the 50 State Constitutions), do present you with the following notice that you may provide immediate due care:

**Please take notice that** Bar Association members, bureaucrats and agencies have been using unlawful tribunals (under the guise of being courts) to act as judges in cases where the same hearing officer benefits;

**Please take notice that** these tribunals failed to allow judges to act as they would in courts of record where they would give constitutional due process. Evidence of what Gorsuch had to say in his dissent on November 7, 2022 (See attached pg. 9 of Gorsuch Opinion) is an admission of the wrongs done to the People in many cases involved in federal programs where States, the Federal and Political Subdivisions are being given financial benefits from the same cases they are all taking part in while disregarding fundamental rights of the People. This notice is given to you that you may look deeper into this occurrence as a Trustee and Servant of the People.

**Please take notice that** any CPS, Child Support Enforcement, Highway Safety Act, or other agency that held tribunals attacking the rights of the People are unlawful. The People are aware and demand that the Federal Legislature and Supreme Court acknowledge the same above statement. Should there be any further actions or participation in any legislative or executive branch tribunals, it will be understood that you are taking part with full knowledge, malice and understanding, by the People.



Autograph

12-27-2023  
Date

**Attached Instrument: Page 9**

1 Cite as: 598 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2022)

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

THOMAS H. BUFFINGTON *v.* DENIS R. McDONOUGH,

SECRETARY OF VETERAN AFFAIRS

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED

STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

No. 21–972. Decided November 7, 2022

9

Cite as: 598 U. S. \_\_\_\_ (2022)

.....the APA and our longstanding and never-overruled precedent. It also turns out to pose a serious threat to some of our most fundamental commitments as judges and courts.

In this country, we like to boast that persons who come to court are entitled to have independent judges, not politically motivated actors, resolve their rights and duties under law. Here, we promise, individuals may appeal to neutral magistrates to resolve their disputes about “what the law is.” *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, 177 (1803). Everyone, we say, is entitled to a judicial decision “without respect to persons,” 28 U. S. C. §453, and a “fair trial in a fair tribunal,” *In re Murchison*, 349 U. S. 133, 136 (1955).

Under a broad reading of *Chevron*, however, courts often fail to deliver on all these promises. Rather than provide individuals with the best understanding of their rights and duties under law a neutral magistrate can muster, we outsource our interpretive responsibilities. Rather than say what the law is, we tell those who come before us to go ask a bureaucrat. In the process, we introduce into judicial proceedings a “systematic bias toward one of the parties.” P. Hamburger, *Chevron Bias*, 84 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 1187, 1212 (2016). Nor do we exhibit bias in favor of just any party. We place a finger on the scales of justice in favor of the most powerful of litigants, the federal government, and against everyone else. In these ways, a maximalist account of *Chevron* risks turning *Marbury* on its head.

Overreading *Chevron* introduces still other incongruities into our law. Often we insist that it is a basic requirement of due process that “no man can be a judge in his own case.”

*Williams v. Pennsylvania*, 579 U. S. 1, 8–9 (2016). As far back as *Calder v. Bull*, 3 Dall. 386 (1798), this Court recognized that it would be “against all reason” to “entrust a Legislature” with the power to “make] a man a Judge in his own cause,” and therefore “it cannot be presumed that[the people] have done it,” *id.*, at 388 (opinion of Chase, J.)