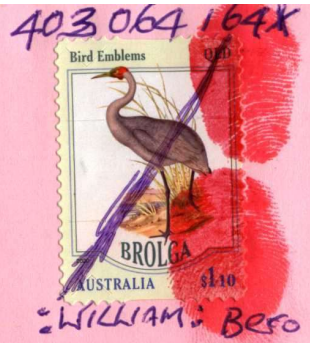




#Registered Post #RPP



Affidavit: Statement of Truth: Declaration of Rights and: Apprehension of Bias!

: William of the House of: Bero, 15 Dimmock St, Townsville 4814. CRN: 403 064 164X

: Apical Ancestor: Mamus: Egod ar kor Au Zogo Le: Mamus: Czarke!

Notice to: Principal is: Notice to Agents: Notice to Agents is: Notice to Principal! All addressed:  
Parties: Jointly and Severally as well as their: Successors: Nominees and: Assigns.

To the Administrators of the entity known as Human Services of the Australian Government, trading as Centrelink, Address: Reply Paid 7800, Canberra, ACT 2610: ABN: 29 468 422 437.

Qui prior est tempore, potior est jure. He who is first or before in time, is stronger in right. Co. Litt. 14 a; 1 Story, Eq. Jur. 64 d; Story Bailm. 312; 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 952; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3728.

Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure. What is first is truest; and what comes first in time, is best in law. Co. Litt. 347.

9) Malo Muirar kemerkemer muirar

13) Malo Bezar, Kemerkemer Bezar

14) Malo Irkers Bezar, Sep Bezar

25) Gaka Nakariklu Usiami Gab Ge A Segi Gab Ge, Nole Wer Taba Gab Ge Baupamaret Li.

Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure. What is first is truest; and what comes first in time, is best in law. Co. Litt. 347.

Know all mankind that I: William of the house of: Bero, Hereby state and declare that my rights as a living being has been grossly violated by the entity known as Human Services Australia, trading as Centrelink: ABN 29 468 422 437. I have been denied: Social Insurance Entitlements, according to International Treaties of which Australia is a Signatory too.

Gen Ch 1 v 1. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth".

"And God said let us make man in our own image after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle; and over all the earth and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth".

"So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them".

"And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth". Gen Ch I v 26-28.

1. According to Bible Scripture Gen Ch I v 26-28 and displaying my autograph and thumb print herein, I am a living being created by God and answerable only to him. Therefore I: have absolutely no desire whatsoever to be a: "client or: slave" of any governmental agency, state or federal i.e. union, or any of their Principals, or the "Queensland State Government or Australian Government," or to incur any debts or obligations to: Said Entities for whatever "benefits" said entities might purpose to provide or seek to provide to this Affiant, or be: Directed by: Subject to, or: Accountable to any Parties other than my own conscience and best judgement for the purpose of preserving inviolate my: unalienable/inalienable

indefeasible rights to: Life: Liberty: Freedom and: Property: while engaging in the honorable, productive, and non-harmful activities of my life.

2. Therefore, according to Bible Scripture, Gen Ch I v 26-28, I: William: of the house of: Bero, am the sole and absolute owner of myself, my body, and my estate, and possess unconditional, allodial, sovereign title thereto, and that I abjure, renounce, forsake, and disavow utterly and now and forever discharge all presumptions of power, authority, or right by any governmental agency, its Principals, over the rights, life, liberty, freedom or property of this Affiant from whatever source presumed or derived.
3. I: William of the house of: Bero, am: Not a Legal Fiction Person as defined in a Law Dictionary such as: "CENTRELINK" as being a: Corporate Entity incorporated or non-incorporated or some other kind of Partnership: But Instead a: Living: Breathing: Sovereign: Flesh and: Blood Human Being with a: Living soul, with a distinct: Mind that is capable of possessing personal knowledge commonly called :William: of the house of: Bero, when necessary to distinguish my: Clan.
4. Therefore I bring to the attention of the administration of Centrelink my Statement of Truth: Declaration of Rights and: Apprehension of Bias due to rejection of Centrelink Social Insurance Entitlements.
5. Australia is a treaty member of: seven (7) core International Treaties. Your Administration knew this but did not disclose this information. There is one I wish to draw your attention too as this has caused painful duress due to being misinformed of rights by way of: Negligence by the Administration of Centrelink. The treaty I refer to is the: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).

*Article 9:* The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

Social Insurance is an: International Recognized Right according to Article 9 which states: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

1. Social Insurance Entitlements is a guarantee in Australia due to treaty mentioned above: Entitlements must be honored: Entitlements of Social Insurance is: Entitlement: and Not a: Benefit Payment of Slavery or Bondage. Centrelink Administration knew this: Fact but rejected my claim without informed consultation of any sort. Due to the lack of: Misinformation from Centrelink, I have not had any income since: 18/12/18, my last paid employment being of \$161:97. I lodged all the documents with Centrelink, Aitkenvale, Townsville, but the documents did not satisfy your criteria? I do not know what Centrelink requires: Therefore: Any direction to gain further information from me will be regarded as an act to commit: slavery and: treason according to following facts.
2. The breach of Imperial Law as in Letters Patent of Queen Victoria, 1872 and 1875 section (7) Protection of the Tribes. As a native of Australia through my genealogy, I am protected from all forms of slavery and your administration knows this fact but denies Imperial Law.
3. Australia is not what it seems to be as it is registered on the: United States Securities and Exchange Commission: CIK# 0000852555, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act 1934. Centrelink Administration know this fact and The Australian Government is a registered

corporation as: COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA on the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

4. Furthermore, the: STATE OF QUEENSLAND is also registered on the United States: Securities and Exchange Commission: CIK# 0001244818. Both: COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA and: STATE OF QUEENSLAND have committed: Treason against me: a living being as identified in Bible Scripture: Gen Ch I v 26-28, residing in Queensland.
5. To make matters worse, Queensland Government sits in: Treason due to the: Abolition of Legislative Council or: Upper House in 1922. This year will make it: 99 years of Fraud against the peoples of Queensland.
6. I am well versed in the corruption of the : COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA trading as: Australian Government/Services and: STATE OF QUEENSLAND trading as: Queensland State Government.

To demonstrate the corruption of the Corporation known as: COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA or Australian Government, following is a cut and paste of Original Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, 1901, section 127:

127 Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population.

In reckoning the numbers of people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

James Ch 2 v 10 For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.

The striking out of this clause has made the: Commonwealth Constitution 1900 and 1901: Null and Void! This was done without a people's referendum.

Maxim of law: Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus. False in one thing, false in everything. 1 Sumn. 356. Facta sunt potentiora verbis. Facts are more powerful than words.

Consequently, precedents in High Court of corruption of purported government departments are documented in Australian Law. High profile cases such as: HCA 11, 2015 – Qld Rail, Boiler Makers Case, 94 CLR, 1956 and Moeliker v Chapman – Australian Taxation Office, HCA TRANS 242, 17 May 2000. Not to mention former Prime Minister Julia Gillard, convicted of Treason whilst PM in 2007, records suppressed by corrupt High Court Judges. Qld Rail, HCA 11: key description is ABN which demonstrates that any business that holds an ABN and deals with financial transactions is a normal business such as Bunnings, Woolies or any Retail Outlet and liable to be sued.

Ex Ch 20 v 16: Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

Ex Ch 23 v 1: THOU SHALT not raise a false report: put not thine hand with the wicked to be an unrighteous witness.

I believe my human rights have been violated in Civil and Political Rights, under articles. 1: (1), article 2: (1) (2) (3), 3: (a) (b), article 3: article 5: (1) (2), article 6: (1), article 9: (1), article 16: article 17: (1) (2), article 18: (1) (2) (3), article 19: (1) (2), article 22: (1) (2) (3), article 25: (a) and article 61: Magna Carta of the year 1215.

I remind you of points 1, 2 & 3 as stated above. Any form of engagement or questions directed at me by any of your agents ( Child Support or ATO) will be regarded as an act of aggression, slavery,

extortion, blackmail and or any such despicable Acts, Shall be met with a legal Affidavit of Truth and will sue the entity that purports to be any government agency.

Lev Ch 6 V 5: "Or all that are about which he hath sworn falsely; he shall even restore it in principle; and shall add the fifth part more thereto; and give it in the day of trespass offering".

Therefore I, :William of the house of :Bero, am the Human Being involved against my free will in this instant matter, can determine how much stress, harassment, and other disturbance I have suffered by virtue of being unlawfully tortured by the entity known as Centrelink, and consequently only I am in the position of decide and dictate my desired compensation, being the amount of: Five Hundred Billion Dollars or: \$500,000,000,000,:00 for all combined attempts to trespass on my absolute sovereignty, that being the sum total demanded by the Administration who accepts liability for the Entity known as: "Centrelink". Furthermore: I hereby demand an immediate payment of: Five hundred million dollars or: \$500,000,000:00 forthwith: due to the: Negligence of Administration of Centrelink of denying me of my Rights as stated in: Article (9) of the: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR): The payment shall be paid in Gold Bullion: This payment shall be tax free non-negotiable!

Furthermore, I received a letter from your Agent trading as Child Support dated 13 January 2021, reference number 611 826 467 815.

The correspondence is to engage, in contract with me. I hereby declare that I: William of the house of: Bero, decline the offer to contract with the entity trading as Child Support. Moreover, there are discrepancies with the offer of contract. The document is constructed in: Incorrect Grammar, in fact: it is written in : Dog Latin with : American Sign Language. Child Support correspondence demonstrates: different font sizes: bold shades which is not consistent with: Correct Grammar and: boxes which in Grammatical Terms is or meaning: what is in a box is not included in actual document. The letter has no: Name of Person of Responsibility that: Authorized this document or a: Signature of :Authorized Delegate.

Considering the document dated 13 January 2021, reference number 611 826 467 815: there is no legal standing due to discrepancies mentioned above. This is blatant: Act to commit: Intentional Fraud as the correspondence has no: Legal Authorization.

The: Coat of Arms with: Kangaroo and: Emu is: American Sign Language and a symbol of copyright of a : Registered Corporation or: Incorporated: Corporation or: Club.

The letter dated 13 January 2021, reference number 611 826 467 815, displays my Surname in all capitol letter's which is a title of a: Slave or: Servant or: Dead Person and the: Surname Title in all Cap's is a: Classification of a: Recognized: Slave or: Servant or: Dead person: See :Strawman or: State Birth Certificate or: Cemetery Tombstone Titles.

Therefore I, :William of the house of : Bero am the Human Being involved against my free will in this instant matter, can determine how much stress, harassment, and other disturbance I have suffered by virtue of being unlawfully tortured by the entity known as Child Support, and consequently only I am in the position of decide and dictate my desired compensation, being the amount of: Five Hundred Billion Dollars or: \$500,000,000,000,000:00 for all combined attempts to trespass on my absolute sovereignty, that being the sum total demanded by the Administration who accepts liability for the Entity known as "Child Support". Furthermore: I hereby demand an immediate payment of: Five Hundred Million Dollars or: \$500,000,000:00 forthwith due to the: Negligence and the : Act to

Engage in Contract with me with an: Illegal Document that has no: Authorized Signature or: Name of responsible: Delegate of Child Support.

The payment shall be paid in Gold Bullion: This payment shall be tax free non-negotiable!

Ex Ch 22 v 9: For all manner of trespass, whether it be for ox, for ass, for sheep, for raiment, or for any manner of lost thing, which another challengeth to be his, the cause of both parties shall come before the judges; and whom the judges shall condemn, he shall pay double unto his neighbour.

Note: I have applied cancelled stamps to this document which invokes the powers of the Universal Postal Union. Therefore I: William of the house of: Bero: am the Postmaster General of this document.

The Universal Postal Union is the highest of authority in Admiralty Law. Australia became a member of the Universal Postal Union Treaty in 1907.

Therefore: I demand an immediate remedy as stated above due to: Torture and Negligence of the Administration of the entity known as Human Services trading as: Centrelink and: Child Support.

Matt Ch 23 v 23: "Woe unto you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye have done, and not to leave the undone".

Furthermore: as a living sovereign being, my rights have been: Grossly Violated according to: Maxims Of Law and: Apprehension of Bias: Maxims as follows:

Maxime ita dicta quia maxima ejus dignitas et certissima auctoritas, atque quod maxim omnibus probetur. A maxim is so called because its dignity is chiefest, and its *authority* most certain, and because universally approved by all. Co. Litt. 11.

Ubi non est condendi auctoritas, ibi non est parendi necessitas. Where there is no *authority* to enforce, there is no *authority* to obey. Dav. 69.

A verbis legis non est recedendum. From the words of the law there must be no departure. Broom's Max. 268; 5 Rep. 119; Wing. Max. 25.

Actio exteriora indicant interiora secreta. External actions show internal secrets. 8 Co. R. 146.

Ad quaestiones facti non respondent iudices; ad quaestione legis non respondent juratores. The judges do not answer to questions of fact; the jury do not answer to questions of law. Cu. Litt. 295.

*Aequitas agit in personam. Equity acts upon the person. 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3733.*

*Aequilas sequitur legem. Equity follows the law. 1 Story, Eq. Jur. 64.; 3 Wooddes. Lect. 479, 482.*

*Aequum et bonum, est lex legum. What is good and equal, is the law of laws. Hob. 224.*

*Affirmati, non neganti incumbit probatio. The proof lies upon him who affirms, not on him who denies.*

*Aliud est celare, aliud tacere. To conceal is one thing, to be silent another.*

*Argumentum ab autoritate est fortissimum in lege. An argument drawn from authority is the strongest in law. Co. Litt. 254.*

*Argumentum simili valet in lege. An argument drawn from a similar case, or analogy, avails in law.* Co. Litt. 191.

*Boni judicis est causas litium derimere. It is the duty of a good judge to remove the cause of litigation.* 2 Co. Inst. 304.

*Bonum judex secundum aequum et bonum judicat, et aequitatem stricto juri praefert. A good judge decides according to justice and right, and prefers equity to strict law.* Co. Litt. 24.

*Confessio facta in judicio omni probatione major est. A confession made in court is of greater effect than any proof.* Jenk. Cent. 102; 11 Co. 30.

*Contr non volentem agere nulla currit praescriptio. No prescription runs against a person unable to act.* Broom's Max. 398.

*Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad caelum. He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky.* Co. Litt. 4 a; Broom's Max. 172; Shep. To. 90; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 15, 70.

*Culpa lata aequiparatur dolo. A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.*

*Cum adsunt testimonia rerum quid opus est verbis. When the proofs of facts are present, what need is there of words.* 2 Buls. 53.

*Derogatur legi, cum pars detrahitur; abrogatur legi, cum prorsus tollitur. To derogate from a law is to enact something contrary to it; to abrogate a law, is to abolish it entirely.* Dig. 50, 16, 102. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 91.

*Dolus versatur generalibus. A deceiver deals in generals.* 2 Co. 34.

*Dolus auctoris non nocet successori. The fraud of a possessor does not prejudice the successor.*

*Dolus circuitu non purgator. Fraud is not purged by circuity.* Bacon's Max. in Reg. 1.

*Dormiunt aliquando leges, nunquam moriuntur. The laws sometimes sleep, but never die.* 2 Co. Inst. 161.

*Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat. The burden of the proof lies upon him who affirms, not he who denies.* Dig. 22, 3, 2; Tait on Ev. 1; 1 Phil. Ev. 194; 1 Greenl. Ev. 74; 3 Louis. R. 83; 2 Dan. Pr. 408; 4 Bouv Inst. n. 4411.

*Equality is equity.* Francis' Max., Max. 3; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3725.

*Equity suffers not a right without a remedy.* 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3726.

*Equity looks upon that as done, which ought to be done.* 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3729; 1 Fonbl. Eq. b. 1, ch. 6, s. 9, note; 3 Wheat. 563.

*Error fucatus nud veritate in multis est probabilior; et saepenumero rationibus vincit veritatem error. Error artfully colored is in many things more probable than naked truth; and frequently error conquers truth and reasoning.* 2 Co. 73

*Error qui non resistitur, approbatur. An error not resisted is approved.* Doct. & Stud. c. 70.

*Errores ad sua principia referre, est refellere. To refer errors to their origin is to refute them.* 3 Co. Inst. 15.

*Culpa lata aequiparatur dolo. A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.*

Ex facto jus oritur. Law arises out of fact; that is, its application must be to facts.

Ex uno disces omnes. From one thing you can discern all.

Extra territorium jus dicenti non paretur impune. One who exercises jurisdiction out of his territory is not obeyed with impunity.

Facta sunt potentiora verbis. Facts are more powerful than words.

Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus. False in one thing, false in everything. 1 Sumn. 356.

Felonia implicatur in quolibet proditiōe. Felony is included or implied in every treason. 3 Co. Inst. 15.

Fictio est contra veritatem, sed pro veritate habetur. Fiction is against the truth, but it is to have truth.

Fortior est custodia legis quam hominis. The custody of the law is stronger than that of man. 2 Roll. R. 325.

Fortior et potentior est dispositio legis quam hominis. The disposition of the law is stronger and more powerful than that of man. Co Litt. 234.

Fraus est celare fraudem. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 1 Vern. 270.

Fraus est odiosa et non praesumenda. Fraud is odious and not to be presumed. Cro. Car. 550.

Fraus et dolus nemini patrocinari debent. Fraud and deceit should excuse no man. 3 Co. 78.

Fraus et jus numquam cohabitāt. Fraud and justice never agree together. Wing. 680.

Fraus latet in generalibus. Fraud lies hid in general expressions.

Fraus meretur fraudem. Fraud deserves fraud. Plow. 100. This is very doubtful morality.

He who has committed iniquity, shall not have equity. Francis' Max., Max. 2.

Hominum caus jus constitutum est. Law is established for the benefit of man.

Id quod nostrum est, sine facto nostro ad alium transferi non potest. What belongs to us cannot be transferred to another without our consent. Dig. 50, 17, 11. But this must be understood with this qualification, that the government may take property for public use, paying the owner its value. The title to property may also be acquired, with the consent of the owner, by a judgment of a competent tribunal.

Idem est facere, et nolle prohibere cum possis. It is the same thing to do a thing as not to prohibit it when in your power. 3 Co. Inst. 178.

Idem est nihil dicere et insufficienter dicere. It is the same thing to say nothing and not to say it sufficiently. 2 Co. Inst. 178.

Idem est scire aut scire debet aut potuisse. To be able to know is the same as to know. This maxim is applied to the duty of everyone to know the law.

Ignorantia excusatur, non juris sed facti. Ignorance of fact may excuse, but not ignorance of law. See Ignorance.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. Ignorance of fact may excuse, but not ignorance of law. 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3828.

Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat. Ignorance of facts excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse. 1 Co. 177; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3828. See Ignorance.

Ignorantia judicis est calamitas innocentis. The ignorance of the judge is the misfortune of the innocent. 2 Co. Inst. 591.

Ignorantia terminis ignoratur et ars. An ignorance of terms is to be ignorant of the art. Co. Litt. 2.

Illud quod alias licitum non est necessitas facit licitum, et necessitas inducit privilegium quod jure privatur. That which is not otherwise permitted, necessity allows, and necessity makes a privilege which supersedes the law. 10 Co. 61.

In contractibus, benigna; in testamentis, benignior; in restitutionibus, benignissima interpretatio facienda est. In contracts, the interpretation or construction should be liberal; in wills, more liberal; in restitutions, more liberal. Co. Litt. 112.

In criminalibus, probationes bedent esse luce clariores. In criminal cases, the proofs ought to be clearer than the light. 3 Co. inst. 210.

In fictione juris, semper subsistit aequitas. In a fiction of law, equity always subsists. 11 Co. 51.

In judicio non creditur nisi juratis. In law none is credited unless he is sworn. All the facts must when established, by witnesses, be under oath or affirmation. Cro. Car. 64.

In maleficio rati habitio mandato comparatur. He who ratifies a bad action is considered as having ordered it. Dig. 50, 17, 152, 2.

In omnibus contractibus, sive nominatis sive innominatis, permutatio continetur. In every contract, whether nominate or innominate, there is implied a consideration.

In omnibus quidem, maxim tamen in jure, aequitas spectanda sit. In all affairs, and principally in those which concern the administration of justice, the rules of equity ought to be followed. Dig. 50, 17, 90.

In omnibus obligationibus, in quibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die debetur. In all obligations when no time is fixed for the payment, the thing is due immediately. Dig. 50, 17, 14.

In restitutionem, non in paenam haeres succedit. The heir succeeds to the restitution not the penalty. 2 Co. Inst. 198.

In restitutionibus benignissima interpretatio facienda est. The most favorable construction is made in restitutions. Co. Litt. 112.

In traditionibus scriptorum non quod dictum est, sed quod gestum est, inspicitur. In the delivery of writing, not what is said, but what is done is to be considered. 9 co. 137.

Injuria non praesumitur. A wrong is not presumed. Co. Litt. 232.

Injuria propria non cadet in beneficium facientis. One's own wrong shall not benefit the person doing it.

Intentio mea imponit nomen operi meo. My intent gives a name to my act. Hob. 123.

Interest reipublicae ne maleficia remaneant impunita. It concerns the commonwealth that crimes do not remain unpunished. Jenk. Cent. 30, 31.

Ipsae legis cupiunt ut jure regantur. The laws themselves require that they should be governed by right. Co. Litt. 174.

Judex ante oculos aequitatem semper habere debet. A judge ought always to have equity before his eyes. Jenk. Cent. 58.

Judex aequitatem semper spectare debet. A judge ought always to regard equity. Jenk. Cent. 45.

Judex bonus nihil ex arbitrio suo faciat, nec propositione domesticae voluntatis, sed juxta legis et jura pronunciet. A good judge should do nothing from his own judgment, or from the dictates of his private wishes; but he should pronounce according to law and justice. 7 co. 27.

Judex debet judicare secundum allegata et probata. The judge ought to decide according to the allegation and the proof.

Judici officium suum excedenti non pareatur. To a judge who exceeds his office or jurisdiction no obedience is due. Jenk. Cent. 139.

Judici satis paena est quod Deum habet ultorem. It is punishment enough for a judge that he is responsible to God. 1 Leon. 295.

Judicis est judicare secundum allegata et probata. A judge ought to decide according to the allegations and proofs. Dyer. 12.

Judicium semper pro veritate accipitur. A judgment is always taken for truth. 2 Co. Inst. 380.

Jura sanguinis nullo jure civili dirimi possunt. The right of blood and kindred cannot be destroyed by any civil law. Dig. 50, 17, 9; Bacon's Max. Reg. 11.

Jura naturae sunt immutabilia. The laws of nature are unchangeable.

Juramentum est indivisibile, et non est admittendum in parte verum et in parte falsam. An oath is indivisible, it cannot be in part true and in part false.

Jurato creditur in judicio. He who makes oath is to be believed in judgment.

Jurare est Deum in testum vocare, et est actus divini cultus. To swear is to call God to witness, and is an act of religion. 3 Co. Inst. 165. Vide 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 3180, note; 1 Benth. Rat. of Jud. Ev. 376, 371, note.

Juratores sunt judices facti. Juries are the judges of the facts. Jenk. Cent. 58.

Jus accrescendi inter mercatores locum non habet, pro beneficio commercii. The right of survivorship does not exist among merchants for the benefit of commerce. Co. Litt. 182; 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 682.

Jus accrescendi praefertur oneribus. The right of survivorship is preferred to incumbrances. Co. Litt. 185.

Jus accrescendi praefertur ultimae voluntati. The right of survivorship is preferred to a last will. Co. Litt. 1856.

Jus descendit et non terra. A right descends, not the land. Co. Litt. 345.

Jus est ars boni et aequi. Law is the science of what is good and evil. Dig. 1, 1, 1, l.

Jus et fraudem numquam cohabitant. Right and fraud never go together.

Jus ex injuria non oritur. A right cannot arise from a wrong. 4 Bing. 639.

Jus publicum privatorum pactis mutari non potest. A public right cannot be changed by private agreement.

Jus respicit aequitatem. Law regards equity. Co. Litt. 24.

Jus superveniens auctori accessit successors. A right going to a possessor accrues to a successor.

Justicia est virtus excellens et Altissimo complacens. Justice is an excellent virtue and pleasing to the Most high. 4 inst. 58.

Justitia nemine neganda est. Justice is not to be denied. Jenk. Cent. 178.

Justitia non est neganda, non differenda. Justice is not to be denied nor delayed. Jenk. Cent. 93.

Lata culpa dolo aequiparatur. Gross negligence is equal to fraud.

Legatos violare contra jus gentium est. It is contrary to the law of nations to violate the rights of ambassadors.

Leges humanae nascuntur, vivunt et moriuntur. Human laws are born, live and die. 7 co. 25.

Leges non verbis sed regus sunt impositae. Laws, not words, are imposed on things. 10 Co. 101.

Legibus sumptis disinentibus, lege naturae utendum est. When laws imposed by the state fail, we must act by the law of nature. 2 Roll. R. 298.

Legis constructio non facit injuriam. The construction of law does no wrong. Co. Litt. 183.

Legis interpretatio legis vim obtinet. The construction of law obtains the force of law.

Legislatorum est viva vox, rebus et non verbis, legem imponere. The voice of legislators is a living voice, to impose laws on things and not on words. 10 Co. 101.

Legis minister non tenetur, in executione officii sui fugere aut retrocedere. The minister of the law is not bound, in the execution of his office, neither to fly nor retreat. 6 Co. 68.

Legitime imperanti parere necesse est. One who commands lawfully must be obeyed. Jenk. Cent. 120.

Les fictions naissent de la loi, et non la loi des fictions. Fictions arise from the law, and not law from fictions.

Lex aequitate gaudet; appetit perfectum; est norma recti. The law delights in equity; it covets perfection; it is a rule of right. Jenk. Cent. 36.

Lex beneficialis rei consimili remedium praestat. A beneficial law affords a remedy in a similar case. 2 Co. Inst. 689.

Lex citius tolerare vult privatum damnum quam publicum malum. The law would rather tolerate a private wrong than a public evil. Co. Litt. 152.

Lex de futuro, judex de praeterito. The law provides for the future, the judge for the past.

Lex deficere non potest in justiti exhibenda . The law ought not to fail in dispensing justice. Co. Litt. 197.

Lex dilationes semper exhorret. The law always abhors delay. 2 Co. Inst. 240.

Lex est ab aeterno. The law is from everlasting.

Lex est dictamen rationis. Law is the dictate of reason. Jenk. Cent. 117.

Lex est norma recti. Law is a rule of right.

Lex est ratio summa, quae jubet quae sunt utilia et necessaria, et contraria prohibet. Law is the perfection of reason, which commands what is useful and necessary and forbids the contrary. Co. Litt. 319.

Lex est sanctio sancta, jubens honesta, et prohibens contraria. Law is a scared sanction, commanding what is right and prohibiting the contrary. 2 Co. Inst. 587.

Lex favet doti. The law favors dower.

Lex fingit ubi subsistit aequitas. Law feigns where equity subsists. 11 Co. 90.

Lex judicat de rebus necessario faciendis quasire ipsa factis. The law judges of things which must necessarily be done, as if actually done.

Lex necessitatis est lex temporis, i.e. instantis. The law of necessity is the law of time, that is, time present. Hob. 159.

Lex non deficit in justitia exhibenda. The law does not fail in showing justice.

Lex punit mendacium. The law punishes falsehood.

Lex rejicit superflua, pugnancia, incongrua. The law rejects superfluous, contradictory and incongruous things.

Lex reprobat moram. The law dislikes delay.

Lex semper dabit remedium. The law always gives a remedy. 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 2411.

Lexspectat naturae ordinem. The law regards the order of nature. Co. Litt. 197.

Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur. The law speaks to all with one mouth. 2 Inst. 184.

Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur. The law speaks to all with one mouth. 2 Inst. 184.

Libertas inaestimabilis res est. Liberty is an inestimable good. Dig. 50, 17, 106.

Manga negligentia culpa est, magna culpa dolus est. Gross negligence is a fault, gross fault is a fraud. Dig 50, 16, 226.

Magna culpa dolus est. Great neglect is equivalent to fraud. Dig. 50, 16, 226; 2 Spears, R. 256; 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 646.

Malificia propositus distinguuntur. Evil deeds are distinguished from evil purposes. Jenk. Cent. 290.

Malum non praesumitur. Evil is not presumed. 4 Co. 72.

Malum quo communius eo pejus. The more common the evil, the worse.

Mandatarius terminos sobi positos transgredi non potest. A mandatory cannot exceed the bounds of his authority. Jenk. Cent. 53.

Manifesta probatione non indigent. Manifest things require no proof. 7 Co. 40.

Maxime ita dicta quia maxima ejus dignitas et certissima auctoritas, atque quod maxim omnibus probetur. A maxim is so called because its dignity is chiefest, and its authority most certain, and because universally approved by all. Co. Litt. 11.

Maxim paci sunt contraria, vis et injuria. The greatest enemies to peace are force and wrong. Co. Litt. 161.

Melior est justitia vere praeveniens quam severe pumens. That justice which justly prevents a crime, is better than that which severely punishes it.

Melius est recurrere quam malo currere. It is better to recede than to proceed in evil. 4 Inst. 176.

Melius est in tempore occurrere, quam post causam vulneratum remedium quaerere. It is better to restrain or meet a thing in time, than to see a remedy after a wrong has been inflicted. 2 Inst. 299.

Mentiri est contra mentem ire. To lie is to go against the mind. 3 Buls. 260.

Misera est servitus, ubi jus est vagum aut incertum. It is a miserable slavery where the law is vague or uncertain. 4 Co. Inst. 246.

Moneta est justum medium et mensura rerum commutabilium, nam per meduim monetae fit omnium rerum conveniens, et justa aestimatio. Money is the just medium and measure of all commutable things, for, by the medium of money, a convenient and just estimation of all things is made. Dav. 18. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 922.

Multi multa, non omnia novit. Many men know many things, no one knows everything. 4 Co. Inst. 348.

Multitudo errantium non parit errori patrocinium. The multitude of those who err is no excuse for error. 11 Co. 75.

Natura appetit perfectum, ita et lex. Nature aspires to perfection, and so does the law. Hob. 144.

Natura non facit saltum, ita nec lex. nature makes no leap, nor does the law. Co. Litt. 238.

Natura no facit vacuum, nec lex supervacuum. Nature makes no vacuum, the law no supervacuum. Co. Litt. 79.

Necessitas facit licitum quod alias non est licitum. Necessity makes that lawful which otherwise is unlawful. 10 Co. 61.

Necessitas inducit privilegium quoad jura privata. Necessity gives a preference with regard to private rights. Bacon's Max. REg. 5.

Necessitas non habet legem. Necessity has no law. Plowd. 18. See Necessity, and 15 Vin. Ab. 534; 22 Vin. Ab. 540.

Negligentia semper habet infortuniam comitem. Negligence has misfortune for a companion. Co. Litt. 246.

Neminem oportet esse sapientiore legibus. No man ought to be wiser than the law. Co. Litt. 97.

Nemo de domo sua extrahi debet. A citizen cannot be taken by force from his house to be conducted before a judge or to prison. Dig. 50, 17. This maxim in favor of Roman liberty is much the same as that "every man's house is his castle."

Nemo praesumitur malus. No one is presumed to be bad.

Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto. No one is to be punished for the crime or wrong of another.

Nemo punitur sine injuri, facto, seu defalto. No one is punished unless for some wrong, act or default. 2 Co. Inst. 287.

Nemo videtur fraudare eos qui sciunt, et consentiunt. One cannot complain of having been deceived when he knew the fact and gave his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 145.

Nihil possumus contra veritatem. We can do nothing against truth. Doct. & Stu. Dial. 2, c. 6.

Nihil quod est contra rationem est licitum. Nothing against reason is lawful. Co. Litt. 97.

Nihil quod inconueniens est licitum est. Nothing inconvenient is lawful.

Nimium altercando veritas amittitur. By too much altercation truth is lost. Hob. 344.

No man can hold the same land immediately of two several landlords. Co. Litt. 152.

Necessity creates equity.

Non est arctius vinculum inter homines quam jusjurandum. There is no stronger link among men than an oath. Jenk. Cent. 126.

Non est disputandum contra principia negantem. There is no disputing against a man denying principles. Co. Litt. 343.

Non est recedendum communi abservanti. There is no departing from a common observance. 2 Co. 74.

Non est regula quin fallat. There is no rule but what may fail. Off. Ex. 212.

Non est certandum de regulis juris. There is no disputing about rules of law.

Non impedit clausula derogatoria, quo minus ab eadem potestate res dissolvantur a quibus constituntur. A derogatory clause does not prevent things or acts from being dissolved by the same power, by which they were originally made. Bacon's Max. Reg. 19.

Non in legendo sed in intelligendo leges consistunt. The laws consist not in being read, but in being understood. 8 co. 167.

Non obligat lex nisi promulgata. A law is not obligatory unless it be promulgated.

Non observata forma, infertur adnullatio actus. When the form is not observed, it is inferred that the act is annulled. 12 Co. 7.

Non omnium quae a majoribus nostris constituta sunt ratio reddit potest. A reason cannot always be given for the institutions of our ancestors. 4 Co. 78.

Non praestat impedimentum quod de jure non sortitur effectum. A thing which has no effect in law, is not an impediment. Jenk. Cent. 162.

Non quod dictum est, sed quod factum est, inspicitur. Not what is said, but what is done, is to be regarded. Co. Litt. 36.

Non refert an quis assensum suum praefert verbis, an rebus ipsis et factis. It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts and deeds. 10 Co. 52.

Non refert quid ex aequipolentibus fiat. What may be gathered from words of tantamount meaning, is of no consequence when omitted. 5 Co. 122.

Novum iudicium non dat novum jus, sed declarat antiquum. A new judgment does not make a new law, but declares the old. 10 Co. 42.

Nul ne doit s'enrichir aux dépens des autres. No one ought to enrich himself at the expense of others.

Nul prendra advantage de son tort demesne. No one shall take advantage of his own wrong.

Nulla impossibilia aut inhonesta sunt praesumenda. Impossibilities and dishonesty are not to be presumed. Co. Litt. 78.

Nulle regle sans faute. There is no rule without a fault.

Nulli enim res sua servit jure servitutis. No one can have a servitude over his own property. Dig. 8, 2, 26; 17 Mass. 443; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1600.

Nullum iniquum praesumendum in jure. Nothing unjust is presumed in law. 4 Co. 72.

Nullus commodum capere potest de injuri su proprii. No one shall take advantage of his own wrong. Co. Litt. 148.

Nullus recedat e curi concellari sine remedio. No one ought to depart out of the court of chancery without a remedy.

Nunquam fictio sine lege. There is no fiction without law.

Obtemperandum est consuetudini rationabili tanquam legi. A reasonable custom is to be obeyed like law. 4 Co. 38.

Officit conatus si effectus sequatur. The attempt becomes of consequence, if the effect follows.

Officium nemini debet esse damnosum. An office ought to be injurious to no one.

Omne actum ab intentione agentis est judicandum. Every act is to be estimated by the intention of the doer.

Omne magnum exemplum habet aliquid ex iniquio, quod publica utilitate compensatur. Every great example has some portion of evil, which is compensated by its public utility. Hob. 279.

Omne sacramentum debet esse de certa scienti. Every oath ought to be founded on certain knowledge. 4 Co. Inst. 279.

Omnia delicta in aperto leviora sunt. All crimes committed openly are considered lighter. 8 co. 127.

Omnia praesumuntur legitime facta donec probetur in contrarium. All things are presumed to be done legitimately, until the contrary is proved. Co. Litt. 232.

Omnis actio est loquela. Every action is a complaint. Co. Litt. 292.

Omnis conclusio boni et veri iudicii sequitur ex bonis et veris praemissis et dictis iuratorem. Every conclusion of a good and true judgment arises from good and true premises, and the sayings of jurors. Co. Litt. 226.

Omnis consensus tollit errorem. Every consent removes error. 2 Inst. 123.

Omnis exceptio est ipsa quoque regula. An exception is, in itself, a rule.

Omnis interpretatio si fieri potest ita fienda est in instrumentis, ut omnes contrarietates amoveantur. The interpretation of instruments is to be made, if they will admit of it, so that all contradictions may be removed. Jenk. Cent. 96.

Omnis interpretatio vel declarat, vel extendit, vel restringit. Every interpretation either declares, extends or restrains.

Once a fraud, always a fraud. 13 Vin. Ab. 539.

Oportet quod certa res deducatur in iudicium. A thing, to be brought to judgment, must be certain or definite. Jenk. Cent. 84.

Optimam esse legem, quae minimum relinquit arbitrio iudicis; id quod certitudo ejus praestat. That law is the best which leaves the least discretion to the judge; and this is an advantage which results from certainty. Bacon, De Aug. Sc. Aph. 8.

Optimus interpretandi modus est sic legis interpretare ut leges legibus accordant. The best mode of interpreting laws is to make them accord. 8 Co. 169.

Pacta privata juri publico derogare non possunt. Private contracts cannot derogate from the public law. 7 Co. 23.

Pacto aliquod licitum est, quid sine pacto non admittitur. By a contract something is permitted, which, without it, could not be admitted. Co. Litt. 166.

Perpetua lex est, nullam legem humanum ac positivam perpetuam esse; et clausula quae abrogationem excludit initio non valet. It is a perpetual law that no human or positive law can be perpetual; and a clause in a law which precludes the power of abrogation is void ab initio. Bacon's Max. in Reg. 19.

Perpetuities are odious in law and equity.

Persona conjuncta aequiparatur interesse proprio. A person united equal one's own interest. Bacon's Max. Reg. 18. This means that a personal connexion, as nearness of blood or kindred, may in some cases, raise a use.

Perspicua vera non sunt probanda. Plain truths need not be proved. Co. Litt. 16.

Pirata est hostis humani generis. A pirate is an enemy of the human race. 3 Co. Inst. 113.

Plures cohaeredes sunt quasi unum corpus, propter unitatem juris quod habent. Several co-heirs are as one body, by reason of the unity of right which they possess. Co. Litt. 163.

Plus peccat auctor quam actor. The instigator of a crime is worse than he who perpetrates it. 5 Co. 99.

Plus valet unus oculatus testis, quam auriti decem. One eye witness is better than ten ear ones. 4 Inst. 279.

Paen ad paucos, metus ad omnes perveniat. A punishment inflicted on a few, causes a dread to all. 22 Vin. Ab. 550.

Paen non potest, culpa perennis erit. Punishment may have an end, crime is perpetual. 21 Vin. Ab. 271.

Paen ad paucos, metus ad omnes. Punishment to few, dread or fear to all.

Possessio est quasi pedis positio. Possession is, as it were, the position of the foot. 3 Co. 42.

Possession of the termor, possession of the reversioner.

Possession is a good title, where no better title appears. 20 Vin. Ab. 278.

Possessor has right against all men but him who has the very right.

Possibility cannot be on a possibility.

Potentia debet sequi justiciam, non antecedere. Power ought to follow, not to precede justice. 3 Buls. 199.

Potentia inutilis frustra est. Useless power is vain.

Potestas strict interpretatur. Power should be strictly interpreted.

Postestas suprema seipsum dissolvere potest, ligare non potest. Supreme power can dissolve, but cannot bind itself.

Potior est conditio possidentis. Better is the condition of the possessor.

Praestat cautela quam medela. Prevention is better than cure. Co. Litt. 304.

Praxis judicim est interpretes legum. The practice of the judges is the interpreter of the laws. Hob. 96.

Precedents that pass sub silentio are of little or no authority. 16 Vin. 499.

Precedents has as much law as justice.

Praesentia corporis tollit errorem nominis, et veritas nominis tollit errorem demonstrationis. The presence of the body cures the error in the name; the truth of the name cures an error in the description. Bacon's Max. Reg. 25.

Prima pars aequitatis aequalitas. The radical element of justice is equality.

Principia data sequuntur concomitantia. Given principles follow their concomitants.

Principia probant, non probantur. Principles prove, they are not proved. 3 Co. 40. See Principles.

Principiorum non est ratio. There is no reasoning of principles. 2 Buls. 239. See Principles.

Principium est potissima pars cujusque rei. The principle of a thing is its most powerful part. 10 Co. 49.

Probandi necessitas incumbit illi ui agit. The necessity of proving lies with him who makes the charge.

Probationes debent esse evidentes, id est, perspicuae et faciles intelligi. Proofs ought to be made evident, that is, clear and easy to be understood. Co. Litt. 283.

Proprietas verborum est salus proprietatum. The propriety of words is the safety of property.

Protectio trahit subjectionem, subjectio projectionem. Protection draws to it subjection, subjection, protection. Co. Litt. 65.

Proviso est providere praesentia et futura, non praeterita. A proviso is to provide for the present and the future, not the past. 2 Co. 72.

Proximus est cui nemo antecedit; supremus est quem nemo sequitur. He is next whom no one precedes; he is last whom no one follows.

Prudentur agit qui praecepto legis obtemperat. He acts prudently who obeys the commands of the law. 5 Co. 49.

Pueri sunt de sanguine parentum, sed pater et mater non sunt de sanguine puerorum. Children are of the blood of their parents, but the father and mother are not the blood of their children. 3 Co. 40.

Quae cohaerent personae personae separari nequeunt. Things which belong to the person ought not to be separated from the person. Jenk. Cent. 28.

Quae communi legi derogant stricte interpretantur. Laws which derogate from the common law ought to be strictly construed. Jenk. Cent. 231.

Quae contra rationem juris introducta sunt, non debent trahi in consequentiam. Things introduced contrary to the reason of the law, ought not to be drawn into precedents. 12 Co. 75.

Quae dubitationis causae tollendae inseruntur communem legem non laedunt. Whatever is inserted for the purpose of removing doubt, does not hurt or affect the common law. Co. Litt. 205.

Quae incontinenti vel certo fiunt inesse videntur. Whatever is done directly and certainly, appears already in existence. Co. Litt. 236.

Quae in auri acta sunt rite agi praesumuntur. Whatever is done in court is presumed to be rightly done. 3 Buls. 43.

Quae incontinenti vel certo fiunt inesse videntur. Whatever is done directly and certainly, appears already in existence. Co. Litt. 236.

Quae in auri acta sunt rite agi praesumuntur. Whatever is done in court is presumed to be rightly done. 3 Buls. 43.

Quaelibet jurisdictio cancellos suos habet. Every jurisdiction has its bounds.

Quaeras de dubiis, legem bene discere si vis. Inquire into them, is the way to know what things are really true. Litt. 443.

Quam longum debet esse rationabile tempus, non definitur in lege, sed pendet ex discretione iudiciariorum. What is reasonable time, the law does not define; it is left to the discretion of the judges. Co. Litt. 56. See 11 Co. 44.

Quamvis lex generaliter loquitur, restringenda tamen est, ut cessante ratione et ipsa cessat. Although the law speaks generally, it is to be restrained when the reason on which it is founded fails. 4 Co. Inst. 330.

Quando aliquid prohibetur ex directo, prohibetur et per obliquum. When anything is prohibited directly, it is prohibited indirectly. Co. Litt. 223.

Quando lex aliquid alicui concedit, concedere videtur id sine quo res ipsa esse non potest. When the law gives anything, it gives the means of obtaining it. 5 Co. 47.

Quando lex aliquid alicui concedit, omnia incidentia tacite conceduntur. When the law gives anything, it gives tacitly what is incident to it. 2 Co. Inst. 326; Hob. 234.

Quando lex est specialis, ratio autem generalis, generaliter lex est intelligenda. When the law is special, but its reason is general, the law is to be understood generally. 2 co. Inst. 83; 10 Co. 101.

Quando verba et mens congruunt, non est interpretationi locus. When the words and the mind agree, there is no place for interpretation.

Quem admodum ad quaestionem facti non respondent iudices, ita ad quaestionem juris non respondent juratores. In the same manner that judges do not answer to questions of fact, so jurors do not answer to questions of law. Co. Litt. 295.

Qui accusat integrae fama sit et non criminosus. Let him who accuses be of a clear fame, and not criminal. 3 Co. Inst. 26.

Qui adimit medium, dirimit finem. He who takes away the means, destroys the end. Co. Litt. 161.

Qui bene interrogat, bene docet. He who questions well, learns well. 3 Buls. 227.

Qui bene distinguit, bene docet. He who distinguishes well, learns well. 2 Co. Inst. 470.

Qui concedit aliquid, concedere videtur et id sine quo concessio est irrita, sine quo res ipsa esse non potuit. He who grants anything, is considered as granting that, without which his grant would be idle, without which the thing itself could not exist. 11 Co. 52.

Qui confirmat nihil dat. He who confirms does not give. 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 2069.

Qui contemnit praeceptum, contemnit praecipientem. He who contemns the precept, contemns the party giving it. 12 Co. 96.

Qui cum alio contrahit, vel est, vel debet esse non ignarus conditio ejus. He who contracts, knows, or ought to know, the quality of the person with whom he contracts, otherwise he is not excusable. Dig. 50, 17, 19; 2 Hagg. Consist. Rep. 61.

Qui destruit medium, destruit finem. He who destroys the means, destroys the end. 11 Co. 51; Shep. To. 342.

Qui doit inheritoer al p re, doit inheriter al fitz. He who ought to inherit from the father, ought to inherit from the son.

Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur, inter liberos non computantur. He who is born of an illicit union, is not counted among the children. Co. Litt. 8. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 289.

Qui evertit causam, evertit causatum futurum. He who overthrows the cause, overthrows its future effects. 10 Co. 51.

Qui facit per alium facit per se. He who acts by or through another, acts for himself. 1 Bl. Com. 429; Story, Ag. 440; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1273, 1335, 1336; 7 Man. & Gr. 32, 33.

Qui haeret in litera, haeret in cortice. He who adheres to the letter, adheres to the bark. Co. Litt. 289.

Qui ignorat quantum solvere debeat, non potest improbus videre. He who does not know what he ought to pay, does not want probity in not paying. Dig. 50, 17, 99.

Qui jure suo utitur, nemini facit injuriam. He who uses his legal rights, harms no one.

Qui male agit, odit lucem. He who acts badly, hates the light. 7 Co. 66.

Qui melius probat, melius habet. He who proves most, recovers most. 9 Vin. Ab. 235.

Qui molitur insidias in patriam, id facit quod insanus nauta perforans navem in qua vehitur. He who betrays his country, is like the insane sailor who bores a hole in the ship which carries him. 3 Co. Inst. 36.

Qui non libere veritatem pronunciat, proditor est veritatis. He who does not willingly speak the truth, is a betrayer of the truth.

Qui non obstat quod ob stare potest facere videtur. He who does not prevent what he can, seems to commit the thing. 2 Co. Inst. 146.

Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest assentire videtur. He who does not forbid what he can forbid, seems to assent. 2 Inst. 305.

Qui non propulsat injuriam quando potest, infert. He who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it. Jenk. Cent. 271.

Qui omne dicit, nihil excludit. He who says all, excludes nothing. 4 Inst. 81.

Qui parcat nocentibus, innocentibus punit. He who spares the guilty, punishes the innocent.

Qui per alium facit per seipsum facere videtur. He who does anything through another, is considered as doing it himself. Co. Litt. 258.

Qui per fraudem agit, frustra agit. He who acts fraudulently acts in vain. 2 Roll. R. 17.

Qui potest et debet vetare, jubet. He who can and ought to forbid, and does not, commands.

Qui primum peccat ille facit rixam. He who first offends, causes the strife.

Qui prior est tempore, potior est jure. He who is first or before in time, is stronger in right. Co. Litt. 14 a; 1 Story, Eq. Jur. 64 d; Story Bailm. 312; 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 952; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3728.

Qui providet sibi, providet heredibus. He who provides for himself, provides for his heirs.

Qui tacet consentire videtur. He who is silent appears to consent. Jenk. Cent. 32.

Qui timent, cavent et vitant. They who fear, take care and avoid. Off. Ex. 162.

Qui vult decipi, decipiatur. Set him who wishes to be deceived, be deceived.

Quicquid acquiritur servo, acquiritur domino. Whatever is acquired by the servant, is acquired for the master. 15 Bin. Ab. 327.

Quicquid plantatur solo, solo cedit. Whatever is affixed to the soil belongs to it. Went. Off. Ex. 145.

Quicquid plantatur solo, solo cedit. Whatever is affixed to the soil or the realty, thereby becomes a parcel. See Amb: 113; 3 East, 51; and article Fixtures.

Quicquid est contra normam recti est injuria. Whatever is against the rule of right, is a wrong. 3 Buls. 313.

Quicquid in excessu actum est, lege prohibetur. Whatever is done in excess is prohibited by law. 2 Co. Inst. 107.

Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se inducto. Any one may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit. To this rule there are some exceptions. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 83.

Quisquis est qui velit juris consultus haberi, continuetur studium, velit a quocunque doceri. Whoever wishes to be a lawyer, let him continually study, and desire to be taught everything.

Quod ad jus naturale attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt. All men are equal before the natural law. Dig. 50, 17, 32.

Quod alias bonum et justum est, si per vim vel fraudem petatur, malum et injustum efficitur. What is otherwise good and just, if sought by force or fraud, becomes bad and unjust. 3 Co. 78.

Quod constat clare, non debet verificari. What is clearly apparent need not be proved.

Quod constat curiae opere testium non indiget. What appears to the court needs not the help of witnesses. 2 Inst. 662.

Quod contra legem fit, pro infecto habetur. What is done contrary to the law, is considered as not done. 4 Co. 31. No one can derive any advantage from such an act.

Quod contra juris rationem receptum est, non est producendum ad consequentias. What has been admitted against the spirit of the law, ought not to be heard. Dig. 50, 17, 141.

Quod demonstrandi caus additur rei satis demonstratae, frustra fit. What is added to a thing sufficiently palpable, for the purpose of demonstration, is vain. 10 Co. 113.

Quod dubitas, ne feceris. When you doubt, do not act.

Quod est inconveniens, aut contra rationem non permissum est in lege. What is inconvenient or contrary to reason, is not allowed in law. Co. Litt. 178.

Quod est necessarium est licitum. What is necessary is lawful.

Quod inconsulto fecimus, consultius revocemus. What is done without consideration or reflection, upon better consideration we should revoke or undo.

Quod in minori valet, valebit in majori; et quod in majori non valet, nec valebit in minori. What avails in the less, will avail in the greater; and what will not avail in the greater, will not avail in the less. Co. Litt. 260.

Quod in uno similium valet, valebit in altere. What avails in one of two similar things, will avail in the other. Co. Litt. 191.

Quod initio vitiosum est, non potest tractu temporis convalescere. Time cannot render valid an act void in its origin. Dig. 50, 17, 29.

Quod meum est sine me auferri non potest. What is mine cannot be taken away without my consent. Jenk. Cent. 251. Sed vide Eminent Domain.

Quod necessarie intelligitur id non deest. What is necessarily understood is not wanting. 1 Buls. 71.

Quod necessitas cogit, defendit. What necessity forces, it justifies. Hal. Pl. Cr. 54.

Quod non apparet non est, et non apparet judicialiter ante iudicium. What appears not does not exist, and nothing appears judicially before judgment. 2 Co. Inst. 479.

Quod non valet in principalia, in accessoria seu consequentia non valebit; et quod non valet in magis propinquo, non valebit in magis remoto. What is not good in its principle, will not be good as to accessories or consequences; and what is not of force as regards things near, will not be of force as to things remote. 8 co. 78.

Quod per recordum probatum, non debet esse negatum. What is proved by the record, ought not to be denied.

Quod populus postremum jussit, id just ratum esto. What the people have last enacted, let that be the established law.

Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure. What is first is truest; and what comes first in time, is best in law. Co. Litt. 347.

Quod pro minore licitum est, et pro majore licitum est. What is lawful in the less, is lawful in the greater. 8 Co. 43.

Quod sub certa forma concessum vel reservatum est, non trahitur advalorem vel compensationem. That which is granted or reserved under a certain form, is not to be drawn into a valuation. Bacon's Max. Reg. 4.

Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit. Whenever there is a doubt between liberty and slavery, the decision must be in favor of liberty. Dig. 50, 17, 20.

Ratihabitio mandato aequiparatur. Ratification is equal to a command. Dig. 46, 3, 12, 4.

Ratio est formalis causa consuetudinis. Reason is the formal cause of custom.

Ratio est legis anima, mutata legis ratione mutatur et lex. Reason is the soul of the law; the reason of the law being changed, the law is also changed.

Ratio est radius divini luminis. Reason is a ray of divine light. Co. Litt. 232.

Ratio et auctoritas duo clarissima mundi limina. Reason and authority are the two brightest lights in the world. 4 Co. Inst. 320.

Ratio in jure aequitas integra. Reason in law is perfect equity.

Ratio legis est anima legis. The reason of the law is the soul of the law.

Ratio non clauditur loco. Reason is not confined to any place.

Ratio potest allegari deficiente lege, sed vera et legalis et non apparens. Reason may be alleged when the law is defective, but it must be true and legal reason, and not merely apparent. 6 Co. Litt. 191.

Receditur a placitis juris, potius quam injuriae et delicta maneant impunita. Positive rules of law will be receded from, rather than crimes and wrongs should remain unpunished. Bacon's Max. Reg. 12. This applies only to such maxims as are called placita juris; these will be dispensed with rather than crimes should go unpunished, quia salus populi suprema lex, because the public safety is the supreme law.

Regula pro lege, si deficit lex. In default of the law, the maxim rules.

Rei turpis nullum mandatum est. A mandate of an illegal thing is void. Dig. 17, 1, 6, 3.

Relatio est fictio juris et intenta ad unum. Reference is a fiction of law, and intent to one thing. 3 Co. 28.

Relatio semper fiat ut valeat dispositio. Reference should always be had in such a manner that a disposition in a will should avail. 6 Co. 76.

Remedies ought to be reciprocal.

Remedies for rights are ever favorably extended. 18 Vin. Ab. 521.

Rerum suarum quilibet est moderator et arbiter. Everyone is the manager and disposer of his own. Co. Litt. 233.

Res denominator a principali parte. A thing is named from its principal part. 5 Co. 47.

Res est misera ubi jus est vagam et invertum. It is a miserable state of things where the law is vague and uncertain. 2 Salk. 512.

Res judicata pro veritate accipitur. A thing adjudged must be taken for truth. Co. Litt. 103; Dig. 50, 17, 207. See Res judicata.

Res judicata facit ex albo nigrum, ex nigro album, ex curvo rectum, ex recto curvum. A thing adjudged makes what was white, black; what was black, white; what was crooked straight; what was straight, crooked. 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 840.

Resignatio est juris proprii spontanea refutatio. Resignation is the spontaneous relinquishment of one's own right. Godb. 284.

Responsio unius non omnino auditur. The answer of one witness shall not be heard at all. 1 Greenl. Ev. 260. This is a maxim of the civil law, where everything must be proved by two witnesses.

Rights never die.

Reus laesae majestatis punitur, ut pereat unus ne pereant omnes. A traitor is punished, that by the death of one, all may not perish. 4 Co. 124.

*Sacramentum habet in se tres comites, varitatem, justitiam et judicium; veritas habenda est in jurato; justitia et justicium in judice. An oath has in it three component parts - truth, justice and judgment; truth in the party swearing; justice and judgment in the judge administering the oath. 3 Co. Inst. 160.*

Sacramentum si fatuum fuerit, licet falsum, tamen non committit perjurium. A foolish oath, though false, makes not perjury. 2 Co. Inst. 167.

Saepe viatorim nova non vetus orbita fallit. Often it is the new road, not the old one, which deceives the traveller. 4 Co. Inst. 34.

Saepenumero uvb proprietas verboem attenditur, sensus veritatis amittitur. Frequently where the propriety of words is attended to, the meaning of truth is lost. 7 Co. 27.

Salus populi est suprema lex. The safety of the people is the supreme law. Bacon's Max. in Reg. 12; Broom's Max. 1.

Salus ube multi consilarii. In many counsellors there is safety. 4 Co. Inst. 1.

Sapiens incipit a fine, et quod primum est in intentione, ultimum est in executione. A wise man begins with the last, and what is first in intention is last in execution. 10 Co. 25.

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Sapiens omnia agit cum consilio. A wise man does everything advisedly. 4 Co. Inst. 4.

Sapientia legis nummario pretio non est aestemanda. The wisdom of law cannot be valued by money.

Sapientis iudicis est cogitare tantum sibi esse permissum, quantum commissum et creditum. A wise man should consider as much what he premises as what he commits and believes. 4 Co. Inst. 193.

*Satisfaction should be made to that fund which has sustained the loss. 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3731.*

Satius est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos. It is better to search the fountain than to cut rivulets. 10 Co. 118. It is better to drink at the fountain than to sip in the streams.

Scientia sciorum est mixta ignorantia. The knowledge of smatterers is mixed ignorance. 8 Co. 159.

Scientia et volunti non fit injuria. A wrong is not done to one who knows and wills it.

Scientia utrimque per pares contrahentes facit. Equal knowledge on both sides makes the contracting parties equal.

*Scire leges, non hoc est verba eorum tenere, sed vim et potestatem. To know the laws, is not to observe their mere words, but their force and power. Dig. 1, 3, 17.*

Scire proprie est, rem ratione et per causam cognoscere. To know properly is to know the reason and cause of a thing. Co. Litt. 183.

Scire debes cum quo contrahis. You ought to know with whom you deal.

Scribere est agere. To write is to act. 2 Roll. R. 89.

Scriptae obligationes scriptis tolluntur, et nude consensus obligatio, contrario consensu dissolvitur. Written obligations are dissolved by writing, and obligations of naked assent by similar naked assent.

Secundum naturam est, commoda cujusque rei eum sequi, quem sequentur incommoda. It is natural that he who bears the charge of a thing, should receive the profits. Dig. 50, 17, 10.

*Semper necessitas probandi incumbit qui agit. The claimant is always bound to prove: the burden of proof lies on him.*

*Sequi debet potentia justitiam, non praecedere. Power should follow justice, not precede it. 2 Co. Inst. 454.*

Sermo index animi. Speech is an index of the mind. 5 Co. 118.

Sermo relatus ad personam, intelligi debet de conditione personae. A speech relating to the person is to be understood as relating to his Si a jure discedas vagus eris, et erunt omnia omnibus incerta. If you depart from the law, you will wander without a guide, and everything will be in a state of uncertainty to every one. Co. Litt. 227.

Si assuetis mederi possis nova non sunt tentanda. If you can be relieved by accustomed remedies, new ones should not be tried. 10 Co. 142.

Si judicas, cognasce. If you judge, understand.

Si meliores sunt quos ducit amor, plures sunt quos corrigit timer. If many are better led by love, more are corrected by fear. Co. Litt. 392.

condition. 4 Co. 16.

Si quis custos fraudem pupillo fecerit, a tutela removendus est. If a guardian behave fraudently to his ward, he shall be removed from the guardianship. Jenk. Cent. 39.

Solo cedit quod solo implantatur. What is planted in Sicut natura nil facit per saltum, ita nec lex. AS nature does nothing by a bound or leap, so neither does the law. Co. Litt. 238.

Silent leges inter arma. laws are silent amidst arms. 4 Co. Inst. 70.

Simplicitas est legibus amica. Simplicity is favorable to the law. 4 Co. 8.

Sine possessione usucapio procedere non potest. There can be no prescription without possession.

Solemnitas juris sunt observandae. The solemnities of law are to be observed. Jenk. Cent. 13.

*Stabit praesumptio donec probetur in contrarium.* A presumption will stand good until the contrary is proved. Hob. 297.

*Sublata causa tollitur effectus.* Remove the cause and the effect will cease. 2 Bl. Com. 203.

*Sublata veneratione magistratuum, respublica ruit.* The commonwealth perishes, if respect for magistrates be taken away.

*Sublato fundamento cadit opus.* Remove the foundation, the structure or work fall.

*Sublato principali tollitur adjunctum.* If the principal be taken away, the adjunct is also taken away. Co. Litt. 389.

*Summum jus, summa injuria.* The rigor or height of law, is the height of wrong. Hob. 125; 1 Chan. Rep. 4.

*Tacita quaedam habentur pro expressis.* Things silent are sometimes considered as expressed. 8 Co. 40.

Talis interpretatio semper fienda est, ut evitetur absurdum, et inconveniens, et ne iudicium sit illusorium. Interpretation is always to be made in such a manner, that what is absurd and inconvenient is to be avoided, so that the judgment be not nugatory. 1 Co. 52.

*Traditio loqui facit chartam.* Delivery makes the deed speak. 5 Co. 1.

*Ubi cessat remedium ordinarium ibi decurritur ad extraordinarium.* When a common remedy ceases to be of service, recourse must be had to an extraordinary one. 4 Co. 93.

*Ubi culpa est ibi poena subesse debet.* Where there is culpability, there punishment ought to be.

*Ubi eadem ratio, ibi idem lex.* Where there is the same reason, there is the same law. 7 co. 18.

*Ubi damna dantur, victus victori in expensis condemnari debet.* Where damages are given, the losing party should pay the costs of the victor. 2 Inst. 289.

*Ubi jus, ibi remedium. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. 1 T. R. 512; Co. Litt. 197, b; 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 2411; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3726.*

A grace period of twenty-eight days applies to the date as of signing this document`Responsio unius non omnino auditur. The answer of one witness shall not be heard at all. 1 Greenl. Ev. 260. This is a maxim of the civil law, where everything must be proved by two witnesses. Rights never die.

I: William of the House of: Bero, hereby autograph and thumb print to confirm my identity as the proprietor of this Said document and declare: all the facts stated herein are true, correct, and certain, admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witness, I will testify to their veracity.

:Marita Akee

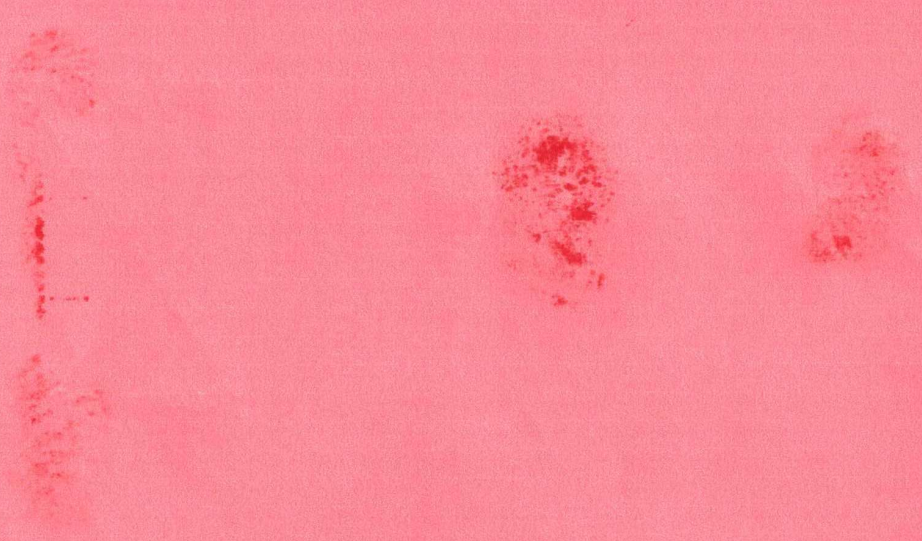
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