



Legal Terms

Barratry

Meaning in common law: Litigation for the purpose of harassment or profit. Barratry is an offence committed by people who are overly officious in instigating or encouraging prosecution on unfounded or groundless litigation.

Bringing repeated or persistent acts of litigation without standing.

Affirmation

The act or an instance of making a claim. The state of being affirmed. The assertion that something exists or is true.

Check Kiting

Or Cheque Kiting is a form of check fraud which involves taking advantage of a float owned by someone else and making use or claim of non-existent funds, which you do not own. It is a misuse of someone else's capital and taking unauthorised credit that has no legitimate funding or worth.

Estoppel

The principle which precludes a person from asserting something contrary to what is implied by a previous action or statement of that person or by a previous pertinent judicial determination.

This is a binding agreement where you have offered for something to be put forth, and it has not been rebutted, therefore whatever is put in to this notice stands as truth.

Warrant

A warrant is a written justification or rightful authority for an action, submitted by a court of law.

A lawful warrant must be supported by two parts:

1. A sworn affidavit stipulating probable cause or rights violated and be witnessed by a person who can be cross examined in court.
2. A wet ink signature from a judge who granted the warrant. He assesses the affidavit and makes the decision to grant a warrant or not. He is liable if something should go wrong.

Supposition

A belief held without proof or certain knowledge; an assumption or hypothesis. In simple terms a guess.



Deposition

Out-of-court testimony a witness gives under oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths for use later in the proceeding.

Probable Cause

Sometimes referred to as *reasonable doubt* or *reasonable grounds* means a crime has been committed under Universal Law, with a victim.

Counsellor at Law

The term Lawyer refers to someone dealing in law, i.e. common law, however the name lawyer has been hijacked by the bar association and the legal system. It should be noted that the People who deal within legal courts should be referred to as legalists, and not lawyers.

Until corruption is ended and we return back to a peaceful and just planet, the term “Counsellor at Law” should be used, as the term lawyer could give them grounds to claim charges against you.

Novation Agreement

When a debt is passed from a creditor to a new 3rd party, all parties must be in agreement, and sign a novation agreement. If there is no novation agreement, then there is no valid contract to pass the debt to a third party, and the third party has no jurisdiction or right to demand payment. Doing so would be fraud.

Malfeasance

Meaning: Unlawful wrongdoing, especially by a public official.

Vicarious Liability

The word vicarious means “experienced in the imagination through the feelings or actions of another person” or “acting or done for another”. Vicarious Liability means someone is held responsible for the actions of another person.

For example, in the workplace, employers can be liable for the wrongful act of an employee if it is carried out in the course of an employee's employment.

Corpus Delicti

Pronounced: koːr.pəs dɪˈlɪktɪ

Corpus Delicti is a Latin term meaning “body of the Crime.” *Corpus* meaning “body” and *Delicti* meaning “offense”; offense to the body, or crime.

Within a criminal court there must be a victim. A crime must be proved to have occurred before a person can be convicted of committing that crime.



Consensus Facit Legem

Pronounced: kən'sen.səs fä-cit 'lē,jem

This is a Latin term meaning “Consensus makes the Law” meaning consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent. This statement is a maxim.

Maxim

A Maxim is a principle, rule or basic truth which gets repeated and sums up a fundamental code of truth.

Syntax

Syntax is the arrangement of words and phrases that gives structure to a statement and creates a well-formed sentence. However, the syntax of a judicial and administrative court will differ considerably to the syntax you think you are using.

Contempt of Court

The official meaning of this term is the act of deliberately failing to obey or respect the authority of a court of law or legislative body. However, we must ask, whose court? Also note the reference to “legislative body”, which has no lawful standing over you.

Again, this is an administrative/commercial court or a judicial court, and not your court.

Municipal

Today the word means relating to a town or district or its governing body.

This word is derived from the Latin word *Municipalis*; *Munia* means civil offices, *Municeps* or *Municip* means citizens with privileges.

Munia ‘Civic offices’ and *Capere* ‘take’. When translated this means a group of citizens have been granted special privileges, to take from other citizens with a lower status within a town or district.

A Municipal is just a legal fiction with no lawful standing; it is a corporation and has no authority over you, unless you consent.

Praecipe

Pronounced: pre'tsipe

Praecipe is an order requesting a writ or other legal document.



Writ

A Writ is a form of written command in the name of an administrative or judicial court, which directs a form of legal action. Originally writs were royal orders from the court of the English King and only applied to the subjects of the monarchy.

If you do not claim the title of a subject and there is no contact that ties you to the legal action, then a writ has no standing in a common law court.

Writ of Scire Facias

Pronounced: sahy-ree fey-shee-as

In English Law, a *Writ of Scire Facias*, derived from the Latin meaning “to cause to be known”, is a writ founded upon judicial records and often given as a mandate to a sheriff to make known to the parties named in the writ that they must appear before a court on a given day. However, the writ only extends for a *defendant* to appear, meaning there has to be a legitimate claim made upon you, and you have accepted the legal title *defendant*.

Writ of Quo Warranto

Pronounced: quo war-ran-to

Quo Warranto is Latin for “by what warrant?” which also has the meaning “what is your authority?” From English law it is a writ directing people within office to show their proof of authority. It is noted that writs only apply to those working in public office and not the private sector.

Subpoena

Pronounced: sə'pi:nə

Subpoena or sometimes referred to as a witness summons, is a writ issued by a government agency, most often by an administrative court, to compel a person to give testimony by a witness statement or evidence under a penalty for failure.

Note: It should be noted that the queen cannot be subpoenaed, which should give rise to the question why?

The reason is a subpoena is not law, but legislation, and only applies to your legal identity and not you as a living breathing man or woman. However, it may be possible to use a subpoena to your advantage, because if you find yourself in court, then you can subpoena a witness against you to become your witness.

When you question a witness who is testifying against you, you are limited by what questions you can ask, as they must bear relevance to the issue within court, however when they become your witness you can ask them anything.

Also subpoenas apply to any title of office and anyone within government. They do not apply to a living breathing man or woman.



Arraignment

An arraignment is a legal process in court where someone is accused of a particular crime and asked to say if they are guilty.

An Arraignment should only be used within a common law court where charges of a crime are being presented. Arraignments do not belong in an administrative or judicial court.

It should also be noted that you are under no obligation to state whether you are guilty or not, as the burden of proof is on the one making the claim.

Nom De Guerre

Pronounced: nom də'geə(r)

Nom De Guerre is French for “War Name” which is an assumed name under which a person engages in combat or other activity such as commerce and administrative courts.

Administrative courts will try and apply your Nom De Guerre or Legal identity to you, without your knowledge.

Prima Facie

Pronounced: praimə'feɪʃi

This is a Latin term meaning “at first sight”, in general terms it means “on the face of it” or “it looks like it could be true”.

It is a legal claim referring to not having 100% of the evidence but “sufficient enough” to proceed to a trial or Judgement.

When confronted with Prima Facie evidence be sure to note who is making the claim, as they are liable for anything that is not “sufficient”.

Viva Voce

Pronounced: viy-vuh voh-chi

Viva Voce is a Latin Law term, in English it means “orally” or “by voice”. In legal terms it refers to giving evidence in court verbally, as opposed to in writing such as by affidavit or deposition.

Viva Voce testimony is given verbally whereas testimony is by way of documentary evidence.

Res Judicata

Pronounced: reɪtʃdeu:drɪ'kɑ:tə

Res Judicata Is a Latin term meaning “just cause” or “the matter has been decided”. This term is used in both Civil Procedure and Common Law courts, although they have similar meanings, there are differences.



A Res Judicata case within civil procedure means a final judgment and is no longer subject to an appeal. However you can only appeal within an administrative court.

Whereas within a common law court, a final judgment has been made and a re-litigation of a claim, between the same parties, cannot be raised again.

There has to be a finalised Res Judicata case judgement behind a lawful Lien.

Personnel Matter Jurisdiction

For someone to have any legal standing to make a claim or testimony against you, they must have one of two things, one beginning Personnel Matter.

To have any jurisdiction, or right to speak against you, they must have personnel knowledge of the matter regarding the issue. This would constitute a witness to a crime, or part of the process in the matter.

Without Personnel knowledge of the dispute whatever they present as evidence against you is hearsay and has no lawful or legal standing against you, and can be dismissed.

To be able to give verbal or written testimony of any personnel matter, they must first be placed under oath so they can be made liable for any claim that is incorrect, that was made against you.

They can only give evidence on the personnel information they have, and cannot speculate on any other part of the proceedings in which they have no knowledge.

Subject Matter Jurisdiction

Another legal fact that a person must have to make a claim against you is Subject Matter, meaning they were either directly harmed or damaged in some way by your actions.

To have knowledge of the Subject Matter being discussed in court would mean the person making the testimony would have to be a victim to a crime or breach of contract to do so.

Again, just like Personnel Knowledge the claimant must be put under oath before testifying so they are responsible for their claim, and will be held liable for any misinformation or deception given in court.

Acronyms

D.B.A. Standards for **Doing Business As**. The letters will be placed before the name of a legal fiction, such as a corporation or business.

Note: If you see D.B.A. within any contract then know you are not dealing with a living breathing person by name.