Common Law Primer Legal Dictionary Notes 12/12/22

1) People are not lached, or held responsible for something written by another man or corporation in the past or present, unless they knowingly, willing and intelligently consent. For example, people are not lached by the mission statement of the Virginia Company chartered by King James I of England that colonized America for profit.

2) Man wrote the constitutions to protect man, and to bind and restrict the government, not man, not the people.

3) After the Revolution English magistrates/judges, corporate rules, and the foreign Sovereign King were removed from American courts. The union of the States of America was formed by Articles of Confederation, and ratified by an unincorporated Congress, March 1, 1781.

4) Those organic states (the living people), by law (de jure), were and are separate nations.

5) I am a body and soul, and possess rights instilled by the Creator at birth. I am not a corporation or fiction.

6 ) It is the man under color of law acting in the capacity of a fiction that can do harm. He is always liable for his actions. Those people who actually gave the order especially after signing their names that harmed another man, or used his services, or possibly destroyed another man’s life, are liable.

7) The Legal system court will presume (without proof) your status as person (a fictional title), and assume (act without proof) until refuted or rebutted or jurisdiction is challenged.

8 ) “Presumptions may not be used as evidence or as a substitute as evidence” [cf. Carson vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 156, Ohio St. 104, Ops. 103, 100 NE 2d. 197, 28 ALR2d, 344].

(cf means compare. If its an actual quote it will have quotation marks)

9) A court of record proceeds according to the rules of common law, operating under the 7th and 9th amendment in a civil trial. Else it will operate under the 6th Amendment. “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury…and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him”.

10) One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech, a free press, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections” [cf. West Virginia Board of Education v Barnette 319 U.S. 624].

11) “What is due process of law may be ascertained by an examination of those settled usages and modes of proceedings existing in the common law and statute law of England before the emigration of our ancestors. It is manifest it was not left to the legislative power to exact any process which might be devised. The [due process] article is a restraint on the legislative as well as on the executive and judicial powers of government, and cannot be so construed as to leave congress free to make any process ‘due process of law,’ by its mere will." [cf. Murray's Lessee v. Hoboken Imp. Co., 18 How. (59 U.S. 272, 276 (1855); French v. Barber Asphalt, 181 U.S. 324, 330 (1900)].

12) Judges in every state are bound to the constitution by oath and contract. Law of the Land means the common law of the people. It is called Law of the Land, not Law of the Sea, because it is the Law of the people on the land, long antecedent to the organization of the state. The people do not yield their sovereignty for the corporate agents that serve them.

13) "...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves; the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty..." [cf. Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 U.S. 419 (1793)

14) “Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts.” [cf. Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 U.S. 356 (1886)].

15) "The sovereign, when traced to his source, must be found in the man.” [cf. Chisholm v. Georgia 2 U.S. 419 (1793)].

16) “We the people are the self governing authors and source of law and although sovereign powers are delegated to the government sovereignty itself remains with the people” [cf. Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 US 356 (1886)].

17) Supreme law of the land is common law which cannot be legislated. Amendment V, No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime...without due process of law;

18) Person is a rank and title in the legal society, the same as judge. Man is not. The legal society is not explaining to you that they are dealing with two separate entities. The court tries to combine man and person to get to the man.

19) "In common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, and statutes employing the word are ordinarily construed to exclude it." – [cf. Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe 442 US 653, 667 (1979)].

20) The meaning of person and people and citizen, when used in legislative acts are equivalent terms, unless something in the context is intended to show it applies to artificial persons [cf. Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1843 pg 318].

21) What is more important than context? In all state and federal definitions, person is defined as a corporation, but people are not.

22) Man is not of the same class as Trusts, corporations, etc included in the definition of person, neither natural nor artificial, both of which are persons. Adjectives do not change the meaning of the root word person, a mask. (see include). Red shirt and blue shirt are still shirts. The natural person and artificial person are included in a class person, in all State’s statutes.

23) We are, in earthly matters, in fact, all sovereigns, but not sovereign citizens, an oxymoron. The idea is upheld by the Supreme Court time and time again. “The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created.” [cf. California Government Code Section 11120 et seq.].

24) When a civil or criminal complaint is issued it is not against you, it is your fictional person who is charged. Thrice affirmed by the US Supreme Court [cf. 312 U.S. 600,

330 U.S. 258 and 442 U.S. 653], the term person does NOT include the sovereign!

25) To be clear, artificial persons, i.e., corporations and US citizens, have no unalienable rights which man, a living soul, possesses. The ALL CAPS NAME is a municipal franchise and the Caps Lower Case Name is a territorial franchise.

26) Capitonym A word whose meaning is changed when it is capitalized, such as John Doe and JOHN DOE. Capitonym is a subset of homonym. JULIE ANN MCCLURG, and variations, is a capitonym, and homograph, defined as GLOSSA in Black’s Law Dictionary, used by the U.S. and State of Florida Supreme Courts.

Black’s Law Dictionary, GLOSSA as a gloss, explanation or interpretation. GLOSSA VIPERNA EST QUE CORRODIT VISCERA TEXTUS. 11 Coke, 34. It is a poisonous gloss which corrupts the essence of the text.

27) Homographs include, homonyms and homophones, words that sound alike but have different meanings or origins, and heteronyms, a subset of homograph, words spelled the same, but with different meanings and may have different pronunciation, depending on accent and dialect.

28) State is a word the de facto corporate government redefined in the last part of the 19th century and early part of the 20th. By the Buck Act of 1940, a "State" is a federalized facsimile corporation which overlies the land and water of the original continental state.

These States within States are franchises, divisions of the mother corporation United States, located in the District of Columbia territorial extension “in this state”, “in the state”, “within this state” known as a Federal Area inside each organic state, with none of these 'States' being the same as any of the geographically defined, organic several States, which are the original Republics.

The Law of the Land says “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government”. There are no sovereign corporations and no corporate Republics. No State of State is sovereign or a Republic.

29) PERSON Job 32:21 King James Version. “Let me not, I pray you, accept any man's person, neither let me give flattering titles unto man.” A person is a man within a society who owes a certain duty and obligation according to his title.

“He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property” [cf Hale v. Henkel, 201 U. S. 43 at 47 (1905)].

30) The most common office held in a STATE is therefore the office known as "person." It is an office most people occupy without even knowing that they are doing so. How does someone become a "person" subject to regulation by STATE statutes and codes? There is only one way. Contract! You must ask the STATE for permission to volunteer to become a STATE person by taking up residency “in this STATE” and stepping into the office of "person."

A resident is another STATE office holder. The STATE creates many other offices such as police officer, prosecutor, judge etc. and everyone understands this concept.

31) "Person" is a subset of resident. Judge is a subset of resident. Legislator and police officer are subsets of resident. If you hold any office in the STATE, you are a resident and subject to all legislative decrees in the form of statutes. I do not hold any office “in this state”. I was born on the land with rights.

32) Person is a legalese term of civil law, a legal fiction in a society of inferiors compared to the society of man, free and independent. A person lies in a drawer at the bureau of vital statistics or in a computer file. A man stands.

33) Person literally means "the mask an actor wears," worn by a man who can accept surety for the fiction but can never be forced to do so. Person is a title created by the government, subject to acts of legislation. You are not a person but you have a person, many persons, many “hats” to wear, for example, as butcher, baker, candle-stick maker, beekeeper. Person is a fiction.

34) Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn are fictions not aware of man. They cannot hear him or see him. There is no intercourse between man and fiction. You will never see the words 'man' or 'woman' within the legal codes, because government is instituted amongst man to protect and secure his rights and property, but government is not obligated to protect and secure the rights and property of 'persons' or 'individuals', which are statutory homonyms created within their codes to define their own internal employees, and convince the average 'man' or 'woman' to believe those codes actually apply to them. If you are not an employee of Walmart their employee handbook rules don’t apply to you.

35) Authority comes from consent. Authority means to demand as of right. The State was not granted rights by the people. The State has no lawful authority when it comes to forcing itself onto man. What the State can do is compel by force and coercion or persuade by half truths.

36) Jurisdiction means control. There must be two parties with capacity to be there. There must be subject matter jurisdiction. There must be appearance or testimony of a competent fact witness. Attorneys lack competence to offer testimony or state facts about which they have no personal knowledge. Without complete jurisdiction, no court can issue an enforceable judgment. It is void ab initio without effect.

37) “Since jurisdiction is fundamental, and it is jurisdiction alone that gives a court power to hear, determine, and pronounce judgment on the issues before it, jurisdiction must be continuing in the court throughout the proceedings,” [cf. Re. Cavitt, 254 P.599].

38) But a man can challenge jurisdiction at any time before, during and after the case, even on appeal. He can demand a court of record, trial by jury, at common law. Court cannot proceed until its jurisdiction is proven. The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings Venue and jurisdiction are not the same.

39) There are 3 kinds of jurisdiction on which to challenge: Subject matter, personal, and soil (jus soli -“right of the soil”}. Because of Reconstruction and also because of the incorporation of the United States in 1871, two states with the same name operate in the same area, the fiction overlaying the actual state, like diocese lines on a map. Just because you are in the imaginary diocese boundaries does not mean you are Catholic. Court most likely try to avoid the question of jurisdiction of the soil. But in Orlando last week a judge admitted she had no jurisdiction over an American State National on the Land. About 30 other American State Nationals were there to witness it.

40) “The canon of construction which teaches that legislation of Congress, unless a contrary intent appears, is meant to apply only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, Blackmer v. United States, supra, 284 U.S. at 437, 52 S.Ct. at page 254, 76 L.Ed. 375.

41) Jurisdiction means control. A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction. A judgment rendered by a court that does not have jurisdiction to hear the case is void from the beginning (ab initio). “there is, as well, no discretion to ignore that lack of jurisdiction” [cf. John J. Joyce v. United States of America, Appellant, 474 F.2d 215 (3d Cir. 1973)]. “The burden shifts to the court to prove jurisdiction." [cf. Rosemond v. Lambert, 469 F2d 416].

42) "False imprisonment is the unlawful and total restraint of the liberty of the person. The imprisonment is false in the sense of being unlawful. The right violated by this tort is 'freedom of locomotion.' It belongs historically to the class of rights known as simple or primary rights. The theory of law is that one interferes with the freedom of locomotion of another at his own peril." [cf. Riley v. Stone, 174 N.C. 588, 94 S.E. 434, 440 (1917)].

43) False imprisonment consists of any type of unlawful restraint or interference with the personal liberty of an individual. It basically involves any unlawful violation of the liberty of another. The ancient English legal scholar, Henry de Bracton (1200-1268) tells us that false imprisonment is one of the oldest violation of rights known: Forcefully to deprive a man of freedom to go wheresoever he may is clearly a trespass. False imprisonment was indeed one of the first trespasses recognized by the Common Law.

44) The Fifth Amendment provides that no person 'shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.' The Amendment not only protects the individual against being involuntarily called as a witness against himself in a criminal prosecution but also privileges him not to answer official questions put to him in any other proceeding, civil or criminal, formal or informal, where the answers might incriminate him in future criminal proceedings.

“There can be no doubt that the Fifth Amendment privilege is available outside of criminal court proceedings and serves to protect persons in all settings in which their freedom of action is curtailed in any significant way from being compelled to incriminate themselves." [cf. MIRANDA v. ARIZONA, 86 S.CT. 1602, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)].

45) Accepted Practice Many legal cases are being filed and prosecuted by "accepted practice" rather than due process of the common law.

46) Actions at Common Law Common law actions are such as will lie, on the particular facts at common law, without the aid of a statute. [cf. Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Edition. Pg 26].

47) Administrative Hearing In an administrative court all actions are commercial. An administrative agency may very well have already decided to do what it is going to do. Conversely, at a trial, the judge has an absolute obligation to be impartial, not to reach an opinion beforehand and you have constitutionally protected rights that cannot be denied. Defend yourself in either situation. Put everything in writing. Compose a statement of true facts or a notice and refute their presumptions by stating you are not the legal person, etc for the record.

48) Agency The office of an agent. The mere fact that Grand River Dam Authority is an agency of the state does not extend to it “sovereign immunity.” [cf. Grand Hydro v. Grand River Dam, Authority, 139 P.2d 798

49) Agent In the legal society, a public servant, an agent, a fiction, has only duties, obligations, responsibilities privileges, liabilities, ordinances, policies, and regulations but no unalienable rights. An agent is a fiction that has only civil rights which can be taken away.

50) Attorney Attorneys can only certify. They cannot verify.

51) Certify only means that paper exists on the specified date. It doesn’t mean anything on that paper is true.

52) At statutory law an officer or attorney who acts as a prosecutor is unqualified to give impartial testimony as a witness first hand and is making a malicious, false charge without an actual plaintiff to be cross examined under oath by the accused. Attorneys lack competence to offer testimony or state facts about which they have no personal knowledge. “The prosecutor is not a witness; and he should not be permitted to add to the record either by subtle or gross improprieties. Those who have experienced the full thrust of the power of government when leveled against them know that the only protection the citizen has is in the requirement for a fair trial." [cf. Donnelly v. Dechristoforo, 1974.SCT.41709 ¶ 56; 416 U.S. 637 (1974)].

53) Children The word “children” or “child” is legalese, a title codified by the state under the definition of person. Therefore the state assumes control of its creation. Calling your offspring children is why the state, via, DCF and corporate police can take a person’s children by force.

54) Citizen Before the BAR corrupted American law, a citizen was a living man. The proof is that man is sovereign in the Dred Scott case and no fiction can be sovereign. “Citizen in American law is one of the sovereign people” [cf. Dred Scott v. Sandford 60 U.S. 393 (1856)]. In 1856 there were no US citizens.

55) Before the Fourteenth Amendment which defines a US citizen, a man was considered a citizen of a State. .“it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. But constant usage arising from convenience, and perhaps necessity, and dating from the formation of the Confederacy has given substantial existence to the idea which the term conveys. A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing.” [cf. Ex parte Frank Knowles: 5 Cal. 300, at 302 (1855)]. Convenience is not law.

56) Before the Civil War, the meaning of person and people and citizen, when used in legislative acts are equivalent terms, unless something in the context is intended to show it applies to artificial persons [cf. Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1843 pg 318]. Definition is essential to the context. When you look at the definition person, a class of things, in statutes, it always applies to the artificial persons, fictions, creatures of the State, and never to a living [wo]man, who is excluded from legislation.

Adjectives, natural or artificial, both of which are persona, non living, do not change the meaning of the root word. "No fiction can make a natural born subject." [cf. M'ILVAINE v. COXE'S LESSEE 8 US 209 (1808; Co. 13. 38. 19. Vaughan 280. Craw v. Ramsay. 1 Bl. Com. 369. 5 Vesey, Jun. 781. Somerville v. Somerville. Zouch, de Jure inter Gentes, 144.ed. 1659, pars 2. s. 2. num. 16.].

57) The government is a corporation, a person, a body politic, “usually designated 'body corporate and politic'… [cf. Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed, pg 143 (1891)]." According the 14th Amendment (the law of the land), a citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is not held to be a citizen of the United States.” The two are distinctly different.

58) Civilian is private. "…not official; not clothed with office.” [cf. People v. Powell, 280 Mich. 699, 274 N.W. 372, 373 (1937)]. Officers and actors are clothed with office.

59) Civil Rights "Civil rights under the 14th amendment are for Federal citizens and not State Citizens; The rights, privileges and immunities which the fourteenth constitutional amendment and Rev. St. § 1979 U.S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 1262, for its enforcement, were designed to protect, are such as belong to citizens of the United States as such, and not as citizens of a state”. Wadleigh v. Newhall, Circuit Court N. D. California.(1905). Statutory rights are privileges.

60) “The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States,”[cf. US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957 (1968)].

61) Obviously the legal society deems you a member of their society (a person, resident or citizen, individual, etc…corporation), so, they can use the words “require” or “rights” within their society.

62) Color of Law “Color of law" is the appearance of legal power but is actually a violation of law.

63) “Misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law, is action taken 'under color of' state law”. [cf. UNITED STATES v.CLASSIC et al. 313 U.S. 299 [1941].

64) Common Law Name Change “Under well established principles of common law, a person is free to adopt and use any name that he or she sees fit so long as it is not done for any fraudulent purposes and does not infringe. [cf. Doe v. Hancock County Bd. of Health 436 N.E.2d 791 (1982)]. It is important to remember that if you are functioning at civil law, you are a subject of the state and under state jurisdiction.

But even if a civil court is granted permission, by statute, to change a name by petition and decree, this does “not change the common law rule that a man may lawfully change his name “at will” and will be bound by any contract into which he enters under his adopted or reputed name, and that he may sue and be sued in that name”. [cf. In re McUlta 189 F. 250, 26 A.B.R. 480, (1911)]. The civil court procedure just makes it recorded, if you so desire it to be recorded, but you cannot be forced to record it.

65) The federal courts consistently rule that changing your name “at will”, by common law, is clearly a Constitutional right. Your family name cannot be regarded as abandoned by you throughout your life, despite failure to use it, or continue to use it, privately and or commercially. This at will right is guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution, specifically the Fourteenth Amendment (Jech v. Burch 466 F.Supp. 714).

66) The reason why you can change your name at will is because at common law you are the sovereign, and carry the court with you. The word of a sovereign is law.

67) You can have multiple names, all of them perfectly legal/lawful. If someone questions the validity of your name change, even if discrepancies are found, the burden of proof is not upon you, but the person who questions your honesty and he must show both, that it is not your name, and also, that you changed it to engage in fraud.

68) Complaint A complaint means you don’t know if it’s true or not. A complaint of a violation of a statute is what court cases are based upon.

69) Consent or Assent Consent is a binding agreement. So in a lawful situation, assent is the way to agree. Consent is a cognizant positive action "my yes be yes, my no be no, my silence is neither”.

70) Contract Two people can agree to do a thing without there being a public enterprise involved. Government cannot impair the contract.

71) Corporation An artificial person.

72) Detain A person is detained when circumstances are such that a reasonable person would believe he is not free to leave. "Any restraint, however slight, upon another's liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an arrest. There is an illegal arrest and false imprisonment of another where a person is detained for any length of time against their will." [cf. Swetnam v. FW Woolworth Company, 318 P.2d 364 (Ariz. 1957)]

73) Domicile-Reside-Live are legalese terms. There is a domicile by birth, domicile by choice, and domicile by operation of law. Domicile by birth and choice are not arguable. Domicile by undisclosed operation of law is an abomination, and a violation of unalienable rights.

74) Domicile and residence are not synonymous. Residence means living in a particular locality. To dwell or sojourn is neither to live or reside. I inhabit a "place" or some address commonly known as 123 Mystreet, or a named geographic feature. In care of or c/o is where I receive letters and packages. It does not determine where I live. I inhabit the land and soil on the east coast. I don't live in any state, military zone or federal territory. I am non domestic without the United States on Florida. I am permanently domiciled on the land of my birth.

75) Duress Forced to do something against your will.

76) “Presumptions may not be used as evidence or as a substitute as evidence” [cf. Carson vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 156, Ohio St. 104, Ops. 103, 100 NE 2d. 197, 28 ALR2d, 344].

77) Fiction Fictions, public offices and servants, not born of man and woman, not created equally, have no unalienable rights but instead possess civil rights for subjects and civil servants, which can be taken away. "No fiction can make a natural born subject." [cf. M'ILVAINE v. COXE'S LESSEE 8 US 209 (1808; Co. 13. 38. 19. Vaughan 280. Craw v. Ramsay. 1 Bl. Com. 369. 5 Vesey, Jun. 781. Somerville v. Somerville. Zouch, de Jure inter Gentes, 144.ed. 1659, pars 2. s. 2. num. 16.].

78) Fifth Amendment “No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation” "...there can be no doubt that the Fifth Amendment privilege is available outside of criminal court proceedings and serves to protect persons in all settings in which their freedom of action is curtailed in any significant way from being compelled to incriminate themselves." [cf Miranda V. Arizona, 86 S.CT. 1602, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)].

79) Four Corner Rule Anything in brackets [ ] or a box on a legal document is not considered part of the document, not there, not actually in the lawsuit, but you can use it to show your beliefs.. Nothing goes in or comes out of the box or brackets. Stylize the statutes and codes inside brackets and use cf.

80) Fraud "Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . . We cannot condone this shocking behavior... This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately." [cf. U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 297, 299 (1977); U.S. v. Prudden, 424 F.2d 1021, 1032 (1970); Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932 (1906)]. You can’t claim fraud, but can claim to be defrauded.

81) GLOSSA GLOSSA VIPERNA EST QUE CORRODIT VISCERA TEXTUS. 11 Coke, 34. It is a poisonous gloss which corrupts the essence of the text. ALL CAPS NAME is GLOSSA homograph.

82) Government "... how true it is, that States and Governments were made for man; and, at the same time, how true it is, that his creatures and servants have first deceived, next vilified, and, at last, oppressed their master and maker." [cf. Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 U.S. 419 (1793). Governments create agents, fictions, titles that exist only on paper, such as President, County Commissioner or Code Enforcement Supervisor, with privileges, duties, obligation and responsibilities for that title.

83) "It is self-evident that no number of men, by conspiring, and calling themselves a government, can acquire any rights whatever over other men, or other men’s property, which they had not before, as individuals. And whenever any number of men, calling themselves a government, do anything to another man, or to his property, which they had no right to do as individuals they thereby declare themselves trespassers, robbers, or murderers, according to the nature of their acts." - Lysander Spooner.

84) Habeas Corpus All it means is that somebody who is accusing you of doing wrong has to bring you before court and make their claim in court. You have the right to cross examine the person who’s making the claim they were wronged. And you also have the right to trial by jury.

85) Hearsay is what someone who is not a firsthand witness says without proof of the facts, while testifying in court. An original complaint can be based on hearsay, but the information the prosecutor is suppose to file before arraignment is the affidavit of firsthand knowledge of the witness. “They” cheat a little, then cheat a little more, and cheat one more time before you are asked to plead guilty to a lesser charge with a lighter sentence.

86) Homographs include homonyms and homophones, words that sound alike but have different meanings or origins. Capitonym, a word whose meaning is changed when it is capitalized, is a subset of homonym. JOHN DOE is a homograph, a 2D fictional entity, a person, a corporation, existing only on paper or other media.

87) I, Me, Mine. I, me, my or mine (singular). Thou, thee, thy or thine (singular). Ye, you, your (plural). You are surety. Thou art not.

88) Include Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius Definition: Latin: the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other. Includes means: Limited to, not expanding. It would be ambiguous and a presumption for the term “include” to mean anything other than what it includes.

The terms “including” and “includes” do not exclude other things not enumerated which are in the same general class or are within the scope thereof. Act 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44.

A sign reads “no dogs allowed” Dogs are animals. Man is an animal. Is dogs the class or is animal the class? Is man included in the class? It is easy to see the class is dogs, not animal, and man is not included in the same class as dogs. It is not as easy to see that when the person is mentioned in (context) statutes, no living [wo]man is in the same general class or scope of person, a mask or fiction. (See Person).

89) "Man (homo) is a term of nature; person (persona) of civil law” [cf. Black’s Law Dictionary, Second Edition (A. D.1910), p. 577). "The word person neither according to its accurate meaning nor in law is identical with man,” The Theory of the Common Law, James M. Walker, 1852, pp, 17-20.

90) Individual "The rights of the individual…are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government." [City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944 (1922)].

91) The legalese Term of Art‘individual’ is employed in the codes in a way that people mistakenly think this word is, for all intents and purposes, synonymous with a “human being”, what the law refers to as a ‘natural person’, but not man.

Roman law hardly referred to such a physical being, except the rare usage of singularis persona—which, however, still employs ‘persona,’ thereby preserving a juridical nexus, inapplicable to a sentient man.

92) Inferior Court All courts that use statutes are inferior courts. Inferior courts have limited and special jurisdiction and do not proceed according to the course of the common law and therefore are not courts of record or courts of law. All courts whose decisions can be appealed are inferior courts.

93) In this state This does NOT mean Michigan, Florida, or any other actual state. It references a Federal area that uses the zip code within the exterior boundaries of actual state, Michigan or Florida.

94) 4 USC 110(e) “The term “Federal area” means any lands or premises held or acquired by or for the use of the United States or any department, establishment, or agency, of the United States; and any Federal area, or any part thereof, which is located within the exterior boundaries of any State, shall be deemed to be a Federal area located within such State.”

95) Jurisdiction at court means control. There must be two parties with capacity to be there,

subject matter jurisdiction, and testimony of a competent fact witness. Without complete jurisdiction, no court can issue an enforceable judgment. It is void ab initio without effect.

96) Laches Laches are limits on acting, a failure to do something at a proper time. The Statute of Limitations laches persons.

“And no laches can be imputed to the public.” [cf. 4 Mass. Rep. 522; 3 Serg. & Rawle, 291; 4 Hen. & Munf. 57; 1 Penna. R. 476. Vide 1 Supp. to Ves. Jr. 436; 2 Id. 170; Dane’s Ab. Index, h.t.; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 3911].

97) Lawful Lawful and legal are not the same thing. Lawful is an ethical, moral, compliance in the promotion of virtue directed to the common good. Lawful is an act that does not violate the rights of another. Unlawful is an action that does violate the rights of another.

98) Legal Legal and lawful are not synonymous. Legal goes no further than to denote compliance, with positive, technical, or formal rules of a particular artificial system, i.e. man made acts of legislature. Legal actions are permitted by the state, often to the destruction of man. Example: What Hitler did was legal, but morally reprehensible and unlawful.

99) Legalese Legalese is an actual language of the legal society which has changed the common meaning of common words, for example: person, operator, driving, motor vehicle are all legal, commercial terms defined by the State.

100) Misprision is the deliberate concealment of the knowledge of a treasonable act or a felony. Whenever a judge acts where [s]he does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason. [cf. U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200 (1980); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (1821)]. "No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it." [cf. Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958)].

101) Peer Originally a peer was a champion. The legal society has interpreted peer to mean a person (citizen), an equal, with the same legal and social status from the same judicial district, particularly of the same race, national origin and gender. A trial by a jury of your impartial peers does not happen in a legal setting in 21st century United States.

102) Person Job 32:21 King James Version. “Let me not, I pray you, accept any man's person, neither let me give flattering titles unto man.” "Person is a title and rank of a creature of a corporate State in the legal society. Person literally means "the mask an actor wears, such as the acting judge.

103) Prejudice A charge or trial dismissed or discharged with prejudice means the court is barred from re-opening, and the plaintiff is barred from filing the same case again.

104) Complaint: A public person makes a complaint.. Public person cannot claim. Complaint is false until proven true. Only a man can claim. A unrebutted claim in court stands as law.

105) Professional Statement “Statements of counsel in brief or in argument are not facts before the court” [cf. Trinsey v. Pagliaro, 1964, 229 F.Supp. 647]. A professional statement is aka personal statement. “Attorney's professional statements are treated as affidavits and the attorney making the statement may be cross-examined regarding the substance of the statement” [cf. State v. Williams, 315 N.W.2d 45 (198

106) Property Your property, corporeal and incorporeal, is all that you claim as proper to your person, and you have the right to the exclusive enjoyment and to possess it amongst all others on this planet. Children and family are property. Property cannot be taken without due process and compensation according to the Constitution. Unless consent to take property, for example a child, is given, it is abduction, robbery at gunpoint, or theft, all of which are crimes. Theft of property cannot convey good title. That stolen property is never divested from the original owner is a maxim of law, an established principle of law.

107) Prosecutor In legalese, fictional officer of an inferior court that uses statutes and codes.

108) Require To require is an order, to demand as of right and authority. Without right there is no authority. The government has no right and therefore can’t require anything of man, only of its citizens (legal persons) and employees. The government cannot lawfully impose its policy on man. What the government does is compel and enforce obedience of the victim.

109) Rescind: to revoke, cancel, or repeal when it is no longer a benefit, is remedy. Rescission -This remedy aims to return parties to the position they were in before they entered into the contract. The main grounds for rescission are mistake, misrepresentation, undue influence and unconscionable transactions. [cf. Solle v Butcher (1950) 1 KB 671].

110) Rights “The very purpose of a Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech, a free press, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections” [cf. West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624 (1943)].

111) People have rights. Fictions have no rights and are not sovereign. Governments are artificial creations, granted certain duties, responsibilities, obligations and privileges, which are not rights. And although it has authority to do as man allows, it has no right or authority to impose itself on man, to mandate or to demand, to achieve its goal. To enforce without consent, even upon one man, is to compel by threat or force, which is tyranny or trickery by undisclosed contracts, which is illegal.

112) TITLE 18 U.S. Code § 241 and 242 - Conspiracy against rights makes it a crime for a person(s) acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. The government makes codes for persons because it cannot make codes for man.

113) Statutes are for persons. Rights are for man.

114) Several States The several States is the society of sovereign, free, independent People that make up the union of The United States of America unincorporated.

115) Surety A man who takes responsibility for a person’s performance, for example appearing in court for the payment of a fine or debt of a Defendant DOE, JOHN.

116) Verify To say from firsthand knowledge that something is true. Only a man can verify. Fictions, i.e., attorneys, clerks, government employees, notaries, persons, corporations, etc. can only certify.

117) You The word 'you' was added to the English language in the twelfth century for the purpose of identifying the party to whom surety was attached. The word YOU is plural. People say “are you he?”, they do not say “is you he?”