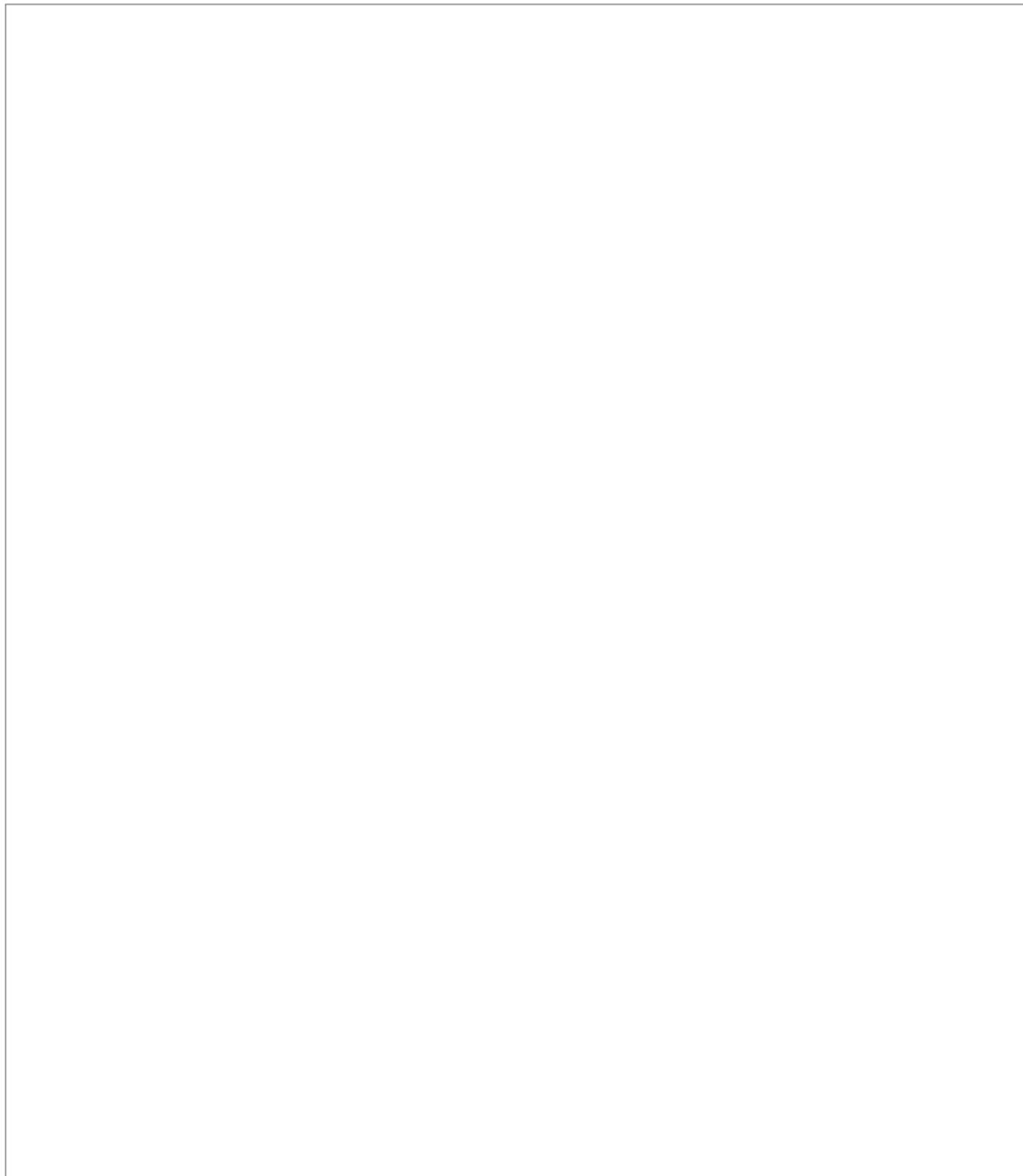


"NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL AND NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT"



"REFUSAL FOR CAUSE" of *alleged* ~~Your / Legacy Meter / Charge / GST~~

"No Disclosure—No Rebuttal—No Meeting of the Minds—No Trust—No Consent—No Contract"

"In Decree of the Verity of the Private Owner's Lawful Claims of Right":

"COR" _____ (*attached*), "NOFD-BCH" _____ (*attached*),

"NOD" _____ (*attached*), "NOFD-LGIC" _____ (*attached*).

What is COMMON LAW?

Source: The Law Dictionary, Featuring Black's Law Dictionary Free Online Legal Dictionary 2nd Ed.

As distinguished from the Roman law, the modern civil law, the canon law, and other systems, the common law is that body of law and juristic theory which was originated, developed, and formulated and is administered in England, and has obtained among most of the states and peoples of Anglo-Saxon stock. *Lux v. Haggin*, 69 Cal. 255, 10 Pac. 674. 2.

As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common COMMON LAW 227 COMMON PLEAS law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in this sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England. *Western Union Tel. Co. v. Call Pub. Co.*, 181 U. S. 92, 21 Sup. Ct. 561, 45 L. Ed. 765; *State v. Buchanan*, 5 Har. & J. (Md.) 365, 9 Am. Dec. 534; *Lux v. Haggin*, 69 Cal. 255, 10 Pac. 674; *Barry v. Port Jervis*, 64 App. Div. 268, 72 N. Y. Supp. 104. 3.

As distinguished from equity law, it is a body of rules and principles, written or unwritten, which are of fixed and immutable authority, and which must be applied to controversies rigorously and in their entirety, and cannot be modified to suit the peculiarities of a specific case, or colored by any judicial discretion, and which rests confessedly upon custom or statute, as distinguished from any claim to ethical superiority. *Klever v. Seawall*, 65 Fed. 395, 12 C. C. A. 661. 4.

As distinguished from ecclesiastical law, it is the system of jurisprudence administered by the purely secular tribunals. 5. As concerns its force and authority in the United States, the phrase designates that portion of the common law of England (including such acts of parliament as were applicable) which had been adopted and was in force here at the time of the Revolution. This, so far as it has not since been expressly abrogated, is recognized as an organic part of the jurisprudence of most of the United States. *Browning v. Browning*, 3 N. M. 371, 9 Pac. 677; *Guardians of Poor v. Greene*, 5 Bin. (Pa.) 557; *U. S. v. New Bedford Bridge*, 27 Fed. Cas. 107. 6.

In a wider sense than any of the foregoing, the "common law" may designate all that part of the positive law, juristic theory, and ancient custom of any state or nation which is of general and universal application, thus marking off special or local rules or customs.

As a compound adjective "common-law" is understood as contrasted with or opposed to "statutory," and sometimes also to "equitable" or to "criminal."