**Maxims of Law**

Maxims are the foundation of the laws of man’s relations [commerce] as a foundation is a part of a building. Having their basis in God's Laws Maxims of Law, they are fundamental and immutable. No one of sound mind argues against maxims because they are the bedrock of logic, of reason, of common sense, of truth. The Maxims are fundamental principles upon which all that is right, just, and true is founded, and are the standards to measure the correctness of any course or action.

The word “Maxim” is defined as an expression of an absolute truth or principle. Maxims are so powerful and unequivocal that they are the foundation of all relationships between man and his fellow man. Maxims have the power to cut to the heart of a matter in a heartbeat with reason, logic, and authority. Maxims cover every topic imaginable and every aspect of lives of man. Maxims are not easily misunderstood, misapplied, or subverted; maxims are universally accepted for what they are: self-evident.

Following is a selective collection of Maxims of Law by the **Prerogative Court of Family** [your last Name], for Judicial Notice by the Court and the enlightenment of all **Mankind**.

**Note:** the word “**Mankind**” refers to both man and woman of any age, and is either “singular” or “plural” as the narrative logic indicates. Comments and words in brackets are explanatory, are added and are not part of the maxim itself.

**Law and Maxims of Law controlling** [court name] **Court Case Number** [xx-xxxxx](and all related matters)

**T**he **Law of God** and the natural Law of the Land and the Common Law are one and the same.

**T**he **Law of God Law** **cannot** be affected [degraded, amended, or voided: Deuteronomy 12:32 “Whatever I command thee, ye shall not add to nor take away from it].

**M**an and Land [earth, soil] are one.

**T**he Common Law[of the Land] is the perfection of reason.

**T**he Common Law[of the Land] is above government.

**T**he Law is from the everlasting.

**T**he Law of Nature is unchanging.

**A**ll are equal under Almighty God.

**A**ll are equal under the Law.

**I**t is self-evident that all men have equal, absolute, unalienable Rights endowed by the Creator.

**O**ne cannot serve both God and Mammon [Mathew 6:4].

**O**ne cannot serve two masters [Mathew 6:4].

**T**he created cannot be greater than the Creator.

**T**he servant is not greater than the master.

**T**he Law is harsh, but that is the Law.

**I**gnorance of the [common] law is no excuse [is not a defence].

**M**axims of Law are the foundations of Law.

**M**axims of Law are based on God's Laws, therefore are fundamental and immutable,

remove the foundation, and all falls [Luke 6:48].

**A**ll claims fail without foundation

**A**n **unrebutted Affidavit** [or sworn Declaration] becomes the judgement in Law.

**An Affidavit must be rebutted line-by-line, in substance, by** [an] **Affidavit.**

**T**he word of a man [or woman]who will not make oath, is worth nothing.

**The word of a man** [or woman] **who will not make oath, is not to be heard.**

**A**n infamous man should not be allowed to make an oath.

**H**e who states contrary things to the truth, is not to be believed.

**H**e who states contrary things to the truth, is not to be heard.

**No man** [or woman] **is believed in court but upon his** [or her] **oath.**

**T**here is no stronger link among men than an oath.

**I**n default of Law, the maxims rule.

**W**e are all servants of the Law.

**C**ourts, whether of the king, or of the People, or of parliament, are established not by written law, but by the **Common Law**.

**T**yranny begins where Law ends.

**C**ustom is observed for law.

**A** traitor is punished, that by the death of one, all may not perish.

**S**urvival [self-preservation] is the first Law of Nature.

**T**he first Right of man is to defend himself, survival [self-preservation] is the first Right of man, and his property [both temporal and spiritual].

**N**o man is bound to arm his opponent.

**N**o one may make a claim in the name of another.

**N**o man has a Right not to be offended.

**P**roperty is what is proper to man, exclusive of all others in the Universe.

**N**o one has a right to take the property of another, without the [freewill] consent of the owner.

**H**e who makes, owns.

**R**ights come from God; privileges come from man [government].

**R**ights come from the eternal Everlasting [Almighty God], privileges come from man [government].

**N**othing is unchangeable but the inherent and unalienable Rights of man.

**R**ights cannot be taxed.

**R**ights never die.

**H**e who uses his Rights, harms no one.

**A** Right cannot arise from a wrong.

**R**ights abused still remain Rights.

**A** Right cannot be converted into a crime.

**N**o man may be charged for exercising a Right.

**N**o man has a Right to deny or trespass on the equal Rights of another man.

**N**o man has a Right to permit another man to act outside the Law.

**M**ight does not make Right.

**W**here there is a Right, there is a Remedy.

**W**herever there is a wrong, there damages follow.

**N**o man shall act outside the Law, to uphold the Law

**N**o man shall permit another man to act outside the Law.

**T**o deny or trespass on a Right of another [man], is an act of war.

**T**hey who advocate pacificism in time of despotism, tyranny, and terrorism by government, are traitors to man, liberty, and the Law of the Land

**M**alfeasance in public office is a tort.

**A** tort is an act of war.

**A** trespass is an act of war.

**P**unish harshly a few, to deter the many from doing wrong.

**T**o tell the truth is extreme, to tell less, is to lie.

**M**an has a Right to kill an aggressor, though the ultimate intent of the aggressor is not to kill.

**T**he Law of the Land allows man to kill an aggressor, though the ultimate intent of the aggressor may not be to kill.

**B**adges, symbols, and uniforms do not grant extra Rights, nor reduce or overarch Rights of man.

**B**adges, symbols and uniforms do not protect a wrongdoer from liability for harming another.

**A**n office ought not be injurious to any man.

**T**hat what is inequitable is not Law.

**T**hat what goes against the mind, is not Law.

**T**he Law is for all, or it is for none.

**N**o man is above the Law.

**E**very man is independent of laws except those prescribed by nature [God].

**T**he king [monarch] be so high, the Law is above the King.

**L**aw is silent in time of war.

**T**he Common Law is superior to and overarches statute law, in every case.

**A** statute should be harmonious with the Common Law [see: UCC 1-103.6 Anderson Uniform Commercial Code, Third Edition (1981), Lawyers’ Cooperative Publishing Company].

**S**tatutes are not law, and no act creating a statute as law is valid, if it waives a fundamental right in order to comply with the demands of something [a juristic person] called the state [or government].

**T**here is no such thing as bad Law, because if it is bad, it is not Law.

**M**an is not bound by any institution formed by another man, without consent.

**C**ontract [agreement] makes the Law.

**T**he agreement of the parties makes the law of the contract.

**T**he agreement of the parties overrides the law.

**A**greement gives the law to a contract.

**C**onsent makes the Law.

**F**or joinder to be lawful, there must be [freewill] agreement and [freewill] consent of all the parties.

**T**he Common Law will not allow a statute to be used as a cloak for **fraud**.

**C**ontempt of court is a creature of the Common Law.

**A** statute is a contractual legal instrument of commerce.

**A**ll statutes must be agreed upon.

**A** statute needs consent to have the power of Law.

**A** statute contrary to Common Law, is void at inception [ab initio].

**L**ong use does not make lawful a void statute.

**A** statute is private law.

**F**alse spelling or false grammar does not vitiate an Affidavit.

**A** privilege, as it were, is a private law.

**V**ain does he who offends against the Law, seek the help of the Law.

**T**hey who commit inequity, shall not receive equity.

**S**overeignty is in the People, not the government.

**M**an creates government; therefore, man is higher than government.

**T**he government is subject to man and the Law, because man and the Law make government.

**T**he government cannot confer a power nor a favour nor a privilege which occasions injury or loss to others.

**G**overnment is the **servant** of man.

**T**he servant has no authority to tax the master.

**T**he first duty of government is to protect man and the property [both temporal and spiritual] of man.

**G**overnment was not created to diminish or destroy the property [both temporal and spiritual] of man.

**T**he Law is not to be trespassed [traversed] upon by those in government.

**A** government that enacts a statute contrary to the Common Law, is an enemy at war with the People.

**A** government that enacts a statute trespassing [traversing]on an unalienable Right of man, is an enemy at war with the People.

**T**he greatest enemies to man are unlawful force and wrong.

**U**nlawful force and wrong are greatly contrary to peace.

**F**orce is inimical to Law.

**N**othing is so contrary to consent as force and fear [constructive force].

**N**o man shall be taken by force from his house to be conducted before a judge.

**A** wrongdoer puts himself beyond the protection of the Law, and deserves no mercy from anyone, least of all, from his victim.

**M**an has a Right to take up and use arms against the armed [aggressor].

**I**gnorance of the Law does not excuse misconduct by anyone, least of all a sworn officer of the Law [*In re McCowan,* 177 Cal. 93, 170 P. 1100 (1917)].

**I**gnorance of facts excuses, ignorance of Law does not.

**T**he Law punishes falsehoods.

**W**here damages are given, the losing party should pay the costs of the victor.

**H**e who acts through another, acts for himself.

**D**o unto others as you would have others to do unto you.

**Thou** **shalt not** **bear false witness**: thou shalt not speak falsely before the King, nor before the Judge, nor in the assembly of the princes, nor in the presence of the Ruler, nor unto the Minister of the Law, nor among the multitude; nor in the ear of thy friend, nor to thy wife, nor thy child, nor thy servant: neither shalt thou withhold the truth from the King, nor the Judge, nor him that is set in authority: for thus shall righteousness be established in all thy borders.

**Thou** **shalt not** **covet** thy neighbour's inheritance: thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, nor his bondman, nor his bondwoman, nor his manservant, nor his woman servant, nor his horse, nor his carriage, nor the instruments of his labour, nor the produce of his land, nor the things that he has made, nor the treasures that he has in store, nor anything that is thy neighbour's: thy desire shall not be upon them, to take them by stealth, nor by fraud, nor by cunning, nor by violence: neither shalt thou covet that which belongeth to the stranger that dwelleth within thy gates; but thou shalt improve thine own, and thy desire shall be unto it; lest thou be corrupt, and the hand of thy neighbours be against thee, and the cry of the poor ascend to God against thee.

**C**onciliate with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary delivers thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.[Matthew: 5:25-26]

**Y**ou will not be free till you have paid the last penny. [Matthew: 5:25-26]

**L**egality is not reality.

**L**egality is fiction.

**Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist**.

**F**iction of law is wrongful when it works loss or injury to any man.

**L**egal fiction is wrongful when it works loss or injury to any man.

**A** legal fiction is bound by legislation and statutory duties, **man is not**.

**T**rademarks cannot sue, nor be sued.

**C**orporations being legal fictions, do not work loss or injury to any man; it is man, often in the name of a legal fiction, who works loss or injury to man.

**Legal fiction is legal fraud.**

**A** claim made in the name of a fictitious plaintiff, is a contempt of court. [Ref: Black’s Law Dictionary, First through SixthEditions - later editions are corrupted by misinformation and political correctness and giving legal fictions greater importance than they have at Law proper].

**F**iction is fiction, is fiction, is fiction ad infinitum.

**F**raud is fraud, is fraud, is fraud ad infinitum.

**G**ross negligence is a fault.

**G**ross fault is a fraud.

**A** right of action cannot arise out of fraud.

**N**o one acquires a right of action through his own fraud.

**Fraud vitiates a contract.**

**Fraud voids a contract.**

**I**njury caused by intentional misrepresentation or concealing {material] Facts which are bound by duty or required, is fraud.

**D**eceit is an artifice, since it pretends one thing and does another.

**He** is not to be heard who alleges things contradictory to each other.

**F**alse in one, false in all.

**O**nce a fraud always a fraud.

**O**nce a knave, always a knave.

**A** concealed fault is equal to a deceit.

**I**t is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

**A** fraud, though null and void, is valid against the defrauders.

**I**t is fraud to take emolument for inferior work done.

**H**e who does an action through another is adjudged in Law, to do it himself.

**H**e who conceals treason, commits treason.

**I**t is treason to conceal treason.

**I**t is a crime to conceal a crime.

**H**e who conceals a fraud perpetrates a fraud himself.

**G**ross negligence is equivalent to fraud.

**O**ut of fraud no action arises.

**N**o document is a fraud because it is what it is; it is the passing off a document as something that it is not, that constitutes the act of fraud.

**H**e who errs does not consent.

**T**o lie is to go against the mind.

**C**oncealment of the truth is [equivalent to] a statement of what is false.

**S**uppression of fact, which should have been disclosed, is the same in effect as wilful misrepresentation.

**T**he multitude who err is no excuse for error.

**N**o man can give to another more than he himself has.

**N**o man has a right not to be offended.

**N**o man is considered as committing damage, unless he is doing what he has no Right to do.

**N**o man shall take advantage of his own wrong.

**N**o man ought to derive any benefit of his own wrong.

**N**o man ought to benefit by another man’s loss.

**N**o man ought to gain by another man’s ignorance.

**N**o man ought to enrich himself at the expense of others.

**N**o man shall improve his condition by crime.

**It** is disgraceful for a man to be ignorant of that which he is daily engaged.

**H**e who acts badly, hates the light.

**E**ach jurisdiction has its own court.

**E**ach office has its own jurisdiction.

**E**very jurisdiction has its own bounds.

**T**wo states cannot operate in the same jurisdiction.

**T**wo jurisdictions cannot operate in the same state.

**T**he order of things is confounded when everyone preserves not his jurisdiction.

**D**issimilar things ought not be joined. [Corinthians - 26:14].

**T**ruth may be forgotten but remains the truth.

**I**n commerce, truth is supreme.

**T**ruth stands supreme.

**T**ruth affects but is not affected.

**T**ruth fears not investigation.

**Truth is expressed in the form of an Affidavit.**

**A**n affidavit is a law between the parties.

**A**n affidavit is a court.

**P**unishment is due if the words if an oath be false.

**N**o one is believed in court but upon his oath.

**E**very oath ought to be founded on certain knowledge.

**A**n infamous person is repelled or prevented from taking an oath.

**A** crime is neither diminished nor expunged by passing time.

**L**et a man be punished when he commits the offence.

**F**ree men have arms, slaves do not. Sir William Blackstone, SL., KC., Justice of the King’s Bench, Justice of the Common Pleas, Jurist, author of “Commentaries on the Laws of England.”

**N**o man gives what he does not have.

**H**onesty is the foundation wisdom.

**N**o man shall be a judge in his own cause.

**O**ne cannot be judge and party.

**J**udge thyself before judging others.

**H**e who wishes to control others, ought first to learn to control himself.

**N**ot to believe rashly is the nerve of wisdom.

**A**n act done against my will, is not my act.

**N**ot every submission is a consent.

**W**hen the **proof of facts** is present, what need is there of words.

**N**o man can make a claim in the name of another.

**N**o claim is given to one who has received no harm or no loss.

**F**acts are more powerful than words.

**C**allousness betokens villainy.

**V**illainy betokens callousness.

**W**hile a crime remains unpunished, the world remains unbalanced.

**C**laims made in an Affidavit, if not rebutted, emerge as the truth of the matter.

**I**ntent makes the Instrument.

**T**he intention of the party is the soul of the instrument.

**A**n infamous man is repelled or prevented from taking an oath.

**N**o man can be amerced in his absence, except for his default.

**W**hile the battle continues, he who first leaves the field or refuses to contend, loses by default.

**H**e who is not willing to speak the truth, is a betrayer of the truth.

**He** who does not speak the truth, is a traitor to the truth.

**T**he truth will out.

**T**ruth fears nothing except concealment.

**S**uppression of the truth is equivalent to the expression of what is false.

**P**unishment is due when the word of an oath be false.

**I**f one falsely accuses another of a crime, the punishment due for that crime, should be inflicted on the perjured falsifier. [Deuteronomy 19:18].

**A** man is free to make any decision he wishes, but a man is never free to escape the consequences of his decisions.

**S**lavery is outlawry.

**A**n unequivocal statement prevails over an implication.

**T**he expression of one thing, is the exclusion of another.

**A**ll things are presumed against a wrongdoer.

**A**n unlawful action voids all following related actions.

**I**f a ruler hearkens to lies, all his servants are wicked.

**A** master is responsible for his servant.

**A** servant must obey the master, within the Law.

**I**gnorance of the Law shall not excuse a man or relieve him from the consequences of a crime or from a liability of a contract.

**C**riminal conspiracy is the agreement of rash men.

**W**hen the Righteous rule, the People rejoice, but when the Wicked rule, the People mourn.

**P**erverted minds are easily corrupted.

**S**imilar is not the same.

**T**he greatest in incitement to guilt, is the hope of sinning with impunity.

**J**ustice consists in doing no injury to man; decency in giving man no offence.

**G**ood faith is the foundation of justice.

**M**istakes, neglect, or misconduct are not to be regarded as accidents.

**A** man may renounce a law introduced for his benefit.

**N**o man is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent.

**N**o man ought to gain from another man’s ignorance [in matters of legal fictions].

**T**he instigator of a crime is worse than he who perpetrates the crime.

**T**hey who consent to a wrong, and they who do it, shall be visited with equal punishment.

**A**cting and consenting parties, shall be liable to the same punishment.

**I**ntent is not a crime.

**N**o man ought to be punished for intent.

**P**unishment ought not precede a crime.

**H**e who does not forbid a crime while he may, sanctions it.

**H**e who does not blame, approves.

**G**ross negligence is held equivalent to intentional wrong.

**T**he propriety of the words is the safety of property.

**I**t is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts or deeds.

**N**o man ought to be judged unheard.

**A** judge ought not practice Law from the Bench.

**I**f you judge, understand.

**D**o not judge when the truth is unknown.

**N**o man can be at once judge and party.

**T**he twisting of language is unworthy of a judge.

**A** wrongdoing judge is an anathema and an enemy of man.

**T**o a judge who exceeds his office or his jurisdiction, no obedience is due.

**A** man who acts under an unconstitutional statute, does so at his peril and must take the consequences.

**E**veryone is presumed innocent until his guilt is proved beyond all reasonable doubt.

**N**o man can transfer a Right which he has not.

**T**hings taken or captured by pirates and robbers do not change their ownership.

**N**o man gives what he does not own.

**W**hat is mine cannot be taken away without my [freewill] consent.

**K**now who you deal with.

**K**now thyself:  **K**now who you are.

**I**n commerce **truth is supreme**.

**T**ruth is expressed in the form of an Affidavit.

**A**n unrebutted Affidavit stands as the truth in commerce.

**F**alse spelling and false grammar do not vitiate an Affidavit.

**I**n commerce a matter must be expressed to be resolved.

**H**e who leaves the battlefield first loses by default.

**H**e who is silent appears to consent.

**S**acrifice is the measure of credibility.

**A** lien claim can only be satisfied by point-by-point rebuttal, in substance, at Law, by Affidavit or payment or [when not disbarred by tacit procuration agreement obtained by default] by jury resolution.

**C**laims made without accountability are void.

**T**he Admiralty court has no jurisdiction over those matters which are determined by the Law of the Land.

**P**rincipals and associates and agents should suffer the same punishment.

**H**e who ratifies a bad action is considered as having ordered it.

**P**roperty ought to be valued at the will of the owner.

**T**he Law allows man to take armes [old/middle English word] against the armed [aggressor].

**A** crime may be forgotten, yet remains.

**A** crime is not diminished nor expunged by the passing of time.

**A** wrong is not diminished nor expunged by the passing of time.

**H**e adds one offence to another, who, when he commits a crime, joins to it the protection of a defence.

**T**he multitude of those who err is no excuse for error.

**F**elony is implied in every Treason**.**

**A** wrong is not presumed.

**A** wrong follows the wrongdoer, forever, through all jurisdictions.

**A**n offence follows the offender, forever, through all jurisdictions.

**A** crime follows the perpetrator, forever, through all jurisdictions.

**H**e who seeks Equity must do Equity.

**H**e deservedly loses the benefit of law, who intends to subvert the law itself.

**L**et the infliction of punishment increase as transgressions multiply.

**I**f you know not the name of things, the knowledge of things themselves perishes; and, if you lose the names, the distinction of the things is certainly lost.

**N**otice to Principal is notice to associates and to agents and to successors; and,

**N**otice to associates and to agents and to successors is notice to Principal.