

Invocation

of

Clausula Rebis Sic Stantibus,

Writ of Covenant, Writ of Deceit, Writ of Inquiry.

Whereas, a fundamental change of circumstances is now pre-sent in pure speech in the role of liberal constructionist/beadle jus, it is my desirous, willful wish to settle this matter fiat justitia ruat caelum, denique ultimum verum. A fraud revealed is null and void, nunc pro tunc, ab initio, ad infinitum.

Whereas my "Starr contract"/Long Form Birth Certificate is in custody with the Registrar General and given under SEAL of the General Registrar Office, Belfast, Northern Ireland as claimed on the "certified copy", my original copy has not been deposited in a lawful repository, namely the King's Exchequer at Westminster as commanded by Richard the First. It is my rightful duty to inform all parties/pirates who have laid fraudulent claim to my "stock" as per Black's Law 9th Edition, WEST, **"stock, n. (14c) 1. The original progenitor of a family; a person from whom a family is descended"** where inasmuch, subrogation is present. I am the stock of my Mother/Father, self-evident in the blood/aether in my lineage/veins, mitochondrial DNA "delta 9 Lucifer delta 10 mdna" from my Mother which is prima facie evidence of my bloodline (rhA+) where my Father is the beneficiary of any/all ascendants borne to him. The Father (semen*) of any/all borne to him render him the beneficiary only, whereas the Mother is fiduciary.

* ward of admiralty, A seaman - so called because of the legal view that a seaman, in contractual matters, should be treated as a beneficiary and the other contracting party as a fiduciary because of the perceived inequity of their bargaining positions. [Cases: Seamen (1) 1.]

Whereas the "surname" is assumed "automatic" at birth, inasmuch as my Mother adopted my Father's surname upon marriage, my living blood could be/was kidnapped by Caesarian and I was taken from my natural jurisdiction to be willfully enslaved into another "legal/corporate/dead" jurisdiction against my free will choice/jus praesens via deceptios, via wrongful assumpsit.

Whereas the mistaken assumption has been made that I am, assumed in some way to be related to the CROWN, I attest this to be untrue where the blood in my veins is mine, self-evident as living aether without which I would cease to be, given to me from my Mother/Father. My father is the beneficiary of me and my mother is fiduciary where I am not the beneficiary/fiduciary to them, nor do I claim any of their inheritance where I am their inheritance to which they are my heir, not the other way around. Based on this deceptios, my Mother's/Fathers' inheritance, as beneficiary/fiduciary was stolen by those unlawfully claiming my Mothers'/Fathers'

creation via deceptios.

Furthermore, I lay no claim to my mother's/father's estate where I may be mistakenly assumed to be beneficiary to any/all titles, names, surnames, debts, liability et al etc. where I hereby invoke ****Beneficium Abstinenti ab initio, ad infinitum, nunc pro tunc.**

****Beneficium:** A PRIVILEGE, remedy, or benefit GRANTED by law, such as the BENEFICIUM ABSTINENDI "privelege of abstaining" by which an HEIR could REFUSE to accept an INHERITANCE (and thereby avoid the accompanying debt). Beneficium Abstinenti: "privelege of abstaining" : The RIGHT of an HEIR to REFUSE an inheritance and thus avoid liability for the TESTATOR's debts.

Furthermore, my fathers' estate/beneficiary status as well as my Mothers' fiduciary status was/is/has been willfully stolen via deceptios by any/all parties/pirates by any/all use of the/my private name and birth/vinta/starr date given to me, removed by way of kidnapping/shanghaiing me from my natural jurisdiction where the creation of the "Short Form" Birth Certificate is prima facie evidence of this "private to public" fraud absolute, where my long form birth certificate continues to remain unlawful until it is placed in a lawful repository. Any/all use of this name in the PUBLIC has/is/will be fraud ab initio, ad infinitum, nunc pro tunc until *****lawfully deposited.** The DTC at 55 Water Street is not a lawful repository but is rather a "customs/bonding warehouse" where true customs have been subrogated.

Wade hearing. (1969) Criminal law. A pretrial hearing in which the defendant contests the validity **of his or her out-of-court identification.** - If the court finds that the identification was tainted by unconstitutional methods, the prosecution cannot ~use the identification and must link the defendant to the crime by other means. United States v. Wade, 388 U.S. 218, 87 S.Ct. 1926 (1967). [Cases: Criminal Law C::'-339.11(2).]

***** starr (stahr), n.** [fr. Latin starrum fr. Hebrew sh'tar "a writing"] Hist. A Jewish contract (esp. for release of an obligation) that Richard I declared to be invalid unless it was placed in a lawful repository, the largest being in the king's Exchequer at Westminster. Also termed starra.

"It is well known that, before the banishment of the Jews under Edward I, their contracts and obligations were denominated in our ancient records starra or starrs, from a corruption of the Hebrew word, sheeay, a covenant These starrs, by an ordinance of Richard the first ... were commanded to be enrolled and deposited in chests under three keys in certain places; one, and the most considerable, of which was in the king's exchequer at Westminster The room at the exchequer, where the chests containing these starrs were kept, was probably called the starr-chamber, and, when the Jews were expelled from the kingdom, was applied to the use of the king's council, when sitting in their judicial capacity." 4 William Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England 263 n.a (1769).

In summary, the ruse perpetuated on myself and mankind is exposed for the mis-take it is; pure fraud ab initio, ad infinitum, nunc pro tunc where it is now incumbent upon those responsible/Re-spawns-Abel for this fraud to *emendatio all mistakes created via this fraud lest this mis-take continue. All evidence has been collected where it is now pre-sent for you such as my living blood/aether which is “prima facie” proof of stock as well as the Long Form (as yet unlawful) connected to Short Form (proof of public fraud) in my physical presence. By commission or omission of any/all crimes, one is guilty where the crime is brought into view for all to see.

* emendatio (ee-men-day-shee-oh), n. [Latin] Hist. The power of amending and correcting abuses, according to certain rules and measures.

In conclusion, much knowing has been revealed to me in my own genesis to revelation. It is my desirous, willful wish for you to investigate the following:

My “original source” contract is not deposited in a lawful repository. I have attached a photocopy/scan containing my receipt (BC Short Form) so you may further investigate and inspect the following:

The Terra-Cross (CRSS) dotted line covenant on the “original source” contract/covenant: “19.....”

My “original source” contract shows the Birth date/Starr date was never corporate jurisdiction(dotted line, pass through to private) and was never meant or intended to be made PUBLIC (short form fraud) where this private matter is concerned, where my mother/father were removed from the short form creating an abomination/dead/corporate fiction, therefore;

The UNITED KINGDOM OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CROWN CORPORATION etc. et al and later, CANADA, ONTARIO, falsely laid claims to being related or joined to the estate/myself, disposing the need for testatory capacity, creating a situation where they would be/are benefiting from unjust enrichment via theft.

The UNITED KINGDOM OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CROWN CORPORATION etc. et al and later CANADA, ONTARIO, are with “unclean hands”, using false documents, moved me/kidnapped me as a child into a different unnatural jurisdiction, forcing me to pay their taxes, tariffs plus levies etc. et al, creating much hardship for myself and all in my life, while another party/parties have been/are benefiting from unjust enrichment due to this creation of literal slavery with the kidnapping of me from my Mother/Father on June 18th, 1964, 3 days AFTER the prima facie evidence of my blood was already proofed.

The UNITED KINGDOM OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CROWN CORPORATION etc. et al and later CANADA, ONTARIO, denied my easement

on the land.

The UNITED KINGDOM OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CROWN CORPORATION etc. et al and later CANADA, ONTARIO, removed my “guest status” not allowing me to seek damages.

The UNITED KINGDOM OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND and later CANADA, ONTARIO, falsely labeled the estate, creating a trademark, shanghaiing me into using it for identification, defrauding me and The Laws and Customs, forcing me to conduct trade, while benefitting from unjust enrichment.

I am submitting to your department a photocopy of the “Birth Certificate” (both forms) to be used only for your inspection in this matter. Should you require the original “copy” please contact me.

My cygnet/signet is kate renee

(226-971-9675 cell phone)

Clausula rebus sic stantibus/CRSS/the “cross to bare”: A treaty provision stating that the treaty is binding only as long as the circumstances in existence when the treaty was signed remain substantially the same. Therefore, every contract created with their Trademark is fraudulent, ab initio, ad infinitum, nunc pro tunc.

I accept the full character of creator/creditor dominii, entirely. (toto genere)

My willful intent is peaceful. It is my wish for my “guest status” to be returned.

It is my wish to receive your assistance in getting full restitution/emendatio. That’s the long and short of it, Thank you.

All references of law are from the Black’s Law 9th Edition where many and further proofs are an addendum to this in-vocational writ.

Addendum/references Black’s law 9th Edition, WEST.

beadle (beed-dl). 1. Hist. A court crier with duties similar to those of a constable. See NUNTIUS (3). 2. Hist. Eccles. law. A minor parish officer who serves the vestry's needs in various ways, including giving notice of the vestry's meetings, executing its orders, and attending its inquests. 3. A macebearer at Oxford University or Cambridge University. Also spelled bedel.

jus (j;)S also joos oryoos), n. [Latin "law, right"] 1. Law in the abstract. 2. A system of law. 3. A legal right, power, or principle. 4. Roman law. Man-made law .• The term

usu. refers to a right rather than a statute. - Abbr. J. Also spelled ius. Cf. FAS. Pl. jura Oor-;) also yoor-;)). "Ius, when used in a general sense, answers to our word Law in its widest acceptance. **It denotes, not one particular law nor collection of laws, but the entire body of principles, rules, and statutes, whether written or unwritten, by which the public and the private rights, the duties and the obligations of men, as members of a community, are defined, inculcated, protected and enforced.**" William Ramsay, A Manual of Roman Antiquities 285-86 (Rodolfo Lanciani ed., 15th ed. 1894).

clean-hands doctrine. (1914) The principle that a party cannot seek equitable relief or assert an equitable defense if that party has violated an equitable principle, such as good faith . • Such a party is described as **having "unclean hands."** For example, section 8 of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act contains an unclean-hands provision that forbids a court from exercising jurisdiction in a child-custody suit in certain situations, as when one party has **wrongfully removed a child from another state, has improperly retained custody of a child after visitation, or has wrongfully removed a child from the person with custody.** The clean-hands doctrine evolved from the discretionary nature of equitable relief in English courts of equity, such as Chancery. - Also termed unclean-hands doctrine. [Cases: Equity (;>65.]

clausa rebus sic stantibus (klawz-,) ree-b<ls sik stant,)- b,)s). [Law Latin] Int'l law. 1. A treaty provision

stating that the treaty is binding only as long as the circumstances in existence when the treaty was signed remain substantially the same. 2. A doctrine by which the law supplies such a provision to a treaty that does not expressly contain one; REBUS SIC STANTIBUS. • The doctrine may be invoked when a fundamental change in circumstances (1) alters the essential basis for the parties' consent to be bound by the treaty, and (2) radically transforms the extent of the parties' performances under the treaty. But the doctrine does not apply to treaties establishing geographic boundaries. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties art. 62 (1155 U.N.T.S. 331,8 I.L.M. 679 (1969)). Often shortened to clausa. Also termed clausula rebus sic stantibus; clausula.

bond, vb. (16c) 1. To secure payment by providing a bond <at the creditor's insistence, Gabriel consolidated and bonded his various loans>. 2. To provide a bond for (a person) <the company bonded its off-site workers>.

blood. (Be) A relationship between persons arising by descent from a common ancestor. See RELATIVE.

entire blood. See full blood. full blood. (1812) The relationship existing between persons having the same two parents; unmixed ancestry. Also termed whole blood; entire blood.

half blood. (17c) The relationship existing between persons having the same father or mother, but not both parents in common. - Sometimes written halfblood. See relative of the half blood under RELATIVE.

[**Cases: Descent and Distribution heritable blood.** Hist. A relationship between an ancestor and an heir that the law recognizes for purposes of passing good title to property. Also termed j'nheritable blood. [Cases: Descent and Distribution

rightful, adj. 1. (Of an action) **equitable; fair** <a rightful dispossession>. 2. (Of a person) legitimately entitled to a position <a rightful heir>. 3. (Of an office or piece of property) **that one is entitled to** <her rightful inheritance>. right heir. See HEIR.

stock, n. (14c) 1. The original progenitor of a family; a person from whom a family is descended; BRANCH (1) <George Harper, Sr. was the stock of the Harper line>. 2. A merchant's goods that are kept for sale or trade <the car dealer put last year's models on sale to reduce its stock>. 3. The capital or principal fund raised by a corporation through subscribers' contributions or the sale of shares <Acme's stock is worth far more today than it was 20 years ago>. 4. A proportional part of a corporation's capital represented by the number of equal units (or shares) owned, and granting the holder the right to participate in the company's general management and to share in its net profits or earnings <Juliasold her stock in Pantheon Corporation>. See SHARE (2). Cf. SECURITY (4). [Cases: Corporations C;::::J63.1.]

subrogation (s; }b-r; }-gay-sh; }n), n. (15c) 1. The substitution of one party for another whose debt the party pays, entitling the paying party to rights, remedies, or securities that would otherwise belong to the debtor.

;'Subrogation is equitable assignment. The right comes into existence when the surety becomes obligated, and this is important as affecting priorities; but such right of subrogation does not become a cause of action until the debt is fully paid. Subrogation entitles the surety to use any remedy against the principal which the creditor could have used, and in general to enjoy the benefit of any advantage that the creditor had, such as a mortgage, lien, power to confess judgment, to follow trust funds, to proceed against a third person who has promised either the principal or the creditor to pay the debt:' Laurence P. Simpson, *Handbook on the Law of Suretyship* 205 (1950).

"Subrogation simply means substitution of one person for another; that is, one person is allowed to stand in the shoes of another and assert that person's rights against the defendant. Factually, the case arises because, for some justifiable reason, the subrogation plaintiff has paid a debt owed by the defendant." Dan B. Dobbs, *Law of Remedies* § 4.3, at 404 (2d ed. 1993).

prima fade privilege. See *qualified immunity* under IMMUNITY (1).

prima fade, adj. (18c) Sufficient to establish a fact or raise a presumption unless disproved or rebutted <a prima facie showing>.

prima facie (pn-ma fay-sha *orfay-shee*), *adv.* [Latin] (15c) At first sight; on first appearance but subject to further evidence or information <the is prima facie valid>. [Cases: Evidence 584(1).]

primae impressionis (pn-mee im-pres[b]-ee-oh-nis). [Law Latin] Of the first impression. See *case of first impression* under CASE. *primae preces*. See PRECES PRIMARIAE.

Jensen doctrine. Maritime law. The principle that a state statute may not apply in a maritime case if to

do so would "work material prejudice to the characteristic features of the general maritime law or interfere with the proper harmony and uniformity of that law." *Southern Pac. Co. v. Jensen*, 244 U.S. 205, 37 S.Ct. 524 (1917). [Cases: Workers' Compensation (1917-1926).]

jumping a claim. Hist. The act of taking possession of public land to which another has previously acquired

a claim. _ The first occupant has the right to the land both under squatter law and custom and under preemption laws of the United States.

jus divinum (j; }S di-vl-nClm). 1. See DIVINE LAW. 2. See NATURAL LAW.

jus primae noctis (Ods prj-mee nok-tis). [Latin "right of first night"] See DROIT DU SEIGNEUR

jus praesens (jds pree-senz or -senz), 11. [Latin "present right"] Civil law. A right that has been completely acquired; a vested right.

droit-droit (drwah-drwah), n. [Law French "double right"] Hist. The unification of the right of possession with the right of property. Also termed *jus duplicatum*; *dreit dreit*.

"A complete title to lands, tenements, and hereditaments, For it is an ancient maxim of the law, that no title is completely good, unless the right of possession be joined with the right of property; which right is then denominated a double right, *jus duplicatum*, or *droit droit*. And when to this double right the actual possession is also united ... then, and then only, is the title completely legal." 2 William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England* 199 (1766).

droit du seigneur (drwah d" sen-yuur). [French "right of the lord"] Hist. 1. A supposed customary right of a feudal lord to have sexual intercourse with a tenant's bride on her wedding night. 2. A supposed custom requiring sexual abstinence by a couple on their wedding night. Also spelled *droit de seigneur*. Also termed *jus primae noctis*.

wardship in copyholds. Wardship by which the lord is guardian of an infant tenant by **special custom**.

ward of admiralty, A seaman - so called because of the legal view that a seaman, in contractual matters, should be treated as a beneficiary and the other contracting party as a fiduciary because of the perceived inequity of their bargaining positions. [Cases: *Seamen* (1811) 1.]

tubman (tab-m;m). Hist. A junior barrister in the Court of Exchequer who made motions that were second in precedence to those of the postman. - 'The tubman was so called because he stood by a tub anciently used as a measure of capacity. Cf. **POSTMAN**.

presumption of paternity. (1829) Family law. The presumption that the father of a child is the man who (1) **is married to the child's mother when the child was conceived or born** (even though the marriage may have been invalid), (2) married

the mother after the child's birth and agreed either to have his name on the birth certificate or to support the child, or (3) welcomed the child into his home and later held out the child as his own. Also termed paternity presumption; presumption of legitimacy; legitimacy presumption. See presumed father under FATHER. [Cases: Children Out-of-Wedlock C=3.]

laches, estoppel by. See estoppel by laches under ESTOPPEL

laches (lach-iz). [Law French "remissness; slackness"] (I4c) 1. Unreasonable delay in pursuing a right or claim almost always an equitable one - in a way that prejudices the party against whom relief is sought. Also termed sleeping on rights. L Cases: Equity (>67.) "Early in its history, Chancery developed the doctrine that where the plaintiff in equity delayed beyond the period of the statute applicable at law, relief would be refused on the ground of laches even though no specific prejudice to the defendant was shown. Today, in most states, there are statutes of limitations applying to suits in equity. Despite these, however, the doctrine still holds that even if the delay is for a shorter period of time than that of the statute, it may still bar equitable relief if it is unreasonable and prejudicial to the defendant." John F. O'Connell, Remedies in a Nutshell 16 (2d ed. 1985).

International Parental Kidnapping Crime Act of 1993. A federal statute that implemented the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. 18 USCA § 1204. See HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION. [Cases: Kidnapping C=24.]

enticement of a child. Criminal law. The act or offense of inviting, persuading, or attempting to persuade a child to enter a vehicle, building, room, or secluded place with the intent of committing an unlawful sexual act against the child. - Often shortened to enticement. [Cases: Infants (;=13.) enticement of a parent. Rare. Torts. The tortious interference with a child's rights and interests in maintain the parent-child relationship, usu. caused by a third person who induces a parent to abandon the child . • Actions based on enticement, where they are recognized, are rarely successful because many states do not recognize a child's legal right to a parent's consortium or affection.

embryo informatus (in-for-may-tas). Eccles. law. A human embryo before it has been endowed with a soul. - Also termed embryo inanimatus. embryo adoption. See ADOPTION.

emend (i-mend), vb. (15c) To correct or revise; esp., to edit or change (a text).

emenda (ee-men-da), n. pl. [Latin "amends"] Things given in reparation for a trespass.

emendatio (ee-men-day-shee-oh), n. [Latin] Hist. The power of amending and correcting abuses, according to certain rules and measures.

Black Acts. Scots law. Statutes of the Scottish Parliament passed from 1535 to 1594 and recorded in a book printed in black letter.

Black Book of the Admiralty. English law. A medieval code of maritime law containing admiralty laws, ordinances, and proceedings, decisions, and acts of the

monarch, the Lord High Admiral, and the Court of Admiralty . • The Black Book is considered a definitive source for customary English maritime law. It also contains a copy of the **Rules of Oleron**, an 11th-century compilation of common maritime law.

Black Book of the Exchequer. Hist. A record book containing treaties, conventions, charters, papal bulls, and other English state documents . • It dates from the 13th century. - Also termed Liber Niger Parvus.

birth certificate. A formal document that records a person's birthdate, birthplace, and parentage . • In

all 50 states, an adopted child receives a second birth certificate reflecting his or her adoptive parents. In such a case, the original birth certificate is usu. Sealed and can be opened only by court order. Some states allow limited access, depending on the year when an adoptee was born and (sometimes) on whether the birth parents consent. The trend today is to open records if (1) both the child and the biological parent consent - for example, through an adoption registry, or (2) the child requests and, upon notification, the biological parent does not veto the request. Oregon enacted the first statute to permit access to birth records upon the unilateral demand of the adopted child, once the child reaches the age of majority. See ADOPTION-REGISTRY STATUTE. [Cases: Health (::::>397.)]

bishop's court. 1. An ecclesiastical court usu. held in the diocese cathedral and presided over by the bishop's chancellor. 2. Hist. Eccles. law. (cap.) A court (usu.) held in the cathedral of a diocese, the judge being the bishop's chancellor, who applied civil canon law . • The jurisdiction included appeals from the Court of Archdeacon. In a large diocese, the bishop's chancellor would have commissaries in remote parts who held consistory courts. See CONSISTORY COURT. biting rule. A rule of construction that once a deed or will grants a fee simple, a later provision attempting to cut down, modify, or qualify the grant will be held void. [Cases: Deeds (::::> 124; Wills (::::>601(2).]

birth. The complete emergence of a newborn baby from the mother's body . • The quotation below states the traditional legal view of birth. In a few jurisdictions, the state of the law may be changing. In South Carolina, for example, a child does not have to be born alive to be a victim of murder; a woman can be convicted of fetal murder if her baby is stillborn because of the mother's prenatal drug abuse. "For purposes of criminal law and also for those of property law, e.g. to become a holder of property and so transmit it again to new heirs, or to enable the father to obtain curtesy of his wife's lands birth consists in extrusion from the mother's body, i.e. in having 'come into the world.' If but a foot be unextricated, there can be no murder, the extrusion must be complete, the whole body of the infant must have been brought into the world. But it is not necessary that the umbilical cord should have been severed. And to be born alive the child must have been still in a living state after having wholly quitted the body of the mother." j.W. Cecil Turner, Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law 104 (16th ed. 1952).