

LAW MERCHANT

Law Merchant. Law of the Mercantile Super Republic, founded wholly on consideration of utility. Commerce and commercial property came of importance in the reigns of King John (1199-1217) and his son Henry III (1216-1273). It was enhanced by the Statute De Mercatoribus of Edward I, (1272-1307), **for charging the land with the debts of the owner,**¹and executed by elegit (he has chosen). Its aim has come to be the subject of agriculture interests absolutely to the rule of merchants upon **traffic in demand deposits of banks.** [If a person receives a check drawn on demand deposits, without the proper disclaimer in law written on the check, that person is liable to the terms of the private Law Merchant. The same goes for persons who write out checks drawn on demand deposit accounts. There are ways in the law to avoid such liabilities because there are two sides of the banks]

Law Merchant. From Spence's **Equitable Jurisprudence:** "In the time of Edward III (1327-1378), we discover that, in the ordinary transactions amongst merchants, that is members of the trading community, a distinct law prevailed, of a more liberal nature than the general law, and that it was more summarily and expeditiously exercised. This was called the Lex Mercatoria. It had, in all probability, silently prevailed in London and other commercial towns, in some shape, throughout the whole of the Anglo-Saxon times. By the Statute 27 Edward III (Stat.2) (1327- 1378) in each town where the staple was ordained, a mayor was to be chosen, skilled in the law merchant, to do right to every man according to that law. The lex mercatoria is expressly mentioned by Fortescue. **In common societies of merchants, and in mutual contracts,** says Selden, **equity and good conscience, rather than strict law, is required;** and he mentioned a case in the time of Edward II (1307-1327), where, following upon this principle, the defendant in an action of debt brought, secundum legem mercatorum, for some corn sold, was not permitted to wage his law, though he might have done so in an ordinary action of debt. It would seem, too, that **merchants had always been specially favored by having a more summary process in the King's Court.**"

Law Merchant. Is part of the common law from the time of King James I (1602).

¹ If a person thinks they have absolute ownership of their land, then why are they paying taxes on that land; and why is the name on the deed in all capital letters ? Those capital letter names are an imposture.

Law Merchant. See Wooddession's Lectures, Vol. 1 XXX: "**The law of merchants, as far as it depends on custom, constitutes a part of the voluntary, not of the necessary, law of nations.**"

(What Purposes Are Charitable). "It [a charitable trust] includes everything that is within the letter and spirit of the Statute of Elizabeth, considering such spirit to be broad enough to include whatever will promote, in a legitimate way, the comfort, happiness, **and improvement of an indefinite number of persons.**" *Harrington v. Pier*, 82 N.W. 345, 50 L.R.A. 307, 76 Am.St.Rep. 924. [Bold emphasis added] Notice that the Statute of Elizabeth (1552-1602), included both the letter and spirit of the law. The Statute of Elizabeth was all about making the Law Merchant a part of the common law that became final under King James I, of the Bible, a Knights Templar. (1602).