Notice of Criminal Conduct

Dear : ..... : ..... Human Resources

23/04/2022

I'm addressing you today to request you do not deduct any further TAX payments from my wages. I have been presented with two pieces of UK LEGISLATION which provides sufficient evidence that I do not have a Lawful obligation to pay TAX. So there is no misunderstanding I have forwarded the information.

THE CESTUI QUE VIE ACT 1666

- Cestui que vie is French for he who lives. It is a legal term for an individual who is the **beneficiary**
- The CROWN created a trust in the formation of a company under the surname of the baby on the BIRTH CERTIFICATE, they now act as the trustee until proof of life has been provided, the time frame given is seven years, failure to do so means the boy/girl is then declared dead, lost at sea and the CROWN CORPORATION now owns it.
- The CROWN® owns the TITLE DEED and therefore owns all TAX demands addressed to the fictional entity/PERSON.
- UK PARLIAMENT and UK GOVERNMENT only interact with the PERSON, not living people.

The mother and father who REGISTERED their new-born baby was unaware of this undisclosed transaction, there was no intention of the parties to create a trust relation. This is known as an involuntary trust – This class of trust may usually be referred to fraud, either actual or constructive, as an essential element.

As the people are unaware that this has occurred they accept joinder to this person, not knowing all rights are owned by the foreign corporation, the CROWN. The CROWN can now treat the living being attached to the birth certificate/corporation as property.

The Law of Trademarks states, a title may become subject to property, like MR, MASTER, MISS, MS, MRS or the surname attached to a (corporate) person.

The Person is addressed to by;

- Miss Jane Doe/MISS JANE DOE
- JANE DOE

The living man/Woman is addressed by;

- Jane Doe

PERSON is another term used for CORPORATION

THE ACTS OF UNIONS 1707

The UNITED KINGDOM was created via the ACTS OF UNIONS 1707, from the use of language we can establish that the UK is governed by a different jurisdiction to the common laws of England. This would mean the UK is a FOREIGN power/authority.

Foreign: Belonging to another nation or country, belonging or attached to another jurisdiction; made, done, or rendered in another state or jurisdiction; subject to another; operating or solvable in another territory, extrinsic, outside, extraordinary, Non resident person, corporation, executor, etc.

The use of language is just as important in legislation as it is within Contract Law, to secure the rights and obligations of a specific Country, that language should be used throughout, and if multiple languages are used then it is suggested that a clause is entered to state which language prevails if any legal issues arise.

As both countries are written in a foreign language this would verify that union was never enacted under the common laws of either country, and therefore all of its rules and regulations are not applicable to the people.

- according to the University of Oxford Style Guide, in summary only outline the use of capitals for the beginning of a Proper noun (Specific people, places, holidays, religion, months, etc) but not in running text. As this does not follow the grammatical rules for the English Language, it is not English. (**It does clarify the only time this use of language appears is for REGISTERED TRADEMARKS)**

- However, The Chicago Manual of Style, The essential guide for Writers, Editors, and Publishers 16th Edition summarized does say, Gloss American Sign Language, which is found in section 11.147, is an all uppercase running text, which clarifies this use of capitals is a foreign language to English.
- Article XXV depicts that Parliaments are the decision makers, so they are acting as Head of State for the UNITED KINGDOM and not a Sovereign Monarch.

Union with England Act 1707

1707 CHAPTER 7

Act Ratifying and Approving the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms of SCOTLAND and ENGLAND

Under the rule of law we are all equal, as we all possess the same authority nothing can be enforced onto an individual, which is why all of society has been replicated into a system of companies that have been INCORPORATED to the parent CORPORATION the UNITED KINGDOM.

The UNITED KINGDOM sets the rules for all PERSONS through the CORPORATE PARLIAMENT, which is then enforced by the UK POLICE Force and the JUDICIARY decide the outcome post charge.

As most people have been unaware of how the system of constructive fraud operates, they have been indoctrinated from birth to believe the system is operating by Law and they have to do what is set by UK PARLIAMENT and GOVERNMENT on the basis the "Queen" has given Royal assent to it or demands it, when in reality it is only applicable to the fictional entity.

**As the CROWN© owns the PERSON created via the BIRTH CERTIFICATE they give permission to other CORPORATIONS to manage their PROPERTY if they do not follow the rules.

For example, it is a LEGAL requirement for a PERSON to REGISTER with the UK COMPANY HOUSE if they want to start a Limited Company or a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).

Or if they are a SOLE TRADER they MUST REGISTER directly to HMRC and complete an annual self assessment form. The NATIONAL INSURANCE number is the link between the living being and the PERSON which is why a SOLE TRADER doesn't need to be REGISTERED by the man or woman because it already is via the CROWN©.

If we do not follow this rule the system will use the POLICE to enforce a punishment, either financially or imprisonment, or request an ENFORCEMENT OFFICER to remove the property of the Wo/man.

Both the Police and the courts are Crown dependencies, they only have powers vested to them by their oath of allegiance to the Crown. As UK PARLIAMENT are acting as Head of state the only CROWN in operation is a CORPORATION and that CORPORATION can only give powers to manage its property, the fictional entity.**

There are two specific documents within England's Constitution that protects the freedoms and liberties of the people;

Queen Elizabeth I Act of Supremacy (1559)

Enacted by Parliament of England, in summary it states all usurped foreign power and authority, spiritual and temporal, may forever be clearly extinguished and never to be used nor obeyed within England or any other of her Majesty's countries.

It also states, any man or woman who aids and abets the usurped jurisdiction can lawfully be convicted and attained according to the due order and course of the common law of England. The specified penalties for assisting outlaws is High Treason on the third offence.

Queen Elizabeth I was the last sovereign monarch (1533-1603), no man or woman who has held the title of His/Her Majesty since her reign has had any powers to repeal this act or give Royal Assent to acts or statutes of parliament for the people to be governed by. The sovereignty a Monarch attains is from the sovereign people of the country that have elected them as Head of State, if they trespass against the people then they loose all sovereignty, the same applies if a Monarch inherits a treasonous regime and doesn't make the necessary action to restore the rule of law.

Magna Carta 1215

Constitutional Law holds supremacy over all Acts and Statutes of Parliament, Article 61 of the Magna Carta 1215 was invoked by the correct protocols in 2001, which grants the people of England the right to;

I. Distress and distrain the crown until we have redress, namely by seizing castles, buildings, possessions, lands or anyways possible.
II. disobey all Acts and Statutes, making them void and null.
III. be self-governing
IV. travel freely and safely without hindrance
V. not be seized, imprisoned, stripped of my rights or possessions, or deprived of my standing in anyway.
VI. All fines that have been given to us unjustly and against the law of the land, and all fines that that have been exacted unjustly, shall be entirely remitted

Only Constables who know the law of the land and are minded to keep it well should be appointed as justices. (Clause 45)

Until Article 61 has been revoked the only written Law enforceable on the people is from the Magna Carta 1215. No man or woman is committing any punishable offence by objecting to give consent to the foreign powers of the UK PARLIAMENT, UK GOVERNMENT, UK POLICE or any other AGENT giving aid to the UNITED KINGDOM,

As there is no sovereign Monarch or Government and Parliament of England, I have no Lawful obligations to make financial contributions, especially to a CORPORATION operating outside of England's common law.

Now that I can distinguish between the PERSON and myself, I do not consent to the forced Union of identities.

I trust you will see my request is fulfilled with immediate effect

Yours faithfully,

Sharlene Allred 23/04/2022

: ..... : .....

I have provided some of the information I've collected to support all information provided.

Capitalisation

General rule

Do **not** use a capital letter unless it is absolutely required.

Specific Oxford-related words

academic terms

Capitalise the name but not the word 'term'.

- ✓ **The Michaelmas term begins in October.**
- ✓ **The coldest part of the year usually falls in Hilary term.**
- ✓ **Finals take place in Trinity term.**

If abbreviating term names, use MT, HT and TT.

- ✓ **The post is vacant from MT 2014 until TT 2015.**

Chancellor

Always capitalise when referring to the Chancellor of the University.

- ✓ **Chris Patten is the Chancellor of the University.**
- ✓ **The University has had 192 Chancellors since 1224.**

college

Capitalise only when used as part of the title of a college, not when referring to an institution without using its full name.

- ✓ **Exeter College was founded in 1314. The college is one of the oldest in Oxford.**
- ✗ **Exeter College was founded in 1314. The College is one of the oldest in Oxford.**

collegiate University

Capitalise 'University' but not 'collegiate'.

- ✓ **We are seeking opinions from all members of the collegiate University.**

course names

Capitalise the name of a subject when it is used as part of a course title, but not if it is used in other contexts. Also capitalise the subject name when referring to the faculty or department which teaches it.

- ✓ **While studying economics, she focused on the theories of Adam Smith.**
- ✓ **David Cameron studied Philosophy, Politics and Economics at Brasenose.**
- ✓ **A degree in history teaches you to think analytically.**
- ✓ **The Law Faculty at Oxford has an excellent reputation.**
- ✗ **She did Law at Oxford.**

Council

Always capitalise when referring to the executive governing body of the University of Oxford. When referring to any other council, such as a local authority, capitalise only when using the full name of the authority.

- ✓ **There are four external members of Council, whose membership is approved by Congregation.**
- ✓ **Planning applications are handled by Oxford City Council. You can apply via the council's website at www.oxford.gov.uk.**

degrees

Capitalise the level of a degree only when referring to a specific qualification or course, but not when referring to any qualification at that level.

- ✓ **She finished her Master's in Linguistics and started a DPhil in Philology.**
- ✓ **We offer many masters' degrees, and many people go on to doctorates.**

department

Capitalise only when used as part of the title of a department, not when referring to a department without using its full name.

- ✓ **The Department of Computer Science was previously known as the Oxford University Computing Laboratory. Both undergraduates and postgraduates study in this department.**
- ✓ **The Department for Work and Pensions has to make significant cuts this year, as do many government departments.**

division

Capitalise only when used as part of the title of a division, not when referring to a division without using its full name.

- ✓ **There are four academic divisions of the University: Humanities, Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences, Medical Sciences and Social Sciences.**
- ✓ **The Medical Sciences Division is based mainly in Headington. The division's head is Alastair Buchan.**

faculty

Capitalise only when used as part of the title of a faculty, not when referring to a faculty without using its full name.

- ✓ **The Faculty of English is based in Manor Road. The faculty's phone number is 271055.**

fellow

Capitalise only when used as part of an academic's formal title, not when referring to fellows in general.

- ✓ **There are ten Fifty-Pound Fellows at All Souls.**
- ✓ **At its foundation, provision was made at All Souls for 40 fellows.**
- ✗ **At its foundation, provision was made at All Souls for 40 Fellows.**

names with prefixes

Follow the preference of the individual, if known; if not, use lower case for the prefix. Alphabetise by the prefix.

- ✓ **Dick Van Dyke is a star of daytime TV.**
- ✓ **Jan van Eyck painted in the 15th century.**

professor

Capitalise only when used as part of an academic's formal title, not when referring to professors in general. See also p17.

- ✓ **It is common for Oxford professors to publish their works in learned journals.**
- ✓ ***The Omega Solution* is the latest contribution to research in the field by Professor Stephanie Archibold.**

Reverend

Capitalise both 'Reverend' and 'The' (as well as other parts of the title). See p19 for further information.

- ✓ **My tutor is The Reverend John Smith/The Very Reverend John Smith.**

small caps

Do not use small caps, even for BC and AD.

- ✓ **Egypt's Old Kingdom period began *c*2700 BC.**

tutor

Capitalise only when used as part of an academic's formal title, not when referring to tutors in general.

- ✓ **The Oxford tutorial system creates strong ties between students and their tutors.**
- ✓ **Dr Obadiah Braithwaite is the Tutor in Embroidery at Magdalen.**

university

Capitalise only when used as part of the title of a university or when referring to the University of Oxford (both when 'University' is used as a noun and when it is used as an adjective).

- ✓ **Oxford University is a large employer. The University has ~10,000 staff members.**
- ✓ **The University has four academic divisions.**
- ✓ **The event is open to all members of the collegiate University.**
- ✓ **The largest University division is Medical Sciences.**
- ✓ **Funding for universities has been cut recently.**
- ✓ **She attended the University of Liverpool to study English. It's a well-respected university and course.**

Vice-Chancellor

Capitalise both parts of 'Vice-Chancellor' whenever it is used. If referring to the Vice-Chancellor-elect (the incoming Vice-Chancellor during the period between their appointment and their admission), note that 'elect' is not capitalised.

- ✓ Previous Vice-Chancellors at Oxford have included John Fell and Benjamin Jowett.
- ✓ According to Statute IX, the Vice-Chancellor-elect is an officer of the University.

Other words

earth

Capitalise when referring to the name of the planet but not when referring to the ground/soil etc.

- ✓ One day we will be commuting between the Earth and Mars.
- ✓ His down-to-earth personality appealed to the masses.

government

Only capitalise when used as part of the title 'Scottish Government'

- ✓ The UK government is out of touch with the people.
- ✓ Elected governments are not always able to achieve as much as they would like.
- ✓ The Scottish Government used to be known as the Scottish Executive and is based in Edinburgh.

Wi-Fi

'Wi-Fi' is a registered trademark of the Wi-Fi Alliance and should always be written in this format.

- ✓ Wi-Fi is available in many University buildings.
- ✗ There are wifi points across the University.

Titles

People

See **Names and titles** for details.

Books/films/songs/games etc

Capitalise the first word of the title, and all words within the title except articles (a/an/the), prepositions (to/on/for etc) and conjunctions (but/and/or etc). See **Highlighting/emphasising text** for details on italicising and **Punctuation** for quotation mark advice.

- ✓ *The Last Mohican*
- ✓ *Far from the Madding Crowd*
- ✓ *Gone with the Wind*
- ✓ *World of Warcraft*
- ✓ *Grand Theft Auto V*
- ✓ 'Always Look on the Bright Side of Life'
- ✗ 'Always Look On The Bright Side Of Life'

Subtitles

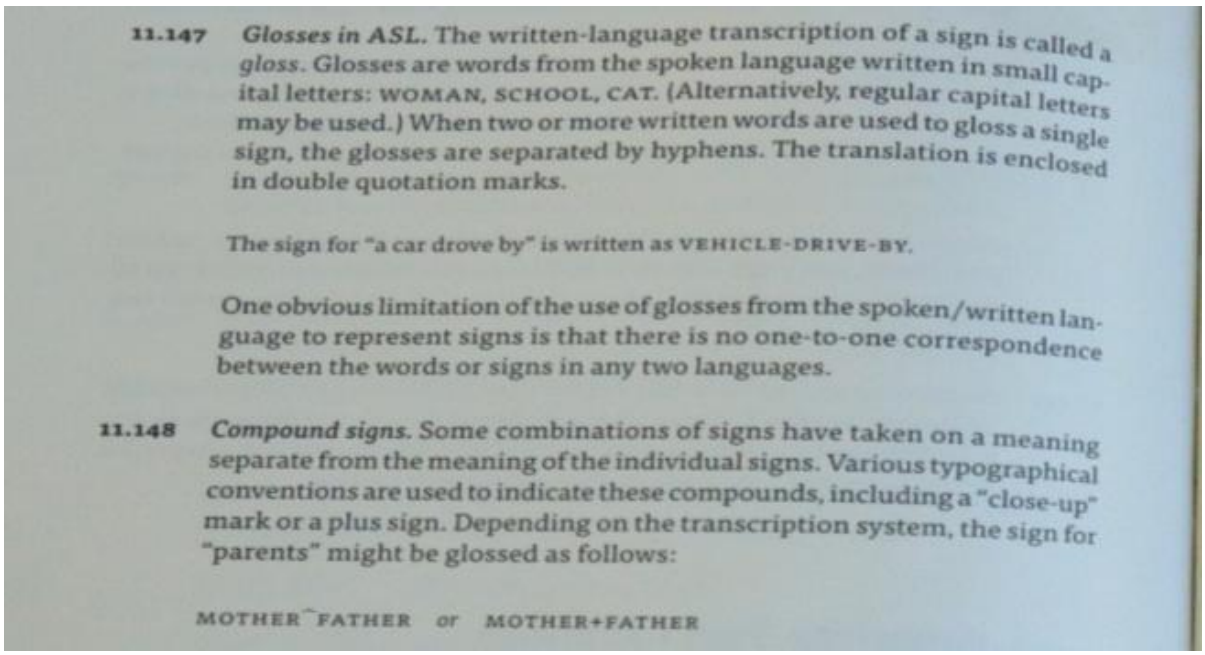
Capitalise subtitles only if the original title is printed in that way.

- ✓ *The Tale of Samuel Whiskers, or The Roly-Poly Pudding*
- ✓ *Dr Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb*

Headlines, journal articles, chapter titles and lecture titles

Only capitalise the first word, any proper nouns and the first word following a full stop/question mark/exclamation mark.

- ✓ 'Who speaks for climate? Making sense of media reporting on climate change'
- ✓ Rock rafts could be 'cradle of life'
- ✓ 'Multiplicity of data in trial reports and the reliability of meta-analyses: empirical study'



11.147 ***Glosses in ASL.*** The written-language transcription of a sign is called a *gloss*. Glosses are words from the spoken language written in small capital letters: WOMAN, SCHOOL, CAT. (Alternatively, regular capital letters may be used.) When two or more written words are used to gloss a single sign, the glosses are separated by hyphens. The translation is enclosed in double quotation marks.

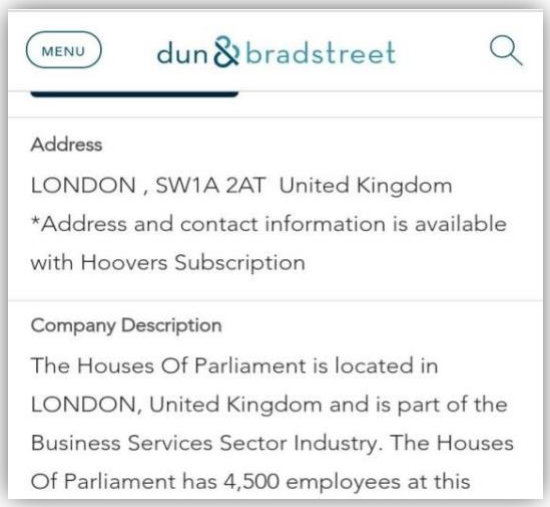
The sign for "a car drove by" is written as VEHICLE-DRIVE-BY.

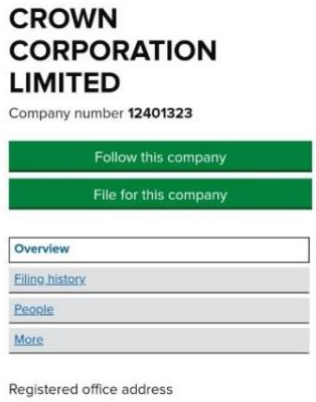
One obvious limitation of the use of glosses from the spoken/written language to represent signs is that there is no one-to-one correspondence between the words or signs in any two languages.

11.148 ***Compound signs.*** Some combinations of signs have taken on a meaning separate from the meaning of the individual signs. Various typographical conventions are used to indicate these compounds, including a "close-up" mark or a plus sign. Depending on the transcription system, the sign for "parents" might be glossed as follows:

MOTHER⁀FATHER *or* MOTHER+FATHER

1) Company information for CROWN®, HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT & GOVERNMENT






File Copy

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

Company No. 5522373

The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales hereby certifies that

GOVERNMENT UK LIMITED

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act 1985 as a private company and that the company is limited.

Given at Companies House, Cardiff, the 29th July 2005

2) Elizabeth I Act of Supremacy (1559)

Henry's Act of Supremacy was repealed (1554) in the reign of his staunchly Catholic daughter, **Mary I**. Equally unsurprisingly, it was reinstated by **Mary**'s Protestant sister, **Elizabeth I**, when she ascended the throne. **Elizabeth** declared herself Supreme Governor of the Church of England, and instituted an Oath of Supremacy, requiring anyone taking public or church office to swear allegiance to the monarch as head of the Church and state. Anyone refusing to take the Oath could be charged with treason.

There were three levels of penalties for refusal to take the Oath of Supremacy. A first refusal to resulted in loss of all movable goods. A second offence could mean life in prison and a loss of all real estate Possessions. A third offence would result in a charge of High Treason and death. A few years later the Oath was extended to include M.P.s and anyone taking a university degree.

Original text:

An acte restoring to the crown the ancient jurisdiction over the state ecclesiastical and spiritual and abolishing all foreign power repugnant to the same. Most humbly beseech your most excellent majesty your faithful and obedient subjects, the lords spiritual
and temporal and the commons in this your present parliament assembled, that, where in time of the reign of your most dear father of worthy memory, King Henry VIII, divers good laws and statutes were made and established, as well for the utter extinguishment and putting away of all usurped and foreign powers and authorities out of this your realm and other your
highness's dominions and countries, as also for the restoring and uniting to the imperial crown of this realm the ancient
jurisdictions, authorities, superiorities, and pre-eniinences to the same of right belonging and appertaining; by reason whereof we, your most humble and obedient subjects, from the five-and-twentieth year of the reign of your said dear father, were
continually kept in good order, and were disburdened of divers great and intolerable charges and exactions before that time
unlawfully taken and exacted by such foreign power and authority as before that was usurped, until such time as all the said good
laws . . . in the first and second years of the reigns of the late King Philip and Queen Mary . . . were . . repealed . . . ;' by reason of which act of repeal your said humble subjects were eftsoons brought under an usurped foreign power and authority, and vet do
remain in that bondage, to the intolerable charges of your loving subjects, if some redress by the authority of this your high court of parliament with the assent of your highness be not had and provided: may it therefore please your highness, for the repressing of the said usurped foreign power and the restoring of the rights jurisdictions, and pre-eminences appertaining to the imperial
crown of this your realm, that it may be enacted by the authority of this present parliament that the said act . . . and all and every
branch, clauses, and articles therein contained, other than such branches, clauses, and sentences as hereafter shall be excepted, may from the last day of this session of parliament, by authority of this present parliament, be repealed, and shall from thenceforth be utterly void and of none effect . . .

And to the intent that all usurped and foreign power and authority,spiritual and temporal, may forever be clearly extinguished and never to be used nor obeyed within this realm or any other your majesty's countries, may it please your highness that it may
be further enacted by the authority aforesaid that no foreign prince,person, prelate, state, or potentate, spiritual or temporal, shall at any time after the last day of this session of parliament use, enjoy, or exercise any manner of power, jurisdiction, superiority,
authority, pre-eminence, or privilege, spiritual or ecclesiastical, within this realm or within any other your majesty's dominions or countries that now be or hereafter shall be, but from thenceforth the same shall be clearly abolished out of this realm and all
other your highness's dominions forever, any statute, ordinance, custom, constitutions, or any other matter or cause whatsoever to
the contrary in any wise notwithstanding . . . ; and that your highness, your heirs, and successors, kings or queens of this realm, shall have full power and authority . . . to exercise . . . all manner of jurisdictions, privileges, and preeminences in any wise touching or concerning any spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction within these your realms. . . .

And for the better observation and maintenance of this act, may it please your highness that it may be further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all and every Archbishop, Bishop, and all and every other ecclesiastical person and other ecclesiastical
officer and minister, of what estate, dignity, pre-eminence, or degree soever he or they be or shall be, and all and every temporal

judge, justicer, mayor, and other lay or temporal officer and minister, and every other person having your highness's fee or wages within this realm or any your highness's dominions shall make, take, and receive a corporal oath upon the Evangelist, before such
person or persons as shall please your highness, your heirs or successors, under the great seal of England to assign and name to accept and take the same, according to the tenor and effect hereafter following, that is to say-

"I, A. B., do utterly testify and declare in my conscience that the queen's highness is the only supreme governor of this realm and of all other her highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal, and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm; and therefore I do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdictions, powers, superiorities, and authorities, and do promise that from henceforth I shall bear faith and true allegiance to the queen's highness, her heirs, and lawful successors, and to my power shall assist and defend all jurisdictions, pre-eminences, privileges, and authorities granted or belonging to the queen's highness, her heirs, and successors, or united or annexed to the imperial crown of this realm: so help me God and by the contents of this Book." . . .

And for the more sure observation of this act and the utter extinguishment of all foreign and usurped power and authority, may it please your highness that it may be further enacted by the authority aforesaid that, if any person or persons dwelling or inhabiting
within this your realm or in any other your highness's realms or dominions . . . , shall by writing, printing, teaching, preaching, express words, deeds, or act, advisedly, maliciously, and directly affirm, hold, stand with, set forth, maintain, or defend the
authority, preeminence, power, or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical, of any foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or
potentate whatsoever, heretofore claimed, used, or usurped within this realm or any dominion or country being within or under
the power, dominion, or obeisance of your highness, or shall advisedly, maliciously, or directly put in ure or execute anything for the extolling, advancement, setting forth, maintenance, or defence of any such pretended or usurped jurisdiction, power, preeminence, or authority, or any part thereof, that then every such person and persons so doing and offending, their abettors,
aiders, procurers, and counsellors, being thereof lawfully convicted and attainted according to the due order and course of the
common laws of this realm [shall suffer specified penalties, culminating in punishment for high treason on the third offence] . . . .

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such person or persons to whom your highness, your heirs, or successors, shall hereafter by letters patents under the great seal of England give authority to have or execute any jurisdiction, power, or authority spiritual, or to visit, reform, order, or correct any errors, heresies, schisms, abuses, or enormities by virtue of this act, shall not in any wise have authority or power to order, determine, or adjudge any matter or cause to be heresy but only
such as heretofore have been determined, ordered, or adjudged to be heresy by the authority of the canonical Scriptures, or by the first four general councils or any of them, or any other general council wherein the same was declared heresy by the express and
plain words of the said canonical Scriptures, or such as hereafter shall be ordered, judged, or determined to be heresy by the high court of parliament of this realm, with the assent of the clergy in their convocation - anything in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding...

4)Relevant clauses of the Magna Carta 1215

https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/magna-carta/british-library-magna-carta-1215runnymede/

(39) No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of his standing in any way, nor will we proceed with force against him, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgment of his equals or by the law of the land.

(40) To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice.

42) In future it shall be lawful for any man to leave and return to our kingdom unharmed and without fear, by land or water, preserving his allegiance to us, except in time of war, for some short period, for the common benefit of the realm. People that have been imprisoned or outlawed in accordance with the law of the land, people from a country that is at war with us, and merchants – who shall be dealt with as stated above – are excepted from this provision.

(45) We will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or other officials, only men that know the law of the realm and are minded to keep it well.

(51) As soon as peace is restored, we will remove from the kingdom all the foreign knights, bowmen, their attendants, and the mercenaries that have come to it, to its harm, with horses and arms.

(52) To any man whom we have deprived or dispossessed of lands, castles, liberties, or rights, without the lawful judgment of his equals, we will at once restore these.

(55) All fines that have been given to us unjustly and against the law of the land, and all fines that we have exacted unjustly, shall be entirely remitted

(61) If the people have a quarrel with the Monarch then they may go to the barons to act on behalf of the peoples to put forward a Petition to the Monarch. The Monarch will have 40 days to act on the petition.

If the people have not had transgression within the 40 day period then people are lawfully required to distrain and distress the Monarchs and Governments in all possible ways, namely by seizing castles, lands, possessions, and in any other way they can, until redress has been obtained as the people see fit.

Once the people have redress, they shall resume their old relations toward the people.

Every Wo/man are free to take an oath of allegiance to one of the barons who invoke Article 61, allowing them to be self governing. And we shall procure nothing from anyone, directly or indirectly, whereby any part of these concessions and liberties might be revoked or diminished; and if any such thing has been procured, let it be void and null, and we shall never use it personally or by another.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Cestui Que Vie Act 1666. (See end of Document for details)*

[I.] Cestui que vie remaining beyond Sea for Seven Years together and no Proof of their Lives, Judge in Action to direct a Verdict as though Cestui que vie were dead.

If such person or persons for whose life or lives such Estates have beene or shall be granted as aforesaid shall remaine beyond the Seas or elsewhere absent themselves in this Realme by the space of seaven yeares together and noe sufficient and evident proofe be made of the lives of such person or persons respectively in any Action commenced for recovery of such Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners in every such case the person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate depended shall be accounted as naturally dead, And in every Action brought for the recovery of the said Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners their Heires or Assignes, the Judges before whom such Action shall be brought shall direct the Jury to give their Verdict as if the person soe remaining beyond the Seas or otherwise absenting himselfe were dead.

II .....[F1]

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F1 S. II repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1948 (c. 62), **Sch. 1**

III .....[F2]

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F2 S. III repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1863 (c. 125)

IV If the supposed dead Man prove to be alive, then the Title is revested. Action for mean Profits with Interest.

[X2Provided alwayes That if any person or [X3person or] persons shall be evicted out of any Lands or Tenements by vertue of this Act, and afterwards if such person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate or Estates depend shall returne againe from beyond the Seas, or shall on proofe in any Action to be brought for recovery of the same [to] be made appeare to be liveing; or to have beene liveing at the time of the Eviction That then and from thenceforth the Tennant or Lessee who was outed of the same his or their Executors Administrators or Assignes shall or may reenter repossesse have hold and enjoy the said Lands or Tenements in his or their former Estate for and dureing the Life or Lives or soe long terme as the said person or persons upon whose Life or Lives the said Estate or Estates depend shall be liveing, and alsoe shall upon Action or Actions to be brought by him or them against the Lessors Reversioners or Tennants in possession or other persons respectively which since the time of the said Eviction received the Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements recover for damages the full Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements respectively with lawfull Interest for and from the time that he or they were outed of the said Lands or Tenements, and kepte or held out of the same by the said Lessors Reversioners Tennants or other persons who after the said Eviction received the Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements or any of