

This is for testing purpose

Documents are notarized to deter fraud and to ensure they are properly executed. An impartial witness (the notary) identifies signers to screen out impostors and to make sure they have entered into agreements knowingly and willingly. Loan documents including deeds, affidavits, contracts, powers of attorney are very common documents needing notarization.

Code of Hammurabi Law 122 (c. 1755–1750 BC) stipulated that a [depositor](#) of [gold](#), [silver](#), or other [chattel/movable property](#) for [safekeeping](#) must present all articles and a signed [contract](#) of [bailment](#) to a notary before depositing the articles with a [banker](#), and Law 123 stipulated that a banker was discharged of any [liability](#) from a contract of bailment if the notary denied the existence of the contract. Law 124 stipulated that a depositor with a [notarized contract of bailment](#) was entitled to [redeem the entire value of their deposit](#).^{[2][3][4]}

To "notarize" a document or event is not a [term of art](#), and its definition varies from place to place; but it generally means the performance by a notary of a series of possible steps, which may include the following (not an exhaustive list):

1. [Identifying](#) the person appearing before the notary through personal acquaintance or by reference to significant proofs of identity including [passport](#), [driving license](#), etc.^[5]
2. Where [land titles](#) are involved or significant rights may accrue by reference to the identity, [signatures](#) may also be verified, recorded and compared.
3. Recording the proof of identity in the notarial register or protocol.
4. Satisfying the notary that the person appearing is of full age and capacity to do whatever is intended.
5. Taking an [affidavit](#) or declaration and recording that fact.
6. Taking detailed instructions for a protest of a [bill of exchange](#) or a ship's protest and preparing it.