

From: *Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 1891, pp. 223-224.*
See also <https://thelawdictionary.org> (for 2nd Ed.)



BONA. Lat. *adj.* Good.

BONA FIDE PURCHASER

Citing *Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 1891, page 224*

1. A purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration and without notice. *Neal v. Holt, Tex.Civ.App., 69 S.W.2d 603, 609.*
 2. A purchaser for a valuable consideration paid or parted with in the belief that the vendor had a right to sell, and without any suspicious circumstances to put him on inquiry. *Merritt v. Railroad Co., 12 Barb., N. Y., 605.*
 3. One who acts without covin, fraud, or collusion; one who, in the commission of or connivance at no fraud, pays full price for the property, and in good faith, honestly, and in fair dealing buys and goes into possession. *Sanders v. McAfee, 42 Ga. 250.*
 4. One who at time of purchase advances a new consideration, surrenders some security, or does some other act which leaves him in a worse position if his purchase should be set aside. *Kelly v. Grainey, 113 Mont. 520, 129 P.2d 619, 626.*
 5. Title, possession, and want of notice, either actual or constructive, as the essential factors. *Taylor v. Lindenmann, 211 Iowa, 1122, 235 N.W. 310, 312.*
 6. Payment of consideration prior to notice of adverse claim as essential. *The J. Oswald Boyd, D.C.Mich., 53 F.Supp. 103, 106.*
 7. Payment of valuable consideration, good faith, absence of purpose to take unfair advantage of third persons, and absence of actual or constructive notice of outstanding rights of others as the essential elements. *Luschen v. Stanton, 192 Okl. 454, 137 P.2d 567, 570.*
 8. "Innocent purchaser for value" and "bona fide purchaser" as synonymous. *Felts v. Whitaker, Tex. Civ.App., 129 S.W.2d 682, 690.*
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