



Different types of Affidavit

Affidavit of Fact

An affidavit of fact is a legal document that swears to the truth of a factual statement, but not your truth. It is advisable to have proof before signing such a document.

Note: Within the legal system an Affidavit of Fact is used as a proxy or stand-in for a physical witness, within a judicial or administrative court, but not a common law court, as the witness must be present to be able to be cross examined.

Affidavit of Fact vs Affidavit of Truth

Truth is subjective, and can be personal to the individual declaring *their* truth.

The court does not want to hear about a person's truth, they only want the facts, as the courts are De facto.

De facto is Latin for "of fact" meaning "in reality" and it's usually contrasted with "de jure" which means "of law" or "officially".

If you take an Affidavit of Truth to court, the magistrate or opposing side may object and may order you a mental evaluation.

Affidavit of Service

When dealing with a dispute with a 2nd party, you must give them due process, and you must show proof of this.

An Affidavit of Service is sometimes used when the court requires legal documents to be served on an opposing party.

Proof of Service is required to substantiate your case, and can be done using a Certificate of Service; however an Affidavit of Service is an accepted method of providing that proof.

Affidavit of Non-Response

As the name suggests, this would be a sworn affirmation that the party that you have contacted failed to respond within the time given within your original notice, usually 30 days.

Within this affidavit you can declare the non-response, stating that you have not received any correspondence in reply to your written notice or letter, and you can continue further detailing the "non-response" to the points made within your original notice.

For example: *I affirm that I did not receive a response to said letter sent to the Bank of England on July 4th 2021.*



I affirm that my point regarding the securitisation of my signature has not been responded to.

I also affirm that my point regarding where my income tax payments go has not been responded to.

Affidavit of Status

The word status refers to a relative social or professional position or standing. It can also refer to a situation at a particular time during a process.

Declaring an Affidavit of Status will make reference to your position regarding a relative subject, with the most common being one of social standing.

With the world's legal system being pivotal around your **legal identity**, which was created when you were born using your birth certificate; it is necessary to create a **new** identity, one of a sovereign living breathing man or woman, which can be achieved by using your Affidavit of Status.

Once filed with the courts it can be put on the court record to prove who you are and that the legal identity they try and apply to you is null and void.

Affidavit of Marriage

We must understand that a marriage, at its essence, is a contract between two parties, and must be treated as such, with all the principles of a contract applying to the affidavit.

However where on most occasions a contract is private and does not require a witness, an Affidavit of Marriage is public and does require witnesses.

Sometimes referred to as a Marriage affidavit, it is a written form or document demonstrating proof of a legal union between two people. Both partners must be present when the document is signed, along with any witnesses.

Those who attend the meeting, including children, serve as witnesses; although only adults can give consent to be a witness and sign the wedding certificate.

This process is called a self-uniting marriage where an officiant is not required or even needs to be present to marry the bride and groom. The bride and groom actually marry themselves, under oath.

Note: The legal system has attempted to seize and take control of the Affidavit of Marriage by stipulating statutes, regulations and codes.

These are all bogus and should be ignored; furthermore if anyone outside the union of the two partners should interfere by attempting to apply legislation, then they have just committed a crime against the marrying couple.



A license is not required, as the idea of permission from another source would suggest the marrying couple had given away their rights and authority to a 3rd party.

A marriage certificate can only be issued by the two people who have been married, as they are the only ones who have the authority to issue a certified copy of their Affidavit of Marriage.

Affidavit of Divorce

Also referred to as a Divorce Affidavit, is a legal document filed by parties wishing to dissolve their marriage.

Similar to a Marriage Affidavit, it must be sworn to under oath, and witnessed. Once the Affidavit has been signed and completed, it must be notarized and filed with the court system, and given 30 days to be in effect.

The Divorce Affidavit must be signed by both partners and it is strongly recommended to stipulate all considerations and burdens of the marriage termination within the affidavit, including the distribution of property including children.

A divorce does not require the involvement of any 3rd party, unless stipulated in the original marriage affidavit.

Affidavit of Birth

An Affidavit of Birth is a document that acts as a written solemn oath that a birth occurred.

It lists vital information including the day, time, and location of the birth. It may be completed by a medical professional who also witnessed the birth, but must be signed by the mother and father.

Note: If the name of the father is to be declared on the affidavit, then it must be signed by the father.

A birth certificate would either be a certified copy of an Affidavit of Birth, or a certificate that is produced from the authority of the affidavit.

A separate certificate can only be authorised by the people who signed the original affidavit, unless otherwise stipulated within the original affidavit of birth.

Note: A birth certificated cannot be produced by a 3rd party, as no authority has been given.

Affidavit of Negative Averment

The word Averment means an affirmation or allegation, which is a formal statement by a party in a case stating a fact or circumstance, which the party offers to prove or substantiate.

An Affidavit of Negative Averment is a statement used as evidence in which a **negative** is asserted. This is often used alleging that the plaintiff did **NOT** have the capacity to sue.



Once submitted it is often, but not always, supported by a statement of fact that substantiates the negative averment.

However an Affidavit of Negative Averment can only be rebutted by another Affidavit that disproves the Negative statement, which is validated by facts and evidence.

This would be impossible to do if the Negative Averment stated a legal fiction did indeed, **NOT** exist.

Affidavit of Obligations

This is used with a commercial lien and is a verified plain statement of fact. A certified copy is sent from the creditor to the debtor listing the details of the claim.

Within the Affidavit of Obligations the creditor or claimant will list the following:

1. Details of all the parties involved.
2. List of allegations.
3. Proof of allegations.
4. The value of the claim.

The security for the value is also detailed, which would be the assets the debtor owns, such as a house or car.

Court Record

Before an affidavit can be put on the court record, it must be filed with the court before the court date, preferable longer than 14 days before. This will give the court system time to notify all courts of your filing.

Once you filed it with the court, you are ready to enter the courtroom. On entering court you need to put your affidavit on the court's record.

Note: If you do not do this, then your affidavit is hearsay, and is not law. It has no legal standing or relevance with anything that is said within the court on that day.

To get it on the court's record, can be done two ways, first either read it out loud in full in court. This may not be possible if you're dealing with a multi-paged affidavit, although it is your right to do so.

Or you can make a declaration as follows:

"It's my understanding that I'm to tell the truth in all matters, and if I don't tell the truth in all matters, I'm subject to the penalties of perjury."

Having qualified my testimony on the record I'm now incorporating my affidavit of fact as stated in full here in. Everything in my affidavit is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."



Note: You may want to slightly change the “whole truth” to “**your** whole truth” because you cannot possibly know the “whole truth”.

Affidavit Response

An affidavit can only be responded by another affidavit. It cannot be overturned, overruled, voided, dismissed, ignored, or disregarded by anyone.

Once an affidavit has been submitted onto the courts record, only someone submitting a rebuttal affidavit in response can move the court forward.

Note: No one can motion the court forward within a common law court, as this is a legal term only used within judicial and administrative courts.

Valid Affidavit

For an Affidavit to be valid it must follow the following criteria.

1. It must identify who the affiant is.
2. It must identify who the Notary is.
3. All statements made must be based on personal knowledge.
4. Any statements made that are false are subject to penalty of perjury within the jurisdiction of the court that will try the case.

Affidavits cannot and should not make any legal arguments; they should always stick to the facts and avoid any legislation as much as possible.

When composing an affidavit, make short positive Statements of Fact or Negative Averments.

For example: A positive Statement of Fact would be “Little Billy is too young to enter into a contract.” Whereas a Negative Averment would be “Little Billy is **not** old enough to enter into a contract.”

Always place the burden of proof on your opponent.

Do not quote or cite “authorities” or incorporate materials by reference unless you have prepared the referenced material and it is signed and dated.

Avoid making statements like “I am **not** a taxpayer” this can be considered an opinion, so instead state “I am not in receipt of any document which verifies that I am a taxpayer owing a tax to the treasury” as this is a fact.



Syntax Validate

Syntax means the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language.

When writing your affidavit, or any legal document for that matter, it is a prudent measure to denote the syntax of what you are writing, and the meaning of some of the words you are using.

When referencing the Oxford English Dictionary and Black's Law Dictionary, it becomes evident that many words have multiple meanings, and if you are not clear on the precise meaning you have chosen, you can fall into a fraudulent trap.

You could either declare your chosen syntax at the beginning of your document, or footnote each word that has multiple meanings, and list your chosen meaning at the end of the document.

Magna Carta 1215

Your rights are not given to you by any document, they are inherent to you or within you and come into effect whenever entering into a contract.

Although the signing of The Magna Carta meaning "The Great Charter", which was a legal document written in Latin, gave rise to the idea that no man, including the king or monarch, was above the law, it only applied to the 25 Barons at the time of signing.

Meaning all other men were still peasants and controlled under the feudalism system.

Article 61 of the Magna Carta is often quoted as allowing for "lawful rebellion" although it does not directly say this.

In short Article 61 details the "security" provisions regarding the rights and powers given to the 25 Barons and how they could be practically secured and enforced.

However, the Charter does make reference to any **Man**, and not **Baron**, meaning the Charter comes into effect if any **Man** is transgressed against.

But for the Great charter to apply to any **Man**, they must first take an oath to obey the commands of the 25 Barons.

Oath to Barons

The problem here is you are swearing an oath to a Baron, who is just another person, with a title.

From the Middle English feudalism system, and Crown Law, the King owned everything, including the land Barons, and ruled by decree. Meaning law was decreed by the king.

Then after 1215 and the signing of the Magna Carta, Constitutional Law came into effect and the Barons became free men and were granted powers and rights, but the peasants were still owned by the Barons and the King.



If you look into the oath more, you'll see that you are asking permission from the Baron to allow you to become "human".

Note: If you have to ask permission from anyone to be free, then you will never be.

Sadly this is the wrong mind-set, and this oath is a trap as a true sovereign does not and would not ask permission from anyone to be free.

If you swear an oath to another person to obey them, then you have lost your sovereignty.

When you look deeper into oaths like this and even government human rights, you will find out it is a trap. The rights they talk about are in fact privileges, and **Human** means beast or monster unable to own land, see blacks law:

Taken from Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Edition:

What is MONSTER?

A prodigious birth; a HUMAN birth or offspring not having the shape of mankind, which cannot be heir to any land, albeit it be brought forth in marriage. Bract fol. 5; Co. Litt.7, 8; 2 Bl. Comm. 246.

<http://thelawdictionary.org/monster/>

Oath to be Free

You do not need an Oath to be free.

As Sovereign you are already free; an unlawful and illegal corporate name was placed upon you since birth.

Using an Affidavit of Status, which is your ultimate authority, you decree your status as a free man or woman, and dismiss the legal fiction. You do not ask anyone else to give you back your freedom; you take it back.