



How to Sign your Name

The legal/corporate system will try and lower your status and make you give up your rights. This can be done to you very simply and without your knowledge just by signing your name incorrectly; even the colour of the ink you use has a legal ramification and meaning behind it.

Everything that is applied to you today is actually applied to your mark, so you must be sure where you leave your mark and how.

This has been going on for centuries and is nothing new, it's time you learnt how it's done to you.

Blood Seals

Before reading and writing become accessible to everyone, most people left their mark by using a thumbprint in their own blood, often referred to as a blood oath.

This tradition changed over time to using red ink instead of blood, but carries the same weight within a contract.

As writing become more common place, and with more documents being written, having to cut yourself and draw blood every time to sign a new document became a little excessive, so red wax seals were used.

The red in the wax was to symbolise the blood, and is still used to this day.

If you did not have a seal, then another way to strengthen your signature would be to sign first and then apply your thumb print, in red ink, over your wet ink signature.

Protecting Your Mark

Before we can go into how to protect your rights when you sign a document, we need to distinguish between an autograph and a signature.

Signature:

The word signature comes from the term “*Sign of Nature*” or place your “*Sign*” against the “*Nature*” of the document.

This “*Sign of Nature*” is not supposed to be read, just *recognised*, with the signee's name printed in title case English alongside the “*Sign*”.

A signature is a handwritten mark or sign made as a proof of identity; however we must ask what identity, and what colour ink is used.

In almost all cases, a signature is a proof of your legal identity only.



Autograph:

An Autograph is a **hand-written** mark made as a proof of identity, but only refers to your true living breathing man or woman status.

The word “**Autograph**” refers to a man or woman’s mark, written by their own hand, and is a combination of two words:

Auto: from the Greek word meaning “**self, one’s own, by oneself, of oneself**”. **Auth** is a derivative of **Auto**, which blended with the Latin word “**Auctor**” meaning originator, which led to the Middle English word “**Authority**”.

Graphy: meaning “**process of writing or recording**” or “**writing, recording, or description**”.

Autograph: **Graph** of your **Authority**, or **Autonomy**.

Write your Name:

Before learning how to carry out a correct or protected signature or autograph, it should be noted how to correctly **print** your name.

Note: An **Autograph** or **Signature** is **not** supposed to be read, but a **printed** or **written** name is.

With the knowledge of the Plebetoral system, it is easy to see deceptive documents with incorrect names.

When placing your mark on to a document, your name should be clearly written below your mark, written in English using the correct protective grammar.

For this example we shall use the name **John Henry Doe**.

Note: if your name is written incorrectly, the last name, in this case “**Doe**”, will be taken as your surname, which is a corporate legal fiction, controlled by the Vatican, that has the same **sound** as your family or house name.

Before writing your name you must first start with a colon “:” this means “**as follows**” or “**which is/are**” or “**thus**” notifying the reader that what follows the colon is a statement of fact.

As you are writing your name, the first name should be written in **English Title Case**, highlighting this is your name or “**Title**”.

If you have a **middle name** then this should be written in all lower case following a hyphen from your first name. The hyphen joins the two, or more, names together.

If you do not wish to make reference to your surname, house name or family name, then close your name with a full stop. This is to stop anyone adding to your name, either in written fraud or by assumption.



If the family or house name is to be added, then a colon should close the first two names, and make reference to a new statement of fact, which in turn should be closed with a full stop. See below:

: John-henry: Doe.

Colon, Space, *John*, hyphen, *henry*, colon, space, *Doe*, full stop.

Von

In many European languages, *Family* names are often preceded by a preposition such as *de*, *da*, *di*, *von*, and *van* which all mean “*of*”.

le and *la* mean “*the*” with *du*, *des*, *del*, *de la*, *della* and *van der* all mean “*of the*”.

The term *von*, meaning “*of*” or “*from*” originated from German language “*surnames*”, changing them to *family* names and denoting nobility.

For example: *Hans von Duisburg* means “*Hans from [the city of] Duisburg*”.

Colour of Ink:

When signing your name the colour of ink plays a vital role in the identity, status and power of the signature or autograph.

Black Ink:

When signing in black ink, you are signing in your legal identity only. The colour black denotes death and your legal identity is a legal fiction, or dead entity.

It does not represent you as a living breathing man or woman.

Blue Ink:

There is some speculation that the origins of the colour blue refers to the Royal blue, and anyone using it is therefore a subject to the monarchy.

Blue ink also represents “*Water Admiralty Equity Law*” meaning you are under the jurisdiction and the court of “*Admiralty and Equity of the Sea*”. This is often just referred to as *Maritime Law*, or *Law of the Sea*.

Note: Admiralty law is above Maritime Law, because the laws are made within Admiralty Court, whereas Maritime Law is followed on board ship.

Signing in blue also symbolises you as a debtor.



However today this is also a signature that refers to your legal identity only, but is often promoted to having added security of being difficult to photocopy, and making it easier to tell if you are in possession of an original document or a copy.

A copy of any document has no legal standing in a court of law, only the original charged document, with a signature or autograph does.

Red Ink:

The colour red makes reference to blood, as original marks were not signed but often made in blood, and sworn as a blood oath.

The use of **Blood**, and later the colour red, refers to the living only, and if used when an agreement or contract has been made with a living breathing man or woman.

Signing in red is used within Common Law, and is used to signify the principal creditor.

Purple Ink:

Purple is a unique composite of red and blue. Purple ink is used to symbolise the harmonic unity of opposites joined, which would be the blue ink of your legal identity and the red ink of your true living breathing natural identity.

Historically it's the colour of power and of knowledge, often sacred, linked to inspiration and mystery, peaceful movements and cooperation.

Purple is often associated with poetry, reconciling worlds of reason, thought and imagination. It shares mysterious energy of sound and form, and wields the secret power to unite people of Earth regardless of their nationality, religion, age, sex or profession.

Usually purple ink was only reserved for royalty and Sovereign people.

Gold Ink:

The use of gold is to establish the highest possible status and to immortalise that status for all eternity.

Often only for the most powerful of royalty, and impregnated with real gold, an autograph from a member of royalty was immortalised forever and could not be undone.

This autograph was often accompanied by a royal seal in red.

Today it's customary to sign your wedding vows in gold ink to symbolise immortality.



Manipulation

Over time, usually within school when you were very young, you have been conditioned to use certain colours and stay away from others.

You were never taught about this system, and the importance of your signature, how it's used and why it's so important to those who control the system.

Here are some of the ways you've been manipulated over time.

Red Ink:

Red ink has power as it refers to life but children have been conditioned into thinking it means something wrong, and so they now fear it.

From an early age you have been taught that if you do something wrong, then Teachers will mark bad grades in red ink.

So before you reach the age of consent, and become Sovereign, you have been conditioned to think that red ink is bad.

Black Ink:

You are probably aware that when asked to sign a government document it will often state to sign in black ink.

If you sign in black then you have signed for your legal identity only and not you.

However to sign in black ink is an offer and not a demand, and you have every right to sign any document in any colour you wish.

The official narrative is "black ink is generally considered more professional" and "louder" colours like purple or red are "not professional." But the truth is they want you in black ink, and stay away from purple and red.

How To Strengthen Your Signature

When signing a document you may of course add anything you wish to your signature or autograph, after all it is your mark to make.

Some additions may not be understood by the 3rd party, and a remark or note maybe needed to clarify its meaning, however most additions to signatures are recognised within many courts all around the world.

Here's a list of a few additions you can make to your signature.



By Accommodation:

Sometimes referred to as an accommodation endorsement, this is a legal obligation entered into as a gratuitous favour without consideration.

This is the signer's addition to a contract; without consideration means without cost.

It is usual to write "By Accommodation" before adding "All Rights Reserved."

All Rights Reserved:

Regardless of the contract or document being signed, signing your name "all rights reserved" insures the protection to maintain all your inherent human rights.

You must write all rights reserved *before* you sign the document as the document is not charged until you sign it. You cannot alter a charged document once signed, this would be fraud.

It is also a prudent idea to sign your name across "All Rights Reserved", so it cannot be deleted at a later date from the document.

All Rights Reserved, None Waived Ever:

This statement is to make absolutely clear that not only are all your rights protected, but you explicitly do not waiver any of them.

Non-Negotiable Autograph:

When you are dealing with a *Corporate Personhood* or *Legal Fiction*, they may attempt to get you to sign using your *Legal Fiction Identity* when you sign a contract.

Are you affixing a "signature" or an "autograph" to the document?

A living breathing man or woman affixes *Autographs* to contracts, while corporate officers affix *Signatures* on behalf of the corporation.

Adding *Non-Negotiable Autograph* to your mark clearly indicates it is an *Autograph* and not a *Signature*.

Secured Party Creditor:

This means someone who has voided and cancelled the contracts creating the corporate fiction called government citizen or resident, and has taken control of their *Legal Name Trust*, and replaced it with *Private Citizen Status*.

They can operate freely to discharge debts or court actions at will.



No Assured Value, No Liability:

Assured means the opposite of insured. Insurance means providing protection against a possible eventuality, whereas assurance is a positive declaration to give confidence, or a promise.

Signing your name “No Assured Value” is stating there is no promise to give consideration, meaning there is no promise to pay.

Adding “No Liability” is a disclaimer to indicate that the signer can in no way be held liable if there are any costs as a result of the signing the document.

Signing a document in this way is not an acceptance of any costs mentioned within or caused by the document. The value can be financial or tangible.

Errors and Omissions Excepted:

Often reduced to just “E&OE”, *Errors and Omissions Excepted* comes from Commercial Contract Law and gives notice that the details in the document may not be accurate or submitted in full.

This may not be a fraudulent act as it just highlights that all the details contained within a document may not be fully known at the time of signing.

Without Prejudice:

This term or phrase enables all parties to negotiate settlement of a claim without implying any admission of liability.

Any documents headed or signed “without prejudice” cannot be presented as evidence in any court action without the consent of both parties.

Without Recourse – Non Assumpsit:

Signing “Without Recourse” removes any possible recourse against you, meaning another party connected with the document being signed cannot sue, or at least cannot obtain adequate relief even if a lawsuit moves forward.

Adding “Non-Assumpsit” adds the fact that no promise has been made.

Sovereign:

Free from any De Facto corporate government jurisdiction, and having supreme authority.



Consent

When signing any contract, agreement or document, it must be done under informed consent; however under current day practices from local, regional, and state government, you will often be coerced and bullied into signing something you do not wish to.

Here are ways to sign a document when your right to consent has been violated.

Under Protest:

Adding Under protest to your signature denotes that you expressly object, disagree or disapprove of the document being signed.

It is now on the record that you have voiced your objections and had to unwillingly sign the document.

Non Assumpsit:

This is Latin for “do not assume” and originated in the mid-17th century, and means did not undertake, or by which a man denies that he has made any promise.

Often abbreviated to just N.A. signing this before your signature means you did not undertake or promise regarding any details of a document being signed.

Vi Coactus:

Vi Coactus is a Latin term meaning “having been forced” or “having been compelled”.

Placing the term *Vi Coactus* or just V.C. before your signature indicates that the signer was under duress, rendering the document null and void.

Watermarked Paper

When signing your mark on any document it is advisable to not only read the entire text written and to confirm the nature of any seal present, but to also hold the paper itself up to the light and look for a watermark.

Although a watermark can be as innocent as identifying the manufacturer or grade of the paper, and can help detect and prevent counterfeiting and forgery, watermarks can also carry other legal ramifications if not challenged.

Watermarks have been used on postage stamps and currency, and are used to show authority and ownership over a document, similar to a wax seal.

Watermarks can also be used to denote that the law of the sea is being presented within a document, and not law of the land.



Overall a watermark can be beneficial, if the symbolism of the mark is known and on the record. It would be prudent to write official documents, such as affidavits and notices with watermarked paper using a mark of distinction, trust and honour, such as the Sovereign Fraternity.

Strongest Signature

The most powerful signature would actually be an autograph, written in purple ink, with your own finger print in red ink placed across the freshly signed autograph.

The autograph should be accompanied with “all rights reserved” written below the autograph, with some of the signature crossing into the text.

Not a Signature:

Although a modern day signature now refers to your dead entity, especially if black ink is used, the word signature actually comes from “Sign of Nature” and is supposed to represent your personal mark signifying you directly placed your “Sign of Nature” on the document you are reading.

Note: your *Sign-of-Nature* does not have to use words from any known language, and can be any sign you wish, hence the word sign. Your sign is not supposed to be read.

This is easier to understand when you consider an autograph is the mark given to you by the natural person.

An original autograph of a famous person can demand a high price within the autograph market, a copy does not.

The most expensive autograph to date is George Washington’s acts of Congress at \$9.8 Million.

Note: a none-original signature or autograph has no lawful or legal standing.

Considering this we can now cover what is **not** a signature, or autograph.

Photocopy:

When receiving documents that have been photocopied, or sent via fax, means you are only in receipt of a copy and not the original.

Within Contract Law this leaves you in a very compromised and vulnerable position, as you will not be able to present the original in court if the need arises.

Even within the legal system a photocopied or faxed signature is only considered as “second best evidence”, with the original signature being the best evidence.



Being second best evidence, the copy can be put under doubt as questions can be asked such as:

1. The quality of the copy?
2. Does the copy have integrity?
3. Did someone change the copy?
4. Could someone have changed it?

The choice is yours if you wish to accept a photocopy or faxed copy, however you are well within your rights to reject the document as it can only be used as “secondary best evidence” which can hurt your case long term, due to leaving you in a compromised position to verify and prove the signature to be a copy of a genuine mark.

Stamp:

Within Common and Contract Law, a wet ink signature is always preferred and requested. Although a stamp utilises wet ink, and may even be submitted as a “wet signature”, a stamp in of itself is not a signature.

A signature can be written in a cursive or stylized format, and can be used to illustrate a person's acceptance, agreement or intention to be legally bound by the terms of a contract.

However some stamps may replicate the image of a signature but as it is an illustration, it could just be considered as a “design” that looks like the original signature, but means something very different.

Note: if you have an understanding of hieroglyphs, pictorial symbolism, signs and graphic imagery, then you will understand the possible deception.

Within the legal system, generally signature stamps are recognised as a legal authorizing mark, so long as the stamp is intentionally used and separately validated by the user or an authorized representative they appoint.

However, ultimately it is the decision and authority of the recipient to decide if a signature stamp can serve as a legal form of signing.

If the document is witnessed by you and others, while a person uses a stamp, then that would be considered a legitimate signature, as everyone has the right to make the mark of their choosing.

However if you have received a pre-stamped document in the post, then a prudent course of action would be to reject it unless the sender has a very good reason, that you accept, for using a stamped signature.

Note: the reason should be predetermined and agreed upon before receiving said mail.



Autopen:

Autopen signing, which is also known as “robot-pen” and “ghost-writer” is a method of mass producing a signature with the use of a machine. These signing machines can produce multiples of the exact same signature.

Signatures written by machine are vastly less valuable as philographic collectibles, as the autograph was not created by the real person it represents.

Note: Philography is an academic study of all forms and styles of writing and the collecting of autographs, especially those of famous people.

Although these machine written signatures are considered practically worthless, the legal system accepts them as a legal signature.

However this is making reference to a person’s **legal identity** referring to their corporation, which is in turn controlled by the state, so therefore can make this determination within their private corporate courts.

Note: Gordon Ramsay fell foul to this legal ruling in court, when his “farther-in-law” who was CEO of Ramsay’s company, used an autopen machine to sign a document offering Ramsay’s personal guarantee.

The court found that Ramsey **was** obligated to pay the £640,000 or \$1 Million rent on a London restaurant as the auto-signed document made him the guarantor.

Should you use or accept an auto-written signature? The choice is yours.

E-Signature:

E-signatures, which are sometimes incorrectly referred to as a “digital signature” are cryptographic implemented packets of data used as a proof of authenticity, data integrity and validity of communications over the internet.

Note: Where **Electronic Signatures** lack security, a **Digital Signature** should be embedded within the electronic file itself.

E-signatures and digital signatures require a third party to implement, and are therefore susceptible to fraud, although difficult to forge for the average person.

However the question should be asked; is an E-signature a “sign of nature”, would people buy and collect e-signatures, do you understand the technology, do you trust it, and ultimately do you want to accept them? The choice is yours.



Signing Screens:

Especially with package delivery, the signing of screens has become common place, yet the obvious issues with this go completely unnoticed by the illiterate.

Originally you were offered an electronic stylus to give you a chance of trying to replicate your signature on the screen, but now you are conditioned into just using your finger.

This is limiting your ability to accurately make your sign-of-nature as you have been denied the following:

1. The use of paper or parchment has been removed.
2. Using a digital computer to sign means you have introduced a 3rd party that is able to electronically alter what you have signed, meaning it cannot be trusted.
3. You do not get a copy or receipt.
4. Terms and conditions hidden by a tick box of acceptance.
5. Terms and conditions can be changed.
6. The right to choose the colour of ink has been denied.
7. True red ink thumb prints cannot be applied.

Signing screens are for people within the Plebetoral system, those who are considered to be in a lower class, a slave class, without any knowledge of how the system works, and are oblivious to the fact they are slaves.

However for those who know there is a simple solution.

If you are denied the opportunity to make the signature you wish to make, in the fashion of your choosing, with a receipt that you can trust, then mark the screen with “Unable to Sign” or just U.T.S. for short.

The Delivery man will have no knowledge of this as it is quite probable that he is still within the Plebetoral system, however the delivery person is working as an agent, therefore it is their responsibility to gain a genuine signature. It is not your responsibly to offer any help, or point out the issue.

Summary:

If signatures were not important then why is the government so insistent you sign everything? When you send a form to “*them*”, it must be signed, when “*they*” send a form to you, it is not.