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 became more common, 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:

A signature is a handwritten mark 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.

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

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.

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 court, 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 colour red refers to the living only, and if used then 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 back 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 Waved Ever:

This statement is to make absolutely clear that not only are all your rights protected, but you unequivocally do not waver 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.