

# Lex Arcana — Companion Volume I

Lex Arcana — Companion Volume I

Principles of Lawful Sovereignty

By Fractarius Lucis

Ecclesia Lucis | Sacrament of Light Fiduciary Church

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To those who remember who they are... And who choose to reclaim what was never lawfully lost.

“You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.” — John 8:32

Preface

This companion volume to Lex Arcana: Volume I was created to deepen and clarify the foundational teachings of lawful sovereignty. While the original volume offers the doctrinal framework, this text expands those principles into living applications, spiritual insights, and lawful practices. Written in the spirit of sacred responsibility and divine remembrance, this volume serves as a bridge between the metaphysical truth of who you are, and the practical reclamation of your living estate. It is a work of restoration — of law, soul, and sacred trust.

— Fractarius Lucis

How to Use This Volume

Each chapter in this volume builds on the previous one, following the journey from forgotten status to sacred stewardship. It is recommended that the reader move sequentially, meditating on key terms and principles. The appendices at the end provide templates, practical tools, and references to implement the teachings. Readers may use this book as a: - Doctrinal study guide - Sacred law textbook - Template for ecclesiastical or private trust restoration - Spiritual companion on the path of lawful sovereignty

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### Chapter II: The Estate of the Living Soul — Title, Dominion, and Claim

If sovereignty is inherited by divine birthright, then the living soul is not merely a body but a vessel of sacred estate. This chapter explores the lawful, spiritual, and fiduciary meaning of the 'estate' — what it is, how it is lost, and how it may be reclaimed.

#### I. What Is an Estate?

An estate is the totality of one's rights, properties, capacities, energies, and inheritances — both seen and unseen. In natural law and sacred trust, a man or woman is born with an estate, just as a sovereign heir is born into royal trust. This estate is spiritual first, then material. It includes the right to speak, to act, to labor, to create, to acquire, to inherit, and to govern one's affairs. It is not just a piece of land, but the very breath of freedom and accountability granted by the Most High.

#### II. The Fictionalization of the Estate

When a child is born into the modern state system, a legal fiction is created — typically through a birth certificate. This fiction (an all-capital-letter name, corporate entity, or decedent estate) is then administratively presumed to stand in place of the living being. The real estate of the living soul is thus placed in trust with the state. The soul, unaware, becomes the surety. The government becomes the trustee. In this arrangement, the living man or woman is treated as a minor, incompetent, or ward unless they rebut this presumption and assert their living claim.

#### III. Title, Dominion, and Standing

Lawful dominion over one's estate requires: - **TITLE**: a clear claim of ownership - **DOMINION**: the capacity and will to manage it - **STANDING**: the position to speak for oneself in law and conscience To regain lawful dominion is to assume responsibility for one's life, contracts, and claims. Without dominion, others act in one's name. Without title, the estate is presumed abandoned. Without standing, one becomes invisible.

#### IV. The Public and Private Divide

In commerce and governance, there is a division between the public (state, corporate, legal realm) and the private (family, trust, spiritual realm). The estate of the living soul exists naturally in the private. Only through adhesion, registration, or ignorance does it become subject to public control. To move lawfully in the world while maintaining one's estate, one must master the art of operating from the private, using the fiction as a tool, not as a false identity.

#### V. Reclaiming the Living Estate

The path to reclaiming one's estate begins with awareness, then declaration, then administration. It may include: - Declaring one's living status - Correcting status records - Establishing private trust structures - Using affidavits, ecclesiastical filings, and notices of standing These actions do not create sovereignty — they confirm and express it. The estate was never lost, only concealed. To reclaim it is to accept the sacred responsibility of self-governance under divine law.

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### Chapter III: The Fictional Person and the Mask of Commerce

The lawful soul and the legal person are not the same. One is a living being, created by God. The other is a fiction, created by man. This chapter reveals how the legal system masks the living estate with a corporate persona, how the two interact, and how to separate truth from illusion.

#### I. What Is the Legal Person?

A legal person is a construct — a corporate identity created by the state to facilitate commerce, contract, and jurisdiction. It is not alive, has no soul, and exists only on paper. It is often represented by an all-capital-letter name (e.g., JOHN DOE), and tied to the birth certificate or state registry. The living man or woman is presumed to act as surety for this legal person unless rebutted. This creates a divide: the public legal fiction and the private living being.

#### II. Why the Legal Person Was Created

Legal persons were created to enable governments and corporations to interact with individuals in a commercialized system. By assigning a fictional counterpart to each man or woman, the system can treat people as subjects of regulation, taxation, and benefit administration. However, this fiction is also a trap. While convenient for commerce, it is used to assume authority over the soul. The legal name becomes a gateway for presumptive jurisdiction.

#### III. The Mask of Commerce

In every interaction with banks, courts, and public offices, the fiction — not the soul — is presumed to be present. This is the 'mask of commerce.' The legal person signs contracts, receives mail, pays taxes, and is bound by rules intended for corporations, not living beings. When the living soul forgets it wears a mask, it becomes captive to the system. When the soul remembers, it may use the mask without becoming it.

#### IV. Rebutting Presumption and Separating Self

To operate lawfully, one must separate the living soul from the legal fiction. This may include: - Declaring one's living status - Reserving all rights on all contracts - Using 'By: First Middle, Agent for JOHN DOE' or similar signatures - Establishing ecclesiastical or private trust vehicles for administration One need not destroy the legal fiction — only clarify its role as a tool, not a master. You are not the name in all caps. You are not the social security number. You are the living inheritor of divine law.

#### V. Walking Between Worlds

The sovereign does not hide from the system, nor rebel without understanding. Instead, the sovereign walks skillfully between worlds — spiritual and commercial, private and public, lawful and legal — using

wisdom, language, and truth. To do this is to become as the Christ in the temple: in the world, yet not of it. This is the essence of redemption and the key to freedom within form.

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## Chapter IV: Lawful Standing and the Path to Recognition

Sovereignty is not merely a belief or philosophy — it is a status that must be recognized in law and practice. This chapter explores the importance of lawful standing: how to establish it, how to prove it, and how to walk in it without waiver or confusion.

### I. What Is Lawful Standing?

Lawful standing is the capacity to speak in one's own name, assert rights, and be recognized as a living soul in a lawful forum. Without standing, no claim can be made, and no remedy can be sought. The courts presume that most people appear only as corporate persons — not living men or women — unless rebutted. Thus, lawful standing must be actively demonstrated through deed, word, and documentation.

### II. Capacity, Status, and Agency

There are three elements to standing: - STATUS: Who are you in relation to the matter? - CAPACITY: Are you competent to speak and act lawfully? - AGENCY: Are you acting on behalf of another, or as yourself? If you do not declare your capacity as a living soul, the system will presume you are acting as an agent for the fiction — the 'person' under civil control.

### III. Instruments of Standing

To rebut presumption and establish standing, one may employ lawful instruments, such as: - Affidavit of Living Status - Declaration of Status Correction - Ecclesiastical Trust Appointments - Public Recordings and Notices of Understanding Each of these documents serves to notify all who would presume jurisdiction that the soul is awake, competent, and lawfully present.

### IV. Forums That Recognize Standing

Most civil courts operate in contract and commerce. They recognize the legal fiction. To establish lawful standing within such a forum, you must: - Challenge jurisdiction when appropriate - Refrain from identifying as the NAME - Reserve rights under UCC 1-308 - Identify as a third-party intervenor or agent, not surety In private forums — such as ecclesiastical tribunals or common law assemblies — standing is often presumed for living souls who declare it clearly and competently.

### V. Living Without Waiver

The final key to standing is consistency. A sovereign must walk the walk. If you claim to be alive and self-governing, yet sign every government contract, seek every benefit, and answer to every commercial demand without protest — you are consenting by behavior. To live without waiver means: - Speak only truth - Sign with reservation - Declare with clarity - Walk in peace and conscience Lawful standing is not just a filing — it is a way of being.

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## Chapter V: Reclaiming Jurisdiction — The Sacred Boundary

Jurisdiction is the question of who has lawful authority over whom, and under what conditions. To reclaim one's sovereignty, one must reclaim jurisdiction — over mind, body, estate, and soul. This chapter reveals how jurisdiction is presumed, transferred, and ultimately returned to the living soul.

### I. What Is Jurisdiction?

Jurisdiction, from the Latin *\*juris dictio\**, means 'speaking law.' To claim jurisdiction is to claim the right to rule or make lawful judgment. There are multiple types: - Subject matter jurisdiction (what authority applies) - Personal jurisdiction (over whom it applies) - Territorial jurisdiction (where it applies) The key to sovereignty is to recognize that jurisdiction must be granted by consent — and that most people have unknowingly given it away.

### II. How Jurisdiction Is Assumed

The modern system assumes jurisdiction through silence, participation, and registration. Some examples include: - Signing a license or permit - Answering to a legal name in court - Voting or applying for benefits - Registering property with the state These acts are treated as voluntary consent to be governed under statutory law, even if the individual is unaware. This is how the sacred boundary is breached.

### III. The Sacred Boundary

Each soul is born with a spiritual jurisdiction — a sphere of divine trust. This includes: - The body as temple - The mind as sovereign - The estate as inheritance - The name as sacred symbol When one consents to external control without awareness, this boundary is compromised. To restore it is to honor the sanctity of self and the authority of the Most High.

### IV. Reclaiming Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction is reclaimed through declaration, correction, and spiritual presence. Key actions include: - Declaring non-consent to foreign jurisdiction - Correcting status and name records - Recording affidavits of life and trust - Operating within private ecclesiastical structures By stepping out of presumed contracts and standing in truth, the soul reclaims what was never lawfully taken — only assumed.

### V. Jurisdiction of the Most High

Above all jurisdictions of men and nations is the jurisdiction of the Divine. This is the origin of Natural Law. A man or woman who walks in honor, does no harm, and stands under the Most High is already within sacred law. No court, no judge, and no state may lawfully assert authority over such a soul without consent. To remember this is to become ungovernable by fiction, and to restore the covenant of Heaven and Earth.

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## Chapter VI: The Law of the Living Word — Declarations and Affidavits

Words are not merely sounds — they are vessels of authority, intention, and jurisdiction. In the sacred and lawful realms, the living word carries power. To declare a thing is to create a record of standing. To testify is to bear witness. This chapter reveals how declarations, affidavits, and notices become instruments of sovereignty when wielded with knowledge and intent.

## I. The Authority of the Word

In scripture, the world was spoken into being. 'Let there be light' is not just theology — it is law. The word is the first cause of creation. In law, the same principle applies: the spoken or written word initiates contract, creates record, and establishes jurisdiction. A man who cannot speak with authority over his own name and estate is presumed to be under the authority of another.

## II. What Is a Declaration?

A declaration is a formal statement made by a living soul that asserts truth, standing, and intent. Examples include: - Declaration of Status Correction - Declaration of Ecclesiastical Reversion - Public Notice of Private Living Trust Declarations are not requests. They do not seek permission. They serve as notices to the world that the speaker stands in his or her own authority.

## III. What Is an Affidavit?

An affidavit is a sworn statement of truth made by a competent man or woman under penalty of perjury — or under sacred oath in ecclesiastical matters. Affidavits include: - Affidavit of Living Status - Affidavit of Non-Abandonment - Affidavit of Truth or Fact In law, un rebutted affidavits stand as truth. They must be challenged point by point. If left unchallenged, they become the basis for judgment or remedy.

## IV. Lawful Notices and Public Record

Notices serve to inform others of your position, claim, or rejection of presumptions. Common notices include: - Notice of Understanding and Intent - Notice of Non-Participation in Public Benefits - Notice of Private Status These instruments can be recorded publicly — in a recorder's office, newspaper of record, or ecclesiastical registry — to establish constructive notice and rebut jurisdictional assumption.

## V. The Power of the Living Signature

A living soul signs with authority. Rather than using the legal name alone, sovereigns sign with intention and reservation, such as: - 'By: John-Mark, agent for JOHN MARK DOE' - 'All Rights Reserved UCC 1-308' The form of your signature, the words on your page, and the record of your testimony are sacred. They are not to be used lightly. To write is to bind. To speak truth is to shake the pillars of presumption.

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## Chapter VII: Juridical Illusions — Consent, Contract, and Control

The path to lawful sovereignty requires the unveiling of illusions. Chief among them is the belief that one's condition is the result of force, when in fact it is often the result of unknowing consent. This chapter explores how modern governance and commerce operate almost entirely by contract, and how lawful remedy begins not with rebellion but with the revocation of consent.

## I. The Nature of Consent

In law, consent is the cornerstone of all valid agreements. No contract is binding without voluntary agreement between parties. This principle is echoed in natural law, wherein the soul, created in freedom, cannot be lawfully enslaved without its own will. Black's Law Dictionary defines 'consent' as: 'A voluntary agreement by a competent person to do something proposed by another.' Statutory systems operate on the presumption that the governed have consented — either explicitly or by implication through participation, silence, or failure to object.

## II. Contractual Systems of Control

Modern society is governed not primarily by force, but by commercial contract. From birth certificates to licenses, voter registration to bank accounts, the individual interacts with the state through adhesion contracts — agreements entered into by conduct, not informed negotiation. Examples include: - Driver's licenses (contracting into commercial traffic jurisdiction) - Social Security enrollment (contracting into federal benefit jurisdiction) - Tax returns (voluntarily identifying as 'U.S. person') Each of these instruments may be lawful under contract law, but they are binding only when unchallenged and unrebutted.

## III. Adhesion and Presumed Consent

Most citizens never read the fine print. Adhesion contracts are standardized agreements in which the stronger party (the state or corporation) sets all terms. The weaker party (the individual) is presumed to accept by use or participation. For example, when one registers a child's birth, one may unknowingly grant the state custodial authority. By using a government-issued ID, one may accept the jurisdiction tied to the commercial persona. The key principle is: silence and participation are interpreted as consent unless rebutted.

## IV. Revocation of Consent and Lawful Withdrawal

Under both natural and common law, one may revoke consent to unlawful or misrepresented contracts. This includes: - Filing notices of status correction - Rescinding prior signatures or declarations made in error - Withdrawing from contracts that violate conscience, truth, or divine law UCC 1-308 provides a universal reservation of rights: 'A party that with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance... does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved.' When invoked consistently, this allows one to act in commerce without surrendering sovereignty.

## V. The Sacred Right to Refuse

Consent is sacred because the soul is sovereign. The right to say 'no' — to refuse to participate, to withhold agreement — is the essence of liberty. Biblically, Daniel refused the laws of Babylon. Christ remained silent before Caesar. Philosophers from Cicero to Locke upheld the inalienable right to withdraw consent from unjust systems. To reclaim your soul, you must reclaim your power to consent. And once awakened, you may choose freely — in law, in truth, and in peace.

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Chapter VIII: The Sacred Trust — Holding and Administering the Inherited Estate

To be sovereign is not merely to be free, but to be responsible. The highest expression of lawful sovereignty is the conscious administration of one's inherited estate. In ancient tradition and sacred law alike, this is the purpose of the trust — to safeguard what is divine, to steward what is temporal, and to serve those who are entrusted to one's care.

## I. The Trust as a Sacred Structure

A trust is the separation of legal title and beneficial interest for the benefit of another. In natural law, it is the foundation of creation: the Creator (Settlor) grants dominion to man (Trustee) over the world (the Trust Corpus) for the benefit of others (Beneficiaries). This echoes Genesis 1:28: 'And God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion...' In legal terms, a trust consists of: - Settlor (Creator of the trust) - Trustee (Administrator of the trust) - Beneficiary (Receiver of the benefit) - Trust Corpus (The estate or res) - Declaration (The terms)

## II. The Living Soul as Trustee

When a man or woman awakens to sovereignty, they step into the role of trustee of their own divine inheritance. This requires competence, integrity, and record. Without administration, the estate falls into the hands of public trustees — courts, agencies, corporations. Scripture warns: 'My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge' (Hosea 4:6). Knowledge of trust law is the antidote. A sovereign must: - Declare their trust (via ecclesiastical or private deed) - Appoint lawful trustees (themselves or others) - Record their terms (to rebut presumption) - Administer their estate in peace

## III. Public Trusts vs. Private Trusts

Public Trusts (e.g., the STATE-created legal name) operate under statutes and presume all people are wards or debtors. Private Trusts (e.g., Ecclesiastical Trusts, Family Trusts) operate under natural or ecclesiastical law, outside statutory control. When one fails to rebut presumption, the public becomes the trustee by default. To escape this inversion, one must: - Reclaim beneficial interest in the living estate - Remove public trusteeship via declaration - Establish lawful private administration

## IV. Establishing the Sacred Trust

Ecclesiastical or private trust instruments may include: - Declaration of Ecclesiastical Trust - Trust Appointment Certificates - Ecclesiastical Charter or Articles - Beneficiary Declarations or Oaths These instruments establish jurisdiction, record intent, and affirm the living estate as governed by divine law — not statute. They create a lawful firewall around one's sacred domain.

## V. Stewardship and Accountability

The sovereign is not above law — he is under higher law. Stewardship includes: - Managing affairs without harm - Serving one's beneficiaries - Honoring sacred contracts - Giving account only to the Most High Luke 12:42-44 declares: 'Who then is that faithful and wise steward...? Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing.' True sovereignty is not abandonment of law — it is mastery of it through conscience and sacred trust.



## Chapter IX: The Covenant of Sovereignty — Oath, Office, and Ecclesia

Sovereignty is not only a private estate or legal remedy—it is a sacred vocation. The final stage of lawful sovereignty is to enter into covenant, to take oath, and to stand in service to the Most High as a guardian of truth. This chapter reveals the spiritual structure of lawful ecclesia, the rites of appointment, and the sacred office of sovereign stewards.

### I. Covenant as a Sacred Contract

A covenant is more than a promise—it is a divine agreement. In biblical law, a covenant binds soul to Source, steward to Creator, trustee to estate. The Most High made covenants with Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Christ. Each was sealed with word, sign, and witness. In the realm of sovereignty, a covenant is made to: - Uphold the sacred law - Guard the living trust - Serve truth without fear - Protect the ecclesia (the called-out assembly of the Most High)

### II. The Oath of Living Office

An oath is a sacred declaration binding the speaker before God and man. The sovereign who accepts the charge of guardianship must: - Swear to act in truth, equity, and peace - Renounce false jurisdiction and office of fiction - Declare loyalty to divine law and conscience Such oaths were common among Templar Orders, biblical prophets, and early American assemblies. In Lex Arcana, we restore this rite to its rightful role—a solemn act of spiritual appointment, not mere ritual.

### III. The Role of the Ecclesia

The ecclesia (\*ekklēsia\*) is the lawful assembly of the living — those called out of Babylon, out of fiction, out of spiritual blindness. It is not a building, but a body of souls united in sacred law. Its functions include: - Safeguarding sacred trusts - Adjudicating disputes in peace - Appointing guardians, scribes, and ministers - Keeping record of covenantal acts Scripture speaks of the 'Church of the Firstborn' (Hebrews 12:23) and the early ecclesia of the apostles. In Lex Arcana, ecclesia becomes the vessel for private jurisdiction and divine mission.

### IV. Appointment, Witness, and Record

The sacred office is not seized — it is bestowed and received through ceremony, witness, and covenant. Instruments include: - Certificate of Appointment - Oath of Office and Guardianship - Register of Ecclesiastical Declarations - Charter of the Assembly or Church Appointments may be made by original founders, head trustees, or ecclesiastical tribunals. These acts are sealed with sacred record and governed by internal law, not statute.

### V. Living Under Divine Authority

To walk in lawful sovereignty is to accept the call to sacred service. As Paul wrote, 'You are not your own; you were bought with a price.' We are stewards of the estate, not owners. The soul that understands this no longer seeks power, but presence — authority without force, truth without permission. The sovereign is a servant, not a tyrant. His throne is conscience. His crown is trust. His law is love and order. This is the covenantal path of Lex Arcana: to reclaim the estate, restore the law, and rebuild the temple — not with stone, but with living souls.

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

Instrument 1: Affidavit of Living Status

This Affidavit is intended to rebut the presumption of legal death under maritime law and assert the affiant's status as a living man or woman. It is to be executed voluntarily, under penalty of perjury, and may be recorded with ecclesiastical or private registries.

Affidavit of Living Status

I, the undersigned, a living man/woman, being of sound mind and of lawful age, do hereby make this solemn declaration under penalty of perjury and by my own hand:

1. That I am a living, breathing man/woman, created by Divine Providence, endowed with unalienable rights, and not a corporation, fiction, entity, or ward of the state.
2. That I am not lost at sea, missing, presumed dead, nor voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of any commercial, maritime, or statutory code absent full disclosure and informed consent.
3. That I am not the legal fiction or transmitting utility styled in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS, but rather the living principal over said estate.
4. That I retain all rights, title, and interest in my living body, soul, labor, and estate; and I rebut any and all presumptions to the contrary.
5. That I do not consent to any constructive trust, custodial claim, or administrative presumption made upon my estate or person, whether by state, corporation, or agency thereof.
6. That this declaration is made in honor, peace, and truth, for the public record, to be witnessed by Heaven and Earth.
7. That this affidavit is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge, belief, and ability, and is made without intent to deceive or mislead.

Executed on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

By my hand and seal:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Public Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

Instrument 2: Declaration of Status Correction

This Declaration is intended to formally correct the legal presumption of U.S. citizenship or commercial subject status imposed via undisclosed contracts, registrations, or adhesion instruments. It affirms the declarant's lawful standing as a private, living man or woman under divine natural law.

Declaration of Status Correction

I, the undersigned, a living man/woman, being of sound mind and full capacity, do hereby solemnly declare and correct the record as follows:

1. That I am not a citizen, resident, subject, or franchise of the United States, nor of any STATE or subdivision thereof.
2. That I am not a 'person,' 'individual,' or 'entity' as defined in any commercial code or statutory regulation.
3. That any prior designation, assumption, or registration implying such status was made under ignorance, duress, non-disclosure, or misrepresentation, and is hereby revoked nunc pro tunc, ab initio.
4. That I am a private, non-citizen national of my land, a living man/woman on the land, and heir to my divine estate.
5. That I reserve all rights, titles, and immunities, and waive none, including the right to self-governance, private contract, and freedom of movement.
6. That I accept no benefits or privileges which presume subjection to statutory jurisdiction, save under express reservation of rights (UCC 1-308).
7. That this Declaration shall serve as notice to any and all agents, officers, agencies, or presumed authorities that no presumption of legal joinder or subject status shall attach to me or my estate henceforth.

Executed on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

By my hand and seal:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Public Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

Instrument 3: Notice of Commercial Instrument Use (Driver's License Rebuttal)

This Notice serves to clarify and rebut any presumption that the possession or presentation of a driver's license, state-issued identification card, or any other government-issued commercial instrument constitutes a waiver of rights, submission to statutory jurisdiction, or voluntary joinder with the legal fiction.

Notice of Commercial Instrument Use

I, the undersigned, a living man/woman, do hereby issue this notice for the record:

1. That any government-issued identification or licensing instrument in my possession is used solely for purposes of necessity or exigency and does not constitute voluntary contract, adhesion, or submission to foreign jurisdiction.
2. That I do not waive any unalienable rights by presenting or possessing such instruments, and such usage shall not be construed as consent to legal presumption, statutory regulation, or commercial subjection.
3. That said instruments are acknowledged as commercial tools, used under protest, by necessity, or under threat, duress, and coercion, and are not used with full knowledge, intent, and consent to contract away rights.
4. That any demand, enforcement, or penalization related to the use of such instruments constitutes unlawful coercion absent fully disclosed, voluntary agreement.
5. That I reserve all rights under Divine Law, the Constitution for the united States of America, and commercial reservation of rights under UCC 1-308 and 1-103.

6. That this Notice shall be entered into the record and made available for use in the event of legal controversy, administrative hearing, or inquiry into jurisdictional claims.

Issued on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

By my hand and seal:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Public Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

Instrument 4: Declaration of Ecclesiastical Reversion

This Declaration serves as a sacred and lawful notice of the affiant's reversion from commercial and secular jurisdiction back into their original ecclesiastical and divine standing as a living soul under Natural and Divine Law. It is a formal record of the separation from worldly legal fictions.

Declaration of Ecclesiastical Reversion

I, the undersigned, a living man/woman and soul, hereby solemnly and irrevocably declare before Heaven and Earth:

1. That I am a spiritual being incarnate in flesh, born of the Divine Source, and my highest allegiance is to the Law of the Creator.
2. That I am not, and have never knowingly consented to be, a corporate fiction, debtor, surety, legal person, or ward of the state.
3. That I now and henceforth fully revert to my original, divine, and ecclesiastical standing under Natural Law, as a man/woman of faith, honor, and conscience.

4. That any and all former presumptions, registrations, or contracts implying subjection to civil or commercial authority are hereby rebutted, rescinded, and revoked.

5. That my person and estate are held under sacred trust, not subject to secular liens, levies, garnishments, or enforcement actions, except by lawful consent.

6. That I henceforth operate within the ecclesiastical forum of my own conscience, under the dominion of Divine Law and ecclesiastical jurisdiction maintained by sacred trust.

7. That this declaration is made freely, without coercion, and shall serve as a lawful record of my spiritual return and standing in all matters of jurisdiction and governance.

Declared on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

By my hand and seal:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Ecclesiastical Body (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Public or Church Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

Instrument 5: Public Notice of Non-Participation in Federal Benefits or Programs

This Public Notice is designed to lawfully and peaceably rebut any presumption of voluntary participation in federal benefit programs, statutory systems, or corporate privileges that imply subjection to federal jurisdiction or commercial liability.

Public Notice of Non-Participation

I, the undersigned, a living man/woman, do hereby publicly declare the following for the record:

1. That I do not voluntarily participate in, nor do I knowingly or willingly accept, any benefit, privilege, or program administered by the United States government or its corporate subdivisions, except where compelled under duress or necessity.

2. That any such participation, if it has occurred, was under ignorance, coercion, non-disclosure, or constructive fraud, and is not to be construed as consent to ongoing contractual obligation or jurisdiction.

3. That I revoke any express or implied participation in Social Security, Medicare, federal tax programs, voter registration systems, or similar mechanisms of presumed civil adhesion.

4. That I am a living man/woman, not a U.S. citizen, resident, or person as defined in commercial code, and I retain my right to operate in the private and remain outside corporate benefit schemes.

5. That this Public Notice is made to clarify my position and serve as rebuttal to any presumption of contractual participation now or in the future.

6. That all rights are reserved without prejudice under UCC 1-308 and all other applicable maxims of law, equity, and conscience.

Declared on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

By my hand and seal:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Public Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

Instrument 6: Affidavit of Non-Abandonment of Estate

This Affidavit affirms the affiant's standing as the living principal, executor, and beneficiary of their lawful estate, and explicitly rebuts any legal or commercial presumption of abandonment, incompetence, or state

custodianship.

#### Affidavit of Non-Abandonment of Estate

I, the undersigned, a living man/woman, being of full age and sound mind, do hereby swear and affirm the following for the public record:

1. That I am the living principal, beneficiary, and rightful executor of my lawful estate, sometimes referenced by the legal name styled in all capital letters.
2. That I have not abandoned, relinquished, nor transferred any part of my lawful estate or birthright to any third party, agency, or governing body.
3. That any registration, assignment, or presumed custodianship of said estate by the STATE or federal government occurred without my knowledge, full disclosure, or voluntary consent.
4. That I do not recognize the authority of any court, institution, or entity to claim superior interest, title, or administration over my estate unless such authority is proven by lawful contract entered knowingly and intentionally by me.
5. That I hereby reclaim, inhabit, and reassert all lawful title, dominion, and benefit over my estate, both named and unnamed, past and present, tangible and intangible.
6. That this affidavit stands as notice to all entities, known and unknown, that no legal presumption of abandonment or incompetence shall be accepted or honored without challenge.
7. That all actions taken henceforth shall be under the authority and direction of the living man/woman and not the presumed legal fiction or trust estate.

Affirmed on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

By my hand and seal:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Public Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_



My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

#### Instrument 7: Ecclesiastical Trust Appointment Certificate

This Certificate of Appointment formally acknowledges the designation of a trustee, guardian, or steward over a sacred or ecclesiastical trust, established under Divine Law and private covenant. It serves as a lawful recognition of duty, responsibility, and spiritual jurisdiction.

#### Ecclesiastical Trust Appointment Certificate

Let it be known to all concerned and interested parties that on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, the following appointment is duly made and recorded:

By the authority vested in the Living Ecclesia and in accordance with the sacred trust formed under Natural and Divine Law,

I, the undersigned Grantor/Settlor of said Trust, do hereby appoint:

Name of Appointee: \_\_\_\_\_

To the office of Trustee/Steward of the above-referenced Ecclesiastical Trust, with all rights, responsibilities, privileges, and duties as set forth by sacred covenant, ecclesiastical order, and the conscience of the appointee, acting at all times in honor and truth.

This appointment is made in faith, in peace, and in sacred trust, without prejudice and without waiver of any rights. The appointee accepts said appointment willingly and in good faith, acknowledging the spiritual and lawful responsibility thereof.

Affirmation of Appointee:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, accept the appointment as Trustee/Steward of the Ecclesiastical Trust, and I affirm to uphold its sacred principles with integrity, wisdom, and devotion. I swear to act in accordance with Divine Law, equity, and the well-being of all beneficiaries, now and henceforth.

Signed this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Grantor/Settlor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Appointee: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Ecclesiastical or Public Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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Appendix A – Lawful Instruments

Instrument 8: Travel Credential Declaration

This Declaration affirms the unalienable right of the undersigned to freely travel upon the land by right, not by privilege, and clarifies the lawful distinction between commercial driving and private travel. It may be carried as a physical credential or entered into the record for remedy in the event of jurisdictional challenge.

Travel Credential Declaration

I, the undersigned, a living man/woman, do hereby declare the following for the public and ecclesiastical record:

1. That I retain the God-given, unalienable right to travel freely upon the roads, highways, and byways of the land, without interference or need for commercial permission.
2. That I do not engage in transportation for hire, nor operate in commerce or under commercial contract while traveling in my private capacity.
3. That any license, registration, or identification instrument used or held by me is done so under protest, duress, or necessity, and does not constitute voluntary surrender of rights or submission to commercial jurisdiction.
4. That I am not a 'driver' as defined by statutory commercial code, but a private traveler operating in peace, by right, and without intent to commit harm or enter into regulated activity.
5. That this Declaration serves as notice and record of my lawful status, and any enforcement action taken against me in violation of these truths shall be regarded as unlawful, coercive, and subject to remedy.
6. That I reserve all rights, waive none, and shall travel in honor, peace, and good faith under Divine Law and common right.

Declared and affirmed on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

By my hand and seal:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Optional Notary Use if Desired for Public or Ecclesiastical Recording]

State of \_\_\_\_\_ ) County of \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

Notary Public: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplement: Enhanced Jurisdictional and Ecclesiastical Recording Notes

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Appendix B – Instructions for Use of Lawful Instruments

This appendix provides instructions for the proper usage, filing, and safeguarding of the instruments found in Appendix A. Each document serves a distinct purpose in reclaiming, asserting, or defending one's lawful standing, estate, and jurisdiction.

Instrument 1: Affidavit of Living Status

Use this affidavit to formally rebut any legal presumption that you are deceased, a minor, a ward of the state, or a corporate entity. It should be signed, optionally notarized, and recorded with your ecclesiastical body and/or county recorder's office.

Instrument 2: Declaration of Status Correction

This declaration clarifies your lawful status as a living man or woman and rebuts presumption of U.S. citizenship or corporate personhood. Use in tandem with affidavits of truth and file with relevant jurisdictional bodies for the record.

Instrument 3: Notice of Commercial Instrument Use

Use this to explain why you may hold or use state IDs or licenses under duress or necessity. Carry a signed copy with you or keep it on file.

Instrument 4: Declaration of Ecclesiastical Reversion

Assert your spiritual standing and the reversion of your person and estate into ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Recommended to be sealed by your church or sacred order.

Instrument 5: Public Notice of Non-Participation

Use this to rebut any presumption that you are a participant in federal benefits or corporate systems. Publish publicly or file with your ecclesiastical record.

#### Instrument 6: Affidavit of Non-Abandonment of Estate

Affirm that your estate is not abandoned and that you are its rightful living executor. File or present when needed to establish claim.

#### Instrument 7: Ecclesiastical Trust Appointment Certificate

Use to formally appoint trustees or stewards over an ecclesiastical or sacred trust. Both parties should sign, and the document should be witnessed and optionally notarized.

#### Instrument 8: Travel Credential Declaration

Clarify that your travel is by right, not privilege. Carry a signed copy when traveling and use as notice to rebut commercial enforcement.

#### General Notes and Best Practices

- Always sign documents with wet ink signature. Avoid digital-only signatures unless securely encrypted.
- Have at least two trustworthy witnesses sign and date where indicated.
- Use a notary where applicable, especially when intending to record the instrument publicly.
- Record with your ecclesiastical body (e.g., church register, sacred trust book) and optionally with county recorder or register of deeds.
- Maintain a private record archive (physical and digital) of all signed and sealed instruments.
- Do not submit these documents to government offices unless strategically necessary. Use discernment.
- Always accompany instruments with a cover letter or notice of recordation if sending to an external party.

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#### Appendix B – Enhanced Instructions for Use of Lawful Instruments

This appendix provides comprehensive instructions for the usage, filing, and preservation of the lawful instruments provided in Appendix A. It includes detailed guidance on ecclesiastical and public recording, especially in jurisdictions without counties, such as Alaska and Louisiana.

#### Dual Record-Keeping: Ecclesiastical + Public

1. Ecclesiastical Registry Record all instruments in the church's official ledger (physical or digital), including metadata such as date, witnesses, seal, and signatory title. This establishes sacred jurisdiction and affirms your spiritual standing.
2. Public Recording (County, Parish, or Borough Systems) In most U.S. states, public filing is handled by the County Recorder's Office. However, in states such as Alaska and Louisiana: - Alaska uses Boroughs

and Recording Districts. Public documents should be filed with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Recorder's Office. - Louisiana uses Parishes. Declarations may be recorded with the Parish Clerk of Court. Other areas may use borough or parish equivalents depending on local governance structures.

#### Step-by-Step Filing Guide for Non-County Jurisdictions (e.g., Alaska, Louisiana)

- Prepare the Document: Include wet-ink signatures, witness/notary blocks, and title headings (e.g., Declaration, Affidavit, Notice).
- Identify the Appropriate Recorder: For Alaska, locate the DNR district office by borough. For Louisiana, identify the Parish Clerk of Court.
- Format the Document: Follow formatting rules (legibility, margins, header placement) required by each office.
- Submit for Recording: File in person, by mail, or electronically (if available). Some offices require appointments for batch filings.
- Receive Confirmation: A stamped or filed copy will be returned. Keep duplicates in your ecclesiastical and private records.

#### Ecclesiastical Recording: The What & Why

Ecclesiastical recording is the formal act of entering an instrument into the record of a spiritual body. This may include a sacred ledger, private registry, or book of life. Documents should be declared in solemn assembly, witnessed, sealed, and archived. This form of record preserves spiritual sovereignty and establishes a jurisdictional firewall, especially when used in tandem with public filings.

#### Drafting Considerations for Lawful Instruments

Clearly title your instruments (e.g., 'Private Ecclesiastical Declaration', 'Notice Under Claim of Right') and include jurisdictional statements. Affirm where and when it was recorded, such as: - Recorded in [Ecclesiastical Body] on [Date] - Recorded in Alaska DNR Recorder's Office, District #\_\_, on [Date] - Filed with Parish Clerk of Court for [Parish Name], Louisiana, on [Date]

#### Best Practices Across Jurisdictions

- Use wet-ink signatures and permanent archival paper where possible.
- Have at least two trustworthy witnesses sign each document.
- Utilize a notary when public filing is intended, especially for declarations of status or estate.
- Maintain dual records: ecclesiastical and public (or private archival copy if public filing is not pursued).
- Do not submit to government agencies unless part of a deliberate remedy process.
- Use cover letters when sending documents to clarify your jurisdiction and intent.