



MC1215 | **Guide Oath of Allegiance**

The following process is a step-by-step easy guide to completing your Oath of Allegiance.

Purpose of the Oath

Taking the oath is a statement of intention and is the very first process that you need initiate. The constitution of MC1215 is setup as an evidence-based system. In order to have ones sovereign rights protected; one needs to be able to prove their intention to follow the **Rule of Law** that protects the people's sovereignty. Therefore, a formal process was created where you are required to make a statement/declaration of intent called an *oath*.

The system was setup to have the barons act as conduits/representatives of the people. By swearing an oath to them you are only doing so as long as they follow the letter of the law. If for some reason the barons break from the law, your oath immediately switches to follow the constitution that protects your sovereignty.

The oath also helps distinguish people who are acting within the law and those who are not. Having a formalised way to make that distinction forms the basis for how treason evidence is collected.

The oath also breaks all contracts derived from the birth certificate fraud and the presumption of authority the fraudulent system creates. It is important to know one critical fact about how the law was structured. [The law can only protect us if we know of its existence and then we must insist upon its use.](#)

If you haven't watched our learning video on the Oath of Allegiance, we highly recommend you do so, as it is a source of valuable information. In the video you will notice the logo in the top left corner of the template is a shield. We have updated the template we use today to align the logo fellow English (Australian) Magna Carta 1215 groups use for the purpose of uniformity.

There are two options you can choose from to initiate your oath (only ONE option needs to be taken):

1. Oath to self
2. Oath to baron

The **oath to self** is the quickest way to effect your Oath of Allegiance.

Oath of Allegiance Process

STEP 1 **Requirements of the oath for the author (you)**

You can complete the oath if you are 18 and over

Children are immediately protected as soon as ONE parent takes the oath*

You cannot have a criminal record (caused harm or loss to another) within the last 10 years from the date the oath is signed

Sign and date with any coloured pen you like

* 18 years and under. The convention is 18 because minors are covered by the parents' oath up until then. If you do not have parents that have taken the oath and you are under 18 and wish to stand under law, then that is one situation where age is not an issue.

Oath to self option: Download and add your details where highlighted to the '**Oath of Allegiance**' document and print (be sure to pick up the right file name as detailed at the end of this paragraph). Signing and dating the oath must be done in front of witnesses and on the same day, as per Step 2 below. Ideally use a pen colour that will show up well when photocopied.

File name: OAS_Oath of Allegiance_Self

Oath to baron option: Same process as above (different file name, see below). For convenience, we have pre-populated the template with Lord Craigmyle's details however you can choose to swap out his details should you so wish, for:

Earl of Devon

Powderham Castle

Exeter

Devon EX6 8JQ, England

File name: OAB_Oath of Allegiance_Baron

STEP 2 **Requirements of the oath for the witnesses**

It is essential witnesses are at least 21 years old

Cannot have a criminal record (caused harm or loss to another) within the last 10 years from the date the oath is signed

Cannot be a relative

Must print name, sign, and date

Witnesses are to sign on the same date as you sign

The oath requires witnessing by three people in accordance with the above witness requirements. Witness names to be printed 'wet ink' ideally use a pen colour that will show up well when photocopied. If you are struggling to get three witnesses, try your local post office or library asking the staff to witness.

In the MC1215 learning centre videos, you may have heard us from time-to-time referring to the ability to sign off demand notices using the PP structure as a last resort. PP is an abbreviation for the Latin phrase "per procuracionem" which means that you are signing a letter or documentation on behalf of another party. The oath however,

requires witnessing by a living man or woman therefore is non-negotiable in this instance.

Once signed and witnessed, take a copy and put aside as your second original. Your original oath is for mailing - see Step 3.

- STEP 3** Your completed oath is to be sent via an official Registered Post envelope. There are two different coloured peel-off stickers at the front of the envelope, both with the same tracking number. You will see that one of the peel-off stickers is labelled 'your copy' (usually orange). Peel off this sticker and place it on the back of the envelope in the space provided on the lodgement receipt tear-off flap (the area that requires you to fill in the recipient's details along with your name, signature, and date).



When the postal staff scan your envelope, it will generate a post office printed receipt which they will staple to your lodgement receipt once they date stamp it with the office post mark. Keep both receipts together as the printed receipt the post office generates is proof that the envelope has been processed, therefore your oath can be submitted as evidence before the jury if ever required.

Oath to self option: Address the Registered Post envelope to yourself and your mailing street address (not PO Box).

Oath to baron option: Address the Registered Post envelope to the pre-populated baron address as seen on your letter. Do not expect a reply nor concern yourself if it is returned. The oath is considered valid as soon as you have the stamped receipt as the post office is the highest court on this earth and acts as a court of record. The time stamp on the receipt is what makes the document official.

- STEP 4** Once your mail arrives, create several photocopies (at least 6 to begin with) of both the oath and the postal receipt to attach to future notices (never send your original documents). We also recommend scanning both the oath and send receipt and taking a photo to store on your phone as backups if ever needed. You are required to send a copy of the oath and send receipt with the first and fourth notice. For the sake of efficiency, we recommend having copies of the oath with the send receipt stapled prepared and ready to go. *Hint: If you have a scanner, you can scan the postal receipt, cut and paste it onto a Word document, then resize it to fit multiple onto an A4 sheet, saving the file. This way you can easily print a couple of sheets and have plenty of copies to cut-off and staple onto your oath copies in preparation for when they will be needed.*

STEP 5 Keep your original oath with the send receipt stapled to it in a secure place. The original documents are the documents you would submit as evidence before the jury if ever required. It is a good idea to have a 'second' master copy to use for all of your reprinting needs leaving your original oath and receipt fully secure at all times.

That's it! Congratulations on taking your first step.

Now is a good time to print your **Pocket Caution Card** and start familiarising yourself with the caution notice.

To use the card simply prepare your recording device and point at those seeking to violate your rights then read out as you record. If needed, this will become evidence in the file you are creating that will be presented to the jury of the people, and if you choose, has the potential to act as inspiration for others to do the same once they see what is possible by standing under law.

Hint: Take a photo with your phone and bookmark the photo as a favourite so you can locate it quickly if need be. You can also affix a copy to the underside of your car sun visor, if you ever need to refer to it you can simply recite it from there while recording the event real-time.

The next guide on your sovereign journey: *Understanding the Lawful Notice Process*