



Roman & Ucadian Trusts

Origin and significance of Color



The use of color to denote certain symbolism, magic and power is as old as civilization itself - and remains a foremost ecclesiastical concept even today. Priests, Judges and other Officials wear certain colored garments to denote certain historic powers and often different colors at different times of the year to denote special events, such as the Red Mass for Judges at the opening of their year.

The custom and rituals of using different colors for different types of legal instruments or different jurisdictions remains an essential custom of the private bar guilds, even if most of its own members have no idea as to the significance of the use of color. Legal note pads remain traditionally yellow, while the colors of blue, yellow or pink are the dominant used for summonses/writs to attend court.

Indeed, when one speaks of “color” and “law”, the most common interpretation is to immediately consider the phrase “color of law” or “under the color of law” which refers to a popularized phrase to describe official abuse of law when a judge, or some other official chooses to exceed their authority by interpreting the law for their own advantage of the circumstance at hand- hence “color” is used as an analogy to describe the “changing” of the law.

Then there is the use of “robin-egg/sky/pastel blue” as the recommended color for the production of Ecclesiastical instruments for members of One Heaven. The question most often asked is why? followed by does the system recognize and use this color? Will they understand its significance?

The answer is a resounding “yes” - the present system of the private bar guild absolutely knows the significance of the use of “robin-egg/sky/pastel blue” for the transmission of instruments and this brief article will explain why.

More importantly, are there some hidden rituals associated with the use and transmission of instruments in color? and if so, how might this be considered in responding to the private bar guilds and their private courts?

Significance of Color to pre-Bronze Age Cultures

Color to the ancient pre-Bronze age cultures that heralded the first organized civilizations of humanity was as significant and important as any culture since. Red, the color of blood was considered the life force and power - to give and to take away.

Green was seen as primal life and fertility so that green stone such as emeralds and even jade were seen as a source of this life force. Yellow and specifically gold already had a significance of teaching and authority through its first association with the Cuilliaéan, also known as

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the Holly and the Viz/Vizier/Wizards that travelled to all reaches of the ancient world, spreading wisdom, organization and higher purpose.

However, it wasn't until the culture of the Egyptians and the arrival of the Hyksos around the 17th Century BCE that color developed its complex mythology and its use as a source of magic and power.

Color and the Ancient Egyptians

Few civilizations considered color as essential a part of life than the ancient Egyptians. Color represented not only the gods, but the power and "essence" or "magic" of the gods; the gods controlled all aspects of life, mind, emotions and character, therefore different colors were used for different rituals of the day, events of the year.

As experts in glass, the Ancient Egyptians were very familiar with its prism effects and the primary colors of the visible electro-magnetic spectrum. However, prior to the arrival of the Hyksos, the ancient Egyptians recognized only five primary colors being black, red, green, blue and white. However, upon the arrival of the Hyksos in the 17th Century as refugees from Syria, the Egyptians recognized seven (7) primary colors being black (khem or kem), red (desh), yellow (kenit and khenet), green (wadj), blue (khesbedj and irtiu) and purple (benu or weben) and white (shesep and hedj).

These colors were then reflected in the use of gemstones and semi-precious stones, metals as well as the use of long-lasting mineral compounds- some of which have retained the vibrancy and color even today. In the case of purpose, the priests of the Hyksos that worshipped Amen and Set, the purple worn exclusively by their high priests was from the famous Murex shellfish found off the coast of Palestine and Syria. As this knowledge is a historic marker as to the origins and heritage of the Hyksos, the fact that the color purple was used exclusively for the priests of Amen-Ra at Thebes is removed from every single history text.

Under the Hyksos, carrying the sacred wisdom of knowledge of their Cuilliaéan (Holly) ancestors was reflected in the seven colors of the electro-magnetic spectrum representing the seven meditation points now known as the Chakra points but historically considered the seven (7) seats of one's soul.

This knowledge was largely corrupted upon the rise of the Ramses of the Nile swamp pirate tribes of the Menes who seized power after defeating Akhenaten in his attempt to return to Egypt from exile in the 14th Century BCE. Instead, a five color system represent their model of five souls was promoted- a system that was picked up and integrated into the Talmudic text of the swamp pirates who called themselves the Menes-heh from 333 CE onwards.

■ **Black** (khem or kem) - The color Black symbolized death, the underworld, and the night. However, it used to also symbolize the root meditation, the base soul being the shadow of a person called the "Sheut". The Egyptians believed that a person could not exist without a shadow - therefore they believed a shadow contained a "part" of the person it represents.

In terms of black symbolizing death, Osiris was frequently portrayed as “the black one” as the king of the afterlife and underworld as well as his “familiar” companion Anubis represented as a black jackal or dog.

Red (desh) - The color Red to the Egyptians symbolized the same ancient tradition of almost every civilization as a color of the essence of life (blood) as well as the symbol of military strength, victory and power. In terms of the ancient belief system of the parts of the soul, the color red symbolized the heart or “Eb”. Mummies of the pharaohs have been found to contain a tiny reproduction of the human heart, which was always made from a precious or semi-precious red stone representing the “Eb”.

The color Red was also associated with the god Set, worshipped by the Hyksos and upon their defeat through treachery by the Ramses swamp pirates of the Menes, the color red was declared a color of evil, anger and the power of darkness. Thus the Menes swamp pirates and their descendents promoted the superstitions that red-haired men as well as animals with reddish hair or skins were thought to be under the influence of Set, later known as Setian and Satan.

Yellow (kenit and khenet)- The color Yellow designated the eternal covenant between the gods and man and the indestructible power of the Pharaoh, also considered to be qualities of the sun and of gold (called “nub”). Prior to the arrival of the Hyksos, the ancient Egyptians used the color white to denote the connection of the gods and their indestructible powers.


However, under the Hyksos - who carried the ancient skills of goldsmiths and symbolism of Gold of the Holly Gods from which the association of gold and religion originates in western civilization - gold became synonymous as the authority to speak for the gods as one who is raised to the status of a god in the form of the pharaohs.

Thus, many statues of the gods were either made of gold or were gold-plated. Tomb paintings showed gods with golden skin, and pharaohs’ sarcophagi were made from gold, since the belief was that a deceased pharaoh became a god. Some chapters of the Book of the Dead require that funerary jewelry be made from gold, and many golden mummy masks have been found. Despite the fact that the Ramses robbed the tombs of the Hyksos and destroyed innumerable priceless treasures, their descendents continued to cover their dead and living leaders in gold in honor of the Cuilliaéan (Holly) and in claiming their authority as the stewards of the property of the gods.


Yellow also came to mean the “Rem” or “Ren” being the property of a person’s name also considered a key element of the soul given by Ra/Re. Thus yellow also acquired from the Holly Hyksos its association as the color of the “property of Re”. Furthermore, the Egyptians believed that their name, as an independent part of their soul would like for as long as it was spoken.

Green (wadj) The color Green was believed to be the color of new life, growth, vegetation, and fertility. A person was said to be doing “green things” if his behavior was beneficial or life producing. The power of green to guarantee new life or resurrection is why many depictions of Osiris show him with green skin, referring to his resurrection and power over vegetation.

The Book of the Dead makes reference to the deceased becoming a falcon "whose wings are of green stone", referring to new life and rebirth. Wadj, the word for green, which also meant to flourish or be healthy, was used for the papyrus plant as well as for the green stone malachite. Green malachite was a symbol of joy. In a larger reference, the phrase "field of malachite" was used when speaking of the land of the blessed dead. The color green was associated with the "Ba" part of one's soul, being the independent spirit of one's personality.


 **Blue** (khesbedj and irtiu) - The color blue, was considered the color of the heavens, water, and the primeval flood, and it represented creation or rebirth. The favorite blue stone was lapis lazuli, or khesbed, which also meant joy or delight. It is thought that blue may have had solar symbolism because of some objects made from blue faience that carry a solar theme.

Because the god Amen (also spelled Amon or Amun) played a part in the creation of the world, he was sometimes depicted with a blue face; therefore, pharaohs associated with Amen were shown with blue faces also. In general, it was said that the gods had hair made of lapis lazuli. In a tomb painting of the Opening of the Mouth ceremony, depictions of both the mummy and Anubis are shown with blue hair.

 **Purple** (benu or weben) - The color purple is the most controversial of the major colors of the ancient Egyptians under the Hyksos and later dynasties because its existence has been completely removed from the historic record.

In the use of any primary color, Egyptians reflected the color not only in garments and dyes, but also in paints and precious stones. The purple crystals of amethyst had been known for millennia and found to be incorporated in a number of pre-Hyksos jewelry pieces. However, it was the knowledge of the Hyksos to the dye from the Murex shellfish found off the coast of Palestine and Syria, also called "Phoenician Purple" that made this color the most reserved and exclusive for most of the past four thousand years until recently.

The ancient Egyptian word benu describes the Ba of Re, symbolized by a Purple Heron and the color of not only immortality, but reincarnation. It is also the origin of the legendary "Phoenix" bird, the symbol of the immortals that could control their reincarnation as the priest-gods of the ancients, making their home the great temple complexes of Thebes and Luxor. Only the high priests could wear purple and emperors of Rome were only able to wear it because of their claimed status as Pontifex-Maximus.

 **White** (shesep and hedj) - The color White to the Egyptians denoted purity and omnipotence, and because it had no real color, it represented things sacred and simple. White was especially symbolic in the religious objects and ritual tools used by priests. Many of these were made of white alabaster, including the Apis Bulls' embalming table. "Memphis", a holy city, meant "White Walls", and white sandals were worn to holy ceremonies. White was also the color used to portray most Egyptian clothing. Hedj, one of the words for white, was also a word used for silver. When silver was used together with gold, they symbolized the moon and sun. Because red and white were opposites in meaning, they were at times placed together to symbolize completeness.

Color and its symbolism in Mithraic belief and the Bible

In respect of Mithraic traditions since 455 BCE followed by the development of the Christian Bible from 325 CE onwards, the use of color, its significance and magic is strikingly similar to the symbolism found within Egyptian belief, excluding the complex model of soul.

■ **Black** is primarily associated with the negative aspects of human experience - including death, disease, famine, and sorrow.

- sin - Job 6:15-16
- disease - Job 30:30
- famine - Lamentations 4:8; 5:10, Revelation 6:5-6
- death - Jude 1:12-13
- sorrow - Jeremiah 8:21 (KJV)
- judgment - Jeremiah 14:2, Leviticus 13:37, Job 3:5
- sackcloth - mourning (Genesis 37:34, Isaiah 50:3, Revelation 6:12)

■ **Red** is primarily associated with blood and war. Note that references to the Red Sea have been omitted.

- skin color - Genesis 25:25
- sores or plague - Leviticus 13:19;49 etc. (numerous references in Leviticus)
- bloodied water - II Kings 3:22
- garments - Isaiah 63:2
- shields of mighty men - Nahum 2:3
- horses - Zechariah 1:8; 6:2
- the sky - Matthew 16:2-3
- the great dragon (Satan) - Revelation 12:3
- war - II Kings 3:22; Nahum 2:3
- vengeance - Isaiah 63:2 (read whole chapter)
- temptation of sin - Genesis 25:30, Proverbs 23:31


■ **Yellow/Amber/Gold** is primarily associated with the overbearingly bright and immediate presence of God.

- God's glory and the brightness of His presence. - Ezekiel 1:4; 1:27-28; 8:2 (KJV)
- Color Symbolism:
- Christ as the glory of God - Ezekiel 1:28, II Corinthians 4:6, Revelation 21:23
- Associated Symbols:
- fire - God's presence (Hebrews 12:29, Exodus 3:2), God's judgment (Genesis 19:24, II Kings 1:10-14, Isaiah 66:15, II Thessalonians 1:7-8)

■ **Green** is primarily associated with fertility and renewal.

- describing a meat offering - Leviticus 2:14
- describing edible plants - Genesis 1:30; 9:3, II Kings 19:26, Job 39:8, Psalm 37:2
- trees - Exodus 10:15, Deuteronomy 12:2, I Kings 14:23, 2 Kings 16:4; 17:10, II Chronicles 28:4, Psalm 37:35; 52:8, Isaiah 37:27, Jeremiah 2:20
- rest - Psalm 23:2
- life - Isaiah 15:6, Psalm 23:2, Ezekiel 17:24, Luke 23:31
- growth - Ezekiel 17:24
- fruitful - Jeremiah 11:16; 17:8, Hosea 14:8, Luke 23:31


- fresh / undefiled - Song of Solomon 1:16, Luke 23:31
- maturity - Job 15:31-32
- frailty - Psalm 37:2

 **Blue** is used quite extensively in the Old Testament to describe the various hangings in the holy places and as a heavenly color. Below is only a sample.

- describing hangings, curtains, coverings - Exodus 26:1;36; 27:16; 28:8, II Chronicles 3:14; etc.
- holy covering - Exodus 28:31, Numbers 4:5-7;11-12, Esther 8:15
- the Lord's commandments - Numbers 15:38-40
- heavenly - Exodus 24:10, Ezekiel 1:26; 10:1 (sapphire)
- holy service - Exodus 28:31, Esther 8:15
- water(s) - spirit (John 4:13-14; 7:37-39, Revelation 21:6; 22:17, Matthew 3:11-16), people / multitudes (Revelation 17:15, Jeremiah 46:7-8; 47:1-3, Isaiah 8:7; 17:13)

 **Purple** is described very clearly as a symbol of royalty and riches.

- describing hangings, curtains, coverings - Exodus 26:1;36; 27:16; 28:8, II Chronicles 3:14; etc.
- fine materials - Numbers 4:13, Judges 8:26, Proverbs 31:22, Luke 16:19, Revelation 17:4
- describing the dying trade - II Chronicles 2:7, Ezekiel 27:16, Acts 16:14, Revelation 18:12
- royalty - Judges 8:26
- riches - Revelation 18:16, Luke 16:19
- corruption of riches - Revelation 17:4

 **White** is listed as a color of purity and righteousness.

- animals - Genesis 30:35, Judges 5:10, Zechariah 1:8; 6:3;6, Revelation 6:2; 19:11;14
- plant flesh - Genesis 30:37, Joel 1:7
- baskets - Genesis 40:16
- Manna - Exodus 16:31
- leprosy / plague - Leviticus 13:4;10;19;42, etc., Numbers 12:10, II Kings 5:27
- linen - II Chronicles 5:12, Revelation 15:6; 19:8;14
- garments / raiment - Esther 8:15, Ecclesiastes 9:8, Daniel 7:9, Matthew 17:2; 28:3, Mark 9:3; 16:5, Luke 9:29, John 20:12, Acts 1:10, Revelation 3:4-5;18; 4:4; 6:11; 7:9;13-14; 19:14
- painted - Matthew 23:27, Acts 23:3
- fields - John 4:35
- a stone - Revelation 2:17
- a cloud - Revelation 14:14
- a throne - Revelation 20:11
- purity / refinement / unblemished / righteousness / heavenly - Psalm 51:7, Ecclesiastes 9:8, Daniel 7:9; 11:35; 12:10, Matthew 17:2, Mark 9:3, Luke 9:29, John 20:12, Acts 1:10, Revelation 3:4-5;18; 4:4; 6:11; 7:9;13-14
- victory - Revelation 6:2; 19:11;14


Color and its symbolism to the Roman Cult and the private bar guilds


Color continues to play a fundamental part of the magic, spells, curses and power of the private bar guilds through their invention, support and patronage to the Roman Cult and associated parasitic noble European families.


Since the creation of the concept of case law and the takeover of public courts by the private bar guilds since the 16th century, three colors continue to represent great significance to their legal framework, despite the fact that less than one in one thousand members of the private bar guilds have any competence as to the significance of such colors. These are pink, yellow and blue.

In the first instance, these colors represent the creation of an indenture deed - a form of deed that prevents its dissolution unless not only are there three copies of the agreement present, but each representing one of the colors (pink, yellow and blue).

In the second instance, these colors represent the three primary cestui que vie trusts created from birth against every man and woman now in the western world, with yellow representing name and property, pink representing flesh and bonded birth record and blue representing soul and associated liens.

 **Pink** - The color pink is one of the standard colors used by the private bar guilds when issuing indenture type deeds. The color pink represents the living flesh. It also represents the recipient as an animal, a “swine”, a monster and a human - being less than a man or woman. This is the perverted thinking and invention of the anti-Semitic parasite elite that still cling to power today.

 **Yellow**- the color yellow is one of the standard colors used by the private bar guilds today for their writings pads, forms of summons and writs and signifies the power of the Venetian/Khazar/Magyar nobility in claiming to be the sole representatives and owners of all property on the planet- a wholly fraudulent claim, without any historic validity except an obsession in destroying history, original texts, ancient cultures and anything that may expose such lies of the ruling parasitic elite.

 **Blue** - the color blue is one of the standard colors used by the private guild for certain types of summons and represents the claim of the Vatican and the Jesuits to be the heavenly representatives and high priests of the planet.

While such colors are still used along with other symbolism for the private bar guilds to falsely claim any kind of ecclesiastical or demonic authority for their actions, the reality is that such customs are now followed in almost complete ignorance.

One exception is in the use of color to denote the return of an indentured deed/writ together to collapse any associated constructive trust. Most senior judges are aware that if the pink, yellow and blue colored deeds are reconnected, then the “whole body” and the “whole soul” is present and therefore they are obliged to collapse the constructive trust.

If the court refuses to present their parts of the indenture, then the production of just one copy of the original is technically sufficient to move to have the trust of the case collapsed. However, as the private

bar guild has descended to near anarchy concerning their own rules and customs, to levels of corruption and incompetence never before seen in law in the history of civilization, the significance of such traditions is almost certainly not to be followed by the greater body of ignorant and wholly incompetent private bar guild members.

To highlight the complete collapse into anarchy of the private bar guild, having absolutely no honor towards their own perverse private laws, let alone any other form of law, the production of copies of deeds and writs in these three colors, to have them re-assembled as the symbolic requirement to collapse a form and cause of action is followed in some cases.

The expectation that these incompetent and wholly corrupt private forums of private members will follow their own private laws is now zero. However, such action reinforces their supreme dishonor as the mountain of evidence towards the Day of Divine Judgment by December 21st 2011 is overwhelming.

Significantly, an ancient Egyptian revelation of the use of color in magic in ignorance and dishonor is to curse yourself. Therefore, the revelation of this knowledge shows that the private bar members are fast becoming the most cursed class of people in history. While members of the private bar guilds may not believe such things, given their historic incompetence and willing ignorance, most ancient cultures believed such misuse of color and symbolism to cause great health issues and sometimes even tremendous bad luck.

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