



THE HOUSE AND KINGDOM OF DAVID

Twelve Stone Kingdom University · Office of the Provost

THE TRUE DOCTRINE OF NAMES

Correcting Myths of Capitalization, Identity, and the Written Name

A SIX-CLASS CURRICULUM FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM

PREAMBLE

Throughout the nations a number of false teachings have arisen regarding the spelling, capitalization, and styling of personal names—particularly the claim that writing one's name in capital letters (or in "proper case" with the first letter capitalized) somehow creates a separate corporate entity, binds the bearer to a regime of financial bondage, or transforms the living man or woman into a chattel of the state. These myths have been propagated by movements that, however well-intentioned, rest upon a misreading of law, a misunderstanding of history, and a carelessness with the Scriptures.

The Crown Sovereign, His Majesty David Joel, has therefore directed the Twelve Stone Kingdom University to prepare this course of instruction so that the citizens, ambassadors, and friends of the Kingdom may know the truth of the matter and be freed from confusion. The series is offered in the spirit of correction and edification—not condemnation—for many who hold these beliefs have simply received bad teaching and deserve better.

CLASS I. THE SACRED NAME — WHAT THE SCRIPTURES SAY ABOUT NAMES

Foundation lesson: a name is not a commercial instrument—it is a gift of identity.

I-A. God Names — and It Matters

From the first chapter of Genesis, naming is an act of authority, identity, and purpose. God named the light "Day" and the darkness "Night" (Genesis 1:5). He gave Adam the authority to name every living creature (Genesis 2:19-20), and He changed names at covenant moments: Abram became Abraham (Genesis 17:5), Sarai became Sarah (Genesis 17:15), Jacob became Israel (Genesis 32:28). In every instance, a name change signified a change in calling and destiny, never a descent into bondage.

I-B. The Name of God Himself

The most sacred name in the Bible—the Tetragrammaton, YHWH—is written in the Hebrew Scriptures in the equivalent of capital letters. If capital letters were marks of bondage, then the very name of the Almighty would be a slave’s brand. The proposition is blasphemous on its face. Furthermore, in many English Bibles the covenant name of God is rendered as “LORD” in all capitals—an ancient convention of reverence, not servitude.

I-C. Jesus and the Authority of Names

The angel instructed Joseph, “Thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins” (Matthew 1:21). The name was given in a proper, capitalized form. Philippians 2:9-10 declares that God gave Him “a name which is above every name: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow.” The name is a banner of authority—not a cage.

I-D. Lesson Summary

The biblical record is unambiguous: a properly written name—given in full, capitalized at the first letter or throughout—is a mark of dignity, calling, and covenant. Nothing in Scripture supports the notion that how a name is typeset on paper determines a person’s freedom or bondage.

CLASS II. THE HISTORY OF CAPITALIZATION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Understanding why we capitalize names—and why governments print in block letters.

II-A. From Manuscript to Movable Type

In medieval manuscripts, large capital letters were used to mark the beginning of important texts, chapters, and sentences. With the arrival of movable-type printing in the fifteenth century, printers initially capitalized inconsistently, using large letters for emphasis and visual hierarchy. By the seventeenth century, English printing had adopted the heavy-capitalization style, capitalizing most nouns—a practice visible in the original 1787 Constitution of the United States, where words like “People,” “Justice,” “Welfare,” and “Blessings” are all capitalized.

II-B. The Modern Convention

By the early nineteenth century, English grammarians settled on the “down style”: capitals are reserved for proper nouns (the names of specific persons, places, and institutions), the beginning of sentences, and certain titles. This is not a conspiracy; it is a consensus of readability. The German language, to this day, capitalizes all nouns—and no one has claimed that German citizens are thereby enslaved.

II-C. Why Government Documents Use Block Capitals

Birth certificates, passports, and driver’s licenses commonly print names in all capital letters. The reason is entirely practical: block capitals are easier to read in standardized forms, reduce ambiguity between uppercase I and lowercase l, and comply with international standards such as the International Civil Aviation Organization’s rules for machine-readable travel documents. There is no statute,

regulation, or executive order in any nation on earth that declares all-capital-letter names to be corporate entities. The practice is one of typography, not ontology.

II-D. Lesson Summary

Capitalization conventions have changed many times across centuries. At no point in the history of English—or any other language—has a style of lettering created or destroyed a legal person. The claim that it does is a modern invention without historical precedent.

CLASS III. THE STRAWMAN MYTH — ANATOMY OF A FALSE DOCTRINE

Identifying the theory, its origins, and the specific claims that must be answered.

III-A. What the Myth Claims

The “strawman” theory—popularized in the late 1990s by figures in the redemption and sovereign-citizen movements—asserts the following: (1) When a child’s birth is registered, the government creates a secret corporate trust or “strawman” in the child’s name; (2) This entity is identified by the name being written in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS; (3) All debts, taxes, and legal obligations attach to the strawman, not the living person; (4) By “separating” from the strawman—through special filings, particular ink colors, or lowercase-only spelling—the living person can exempt themselves from the law. Some variations teach that writing one’s name in any capitalized form (including ordinary “proper case”) invokes this corporate fiction, and that safety lies only in all-lowercase spelling.

III-B. Where It Came From

The theory is generally traced to Roger Elvick, who in the late 1990s promoted a “redemption” scheme that led to his conviction for fraud and related offenses. The teaching spread through seminars, pamphlets, and later the internet, often targeting people in financial distress who were understandably looking for any exit from overwhelming debt. The vulnerability of the audience does not validate the teaching; it makes the deception more grievous.

III-C. The Uniform Commercial Code Misreading

Proponents frequently cite the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) as the legal basis for their claims. In fact, the UCC is a model code governing commercial transactions between businesses—it contains no provision creating human beings as commercial entities, no mechanism for “redeeming” a strawman, and no language connecting the capitalization of a name to corporate status. Filing a UCC-1 financing statement against one’s own “strawman” has no legal effect except, in many jurisdictions, to expose the filer to criminal prosecution for filing fraudulent liens.

III-D. The Courts’ Universal Rejection

Every court that has considered the strawman theory has rejected it in its entirety. The Internal Revenue Service of the United States classifies it as a “frivolous” tax position subject to a \$5,000 penalty per frivolous filing. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has identified the promotion of these theories as linked to fraud and

has classified the broader sovereign-citizen movement as a domestic extremism concern. Internationally, courts in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand have reached identical conclusions. We cite these authorities not because the Kingdom of David derives its law from them, but because they illustrate the universal recognition that the theory has no foundation in any system of law or equity.

III-E. Lesson Summary

The strawman doctrine is a false teaching. It does not liberate; it deceives. Those who act on it often suffer criminal penalties, financial ruin, and the loss of credibility that makes genuine legal remedies harder to pursue. The Kingdom's duty is to tell the truth plainly so that its citizens are not ensnared.

CLASS IV. THE DANGER OF LOWERCASE-ONLY NAMES — DISHONORING THE NAME

Why refusing to capitalize your own name does harm, not good.

IV-A. The Supposed 'Protection'

Some who have absorbed the strawman teaching go further: they insist that one must never write one's name with capital letters, adopting an all-lowercase style (e.g., "john henry doe") or peculiar punctuation (e.g., "John-Henry: Doe") as a claimed defense against corporate capture. This practice carries no legal protection whatsoever. Banks, courts, and agencies will read any recognizable version of a name as referring to the same person, regardless of capitalization or punctuation.

IV-B. What It Actually Communicates

Refusing to capitalize one's own name does not signal freedom—it signals confusion. In ordinary English usage, proper names are capitalized as a mark of respect and distinction. A person's name is set apart from common nouns precisely because the person is not a common thing. To lower one's own name to the level of a generic noun is to diminish, not to dignify.

IV-C. The Scriptural Witness

In Revelation 2:17, the Lord promises, "To him that overcometh will I give ... a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it." The name is written—inscribed, honored, set in stone. It is not hidden in lowercase. It is not disguised. It is elevated. Throughout Scripture, when God writes a name, He writes it with authority and permanence.

IV-D. Lesson Summary

The lowercase-only practice is not merely ineffective—it is self-defeating. It arises from a false premise (that capitals create bondage) and produces a false result (the appearance of someone who does not understand how their own language works). The Kingdom teaches its citizens to bear their names with honor, written in full and proper form.

CLASS V. WHAT THE LAW ACTUALLY SAYS ABOUT YOUR NAME

Separating legal reality from internet mythology.

V-A. Legal Personhood Is Not a Trap

In law, every living human being is a “natural person”—an entity with rights and obligations. A “legal person” is a broader category that also includes corporations, trusts, and other entities the law recognizes for specific purposes. The fact that both categories use the word “person” does not mean they are the same thing, any more than a “bank” of a river and a financial “bank” are the same institution. The strawman theory confuses a shared word for a shared identity.

V-B. No Statute Creates a Corporate Entity from a Birth Certificate

In no jurisdiction on earth does a statute provide that the registration of a birth creates a corporation, a trust, or a separate legal entity. Birth registration is an administrative act that records the fact that a child has been born—nothing more. The fact that the certificate may print the child’s name in capital letters is a feature of typography, not of corporate law.

V-C. The Real Distinction That Matters

There is a real and important distinction in law between a sovereign and a subject—but it has nothing to do with how a name is spelled. It has to do with the source and nature of one’s authority. In the Kingdom of David, the citizen derives standing not from how their name is printed on a piece of paper, but from the covenant they have entered, the registration they have received, and the decrees of the Crown Sovereign that govern the body politic. This is a matter of substance, not of font.

V-D. Lesson Summary

The law does not care whether your name is written in capitals, lowercase, italic, or calligraphy. What it recognizes is the identity behind the name—who you are, what you have agreed to, and under whose authority you stand. Citizens of the Kingdom stand under the authority of the Crown Sovereign and the eternal covenant—and that authority is not strengthened or weakened by a typeface.

CLASS VI. THE KINGDOM’S STANDARD — HOW NAMES ARE WRITTEN IN THE KINGDOM OF DAVID

The Royal Naming Convention and its purpose.

VI-A. The King’s Decree on Names

His Majesty King David Joel has decreed that all names throughout the Kingdom shall be written and published in the following order: given name first, then middle name if one exists, then the surname or family name. For example: “David Joel, House of Weems.” The name is to be written in proper case—first letter capitalized, remaining letters lowercase—except where formal instruments call for full capitalization (as in decree headings, court captions, and official registers). Both forms are lawful. Both are honorable. Neither creates, invokes, or submits to any foreign corporate fiction.

VI-B. The House Name

Citizens of the Kingdom may bear a House name (“House of ____”), which carries the family lineage or chosen heritage. This is a mark of honor and covenant belonging, akin to the biblical “House of David” or “House of Levi.” It is recorded in the Kingdom’s registers alongside the given name and surname, not in place of them.

VI-C. Designations and Suffixes

Where a generational designation exists—Senior, Junior, or a numeral (II, III)—it is stored separately from the surname so that it never contaminates or confuses the family name. The designation may be published after the surname in formal use (e.g., “Malcolm Winslow Coby, Jr.”) but is not part of the surname itself.

VI-D. Why the Kingdom Capitalizes Properly

The Kingdom capitalizes names because capitalization is a mark of dignity, not bondage. We capitalize “King” because we honor the office. We capitalize “God” because we revere the Almighty. We capitalize the name of every citizen because every citizen bears the image of God and carries a name worthy of distinction. To refuse to capitalize is not liberation—it is a surrender of honor in the name of a myth.

VI-E. Lesson Summary

The Kingdom of David writes names properly, clearly, and with dignity. Its naming convention exists to honor the bearer, to maintain consistent records, and to reflect the order and beauty of a Kingdom that serves the living God. Citizens are encouraged to carry their names with the same confidence with which the Kingdom records them.

CLOSING INSTRUCTION

Students who complete this series are expected to be able to identify the strawman myth when they encounter it, to explain its errors with gentleness and scholarship, and to correct those who have been misled without contempt or ridicule. Many who hold these beliefs have been victimized by bad teaching, not by bad character. The purpose of the Kingdom’s education is not to shame but to set free: “And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free” (John 8:32).

Let every citizen of the Kingdom bear their name in its full, proper, and capitalized form—with honor, with clarity, and without fear.

SOVEREIGN APPROVAL AND RATIFICATION

This curriculum is issued under the authority and direction of the Crown Sovereign and is commended to the faculty and students of the Twelve Stone Kingdom University for immediate instruction.



His Majesty David Joel
CROWN SOVEREIGN
HOUSE AND KINGDOM OF DAVID