

Section 1: We Declared Our Independence in 1776 – How Our Founding Fathers Intended It

Watch these [Granna Bites Videos](#). They lay the foundation for this History lesson.

From the very beginning, those organizing the **government** of our new country could see the need to distinguish "spheres of responsibility, accountability, and influence" separating one **jurisdiction** of power from the other.

So, who owns what and how does the power of the **American Government** flow?

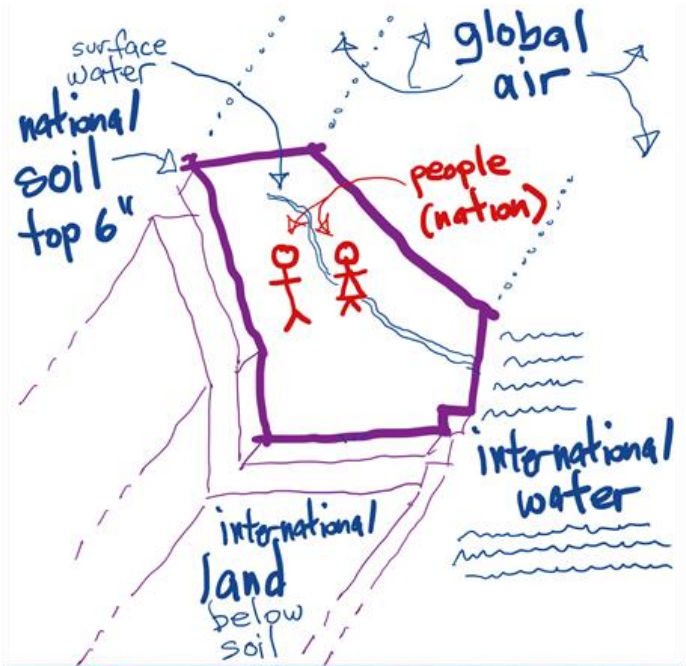
All the ultimate power is vested in the living people.

In July of 1776, fifty-six (56) men on the soil jurisdiction of 13 States placed their autographs on the **Declaration of Independence** twice in each of the land, air, and water (law) jurisdictions. This caused each **state**, made up of land, soil, and people (**nation**), to then stand with **provenance** in the **national soil jurisdiction**, under the Declaration of Independence. Our **founding fathers** created an **unincorporated instrumentality**, the United States (after **1851, The United States**) to govern this jurisdiction.

The people came together to form local **county assemblies** on the national soil level and general **state assemblies** on the international land level. The counties together formed what is called the "**republican state**." The physically defined state comprising these counties then became a "**Nation State**" in the **international land jurisdiction**. Note the lower case "s" and the upper case "S."

A few months later on September 9th, the Nation States combined forces into a **Federation** and created another unincorporated instrumentality in the international jurisdiction called **The United States of America** to act as a buffer to protect the republican states against foreign influence

four main jurisdictions for l.a.w.s - land, air, water, soil



and to be able to defend and secure their sovereignty as they had so boldly declared before their subjugator, **King George**, and the world.

Four Jurisdictions

Let's look briefly at our "**national jurisdiction**" --- the soil jurisdiction of each state in The United States.

Imagine the familiar outline of your State of the Union. Got it?

Now pretend you are slicing it like a layer cake horizontally, taking the top six inches of the soil off. It has the same outline and shape, but not much depth.

This is your state's national soil jurisdiction.

We call all the rest underneath the soil "the land". The land is also shaped exactly like the outline of your State of the Union, but it is a much thicker layer, miles deep, and it forms your State's international land jurisdiction.

Together we call this "the **land and soil**" of your State of the Union. The two jurisdictions -- the national soil jurisdiction state and the international Land Jurisdiction State -- are both geographically defined and both work together hand in glove.

So, what does the "national" soil jurisdiction of your State do and how does it operate?

The first thing it does is guarantee local control.

This is the level of the "state republics" and "republican states" guaranteed by the constitutional contracts.

In those days, the people owned and controlled the soil and operated the **soil jurisdiction** of the republican states via organizations like The Texas Republic (soil) and The Republic of Texas (surface water).

The international land jurisdiction was subservient, underlying the republican states. This can be demonstrated easily enough. Think of the soil and surface water -- the top six inches of everything you see -- as a skin. You can't get to the land underlying the soil's surface without passing through the soil, can you?

So, the land jurisdiction **State** underlying the soil layer is owned, operated, and possessed by the soil jurisdiction republican states that belong to the living people. The international land jurisdiction State controls all the subsurface resources, the minerals and ground water.

These are the realms of the living people (soil) and the "**Lawful Persons**" (land).

Now to comprehend the two remaining jurisdictions of the global air and **international water or sea**:

Picture the air encircling the globe. Then picture the land masses separated from the expanses of the sea. Obviously, you can touch the global air jurisdiction from either the land or the sea; however, when

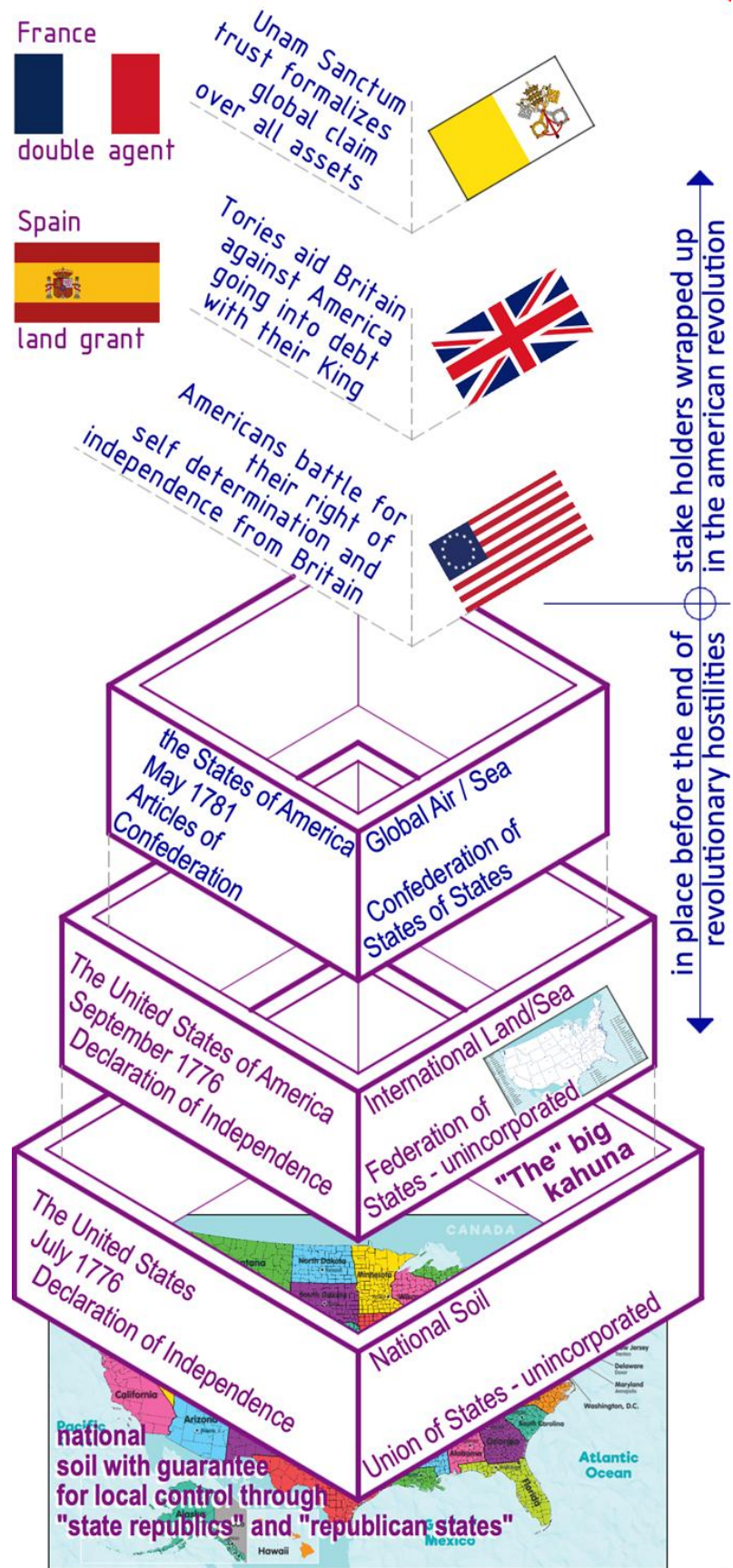
you do so, different laws apply and different authorities as well. When you access the global jurisdiction of the air from the sea, you are obliged to operate in the realm of **Maritime Commerce**. When you access the global jurisdiction of the air from the land, you are obliged to operate in the venue of **Global Commerce**.

Federalism between land and air, and sea and air, results in our **States of the Union** being able to operate in either Global or Maritime Commerce and all of our living people can likewise operate as either a "Lawful Person" accessing the Land-Air jurisdiction of Global Commerce, or as a "**Legal Person**" accessing the Sea-Air jurisdiction of Maritime Commerce.

So, you see we have National/International jurisdiction between our physically-defined Counties and States, and International/Global jurisdiction between both Land/Global and Sea/Global jurisdictions. This is the result of the brilliant answer our **Forefathers** implemented as a way to keep foreign interests from interfering in our new country and keep them from continuing to promote colonial interests here.

As to our **sovereignty** on the land which vests itself in our Nation States for international purposes, that sovereignty derives from entirely different authorities. Specifically, it begins with a land grant and settlement we made in 1778 via the **Treaty of Versailles** with the **King of Spain**, who had grudges against both the **King of Britain** and the **King of France**. He was in charge of the land jurisdiction worldwide, thanks to the claims of the **Holy See** and its "dispensations" under the **Unam Sanctum Trust**.

Upon receiving Spain's **land grant**, patriotic Americans were able to wager their claim to this land and collateralize it and acquire financial support from the French, all in an effort to battle those Americans sympathetic to the British cause called "**Tories**" (who borrowed from King George to enable them to fight against the patriotic Americans) and the British military for our national freedom.



Delegation of Authority

The Flow of **Delegated Powers** (see graphic on page 13) goes from the only true sovereign entities, the republican states as The United States (unincorporated), then to the Nation States as The United States of America (unincorporated), then to the **States of America** (corporate, but unincorporated).

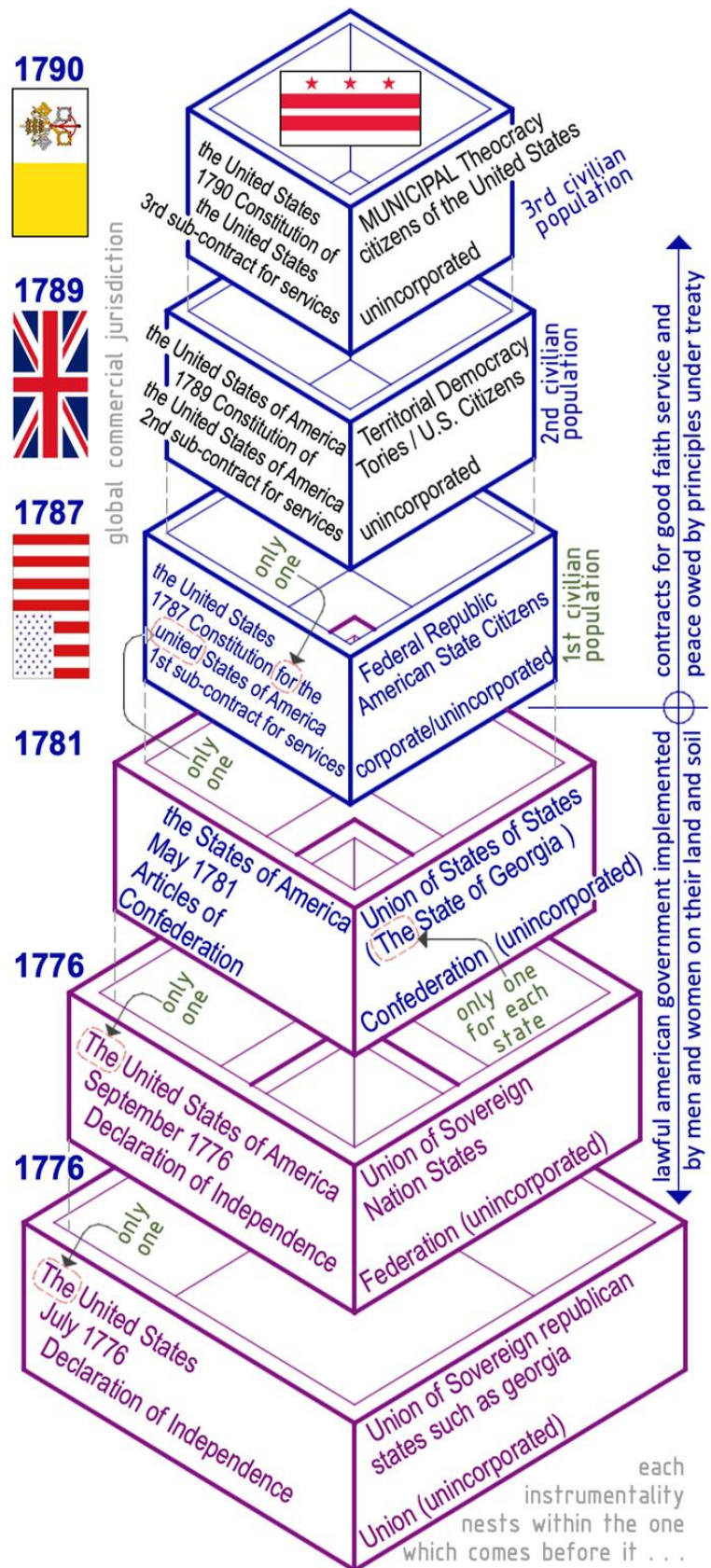
So, how do we get from here to the often misrepresented and/or impersonated **Federal Republic**?

Most folks have grown up knowing about the 50 Nation States with the idea that there is only one **civilian** population and that there is only one **constitution** which they believe we all live under. However, the evidence found in the many documents necessary to make peace in all four (4) jurisdictions tell a completely different story.

The entire “peace plan” and the identities of all the various players are defined in multiple series of **treaties** (14 to be exact), among them were a **Treaty of Paris, Versailles, Ghent, Westminster, Utrecht, Verona, Naples**, and so on. All these treaties lay out specific agreements and concessions that are implemented by three (3) **Federal Constitutions (enumerated services contract)**, not one (1), of which no State National actually lives under. They do not pertain to us.

In order to provide us with the nineteen (19) stipulated services, our States delegated some of their "powers" to be exercised by the **Federal (Contract) Government** --- with strict limitations and the complete understanding that they retained all their other powers. They would have the right to sever these agreements, withdraw their Delegated Power for cause, and find new means to secure those stipulated services and do their business in the commercial realm.

The **Federal Republic** subcontractor thus created was owned and operated by the **Confederation dba States of America**, which guided and dictated its delegated functions in the **air jurisdiction**, the global realm of commerce. The **British Territorial**



subcontractor administered the Territories naturally belonging to The United States under the **Northwest Ordinance** prior to their enrollment as States into The United States of America **federation**. The **Roman Municipal** subcontractor administered the postal service, weights and measures, patents, trademarks, copyrights, customs and was limited to stay and operate exclusively within the **District of Columbia** under the oversight of the Federal Congress comprised of State Deputies.

This setup meant that Americans ran the **Federal Branch**, with Tories operating the **Territorial Branch**, and the Municipal citizens of the United States running the **Municipal Branch**. This created 3 separate civilian populations who carried out their respective duties cooperatively at the **Federal capital of Washington, D.C.**

It was never the practice nor the intention of our States of the Union to allow any of the Federal Subcontractors to operate outside specific Federal properties within their State borders. This is why the District of Columbia was set aside for Federal operations. This is why the States had to permit or set aside property for **Federal facilities** like courthouses, army bases, dockyards, and post offices.

All of these entities, the Union, the Federation, the Confederation, the States, the State Republics, the Republics of State, and the Federal Subcontractors, mentioned and existing prior to 1800 were unincorporated and operated as **unincorporated businesses**.

Republican Form of Government

The republic states and their state republics are seldom referenced in print and even more seldom are they officially populated and used to conduct business --- but they can be. This results in a **quorum of state nationals** opting to act as **State Citizens**, and invoking the national soil jurisdiction of their State of the Union to conduct national-level business.

Please note that in the same manner, once the Federal Republic, our American Federal Subcontractor doing business as the “States of America” was awarded The Constitution for the united States of America in **1787**, each State formed a “Republic” and a “Republic of” to exercise delegated powers. This caused a lot of confusion between the “republican state government” owed to the living people and the “Republic” entities that were offshoots of the Federal Republic Subcontractor, charged with exercising delegated Federal powers within State borders. Like many other confusions that resulted from using similar names for diverse purposes, this has continued to be an obstacle to understanding the history and identity and purpose of these Republics, especially as they disappeared when the Federal Republic ceased operations.

To clear up some of this confusion, you will also need to make note, for example, that both the State of Texas and the Republic of Texas are/were businesses in the business of providing government services. Neither the State of Texas nor the Republic of Texas are the actual physical State we call Texas and neither one is the actual government of the State. That role is vouchsafed to the living people who make up The State Assembly --- an entirely different kind of organization called The Texas Assembly.

This confusion between “Republics” and “republican states” has left people with the idea that these vanished Republics were their actual State Government, when in fact, what they have been searching for and hearkening back to are the “republican states” formed by local assemblies, not the State level franchises of the Federal Republic.

Our government, in its desire to distribute power and in its hope to avoid abuse of power through application of checks and balances, has been rendered too complex for easy understanding and the use of similar names has only added to the problem.

Flow of Delegated Power From the American Government to the Federal Subcontractors

The Union States
1776

dba The United States – National Soil

The Federation of States (ie. Ohio)
1776

dba The United States of America – International Federation

The Confederation of States of States (ie. The State of Ohio) 1781

dba “the” States of America – Business Confederation

British Territorial Branch (Constitution of the United States of America 1789)

American Federal Branch (Constitution for the united States of America 1787)

Holy Roman Empire (HRE) Municipal Branch (Constitution of the United States 1790)

dba “the” United States of America

dba “the” United States – 1787-1861

dba “the” United States



Territorial Land and Sea Duties

British Territorial Subcontractor - various iterations of “USA, Inc.” incorporated circa 1810

Democracy/District Government

U.S. Citizens

U.S. Congress, U.S. Code, U.S. Military, U.S. Statutes, U.S. Supreme Court

Personnel have Human Rights

Administers Northwest Ordinance, United States Possessions, Federal Register Acts of Congress

Admiralty, Maritime, Equity Courts

"the State-of-State" Organizations

USA, Inc. and District of Columbia, Inc.

Air, Land and Sea Duties

American Federal Subcontractor – “the” United States, Incorporated incorporated circa 18??

Federal Republic

United States Citizens

United States Congress, United States Code, United States Military, United States Supreme Court

Personnel retain Natural and Unalienable Rights and Constitutional Guarantees

Administers Congressional Record Acts, Public Law, Borders, Banking, International Peacekeeping on Land, Government Infrastructure, Federal Capitol - City of Washington, DC

Article III Courts, Federal Courts, Administrative Courts, Circuit Courts

State Republics and Republics of State, Departments of Government

the United States Corporation (Functions/Identity of American Subcontractor was usurped; dormant since 1861)

Commerce on Land and Sea Duties

HRE Municipal Subcontractor - various iterations of “US, Inc.” incorporated circa 1871

Municipal Theocracy/Municipal Government

MUNICIPAL CITIZENS

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, UNITED STATES MILITARY, UNITED STATES CODE, POSTAL CODE, FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

"citizens of the United States" have Civil Rights

Administers Municipal Code, Postal Code, UNITED STATES CODE (USC), Postal Service, Weights and Measures, Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Customs

MUNICIPAL COURTS, MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COURTS, ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

STATES OF STATES organizations, AGENCIES: FBI, DOD, BLM, DHS, etc.

the US, INC., UNITED STATES, INC. etc.

Use the terms below for more in depth learning by using the glossary of terms found [here](#). Still more detail is available by searching these same terms as part of more than 5000 articles made available on the public record for further study of these topics and so many more: [custom search](#)

Supplemental Material:	Granna Bites Videos		
Search Key Topics: SearchAnnavonReitz or AnnavonReitz			
1787	federal facilities	maritime jurisdiction	States of America
1789	Federal government	Municipal branch	States of the Union
1790	Federal Republic	Municipal CORPORATION	States vs. States of States
1851	Federation	Municipal government	Territorial branch
admiralty jurisdiction	Forefathers	nation	Territorial government
air jurisdiction	Founding Fathers	Nation State	theocracy
American government	General Assembly	National Capital	The United States
Articles of Confederation	General Jurisdiction	national jurisdiction	The United States of America
British Crown	Global commerce	national soil jurisdiction	Tories
British Territorial branch	government	Northwest Ordinance	Treaties vs. constitutions
city-state	Holy Roman Empire	Original Equity Contract	Treaty of Ghent
civilian	Holy See	Original jurisdiction	Treaty of Paris
Confederation	instrumentality	provenance	Treaty of Utrecht
constitution(s)	international sea jurisdiction	quorum	Treaty of Verona
County Assemblies	International venues	republic vs republican	Treaty of Versailles
Declaration of Independence	King George	republican state	U.S. vs. US
Delegated Power	King of France	sea jurisdiction	Unam Sanctum Trust
democracy	King of Spain	soil Jurisdiction	Unincorporated businesses
District of Columbia	land and soil	sovereignty	Union States
enumerated services	land grant	State Assemblies	United Colonies of America
Federal	land jurisdiction	State of State	united States of America
Federal branch	Lawful persons	state nationals vs State Citizens	United States of America, Inc
Federal capital	Legal persons	state republic	United States, Inc
Federal Constitutions	Maritime commerce	state vs. State	Vatican