

LAND VS. SEA JURISDICTION





Land vs. Sea Jurisdiction

The original American system of government, run by the living People in an unincorporated capacity, has been unlawfully replaced or "converted" by a corporate system run by foreign interests (specifically Territorial and Municipal corporations) operating under the guise of the US government.

- Jural Assemblies are the organizational units for the original land and soil jurisdiction courts, which are meant for People.

- Jural Societies are the organizational units for the sea and maritime jurisdiction courts, which are meant for legal "Persons" (corporate entities).

Land vs. Sea Jurisdiction is a separation of law based on different physical domains, drawing on ancient legal traditions:

The Land/Soil Jurisdiction (The People's Domain)

- This is the solid ground—the territory of the state itself.
- The authority comes from the living People who own and occupy the land.
- Governs Public and Organic Law and American Common Law.
- Governs unincorporated entities and living people (the sovereigns).

This law is based on simple, shared ethical standards such as the Ten Commandments, which are "common" to major land-based religions. The Jural Assemblies are the organizing body for these courts in order to deal with "people business"—issues of private property, marriages, probate, estates, and the rights of individuals. The act of forming Jural Assemblies is the necessary step to formally return to and restore the proper unincorporated Land and Soil Jurisdiction.

The Sea/Maritime Jurisdiction (The Corporation's Domain)

- This is the sea or the waterways—representing the international world of commerce, trade, and banking. The authority comes from international Commercial Codes and Admiralty Law (Law of the Sea).
- This jurisdiction governs commerce and contracts. This law is based on "Maxims of Law" related to commercial standards, not common ethics.
- The Jural Societies are the organizing body for these courts in order to deal with commercial business and issues arising among incorporated entities (legal "persons").
- Governs incorporated entities and legal fictions (the "persons" and corporations).

The modern court system often operates under federal/admiralty-style rules rather than true Common Law. Many cases involve no real harmed party, and lawyers act as intermediaries presenting evidence that wouldn't qualify in a traditional Common Law court. The takeover happened slowly, through paperwork, incorporation, and greed. The moment a government incorporates, it leaves the land and enters the jurisdiction of the sea, turning sheriffs into federal officers and replacing Common Law courts with admiralty

courts. The current system (the Territorial and Municipal US Government) has secretly converted the land jurisdiction courts into sea jurisdiction courts, which is evidenced by the gold-fringed flag displayed in a courtroom. This means that a living person is wrongly treated as a legal "person", a corporate franchise or "vessel", and is then subject to commercial law (the Law of the Sea) and its jurisdiction for things like taxes, regulations, and court cases. In the 1960s, nearly all state and county governments incorporated themselves as federal franchises in exchange for federal funding. When that happened, sheriffs stopped serving the people and began enforcing corporate statutes. Our Common Law Courts—operating since the early 1600s—were folded into these corporations and converted into admiralty courts. Americans are being misidentified as “persons” and “citizens of the United States” (meaning federal territories), instead of “people” of their states on the land.

Modern governments don't really operate under the old system our forefathers intended. Instead, they function like corporations using a mix of maritime and admiralty law. Under this setup, regular people are treated as “persons”—legal fictions treated more like vessels in commerce than living men and women on the land. This shift in language and jurisdiction is how citizens slowly became subjects of a

corporate system rather than participants in a Common Law system.

Our ancestors made a very different choice. They chose Common Law based on the Law of Moses, the Ten Commandments, as the Law of the Land. They elected their own judges from among themselves in every county and state.

Much of how we got here traces back to war debts and taxation schemes going back to the Seven Years' War and even earlier crusades. Modern taxes, IRS included, were created primarily to pay off old war debts, not to fund services for the people. Even the 1765 Isle of Man Purchase Act is tied into this: the Crown bought the island to use it as a tax haven for collecting war reparations. Similar strategies were later used in places like Puerto Rico and the Mariana Islands.

The three “Crowns” of the Commonwealth, Cestui Que Vie Trusts, and birth certificates being bonded when a child is born or baptized were put in place. These systems removed people from their natural rights to land, body, and even spirit—placing them into a permanent state of servitude. Whether through Poor Acts, Enclosure Acts, or later monetary policies, the same pattern appears: people are declared paupers, “dead in law,” and pushed into wage slavery.

Monetary control followed the same path. With the creation of the Bank of England and later acts like the 1816 Coinage Act and 1844 Bank Charter Act, the money supply was consolidated into the hands of a single private banking family, with wealth created through debt and unbacked paper currency.

Common Law itself works very differently from what we see today. Under Common Law:

- The people—not the government—judge the law through jury nullification.
- A jury of twelve honest citizens can accept, reject, or even rewrite laws they find unfair or unclear.
- Justices don't rule from the bench; they serve the people as referees to make sure the process is fair.
- The jury interprets the law, weighs the evidence, and their decision is final unless new evidence appears.

Under real Common Law, no case can begin without a presentment from a Grand Jury. Everyone is presumed innocent, and there must be an actual injured party. There is no such thing as a "victimless crime." Justices don't need to be Bar members; they're simply trusted community members who ensure order and fairness while the jury makes the real decisions.

But that's not the system we've been living under. For years, we've been characterized as "citizens of the United States," which legally means "citizens of the federal government." And the federal government is a corporation called the UNITED STATES. Under this status, people are placed into international maritime jurisdiction, where judges hold all the power and juries mostly just follow instructions. These courts operate like military tribunals where constitutional rights are hardly applied and victimless crimes are everywhere.

Most cases today don't involve harmed individuals. Instead, lawyers speak for everyone, offering hearsay that would never be allowed in a true Common Law court. The whole system treats us as "persons"—as if we're operating in the jurisdiction of the sea—when the Constitution clearly starts with "We, the People," not "We, the Persons."

Incorporation didn't destroy the real system—it just sidelined it. Today's courts don't deal with real people or real injuries. Most cases are built on paperwork, lawyers, and codes. But we were always meant to live as people on the land, under the Law of the Land—not as "persons" under the maritime jurisdiction of the sea.

Common Law can be restored by creating unincorporated county and state jural assemblies. When the people operate their own courts, the foreign ones must stand down.

Thankfully, some Americans have kept this system alive all along.