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Unincorporated vs. Incorporated

Unfortunate History

In the 1860's the unincorporated government organizations got greedy and not only spawned all the various incorporated governmental services corporations via the process I am about to described, these organizations contrived to make living men subservient to these artificial constructs by "impersonating" and "enfranchising" them, too.

This was done by copyright infringement and Breach of Trust, with the aim of creating "public trusts" which could then be pillaged and plundered under color of law.

Let's see what happened in England: the unincorporated government operated by Queen Victoria already had an incorporated (chartered) government services corporation, the United Kingdom, so then the United Kingdom, Inc., spun off a franchise operated as the UNITED KINGDOM which then established municipal charters for its own franchises, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ENGLAND, WALES, NEW CASTLE, EXETER, and so on.

The following Complete Document can be found at
<http://annavonreitz.com/briefreportenglish.pdf>

Basic Concepts and Discussion

1. The natural world is organized according to air, land, and sea.
2. The systems of law and the governments and institutions of men have also been organized according to “jurisdictions” of air, land, and sea.
3. The jurisdiction of the land is national in nature.
4. The jurisdiction of the sea is international in nature.
5. The jurisdiction of the air is global in nature.
6. All actual assets, gold, silver, land, etc., have their existence on or in the land.
7. All fictional assets, titles, stocks, bonds, etc. have their existence on or in the sea.
8. There is a point of interface between land and sea known as international land jurisdiction established by the postal district(s), postal offices, and post roads which interface with sea lanes designated for international trade and travel.
9. As a result, a “corporate” entity which is private and non-commercial and unincorporated, like a Mom and Pop business, for example, Steve’s Food Store, may interface with and do business with an “incorporated” entity established by a corporate charter, like Food Services of America, Inc.
10. This sort of business relationship takes place in the realm of International Trade, not Commerce, because Steve’s Food Store is not incorporated.
11. In order for commerce to occur both entities must be incorporated and functioning under a charter granted by an unincorporated (sovereign) entity.
12. Unincorporated businesses function under “full commercial liability” and have to “indemnify” themselves.
13. Incorporated businesses function under “limited commercial liability” and have to “insure” themselves.
14. As a result, an unincorporated government such as the Shawnee Tribal Council or the United States of America (Unincorporated) can charter an incorporated business, such as Grand Fox, Inc., or the State of Illinois, Inc., but no incorporated entity can create an unincorporated one.
15. This is because a man can create and name an organization and stipulate a purpose and function for that organization, but such an organization cannot create a man.
16. In the past, unincorporated governments have created and chartered governmental services corporations in an effort to manage risk. So, the United States of America (unincorporated) or Delaware (unincorporated) could create and charter a commercial incorporated entity called the USA, Inc., or Delaware, Inc. or State of Oregon.
17. Those incorporated (chartered) entities, such as the State of Oregon were then free to establish relationships with other incorporated entities (that is, conduct commerce) and to spin off municipal franchises like the STATE OF OREGON.
18. Now that you see how this process works and know that the unincorporated entity (corporate but not incorporated) is really the source of all power in this system, the following pages will make better sense. Examples:

Steve's Food Store (Unincorporated) can create "Betty's Market, Inc." and then Betty's Market, Inc. can create "municipal franchises" for itself --- BETTY'S MARKET NYC, INC.

The United States of America (unincorporated) can create "State of Idaho, Inc." and then this State of Idaho can create the franchise STATE OF IDAHO or CITY OF BOISE.

Obviously, it is of great importance to know whether a business is incorporated or unincorporated, and if it is incorporated, under what charter and ownership?

Definitions

What it means to be incorporated?

Legal Definition of '**Incorporated**'

In its most technical, formal sense, the word "**incorporated**" **means** that a business has formed a corporation in one of the 50 states and is therefore a legal entity separate from its owners. ... Purpose of the corporation (its intended business activities)

What Does "Incorporated" mean in a Business?

If you own and operate a small business or plan to start one, you've probably heard people refer to companies as incorporated (or not incorporated), and you might have wondered exactly what that means. As with many legal terms, the word "incorporated" can mean different things depending on the context.

Informal Definition of '**Incorporated**'

In addition to the technical definition of "incorporated," the word frequently takes on a more casual definition and suggest a process by which a trade becomes a legal entity separate from its owners. So, for example, even though a limited liability company (LLC) or limited partnership technically forms or organizes when its organizer files articles of organization or a certificate of limited partnership with a state agency, it's not unusual for non-lawyers and businesspeople to describe those companies as incorporated once they complete that process.

Although LLCs technically do not incorporate, the high degree of flexibility granted to members (the LLC's owners) under state LLC statutes and federal tax law can allow an LLC to function much like a corporation.

Reasons to Incorporate

There are three major reasons businesses decide to incorporate.

Liability Protection

Corporations protect their shareholders from company debts and other legal obligations. Customers, lenders, employees, suppliers, tax authorities, landlords, and anyone else who might have a legal claim against the corporation can only look to the corporation's assets for payment or compensation. For example, a supplier with an unpaid invoice can sue the company, win a judgment in court, and place a lien on the corporation's bank account, but it usually can't seek remedies against the shareholders or their personal assets, such as houses and cars.

However, if the shareholders do not treat the corporation as a separate legal entity that owns and operates a business and do not consistently comply with the corporation's legal formalities (maintaining separate bank accounts, segregating business and personal expenses, holding shareholder and director meetings, etc.), they can lose that liability protection.

Outside Investors

If the founders of a business want to attract outside investors who own a financial stake in the company but don't want to manage it on a day-to-day basis, forming a corporation is a good first step because it provides a legal structure for issuing different types of ownership interests.

Referenced by:

By Tom Speranza, J.D.

Unincorporated

adjective. not chartered as a corporation; lacking the powers and immunities of a corporate enterprise: an **unincorporated** business. not chartered as a self-governing village or city; lacking the tax, police, and other powers conferred by the state on incorporated towns: an **unincorporated** hamlet.

Unincorporated area

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Sign at [Contra Costa Centre Transit Village](#), an unincorporated community in [Contra Costa County, California](#), north of the city of [Walnut Creek](#)



Sign at [Heinola](#), an unincorporated community in [Otter Tail County, Minnesota](#)

An **unincorporated area** is a region not governed by a local [municipal corporation](#). Similarly, an **unincorporated community** is a [settlement](#) not governed by its own local municipal corporation, but is administered as part of larger [administrative divisions](#), such as a [township](#), [parish](#), [borough](#), [county](#), [city](#), [canton](#), [state](#), [province](#), or country. Occasionally, municipalities [dissolve](#) or disincorporate, which may happen if they become fiscally [insolvent](#), and services become the responsibility of a higher administration. Widespread unincorporated communities and areas are a distinguishing feature of the [United States](#) and [Canada](#). Most other countries of the world have either no unincorporated areas at all, or these are very rare; typically remote, outlying, sparsely populated, or [uninhabited](#) areas.

The Jural Assembly Handbook By: Anna Von Reitz
<http://annavonreitz.com/documents/juralassemblyhandbook.pdf>

And now for another repeat of a Vital History Lesson for All Americans and All Jural Assemblies:

1. The United States (unincorporated) was formed on July 1, 1776, as a result of the Unanimous Declaration of Independence. The members of this Union were all Colonies and they also operated as “the United Colonies of America”. This is not to be confused with Benjamin Franklin’s private business (also unincorporated) doing business as “the” United States.
2. The United States of America (unincorporated) was formed on September 9, 1776 by declaration of the Continental (that’s land jurisdiction) Congress.

This Holding Company is a Federation of unincorporated geographically defined States: Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, etc.

3. The States of America (unincorporated) was formed March 1, 1781, by Agreement of the States ratified as The Articles of Confederation. This was a Confederacy of States of States created to conduct commercial business in behalf of the Federation States. The members of this original Confederacy went by names like this: The State of Georgia, The State of Virginia, The State of Maine....
4. The original Confederation adopted and became the recipients of the service contract known as “The Constitution for the united States of America” in 1787. If you can read and know anything at all about English grammar you can observe from this that the word “united” used here as an adjective to describe “States of America” and references their “union” created under The Articles of Confederation. This Confederacy of “States of States” is the actual Party to the 1787 Constitution.
5. In 1860-61, the Southern States of States in the original Confederacy left the organization doing business as the “States of America” — “seceded from it” — and formed a new and separate confederacy called “The Confederate States of America”.
6. The entire Civil War was thus a commercial mercenary conflict between the Northern States of States operating under the States of America Confederacy and the Southern States of States operating under The Confederate States of America.
7. After the end of hostilities the British Monarch saw his chance to pull a fast one, claim that the Federal States of States were under “Reconstruction” and then, very quietly, create an incorporated Scottish commercial corporation merely calling itself “The United States of America” [Incorporated] and substituting franchises of this corporation [formed in Scotland in 1868 — we have the paperwork and proof] for the original Federal States of States. Thus, “The State of Florida” owned and

operated by Florida for the benefit of Floridians, was moth-balled, and a Territorial franchise corporation calling itself by the deceptively similar name “the State of Florida” owned and operated by the Scottish Government for the benefit of the British Monarch and United Kingdom, took its place — and generations of Americans have been kept none the wiser.

Well, now you are all “the Wiser”.

You must take control of your own government. You must accept the responsibilities that go with the rights of self-government, or your assets will be plundered and pillaged to enrich the British Monarch and the Papacy, you will permanently enslaved as a population, and you will have no claim left to the land and soil of your own country.

When I say it is time to “Wake up!” and form your Jural Assemblies, it isn’t just my opinion. A National Trust like any other property trust can only endure for three (3) generations before being renewed, otherwise, it is liquidated and there is no longer any interest preserved for the heirs.

The Final Word

The Earth and our labor and the derivatives of our labor--- copyrights, trademarks, patents, and so on – are the only sources of value on this planet and there is no exhaustion or limit of the riches and assets we all possess. This is true for all people of every nation.

