



# **The New Hampshire Jural Assembly Handbook for Sheriffs**

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## Sheriff's Oversight

1. Preface (purpose and expected outcome)
2. Duties of the Assembly County Sheriffs
3. Concerns of the Assembly County Sheriffs
4. Works with the existing County Sheriff's (Constitutional and otherwise)
5. Definitions

## Preface

### Purpose and Expected Outcome

It is a commission of the Jural Assembly to provide oversight procedures for the County Sheriffs. This document directs its attention to “Work[ing] with the existing County Sheriffs to evaluate and bring forward the concerns of the Assembly County Sheriffs to better assist them in their performance duties.”

To be able to provide a high level of service as a County Sheriff, and as a member of the Oversight Organizational Unit, one must have a basic understanding of the duties of the Assembly County Sheriff, including the organizational unit’s responsibility to the Ombudsman, and the specific concern(s) of the Assembly County Sheriffs in working with the existing County Sheriffs (Constitutional and otherwise).

## Introduction

### The Genesis of County Sheriffs

“Thomas Jefferson wrote in his *The Value of Constitutions*, that “there is no honorable law enforcement authority in Anglo-American law so ancient as that of the county sheriff whose role as a peace officer goes back at least to the time of Alfred the Great.<sup>1</sup>

Further, Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Kercheval, Monticello, July 12, 1816, “the office of sheriff—the most important of all the executive offices of the county.<sup>2</sup>

Historian W. A. Morris, in his book on the Medieval English Sheriff in 1300, made these observations:

The office of sheriff is one of the most familiar and most useful to be found in the history of English institutions. With the single exception of kingship, no secular dignity now known to English speaking people is older. The functions, status, and powers of the office, like those of kingship itself, have undergone change, but for over nine centuries it has maintained a continuous existence and preserved its distinguishing features.<sup>3</sup>

Walter H. Anderson, in his “Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables,” states:

The office of sheriff is one of antiquity. It is the oldest law enforcement office known within the common-law system and it has always been accorded great dignity and high trust.

The office of sheriff dates far back in time. His role as a peace officer goes back at least to the time of Alfred the Great. The reeve of the English shire was the forefather of our sheriff of today. The shire- reeve (sheriff) has a fascinating history of over a thousand years, but more importantly, he is still around.<sup>4</sup>

### Rank

A land jurisdiction Sheriff functioning in actual Public Office...is the highest-ranking law official in the county, bar none. Not even the Governor of the State outranks an actual county Sheriff on his home turf, and certainly, neither does the governor of any “State of State” outrank a County Sheriff.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://tenthamentcenter.com/2010/07/19/constitutional-sheriffs-now/>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> *Crime and Justice in America Critical Issues for the Future*, Edited by John T. O’Brien, Marvin Marcus

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

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Peacekeeping officials of the actual land and soil jurisdiction (also known as, Troopers and Rangers), outrank law enforcement officers (LEOs) hired by incorporated “Counties” by many orders of magnitude.

The Authority Pyramid in the actual American State goes like this:

- County Sheriff (Peacekeeping Public)
- State Marshall-at-Arms (Peacekeeping Public)
- State Militia Commanders (Peacekeeping Public)
- State Troopers or Rangers (Peacekeeping Public)
- Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) – Private Pinkertons, “Sheriffs” (LEO, private)
- Private Detectives, Bailiffs, etc. (can be state or “State of State”)

And on the Federal (International Side):

- Federal, also known as Continental, Marshals (Peacekeeper – Public)
- U.S. Marshals (Law Enforcement – Private)
- Agency Personnel (Law Enforcement – Private)
- Provost Marshal (Should be a Peacekeeping Officer but isn’t currently.)<sup>5</sup>

It must be understood that the authority of these officials and officers depends upon “where they stand.” On the land and soil of the States, actual County Sheriffs and State Troopers and Federal Continental Marshals outrank all Law Enforcement Officers and Agency Personnel.

## Duties of the Assembly County Sheriffs and Other Peacekeeping Offices

The Sheriff on the land, is responsible for the enforcement of the Organic Law of our nation, including The Constitution, and the Public Law. He is the highest peacekeeping officer in America within the boundaries of his County. He has sweeping powers to deputize men and commandeer equipment, facilities, and supplies to secure the peace and guarantee the enforcement of the Organic Law. A Sheriff on the land is elected by the people acting in free association as landowners in their counties. He has a Public Bond, and he has an Oath of Public Office.<sup>6</sup>

Peacekeeping Officers, Sheriffs and Deputies of the unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction Counties, **operate in international and sovereign capacity** like their forefathers in the Old West. They **enforce the Public Law within the borders of their Counties, including the guarantees of the Constitutions** owed to the States and the people. They are the highest-ranking Law Officers in the County by far. Like all land jurisdiction judges (properly called Justices of the Peace) they take a Public Oath of Office which does not include any reference to God.

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<sup>5</sup> *The Jural Assembly Handbook, For All the Jural Assemblies*, pp155-160

<sup>6</sup> <http://annavonreitz.com> *Specifics for Sheriffs and Federal Agents Regarding the Difference Between “Law Enforcement” and “Peacekeeping”*

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This is because under Constitutional Government, this reference is not necessary to honor freedom of religion. The example oath of office included in Article II of the Constitution <sup>A</sup> is a sufficient example for Public Oath of Office as adapted for the specific land jurisdiction office. The Constitution's First Amendment <sup>B</sup> guarantees freedom of religion will continue to be honored within New Hampshire's land jurisdiction offices.

<sup>A</sup> "I do solemnly ~~swear~~ (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

<sup>B</sup> "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

These men and women **work directly for the people** of this country and **exercise the American Common Law in their behalf**. They are elected by people who have reclaimed their birthright political status. The elections are conducted via paper balloting and advertised for at least 30 days prior to Election Day. Most actual Sheriffs serve a term of at least two years, and many serve for four years. **Land jurisdiction Sheriffs have the ability to deputize as many "deputies" as they need to accomplish the functions of their office.**<sup>7</sup>

### Duties and rank of responsibilities

- County Sheriffs. Protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the people living within the borders of their County.
  - To provide security for the Court
  - To deliver Court Summonses and Orders to Appear
  - To detain and physically deliver to Court those summoned who evade a Court Order
  - To enforce the final sentence of the Court, including jailing and monitoring the guilty.<sup>8</sup>

Troopers and Rangers, employed by the actual State and given authority directly from the Jural Assembly, have absolute peacekeeping authority over everyone but the County Sheriff, and in some states, the State Militia Commander.<sup>9</sup>

If the County Sheriff fails to protect your persons and property, it is the duty of the Marshals' Services, both the Continental Marshals and the U.S. Marshals, to protect them and enforce the Constitutions.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> <https://annavonreitz.com/ourpeacekeepers.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> [Where do Sheriffs derive their Powers? – Sheriffs \(commonlaw.earth\)](#)

<sup>9</sup> [The Jural Assembly Handbook](#), Anna Von Reitz, p. 65,66

<sup>10</sup> <http://annavonreit.com/theenforcement.pdf>

## Marshal-at-Arms.

The Marshal-at Arms is responsible for the security of the State Jural Assembly, its records, its Officers, and its Membership during meetings, also for securing the Meeting Place prior to and immediately after meetings, and for Coordination of the County Militias with the State Militia. This is a very busy and important job. The Marshals-at-Arms for each State, like the leaders of the actual County and State Militias, are responsible for outreach and education of their counterparts in the U.S. Military, U.S. Marshals Service and LEO/law enforcement communities.<sup>11</sup>

## Quick Review of Chart of Sheriff and Law Enforcement Officers<sup>12</sup>

<b>Sheriff</b>	<b>Law Enforcement Officer</b>
Constitutional Sheriffs are guardians of the peoples’ unalienable rights secured by the constitutions and they are the highest elected peacekeeping officials on the county. Sheriffs operate on the land Jurisdiction under the “law of the land” and the public law. They are responsible for enforcing the American Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, the Northwest Ordinance, and the Land Act of 1785.	LEOs are unelected code enforcement officers that serve the incorporated franchise government service corporations. They operate in the sea jurisdiction under maritime or admiralty law and enforce codes, regulations, and statutes, mandates, etc. This “code-enforcement” is nothing more than the internal administrative law of a corporation that is being misapplied to harass and defraud living people.
On the Land	On the Sea
Holds an unincorporated public office and works for the people	Works for a private incorporated entity
Peacekeeper	Code-enforcer
Enforcement of the American Constitution is upheld	“Oaths” to the Constitutions are ignored
Protects the people and their property	Protects private business interests
Are considered “Law men”	Are considered “Human Resources”

<sup>11</sup> *The Jural Assembly Handbook*, Anna Von Reitz, pp 67-69

<sup>12</sup> Compilation from <http://annavonreitz.com> “An Interview with Judge Anna Von Reitzinger About Our History”; “Your Sheriff or My Sheriff”; “Land and Sea – Peacekeepers and Law Enforcement, Continental Marshals and US Marshal...”

## Responsibility of Oversight Organizational Units to the Ombudsman

Oversight Committees shall be under the control of Ombudsmen Committees that protect the rights of individual Assembly members, other Assembly Committee, and officers and officials of the Assembly— and they shall be subject to review by the General Assembly. Otherwise, they can be abused and abusive.<sup>13</sup>

## Function of an Oversight Committee

The function of an Oversight Committee is to be on hand when and if there are serious allegations of criminal behavior, such as theft, insurrection, purposeful obstruction, selling information about the Assembly or its members, etc., that are backed up with credible evidence.

The Sheriff's Oversight Committee is to investigate and make recommendations about such allegations—which they then bring to the Sheriff's Office, the Continental or U.S. Marshals, or the General Assembly itself—for further investigation and/or prosecution.

The recommendations need to be brought to the attention of the Coordinator, Chairman, and members of the Assembly. The Oversight Committee may NOT be used to promote political agendas, carry out personal vendettas, used to censor, or take on any other improper activity seeking to control the work of other committees or functions of the Assembly as a whole. Their role is only to investigate serious complaints that are backed up by credible evidence and brought to the Committee by members of the Assembly. They are not allowed to unreasonably or without credible evidence commence investigations on their own and may not in any case promote any witch hunts against other members or Committees.

An Oversight Committee should not be a static Committee, even though it may be a standing Committee—meaning that people are regularly cycled through the Oversight Committee according to a volunteer selection process, similar to Juror Selection, to serve for one-year and two-year terms as Committee Members. The Chairman can also appoint Special Oversight Committees when the allegations involve arcane or specialized subject matter that specialized skills and knowledges—for example, a clerk is accused of embezzlement, so the Chairman may appoint a Special Oversight Committee to investigate composed of accountants and fiscal managers.

Thus, a standing Oversight Committee is constantly replenished with new members and is under oversight of the Ombudsman Committee and the General Assembly itself.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup><https://annavonreitz.com/oversightcommittees.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Ibid

## Works with the County Sheriffs to Evaluate and Bring Forward the Concerns of the Assembly County Sheriffs

Territorial and Municipal “Sheriffs” and “Deputies” work for incorporated Counties/COUNTIES occupying the civil maritime and admiralty jurisdictions of the sea and are only supposed to deal with administration of Territorial and Municipal Government Corporations and their internal affairs and their citizens—that is, their own corporate officials, employees, and dependents. They enforce their private corporate “Public Policies” expressed as statutory laws, codes, and regulations. They take a private oath of office which often appears to be a Public Oath; these oaths typically include a reference to God, usually as “so help me God”. This is because the corporations they work for are typically religious non-profit organizations. They are elected in restricted private corporate elections that only “registered Voters” can participate in. These people belong to political parties and are commonly elected using automated voting machines. Deputies are just additional hired staff and are not “deputized” as such. Because they don’t hold actual Public Offices, they are not tasked with enforcing the Public Law or the Constitutional guarantees. There was in fact a controversy as to whether or not these individuals could enforce the Public Laws—a question that was finally answered by Mack and Prinz v. USA, Inc. The answer handed down by the [Territorial] United States Supreme Court was that yes, they could choose to honor and enforce the Public Law, including the Constitution, of their own volition, but were not obligated to.<sup>15</sup>

The job of all three private corporate police forces is to protect the property of their employers, not to enforce the Public law, even though many of these “agencies” and “State of...” organizations operate under color of law and deliberately give people the impression that they are public law officers when they are not.<sup>16</sup>

One of the most dangerous parts of this whole situation is the ignorance of the Law Enforcement community. We have LEOs who don’t know what LEOs are. They are still acting under presumptions of a normal course of business like all the rest of us. “Sheriffs” assume they are Sheriffs, long after the “County” they work for has been converted into a private business enterprise, and therefore lost all public mandate and actual power to act as a county government. Read that: these people are acting under color of law with respect to us, and most of them don’t even know it.

People are being deliberately misidentified and mischaracterized as franchises of federal corporations. Trillions of dollars are being siphoned out of this country by foreign corporations every year, and we have discovered exactly how they are doing it. Ironically, though they actually still work for us, too many Sheriffs in this country have forgotten that fact and the local “County” corporations have misdirected them so that they are allowing themselves and their Offices and the Public Trust to be abused.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> <https://annavonreitz.com/ourpeacekeepers.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.annavonreitz.com/nonpoliticalorganization.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.annavonreitz.com/dearsheriff.pdf>

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### Concerns

The actual Constitution and the rights it guarantees, are owed to the land jurisdiction of the Continental United States. The Constitution is not being respected by the Federal United States and its “agencies” operating in the international jurisdiction of the sea because these agencies are subcontractors— privately owned corporations in the business of providing public services, not your true government providing public services.

The upshot of it is that the people employed as “County Sheriffs” are receiving their paychecks funded off your estates and tax dollars from middlemen who are employees of privately owned corporations acting as subcontractors providing “government services”. Those middlemen, including the politicians, don’t think that they actually work for you. They think that they work for the corporation doing business as the “State of New Hampshire” or the “County of \_”.

This creates a gross conflict of interest.

A few sheriffs in certain counties know their actual jobs as sheriffs operating on the land jurisdiction of the Continental United States and are honoring the Law of the Land, the actual Constitution. It would be a kindness to give these brave men additional information so they can stand up and competently defend their authority and their jurisdiction on the land, so they can act to defend the people’s rights.

All the rest of the county sheriffs in America who work for the corporation and not for the people, who are functioning as corporate “law enforcement officers”, instead of peacekeepers acting to enforce the actual Public Law, need education even more desperately. It would be the responsibility of the Sheriff’s Organizational Unit to aid the people living in all those counties to make sure their “sheriffs” do understand who they work for and what their job actually is.

It has been recommended that each of the county sheriffs in America should be provided with a free copy of our affidavit of probable cause—“You Know Something is Wrong When...an Affidavit of Probable Cause,” which explains the history and documents the facts.<sup>18</sup>

Peacekeepers always outrank all Law Enforcement Officers (LEO’s) when dealing with issues that impact living people on American soil.<sup>19</sup>

So, in terms of power, our elected Sheriffs, working in an unincorporated capacity, often without pay, outrank every other peacekeeping officer, including Continental Marshals and Federal Agents of all kinds. They vastly outrank any private corporation’s Law Enforcement Officers. Thus, the raw power of our law enforcement capability is vested in our sheriffs and most of these people should be concentrating on organizing the declared Americans in their counties and becoming either Sheriffs or Sheriff’s Deputies, working close to home to protect their own families and neighbors.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://annavonreitz.com/importanceofcountysheriff.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> The United States Attorney General’s Office, a series of decisions published as 57 Opinions of the Attorney General 614 (1972), and 60 Opinions of the Attorney General 647, 652-653 (1975). Where do Sheriffs derive their Powers? – Sheriffs (commonlaw.earth) Article 1257

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We have loyal LEO's who have been elected by an unwittingly foreign population of U.S. Citizens, men who still obey the constitutions, and we need to interface and work with them on an ever-increasing basis, to bring "both ends back to the middle."

There is no more important or higher role than the role of a local Sheriff and their local Deputies when it comes to enforcing and upholding the actual Public Law of this country, or the Constitutions, either.

It is our job as Americans to make sure this all gets sorted out, to make sure the LEO's understand the capacity they are operating in as "private security agents", also working with the constitutional corporate sheriffs, and getting our own organizations together on the local level.

People are crying out for the enforcement of the Public Law, for basic decency to prevail, and for their government to protect them. This happens first and foremost at the local level of the elected, unincorporated peacekeeping official known as the County Sheriff. In terms of local power, the next people in line are the Sheriff's Deputies who can be "sworn in" from the general population of Americans in each County.

County Sheriffs and Deputies are meant to provide enforcement of the Public law and protect people in their homes and communities locally.<sup>20</sup>

### Summary

Our Sheriffs are peacekeeping officers. Their Sheriffs are law enforcement officers. These are two different offices, one public, one private, both called "Sheriff". Constitutional Sheriffs are waking up to their moral and lawful responsibilities, the State Assembly Militias are forming, and the international Peacekeeping Officers, our Continental Marshals, are organizing. These three peacekeeping forces—sheriffs, militias, and marshals—need to work together to protect the American people from enemies both foreign and domestic.<sup>21</sup>

The mission of the Sheriff's Oversight Organizational Unit is to:

- Support each of the three forces of the peacekeeping services, individually and collectively
  - The sheriffs, militias, and marshals
- Promote cooperation and networking across jurisdictional boundaries
- Help secure educational material resources needed to do their jobs

They are to do this with full understanding of what "peacekeeping" is, and with commitment to the work of peacekeeping.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Ibid. <http://annavonreitz.com/continentalmarshals2.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Ibid. <http://annavonreitz.com/publiclawprivatelaw.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> <sup>1</sup>The United States Attorney General's Office, a series of decisions published as 57 Opinions of the Attorney General 614 (1972), and 60 opinions of the Attorney General 647, 652-653 (1975). Where do Sheriffs derive their Powers? – Sheriffs (commonlaw.earth) Article 1257

## DEFINITIONS

### Peacekeeping

The unique power and responsibility to enforce the Public Law.<sup>23</sup> Peacekeeping Officials serving the unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction Counties, are the *embodiment of the Public Law, and the executors* of the Law of the Land and the Law of the Soil within their County's borders.<sup>24</sup>

### Office

In the constitutional sense, the term implies an authority to exercise some portion of sovereign power either in making, executing, or administering the laws. The Office of Sheriff has inherent common law powers and sovereignty granted under a state's constitution and/or state law. The use of the term "Office" implies inherent powers and independent sovereignty.<sup>25</sup>

### Department

Implies a subordinate unit of government (i.e. subordinate to local government – "delegated" authority from county government to a Department).<sup>26</sup>

### Franchise – n.

A privilege or right granted by law, especially the right to vote in the election of public officials; a special privilege given by government to a corporation or an individual to engage in a particular activity using public facilities, especially to provide a public service such as transportation or communications.

Further definitions of Franchise:

- The establishment of a corporation, including the granting of certain privileges such as exemption from individual liability for the acts of the corporation.
- Authorization granted to someone to sell or distribute a company's goods or services in a certain area; a business or group of businesses established or operated under such authorization ; a brand name under which a series of products is released.
- The territory or limits within which immunity, a privilege, or a right may be exercised.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> <https://annavonreitz.com/taskforceissues.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> *The Jural Assembly Handbook*, Anna Von Reitz, page 65 [emphasis added]

<sup>25</sup> [www.aransascounty.org/sheriff](http://www.aransascounty.org/sheriff) – derived from Sheriffs' Association of Texas [San B Telegram channel]

<sup>26</sup> Ibid, *What is the Difference Between a Sheriff's Department and a Sheriff's Office and Why Should it Matter?*

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/franchise>