



The New Hampshire Jural Assembly Public Notary Handbook

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Introduction

The actual Office of the Public Notary is very important and very powerful. Our Notaries carry more power and hold a higher office than their corporate State of State Chief Justices. The problem has been that we haven't been able to access our Public Notaries and have had to rely on (from our perspective) "Notary Publics" instead, because our State Jural assemblies haven't been operating properly and haven't been electing confirming our State Public Notaries.

This is a good place to explain "the Federal Mirror".

Our Public is their Private, and vice-versa, from our respective viewpoints. This is because they are operating foreign governments --- one Territorial, one Municipal --- on our shores. From their perspective, the Federal Constitutions are "the Law of the Land", but from our perspective, these same documents are "the Law of the Sea". Why? Because from their perspective, these agreements dictate how they operate when they "come ashore" and interact with the Land Jurisdiction, but from our perspective, these agreements dictate how our employees who are all operating exclusively in the Sea Jurisdiction are supposed to operate with respect to us.

Thus, when you read "Federal Code" and "Federal Statutes" and also the "State of State Codes" and "State of State Statutes" of their franchises, you will find references to "non-resident aliens" and foreigners. From their perspective as foreign governments, that's you. With respect to them and their watery Territorial domain, you are "non-resident" and "alien"--- that is, not a Territorial or Municipal Citizen.

And the same thing is true in reverse. Federal employees are acting in capacities and in a jurisdiction that is literally "alien" and "foreign" with respect to us.

The States have only one kind of "citizenship" and that is State Citizenship, but the Federales can have Dual Citizenship.

Dual Citizenship means a single man has obligations and rights and duties conferred by two or more governments.

Originally, employees of the Territorial and Municipal United States governments were allowed to claim (from the perspective of those governments) Dual Citizenship, because they couldn't get Americans to work for them otherwise. Thus Americans working for the Federal Government could furlough but retain their American State Citizenship while working as "U.S. Citizens".

Both Military and Civilian Federal Employees have always been obliged to adopt "U.S. Citizenship" while in the employment of the Federal Government, but such "citizenship" is supposed to be of a "transitory" nature that is supposed to terminate automatically upon them leaving such employment, retiring from such employment, or dying. That is, their "reversion" to State National political status is supposed to be automatic.

Unfortunately, like many other self-interested policies perpetuated by corporations in the business of providing governmental services, this record-keeping was "accidentally-on-purpose" neglected and former Federal Employees have been routinely "presumed" to "voluntarily" stay in the status of U.S. Citizens until and unless their former Federal Employers are notified otherwise.

Many men and women who have been grateful to leave the military behind and many former Federal Civilian Service employees who have been grateful to retire, have been secretly "retained" and left on the record as "U.S. Citizens" -- an unconscionable practice which has served to deny these loyal Americans the Natural and Unalienable Rights and constitutional guarantees they are heir to.

[It also means that people leaving Federal Employment have to look to this detail for themselves and State Jural Assemblies must make reasonable effort to make sure that their Members and State Nationals recording their permanent domiciles have properly Notified all prior Federal Employers of their return home to their natural birthright political status.]

Today, Federales including (primarily Democratic) Congress Members use these Dual Citizenship provisions to claim citizenship in foreign countries like Israel or Japan and have no relationship with the actual American States they are claiming to "represent" at all. That makes it easier for them to sell the actual States and People down the drain with no consequences for themselves and creates an intrinsic undeclared conflict of interest.

As a result of all this, when we think of something as "public" as in "Public Notary" we are thinking of our Public Notaries, which are Public Officials, but when they think of "Public Notary" they are thinking of their "Public Notaries", which are private corporate officers.

From our perspective their "Public Notaries" are like their "Sheriffs" ---working in a totally different jurisdiction and in separate, private corporate for-hire positions, even while performing a "Public" function.

Their private corporate "Public Notaries" like their "Sheriffs" can put on a different hat and serve the Public Law if they want to, but as private vendors they can also refuse to serve in a "public capacity".

Our land and soil jurisdiction Public Notaries are "confirmed" in Office as elected Public Officials. They use stamps and red ink.

Their sea jurisdiction "Public Notaries" are "commissioned" as "Officers" of their private State of State corporations. They use seals and blue ink.

Again, we see the difference between an "Official" and an "Officer".

While our State Jural Assembly Recorders keep and transfer records as appropriate for Jural Assembly Members and State Nationals, and also officially record the actions taken by the State Jural Assembly itself, our Public Notaries process and witness and transfer the Public Records of the County, the State, and the People.

Our Public Notaries are members of our County and State Courts and hold a position of trust similar to that of a State Justice or County Justice of the Peace. Properly overseen Due Process Proceedings subject to Declaratory Judgment by an elected Public Notary have the full force and effect of the Public Law and cannot be reviewed or overturned by any private agency or "State of State" Court.

Each actual Public Notary elected should be rigorously trained in Due Process Proceedings and supplied with a red ink Public Notary Stamp saying simply: "New Hampshire Notary" -- for example, some distinctive design or logo, and the term of their Office like this: "In Office: 1 September 2016 to 30 November 2019."

Jural Assemblies are free to accept and adopt unique logos for their use and should formally do so while in session and should record images of the logos they are using and attach a small "c" in a circle copyright notice to the artwork or designs their Recorders and Notaries are using to stamp paperwork.

The often thankless work of a good elected Public Notary is an invaluable service to the State, the Counties, and the People. They provide a reliable and official Witness to the business transactions and records upon which we depend to secure our identities and control our assets and invoke the Public and Organic Law owed to our country.¹

¹ Anna Von Reitz, [To All The Jural Assemblies – 16 Notaries](http://www.annavonreitz.com), www.annavonreitz.com Note: Federal=Contract

Term

New Hampshire Public Notary terms are six (6) years.

Public Notary Stamp

The stamp is specific with that public notary's name. A list shall be maintained listing all active Public Notaries. Location of list to be determined but will be in a public location/website.

If the Public Notary acts in bad faith, the matter shall be brought to the Court Oversight Committee for handling. If it is determined that bad faith occurred, the notary will need to relinquish his/her stamp. Notaries not in good standing, are removed from the active status list.

Qualities of a Good Public Notary

- A “people-people”
- Very Patient
- Friendly
- Trustworthy
- Dependable
- Organized
- Ability to Multi-Task
- A Good Teacher
- Extensive Knowledge of Due Process
- Ability to Keep Track of Where you are in Multi-Step Process
- Knowledgeable and Good at Answering a Ton of Questions

What is a Public Notary?

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“commissioned” as “Officers” of their private State of State corporations. They use seals and blue ink.²

Logbook

As Public Notaries, it is important to keep a logbook of all the documents you have autographed as a public notary.

It can be a simple binder you purchase. It should contain the following information:

- Date of meeting
- People’s name(s) and address
- Form of identification provided by the people
- The name of the documents you are notarizing
- Where you are notarizing them
- A copy of the people’s signature in your log book
- Fee paid to the public notary

It is not necessary for the notary to keep a copy of the document that was signed. You can keep a running logbook or just keep one for each year and securely store past year’s log books.

Fees

Notaries need to be compensated for their time and effort and as it is a largely volunteer occupation there is no salary and no set fee structure. Most Notaries ask a small fee -- \$2 to \$5 for witnessing a signature or autograph, and more for more involved services, such as mailing services and Notary Due Process Service.³

It is very important to have fees and a receipt exchanged; if not the engagement could mean a beneficial interest may apply. Consideration honorably given for notary services with receipt required as evidence notary was hired as disinterested third party with no conflict of interest.

Jurat Clause

Below is an example of how our jurat clause should look:

² <https://annavonreitz.com/foralljuralassemblies16.pdf>

³ <https://annavonreitz.com/notary.pdf>

New Hampshire
<Merrimack> County

Today I was visited by _____ and she/he did present appropriate identification and she/he did provide this _____ (name of document) freely and without coercion before me and she/he did also freely sign this _____ without coercion in my presence this ____ day of _____ 20____.

In Witness whereof my hand and seal appear:

By: _____
Public Notary
My Commission Expires on: _____

NOTICE this notary function is taking place on “New Hampshire” --- the sovereign State, it is also taking place on “<Merrimack> County”, both of which are unincorporated.

NOT the State of New Hampshire.
NOT County of <Merrimack>, or any other incorporated entity.
AND, because this is taking place on the soil over the land jurisdiction “State” and on the soil over the land jurisdiction “County”, this is a Public Notary function and not a corporate “Notary Public” function.

Administrative Process

The Administrative Process is a process used by the people to resolve claims before entering the court process. An integral part of the process involves you, the Public Notary.

Please refer to the separate Administrative Process handbook which as of July 1, 2026 is currently being developed.

Document/File Storage

It is not necessary to keep a copy of the document that you are notarizing. The only storage system you will need is a secure draw/cabinet to store each year’s log book.

Scan 1-10 entries in logbook or one time a month whatever comes first. To be scanned to our server for anyone to access if needed.

The Public Notary’s Log Book is private.

In such circumstances, a Public Notary may be called upon to produce “proof” that a people came before them on a certain date to sign certain documents. The document provided can be as simple as:

- Date of document signing
- People signing
- Name of document
- Recipient of document (if applicable)

The notary would then autograph the Attestation and shall charge a modest and reasonable fee for the certification of the service rendered.

Acknowledgement & Receipt of Handbook

I, _____ Public Notary on New Hampshire, understand and agree to abide by the terms contained in this handbook.

Dated: _____