

More Confusion Addressed



By Anna Von Reitz

The names "United States" and "United States of America" were both used PRIOR to the Revolution by Benjamin Franklin and a group of investors associated with him who started providing private Postal Services throughout the colonies and also set up the first Commonwealth Trust in North America in the decades prior to the Revolution.

These pre-Revolution business entities and activities and any and all treaties and business contracts associated with them have a varied history and place in the American story but should not be confused with the unincorporated Federation of States formed in 1776, doing business as The United States of America --- an unincorporated Holding Company.

Franklin's "United States of America" did become the Federal Subcontractor providing Postal Services after the War.

Everyone is hopefully aware that there is a "Postal Service" and also a "Post Office" --- so this should not be unduly confusing. The Post Office oversees the Postal Service. The Post Office is run by "the" United States and the Postal Service is run by "the" USA, Inc.

Both are Federal Civil Service occupations and both are foreign with respect to our Government "of, for, and by" the people, except that when they traverse upon our land and soil they become responsible for obeying our "Law of the Land" and for honoring their constitutional guarantees to us.

As a researcher into this increasingly distant era, you have to route your way through all this silliness of similar names being used for different entities operating in different jurisdictions, sometimes related and sometimes not, sometimes private, sometimes public, and sometimes private subcontractors fulfilling public contracts, just as we do today.

We also need to be aware that the styles and usages of the names changed somewhat over the course of time, too. For example, the use of "the" United States in discussions taking place during the War of Independence self-evidently did not refer to the Municipal Government formed a decade later under the auspices of The Constitution of the United States.

Throughout you can be sure that when any entity is referenced using "the" you are talking about a business entity of some kind operating in a mercantile or commercial capacity --- and not as a true government or subdivision of government --- which requires "The" and the address of a Proper Name in English, as in "The United States" and "The United States of America".

One of the most pernicious confusions of this kind has again reared its head in the form of treaties and documents formed during the Revolution. This confusion arises from the bad habit of referring to "States of States" as Confederate States, which is then too easily shortened to "States" and then confused with the actual States. This same conundrum also bedevils us when we talk about The American Civil War.

All the "States" participating in that action were in fact "States of States" and members of the original Confederation doing business as "the" States of America. And in the same way, all the "States" participating in this referenced Treaty: https://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/fr-1783.asp The entities being referenced as "the" Thirteen United States of North America are States of States, commercial business entities and members of the States of America Confederation. In other words, they are not the "States" fighting in The War of Independence.

You might easily be confused by the language and think that our actual Government was indebted to King George, if you didn't already know that it is the States of States that are being referenced.

The States of States borrowed money from the Pope, through King George as the Pope's Commonwealth Overseer, which was then delivered via conduit by the French King, a good Catholic, to the French Parishioners in Louisiana and to British Loyalists who were displaced and forced to seek assistance from the Commonwealth as a result of the war.

The States of States doing business as "the" States of America came out of The War of Independence owing a considerable amount of money to the Pope, albeit, this debt was being collected by George III, as the Pope's Protector (I call it Overseer) of the Commonwealth interests. You get another blast of this relationship in The Definitive Treaty of Peace, Paris, 1783, where George III is recognized as "the Prince of the United States" and "Arch-Treasurer". They are talking about his role with respect to the Municipal Government and the Commonwealth interests ---- not a thing to do with us and our lawful government.

If you take away no other clear and helpful messages from this, be aware that entities referred to using "the" are business instrumentalities, not the actual government subdivisions which require "The" and are not incorporated.

And, be aware that States of States, also called "Confederate States", can be deceptively referred to as "States" and be confused with the actual States of the Union. This results in a lot of confusions and false assumptions about our actual States and Government.

The idea that our States came out of The War of Independence deeply indebted to King George III is one of those misunderstandings promoted by this verbal landmine. The idea that our States were involved in The American Civil War is another example of the same conundrum, where "States of States" are called "States".

The State of New York is a business entity, while New York is a sovereign State Government; calling both of these entities "States" leads to mammoth potential for error and misunderstanding.

Let it stand in everyone's memory, that calling something a "State" doesn't necessarily mean its a State of the Union -- not in 1783 and certainly not today.

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