
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

• 445 Broadway, Albany, NY. 12207-2936 •

United States Grand Jury¹ (*Status: sovereign²*)
Tribunal, the People

- against -

United States Supreme Court, Federal Judiciary
U.S. Senate, and U.S. House of Representatives
(*Status: clipped sovereignty*)

Defendants

JURISDICTION: Court of Record³
Law Case No. 1776-1789-1791-2019

Administrator Grand Jury Foreman
Depository Case No. 1:16-CV-1490

- **WRIT MANDAMUS⁴**
- **ACTION AT LAW⁵ DEMANDING
A RETURN TO THE LAW⁶**
- **DECISION & ORDER**

Copied: President Trump, AG William Barr

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MEMORANDUM OF LAW COURT OF RECORD

10 The purpose of this Memorandum is to define ‘Court of Record.’ BAR lawyers are taught and believe that a court of record is one that keeps a record. They claim that the People are under Roman law which traces its roots to Babylonian law. They also claim that Common Law is the collection of federal district court decisions and statutes. Roman law (statutes) is an abomination to Common Law. Statutes are human law where

¹The UUSCLGJ is comprised of fifty Grand Juries each unified amongst the counties within their respective States. All fifty States have unified nationally as an assembly of Thousands of People in the name of We the People to suppress, through our Courts of Justice, subverters both foreign and domestic acting under color of law within our governments. States were unified by re-constituting all 3,133 United States counties.

²“‘Sovereignty’ means that the decree of sovereign makes law, and foreign courts cannot condemn influences persuading sovereign to make the decree.” Moscow Fire Ins. Co. of Moscow, Russia v. Bank of New York & Trust Co., 294 N.Y.S. 648, 662, 161 Misc. 903.; The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am. Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.

³“A Court of Record is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial.” Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

⁴The action of mandamus is one, brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, to obtain an order of such court **commanding an inferior tribunal to do without discretion**, which the law enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station. Rev Code Iowa, 1880, §3373 (Code 1931, §12440).

⁵**AT LAW:** [Bouvier’s] This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity.

⁶**AT LAW:** Blacks 4th This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity.

legislators attempt to control the Peoples' behavior. Whereas, Common Law is Natural Law where God's will is exercised through His Law he wrote in the hearts of men via His bench (jury). Courts of equity are statutory courts. Courts of law are common law courts of Natural Law, a court for the People.⁷ In equity courts decisions are made according to statutes where the will of the state presides. Whereas Law courts decisions are made according to Justice where the will of Natures God presides.

JUSTICE:⁸ The constant and perpetual disposition to render every man his due. Inst. B. 1, tit. 1. Toullier defines it to be the conformity of our actions and our will to the law. In the most extensive sense of the word, it differs little from virtue, for it includes within itself the whole circle of virtues. Yet the common distinction between them is that which considered positively and in itself is called virtue, when considered relatively and with respect to others, has the name of justice. But justice being in itself a part of virtue, is confined to things simply good or evil, and consists in a man' staking such a proportion of them as he ought. Luke 6:19 *“And the whole multitude sought to touch him: for there went virtue out of him, and healed them all.”*

NATURAL LAW: *“For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law: and as many as have sinned in the law shall be judged by the law; (For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified. For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: Which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another;)”*⁹ *“Ye are our epistle written in our hearts, known and read of all men: Forasmuch as ye are manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ ministered by us, written not with ink, but with the Spirit of the living God; not in tables of stone, but in fleshly tables of the heart.”*¹⁰

CIVIL LAW A/K/A POSITIVE LAW (Code): “Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome and the legal developments spanning over a thousand years of jurisprudence, from the Law of 12 Tables (c.449 BC), to the Corpus Juris Civilis ("Body of Civil Law", AD 529) ordered by Eastern Roman emperor Justinian I. It is also sometimes referred to as the Code of Justinian, although this name belongs more properly to the part titled Codex Justinianus. The historical importance of Roman law is reflected by

⁷ CORAM IPSO REGE - BEFORE THE KING HIMSELF [tribunal aka jury] Blacks 4th

⁸ Bouvier's Law, 1856 Edition

⁹ Rom 2:12-15

¹⁰ 2 Cor 3:2-3

the continued use of Latin legal terminology in legal systems influenced by it. After the dissolution of the Western Roman Empire, the Justinian Code remained in effect in the Eastern Empire, known in the modern era as the Byzantine Empire (331–1453). From the 7th century onward, the legal language in the East was Greek. A court of equity is a system of jurisprudence administered in courts of equity,”¹¹ a/k/a “Courts of Chancery, which has jurisdiction in equity, which administers justice and decides controversies in accordance with the rules, principles, and precedents of equity, a/k/a statutes, codes, and regulations which follow the forms and procedures of chancery; as distinguished from a court having the jurisdiction, rules, principles, and practice of the common law.”¹²

“**COURTS OF RECORD -V- COURTS NOT OF RECORD:** the former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded.”¹³

“The decisions of a superior court may only be challenged in a court of appeal. The decisions of an inferior court are subject to collateral attack. In other words, in a superior court one may sue an inferior court directly, rather than resort to appeal to an appellate court. Decision of a court of record may not be appealed. It is binding on ALL other courts. However, no statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or Supreme Court) can second guess the judgment of a court of record. The judgment of a court of record whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it.”¹⁴ “A court of record is where a judicial tribunal [jury], having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, proceeding according to the course of common law.”¹⁵

New York Constitution: We the People of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, Do Establish this Constitution. ...

¹¹ Kenyon v. Kenyon, 3 Utah, 431, 24 P. 829.

¹² Thomas v. Phillips, 4 Smedes & M., Miss., 423.

¹³ 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heinger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

¹⁴ Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973).

¹⁵ Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

75 Article VI Section 1 §3(b)(2): As of right, from a judgment or order of a **court of record** of original jurisdiction which finally determines an action or special proceeding where the only question involved on the appeal is the validity of a statutory provision of the state or of the United States under the constitution of the state or of the United States; and on any such appeal only the constitutional question shall be considered and determined by the court. Article VI. §1.b: The court of appeals, the supreme court including the appellate divisions thereof, the court of claims, the county court, the surrogate's court, the family court, the courts or court of civil and criminal jurisdiction
80 **courts of record**. Article VI §3 b (2): As of right, from a judgment or order of a **court of record** of original jurisdiction which finally determines an action or special proceeding where the only question involved on the appeal is the validity of a statutory provision of the state or of the United States under the constitution of the state or of the
85 United States; and on any such appeal only the constitutional question shall be considered and determined by the court.

COURT OF RECORD: Proceeds according to the course of common law. To be a court of record, a court must have four characteristics, and may have a fifth, they are:¹⁶

- 90 A) Judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it,
- B) Proceeding according to the course of common law,
- C) Its acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony,
- D) Has power to fine or imprison for contempt, and
- 95 E) Generally possesses a seal.

100 A court of record is a superior court. A court not of record is an inferior court. “Inferior courts” are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law. Criminal courts proceed according to statutory law. Jurisdiction and procedure is defined by statute. Likewise, civil courts and admiralty courts proceed according to statutory law. Any court proceeding according to statutory law is not a court of record (which only proceeds according to common law); it is an inferior court. “The only inherent difference ordinarily recognized between

¹⁶ Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426.; 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

superior and inferior courts is that there is a presumption in favor of the validity of the judgments of the former, none in favor of those of the latter, and that a superior court may be shown not to have had power to render a particular judgment by reference to its record. Note, however, that a ‘superior court’ is the name of a particular court. But when a court acts by virtue of a special statute conferring jurisdiction in a certain class of cases, it is a court of inferior or limited jurisdiction for the time being, no matter what its ordinary status may be.

“If the courts are to regard the constitution, and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature; the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply. Those then who resist the principle that the constitution is to be considered, in court, as a paramount law, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that courts must close their eyes on the constitution, and see only the law. This doctrine would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions. It would declare that an act, which according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void, is yet, in practice, completely obligatory. It would declare that if the legislature shall do what is expressly forbidden, such act, notwithstanding the express prohibition, is in reality effectual. It would be giving to the legislature a practical and real omnipotence with the same breath which professes to restrict their powers within narrow limits. It is prescribing limits, and declaring that those limits may be passed at pleasure. ... “It is in these words: ‘I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent on me as according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States.’ Why does a judge swear to discharge his duties agreeably to the constitution of the United States, if that constitution forms no rule for his government? If it is closed upon him and cannot be inspected by him, if such be the real state of things, this is worse than solemn mockery. To prescribe, or to take this oath, becomes equally a crime.”¹⁷

IN CONCLUSION: Courts’ of Record proceed according to the course of Natural Law, where its judicial tribunal (petit jury) has attributes and exercises functions independently of the person of the magistrate (not a judge) designated generally to hold it. Any court proceeding under statutes or codes and presided over by a judge is not a court of record. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous

¹⁷ MARBURY v. MADISON, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) 5 U.S. 137 (Cranch) 1803.

crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.¹⁸ In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury.¹⁹

140 In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.²⁰

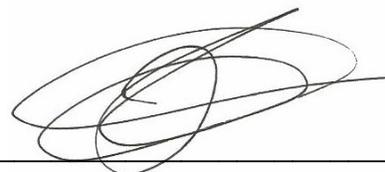
145 Court of equity means statutory court; court of law means court of common law, a court for the People.²¹ Any court that is not a court of record has no authority over the People without their consent. “If a court is without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void, and form no bar to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal in opposition to them. They constitute no justification and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences are considered, in law, as trespassers.”²²

150 **18 U.S. Code § 1519** which applies to the elected, appointed or hired bureaucrat and not the People states: “Whoever knowingly ... conceals, covers up, ... with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the ... proper administration of any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States ... shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.”

155 Any court that conceals or denies the Peoples’ unalienable right to a court of record is guilty of High Treason. Today BAR Judges and Attorneys have concealed courts of record in virtually every state and federal court. Where are they?

SEAL

August 14, 2019



Grand Jury Foreman

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¹⁸ Amendment V.

¹⁹ Amendment VI.

²⁰ Amendment VII.

²¹ CORAM IPSO REGE - BEFORE THE KING HIMSELF [tribunal aka jury] Blacks 4th.

²² Basso v. UPL, 495 F. 2d 906; Brook v. Yawkey, 200 F. 2d 633; Elliot v. Piersol, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828)