Conversor un United States

- 1. Right of freedom of choice
- 2. Right of privacy
- 3. Right to travel without restrictions, licenses, seat belts, regulations
- 4. Right to not be trespassed upon
- 5. Right to life
- 6. Right to die
- 7. Right to liberty
- 8. Right to the pursuit of happiness
- 9. Right to acquire, possess, enjoy, protect and dispose of your property consistent to your happiness
- 10. Right to individual sovereignty
- 11. Right of self rule
- 12. Right to NOT pay any direct taxes, excise taxes or indirect taxes

- 13. Right to contract the States
- 14. Right to earn a living using one's own labor
- 15. Right to assemble
- 16. Right to free speech
- 17. Right to personal security
- 18. Right to worship
- 19. Right to a free press
- 20. Right to be free from invasion
- 21. Right to not be held in bondage or slavery or servitude
- 22. Right to not be a witness against yourself
- 23. Right of redress
- 24. Right to a speedy jury trial by your peers, i.e. not strangers
- 25. Right to decide the law, i.e. if the laws are good or bad (jury nullification)
- 26. Right to vote

- 27. Right to due process
- 28. Right to allodial title of your property, untouchable by anyone
- 29. Right to remain anonymous
- 30. Right to sanctuary in our private property
- 31. Right to disobey any laws, acts, codes, ordinances, penalties, fines, fees, licenses, permits, et al, which are repugnant to the higher founding and fundamental laws of the land.
- 32. Right to self preservation of yourself, your family and your private property
- 33. Right to hunt without restrictions, permits or harassment on public property
- 34. Right to be secure in your person, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure
- 35. Right to individual responsibility
- 36. Right of association
- 37. Right of expression
- 38. Right to conceive & bear children
- 39. Right to provide physical care and discipline to your children

- 40. Right to proselytize
- 41. Right to alter, abolish & institute a new government when any form of government becomes destructive of your unalienable rights
- 42. Right to keep and bear arms
- 43. Right to self defense
- 44. Right to a well regulated militia not a standing police state
- 45. Right to free choice
- 46. Right to free will
- 47. Right to try
- 48. Right to buy
- 49. Right to sell
- 50. Right to fail
- 51. Right to be informed of any taking or accusation against our private or public property
- 52. Right to be confronted with the witnesses against you

- 53. Right to counsel
- 54. Right to Common Law Somme United States
- 55. Right to Natural Law
- 56. Right to Natural Rights
- 57. Right to God's Law
- 58. Right to rebel from government tyranny
- 59. Right to Independence as defined in the Declaration of Independence
- 60. Right to be free as defined in the intent of the American Revolution
- 61. Right to no excessive bail or excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted
- 62. Right to be let alone
- 63. Right to not be compelled to perform through adhesion, coercion, force or tyranny
- 64. Right to total transparency in government
- 65. Right to not harbor any state enforcement types on your property

- 66. Right to have ALL your individual unalienable rights protected at any cost
- 67. Right to marry without licenses & regulations, fees, etc.
- 68. Right to self determination
- 69. Right for peace
- 70. Right to defend yourself

All of the above rights must be protected free from restrictions, licenses, regulation, fees, permits, tracking or recording.

Your Unalienable Rights are a <u>work in process</u> that is constantly being taken by those who cannot live on their own rights. Read the fate of those who signed the Declaration of Independence below. It is not unlike what is happening today with your fellow property owners, and all those fighting to free us from the tyranny of our own collectivist tyrannical government.

Jack Venrick
Enumclaw, Washington

The Fate of the Signatories

http://www.unalienable.com/signers.htm by Gary Hildreth

Have you ever wondered what happened to the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence?

Five signers were captured by the British as traitors, and tortured before they died. Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned. Two lost their sons in the Revolutionary Army, another had two sons captured. Nine of the 56 fought and died from wounds or hardships of the Revolutionary War.

They signed and they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

What kind of men were they? Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists. Eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and large plantation owners; men of means, well educated. But they signed the Declaration of Independence knowing full well that the penalty would be death if they were captured.

Carter Braxton of Virginia, a wealthy planter and trader, saw his ships swept from the seas by the British Navy. He sold his home and properties to pay his debts, and died in rags.

Thomas McKeam was so hounded by the British that he was forced to move his family almost constantly. He served in the Congress without pay, and his family was kept in hiding. His possessions were taken from him, and poverty was his reward.

Vandals or soldiers looted the properties of Dillery, Hall, Clymer, Walton, Gwinnett, Heyward, Ruttledge, and Middleton.

At the battle of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson, Jr., noted that the British General Cornwallis had taken over the Nelson home for his headquarters. He quietly urged General George Washington to open fire. The home was destroyed, and Nelson died bankrupt.

Francis Lewis had his home and properties destroyed. The enemy jailed his wife, and she died within a few months.

John Hart was driven from his wife's bedside as she was dying. Their 13 children fled for their lives. His fields and his gristmill were laid to waste. For more than a year he lived in forests and caves, returning home to find his wife dead and his children vanished. A few weeks later he died from exhaustion and a broken heart. Norris and Livingston

suffered similar fates.

Such were the stories and sacrifices of the American Revolution. These were not wild eyed, rabble-rousing ruffians. They were soft-spoken men of means and education. They had security, but they valued liberty more.

Standing tall, straight, and unwavering, they pledged: "For the support of this declaration, with firm reliance on the protection of the divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

They gave you and me a free and independent America. The history books never told you a lot of what happened in the Revolutionary War. We didn't just fight the British. We were British subjects at that time and we fought our own government! Perhaps you can now see why our founding fathers had a hatred for standing armies, and allowed through the Second Amendment for everyone to be armed.