FEUDAL TENURE EXPLAINED

Feudal Tenure: System by which land was held by tenants from lords. In England (UK) and France (and Ireland), the king was lord paramount and master of the realm. He granted land to his lords, who granted land to their vassals and so on down to the occupying tenant. Tenures were divided into free and unfree. Free tenure included tenure in chivalry, as in the case of knight service, and socage (tenure by agricultural service fixed in amount and kind). The main type of unfree tenancy was villenage, a limited form of servitude. See also feudalism, fief, landlord and tenant, manorialism. – Ref: http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/feudal+land+tenure

In 2006 a renowned and highly respected academic and writer called Kevin Cahill wrote a book called “Who Owns the World”. In the book, Kevin explained that in 2006 the Law Reform Commission (a body entirely composed of Lawyers and Barristers), recommended to the Irish Government/State of the day, that Feudal Tenure in all its forms and guises “BE ABOLISHED”, and therefore finally facilitate and allow the People of the Island of Ireland to legally own their own Homes, Lands, Property and Territories.

Up to the year 2009 Feudal Tenure HAD NOT been abolished.

In 2009 the Irish Government/State issued a piece of legislation (law), that on the face of it looked as if they had abolished Feudal Tenure. They have not. The legislation is called the “LAND AND CONVEYANCING LAW REFORM ACT 2009”. The section that we are concerned with is contained with in Part 2 is entitled as “Ownership of Land”.

The specific reference that we are concerned with is in reference to “Ownership and abolition of feudal tenure”. In order to get to grips properly with this legislation, you will need to put on your “critical reading” goggles, and you will need to read and re-read the legislation several times to fully understand what they (the State) are saying.

In short;
“ownership of land comprises the ESTATES and INTERESTS specified in this Part” and
“feudal tenure … as far as it survives … does not affect … the position of the State”.

The legislation further references and categorically lists all of THE STATES INTERESTS under “the State Property Act 1954” and “section 73 of the Act of 1965”, “the concept of an estate under section 10 (of the Act)”, “any fee farm grant made in derogation of Statute Quia Emptores 1290” and finally “any surviving customary right or franchise”. This essentially translates into the State owning EVERYTHING.

NOWHERE in any of their above legislation, acts, codes or statutes are the INTERESTS of the PEOPLE, or the interests PEOPLE of the Island of Ireland referenced, noted, mentioned or listed. In other words the STATE still LEGALLY OWN all lands, property and territories on the Island of Ireland and NOT the People. The People do not legally own anything. This is an astonishing piece of legislation.

Section 9, subsection (4) states: “A fee simple remains freely alienable”.
Fee Simple ownership does NOT mean that you own your property. It does mean that you have “an interest” in the property or land that you think you own. You are in fee simple terms, an interested party as would be a tenant, renter, boarder or lodger. In the strictest legal terms you are not the outright owner. By fee simple
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ownership your claim is limited by government/state powers of taxation, eminent domain, police power, and escheat, which power to transfer property to the crown or state.

The State also use the term “freely alienable” … what gives the State any right to dictate this? … as “constitutional rights of life, liberty, and property are NOT transferable and, thus, are termed inalienable”.

The State are the Legal Owners of ALL Land, Property and Territories on the Island know as Ireland.

The People have been reduced to and remain as nothing more than Feudal Serfs on the land and property. If the good People of Ireland stand idly by and do nothing about it, the Status Quo will remain. The Crown (as it were) have been supplanted as the Feudal overlord by the State. The name over the door might have changed, but the system and the law have not. What are we going to do about this?

REFERENCES BELOW

9.—(1) From the commencement of this Part, ownership of land comprises the estates and interests specified in this Part.

(2) In so far as it survives, feudal tenure is abolished.

(3) Subsection (2) does not affect—

(a) the position of the State under—
   (i) the State Property Act 1954,
   (ii) section 73 of the Act of 1965,
(b) the concept of an estate under section 10,
(c) any fee farm grant made in derogation of the Statute Quia Emptores 1290,
(d) any surviving customary right or franchise.

(4) A fee simple remains freely alienable.

Fee simple ownership represents an ownership interest in real property, though it is limited by government powers of taxation, eminent domain, police power, and escheat, and it could also be limited further by certain encumbrances or conditions in the deed, such as, for existence, a condition that required the land to be used as a public park, with a reversion interest in the grantor if the condition fail; this is a fee simple conditional. – Ref: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fee_simple

Alienable: The character of property that makes it capable of sale or transfer.

Absent a restriction in the owner's right, interests in real property and tangible Personal Property are generally freely and fully alienable by their nature. Likewise, many types of intangible personal property, such as a patent or TRADE MARK, are alienable forms of property. By comparison, constitutional rights of life, liberty, and property are not transferable and, thus, are termed inalienable. Similarly, certain forms of property, such as employee security benefits, are typically not subject to transfer on the part of the owner and are inalienable forms of property. Ref: http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Alienable