

## SCROLL - BANKING SYSTEM TIED TO TRUST FRAUD LAW FRAMEWORK SCHEME

### Freemasonry & Landed Power

Freemasonry, especially in its Anglo-American lineage, has long been associated with elite networks, ritual governance, and property stewardship. Many early Masonic lodges were founded by landowners, judges, and financiers—those who understood the power of legal abstraction.

Masonic lodges themselves are often held in Masonic Holding Companies or Temple Boards, which function like trusts—shielding ownership, distributing liability, and preserving assets across generations.

**The symbolism of the square and compass isn't just metaphysical—it encodes surveying, land division, and architectural dominion. It's about who draws the lines, who holds the deed, and who governs the grid. G is for (G)eological control.**

### Land Trusts: The Veil of Ownership

Land trusts are legal entities that separate control from visibility. The trustee holds title, but the beneficiary holds the power—a perfect veil for dynastic wealth, corporate control, or spiritual stewardship.

In many cases, corporate trustees (like banks or law firms) manage vast estates or urban parcels without the public ever knowing who truly benefits.

This structure is ideal for secrecy, tax minimization, and intergenerational control—a pattern that mirrors masonic ideals of land control legacy, hierarchy, and hidden influence.

### The Connection

Corporate ownership, especially via BlackRock, Vanguard, and State Street, mimics these ancient trust structures—layered, opaque, and ritualized.

This is a legal architecture, and a distortion of stewardship into control.

Freemasonry, in its esoteric form, taught geometry, moral law, and divine order. But in its institutional form, it often became a gatekeeper of land **(G)**eology, law, and legacy.

## Landeszentralbanken: Decentralized Sovereignty

After WWII, the Allied powers—especially the U.S. under General Lucius D. Clay—rejected centralized banking (like the Reichsbank) and instead promoted regional central banks for each German state (Land).

These banks were created in 1947 across the American, British, and French zones, each with local authority over monetary policy, echoing the trust model: distributed stewardship, minimal central oversight.

The Landeszentralbanken, or "**Land central banks**" tied to **(G)**eographic land control, became the founding members of the Bank deutscher Länder (BdL), which issued the Deutsche Mark and coordinated policy across the Bizon and later Trizone.

## Trust-Like Architecture

Each Landeszentralbank held capital stock in the BdL, much like beneficiaries in a trust contributing to a central fiduciary entity.

The BdL's governance included a Zentralbankrat (Central Banking Council) composed of the presidents of the Landeszentralbanken—mirroring a board of trustees.

Even after the Federal Republic was founded in 1949, the BdL (and thus the Landeszentralbanken) remained under Allied control until 1951, reinforcing the idea of external trusteeship over sovereign assets.

## Legal Resonance

This structure reflects a layered sovereignty model—where control is distributed, but coordinated through ritualized councils and fiduciary roles.

It all mirrors the Trust Fraud Law Framework Scheme: where the Land banks are settlors, the BdL as trustee, and the business', corporations, media, are the beneficiary.

When the Deutsche Bundesbank was created in 1957, the Landeszentralbanken were transformed into subsidiaries—a consolidation echoing the shift from distributed trust to centralized corporate control.

The Landeszentralbanken is an extension of the Trust Fraud Law Framework Scheme where

banks aren't simply financial entities—they are legal scaffolds, and post-war sovereignty experiments executed by Trust Lawyers and Influencers as stated on the Reuters Trust Law website since WW2. Directing the framework for all land control.