

# THE ORIGINAL 13TH ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT

What was, by law, to be included in the re-publication (a special edition) of the [Virginia Civil Code](#)? The Virginia legislature had already agreed that all "Acts" were to go into effect on the same day - the day that the "Act" to re-publish the Civil Code was enacted. Therefore, the 13th Amendment's official date of ratification would be the date of re-publication of the [Virginia Civil Code](#): March 12, 1819.  
[http://www.ptialaska.net/~swampy/amend\\_13/amendment.html](http://www.ptialaska.net/~swampy/amend_13/amendment.html)



**THE ORIGINAL 13TH AMENDMENT** This Article of Amendment, ratified in 1819 and which just "disappeared" in 1876, added an enforceable strict penalty, i.e., inability to hold office and loss of citizenship, for violations of the already existing constitutional prohibition in Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 on titles of nobility and other conflicts of citizenship interest, such as accepting emoluments of any kind for services or favors rendered or to be rendered, and is particularly applicable today in the 21st Century as government is increasingly FOR SALE to the highest bidder, as foreign and multinational corporations and individuals compete to line the pockets of politicians and political parties to accommodate and purchase protection or privilege, i.e. honors, for their special interests.

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**13AMDMT.ZIP 24272 11-12-93 Original 13th Amendment would have outlawed  
Bar membership (atty's) and other Titles of  
Nobility. May have actually been ratified.**  
<http://www.state-citizen.org/files/generalresecisson/000contents.txt>

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## SECTION II CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD

In January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment (History of Congress, Proceedings of the Senate, p. 529-530). On April 27, 1810, the Senate voted to pass this 13th Amendment by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; and the resolve was sent to the States for ratification: By Dec. 10, 1812, twelve of the required thirteen States had ratified as follows: Maryland, Dec. 25, 1810; Kentucky, Jan. 31, 1811; Ohio, Jan. 31, 1811; Delaware, Feb. 2, 1811; Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811; New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1811; Vermont, Oct. 24, 1811; Tennessee, Nov. 21, 1811; Georgia, Dec. 13, 1811; North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1811; Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1812; New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1812. Before a thirteenth State could ratify, the War of 1812 broke out and interrupted this very rapid move for ratification.

No record has been found that the State of Connecticut ever acted to either accept or reject this original 13th Amendment. Yet, it was published in three separate editions of "The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut" as a part of the U.S. Constitution in 1821, 1824 and 1835. Then, without record or explanation, it mysteriously disappeared from subsequent editions prior to the Civil War between the states. However, printing by a legislature is prima facie evidence of ratification, and it has been found to have been printed as part of the Constitution in this and many

other states until around the Civil War period - when it mysteriously disappeared from subsequent printings. It was found to have been printed by the legislature of this State in the following: 1821 - The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly in May, 1821 pg. 19 1824 - The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly in May, 1824 pg.18-19 1835 - The Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut, compiled in obedience to a resolve of the General Assembly passed May, 1835, to which is prefixed the Declaration of Independence & Constitution of the United States and the State of Connecticut, published by the authority of the State of Connecticut. The Marginal note in all three publications reads: "Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office or emolument of any kind, &c." The prima facie evidence of ratification of this Amendment is overwhelming. Since the creditors of this bankruptcy are foreign powers and this "unaccountable committee of lawyers" spoken of by Robert H. Bork have accepted and retained the "office of trustee" for these creditors and foreign powers, their Citizenship has been forfeited by this acceptance.

<http://www.calneva.com/money/lawsuit3.htm>

*"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."*

----- If the People will Lead, the leaders will follow.-----

"The Constitution for the United States, Its Sources and Its Application", A Reference Work with Index, Landmark Court Cases, and A Short History -

<http://www.nidlink.com/~bobhard/constit1.html>

The Missing 13th Amendment  
"TITLES OF NOBILITY" AND "HONOR"

<http://www.frii.com/~gosplov/13th.html>

The Original Thirteenth Amendment:  
Titles of Nobility and Honour,  
An Essay

<http://www.freedomdomain.com/orig13th02.html>

1840.] JOURNAL OF THE SENATE. 503

And the report of the select committee having been agreed to, and the bill further amended, the President reported it to the House accordingly.

On the question, Shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time as amended?  
It was determined in the affirmative, { Yeas . . . . . 18,  
Nays . . . . . 9.

On motion,  
The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the Senators present,  
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,  
Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Clay, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Lloyd, Mathewson, Meigs, Smith, of Maryland, Sumter, Tait, Turner, and Whiteside.  
Those who voted in the negative, are,  
Messrs. Champlin, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Leib, Pickering, and Reed.

The bill, entitled "An act authorizing a loan of money, for a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt reimbursable during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten," was read the second time.

On motion,  
Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee, to consist of five members, to consider and report thereon.

Ordered, That Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Crawford, Lloyd, Franklin, and Hillhouse, be the committee.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made on the 18th of January, for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting titles of nobility, together with the amendments proposed thereto.

On motion,  
That the further consideration thereof be postponed to the first Monday in December next,  
It was determined in the negative, { Yeas . . . . . 8,  
Nays . . . . . 20.

On motion,  
The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the Senators present,  
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,  
Messrs. Condit, Gilman, Gregg, Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Tait, and Whiteside.  
Those who voted in the negative, are,  
Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Champlin, Clay, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lambert, Lloyd, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of New York, Sumter, and Turner.

On motion,  
To amend the last report of the select committee, so as to read as follows:  
"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility, or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, pension, office, or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them:"  
It was determined in the affirmative, { Yeas . . . . . 26,  
Nays . . . . . 1.

On motion,  
The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the Senators present,  
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,  
Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Champlin, Clay, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Mathewson, Meigs, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith, of Maryland, Sumter, Tait, Turner, and Whiteside.  
Mr. Smith, of New York, voted in the negative.

On motion, by Mr. Pope,  
To add to the resolution the following words: "And be subject to such other penalties and disabilities as may be provided by law:"  
It was determined in the negative, { Yeas . . . . . 12,  
Nays . . . . . 14.

On motion,  
The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the Senators present,  
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,  
Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Clay, Gregg, Leib, Lloyd, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Sumter, Tait, and Turner.

Below is proof of the de facto government's actions. Below is the original thirteenth amendment as it appears in a manual printed in 1840 for American citizens- -

of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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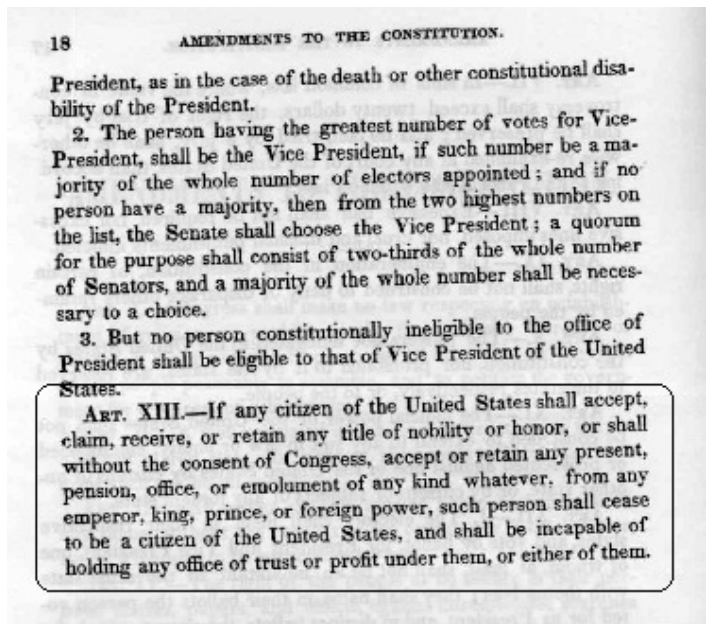
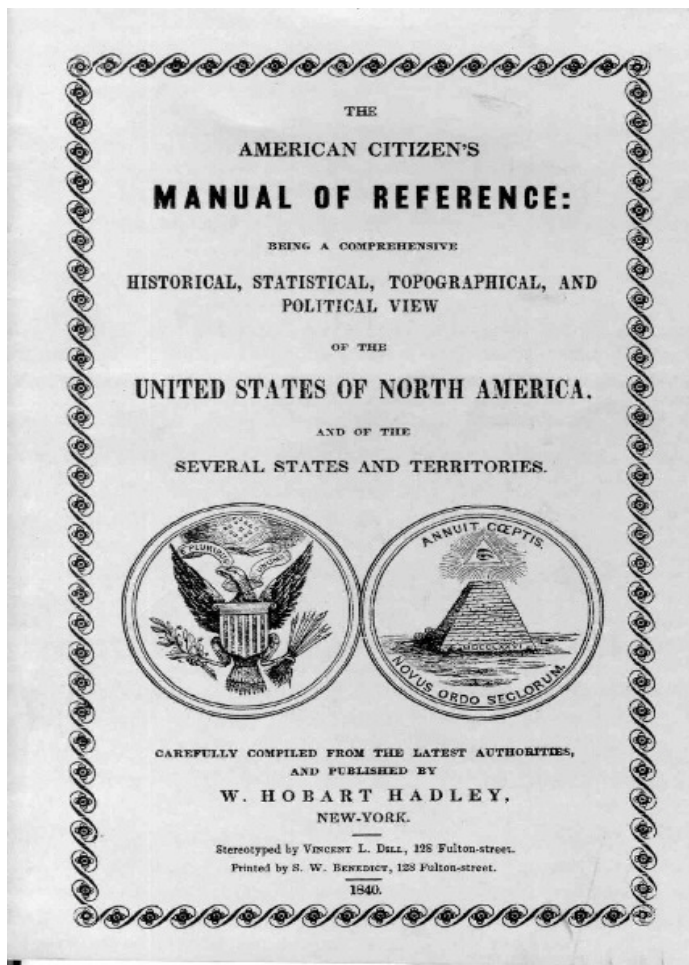
**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

*The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.*

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the ne-



## MEANING of the 13th AMENDMENT

The "missing" 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

At the first reading, the meaning of this 13th Amendment (also called the "title of nobility" Amendment) seems obscure, unimportant. The references to "nobility", "honour", "emperor", "king", and "prince" lead us to dismiss this amendment as a petty post-revolution act of spite directed against the British monarchy. But in our modern world of Lady Di and Prince Charles, anti-royalist sentiments seem so archaic and quaint, that the Amendment can be ignored. Not so. Consider some evidence of its historical significance:

\* First, "titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation (1777) and in Article I, Sections 9 and 10 of the Constitution of the United States (1787); \* Second, although already prohibited by the Constitution, an additional "title of nobility" amendment was proposed in 1789, again in 1810, and according to Dodge, finally ratified in 1819.

Clearly, the founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors" that anyone receiving them would forfeit their citizenship. Since the government prohibited "titles of nobility" several times over four decades, and went through the amending process (even though "titles of nobility" were already prohibited by the Constitution), it's obvious that the Amendment carried much more significance for our founding fathers than is readily apparent today.

<http://www.tomdavisbooks.com/library/13thamend.html#mean13>

**From the State of Maine  
Constitution Printed in 1825**

<http://www.uhuh.com/constitution/1825const.htm>

The Missing 13th Amendment  
Copy (yes, another one)

<http://loveforamerica.freeyellow.com/13th.html>

## Analysis of the Real 13th Amendment

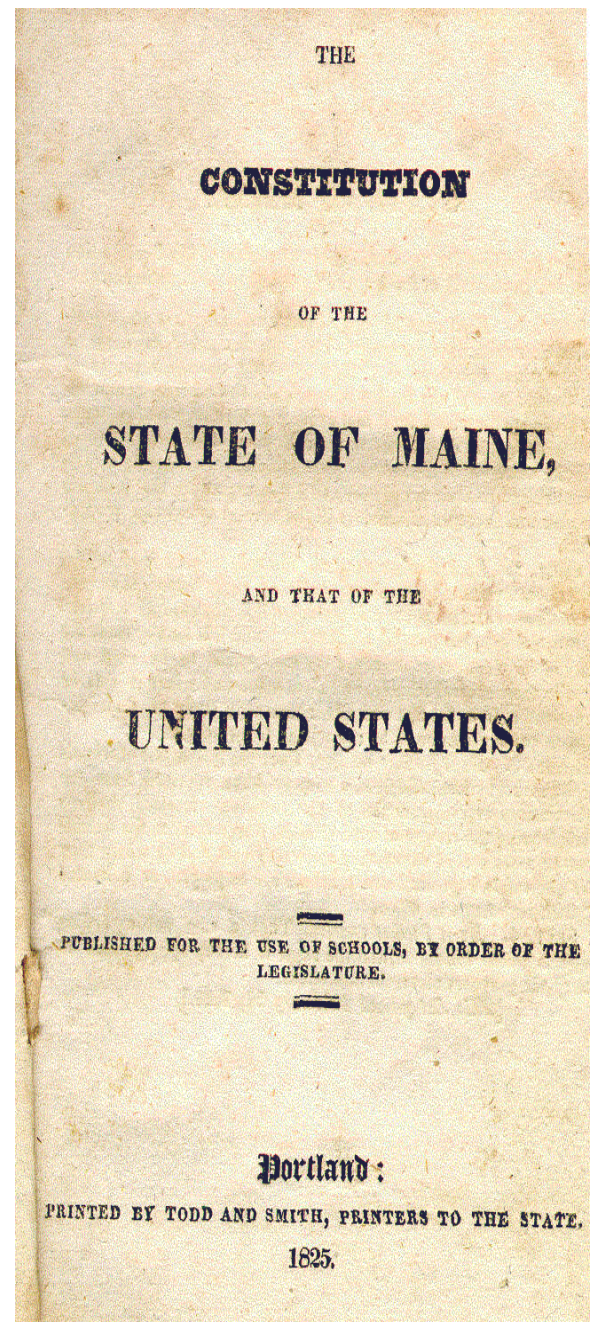
This amendment was meant to keep citizens of the United States from accepting titles of nobility from foreign powers. The best example of this would be honorary "knighthoods" given by the rulers of England to people around the world who have performed a service for humanity. <http://www.vaix.net/~captainnemo/plan/>

## Esquire

A title applied by attorneys to themselves, to officers of the court, to members of the bar, and others of ill repute. No one in the United States is entitled to it by law, and therefore, it confers, no distinction in law.

In England, it is a title next above that of a gentleman, and below a knight. Camden records four kinds of esquires, particularly regarded by the heralds:

1. The eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons, in perpetual succession.
2. The eldest sons of the younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in like perpetual succession.
3. Esquires created by the king's letters patent, or other investiture, and their eldest sons.
4. Esquires by virtue of their office, as justices of the peace, and others who bear any office of trust under the crown.



NOBILITY. An order of men in several countries to whom privileges are granted at the expense of the rest of the people.

The constitution of the United States provides that no state shall " grant any title of nobility; and no person can become a citizen of the United States until he has renounced all titles of nobility." The Federalist, No. 84; 2 Story, Laws U. S. 851.

There is not in the constitution today any general prohibition against any citizen whomsoever, whether in public or private life, accepting any foreign title of nobility. An amendment of the constitution in this respect has been recommended by congress, but it has not been ratified by a sufficient number of states to make it a part of the constitution. Rawle on the Const. 120; Story, Const. \_1346.

The Court, in "Horst v. Moses", 48 Alabama 129, 142 (1872) gave the following description of a title of nobility:

To confer a title of nobility, is to nominate to an order of persons to whom privileges are granted at the expense of the rest of the people. It is not necessarily hereditary, and the objection to it arises more from the privileges supposed to be attached than to the otherwise empty title or order. These components are forbidden separately in the terms "privilege", "honor", and "emoluments", as they are collectively in the term "title of nobility". The prohibition is not affected by any consideration paid or rendered for the grant.

The prohibition of titles of nobility estops the claim of eminent domain through fictions of law. Eminent domain is the legal euphemism for expropriation, and unreasonable seizure given sanction by the targets of this amendment.

Here is the original 13th amendment to the United States Constitution that was ratified in 1819. Then attorneys caused it to disappear in order to establish their claim of superiority with Titles of Nobility over the people. The total ramifications of this earlier 13th Amendment being unlawfully removed are very serious.

Article 13, ratified in 1819, reads as follows:

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain and title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

The following states and/or territories have published the Titles of Nobility 13th Amendment in their official publications as a ratified amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the following years:

Colorado ----- 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1967, 1868  
Connecticut --- 1821, 1824, 1835, 1839  
Dakota ----- 1862, 1863, 1867  
Florida ----- 1823, 1825, 1838  
Georgia ----- 1819, 1822, 1837, 1846  
Illinois ----- 1823, 1825, 1827, 1833, 1839, dis. 1845  
Indiana ----- 1824, 1831, 1838  
Iowa ----- 1839, 1842, 1843  
Kansas ----- 1855, 1861, 1862, 1868  
Kentucky ----- 1822  
Louisiana ----- 1825, 1838/1838 [two separate publications]  
Maine ----- 1825, 1831  
Massachusetts -1823  
Michigan ----- 1827, 1833  
Mississippi ----- 1823, 1824, 1839

Missouri ----- 1825, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1845\*  
Nebraska ----- 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1873  
North Carolina - 1819, 1828  
Northwestern Territories --- 1833  
Ohio ----- 1819, 1824, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1848  
Pennsylvania --- 1818, 1824, 1831  
Rhode Island ---- 1822  
Virginia ----- 1819 (ratification by 13th State)  
Wyoming ----- 1869, 1876

Totals: 24 States in 78 separate official government publications.

<http://www.outlawslegal.com/answers/esquire.htm>

### Secrets of the Federal Reserve and the London Connection

<http://www.apfn.org/apfn/reserve.htm>

In 1829, the following note appears on p. 23, Vol. 1 of the New York Revised Statutes: "In the edition of the Laws of the U.S. before referred to, there is an amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, or presents, offices, &c. from foreign nations. But, by a message of the president of the United States of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, it appears that this amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See Vol. IV of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th congress, No. 76." In 1854, a similar note appeared in the Oregon Statutes. Both notes refer to the Laws of the United States, 1st vol. p. 73 (or 74).

<http://w3f.com/patriots/13/13th-13.html>

**THE CAMBRIAN PESHER** In the library basement, in the Special Documents Department of our local university, you will find the Statutes at Large for the State of Kansas for many of the years since its statehood, just prior to the Civil War. In the back of these volumes you will find the official text of the U.S. Constitution under which the State is governed. In that text you will find the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. Here is how the text reads:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them." Researchers have found the above "original" 13th Amendment in the old law books of all the States which were admitted prior to the Civil War. And a debate currently rages over the significance of this Amendment. (I obtained a notarized copy of the above, just in case said volumes "disappeared" from the library shelves, an anomaly known to occur when documents are found which embarrass the current government.)

<http://www.grailchurch.org/pesher.htm>

## THE GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

This information was obtained from the Sedgwick County Law Library and is reproduced here from copies of the 1868 document in Kansas contained in the "Oklahoma Writ's; "Memorandum of Law supporting the "Writ of Mandamus" filed with the Supreme Court of the territorial state of Oklahoma by Dan Meador. [405-765-1415]. <http://www.cascadian.com/CRC/Court/13thAmendKansasEvidence.html>

Lost 13th Amendment Was Actually Ratified, Some Historians Argue

<http://www.newhousenews.com/archive/story1b070500.html>

More questions? Join the [Project 13 Listserv](#) for ongoing discussion of Article XIII

<http://www.13th-amendment.org/FAQ.html>

Missing 13th Amendment <http://www.frii.com/~gosplov/13th.html>

Knighthood <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/knighthood.htm>

THE UNITED STATES IS STILL A BRITISH COLONY <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/bcolony.htm>

The Lawyers Secret Oath <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/secretoath.htm>

Judge gets orders from England

<http://www.thebirdman.org/Index/Temp/Temp-DoesJudgeTakeOrdersFromEngland-RichardN.htm>

The 545 People Responsible for All of America's Woes <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/woes.htm>

Was the 14th Amendment Ratified? <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/14th.htm>

Get That Gold Fringe Off My Flag <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/flag.htm>

War Powers Act 1933 <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/1933.htm>

The Oath of Office <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/oathoffice.htm>

Barefoot's World - <http://www.barefootsworld.net>

Barefoot's World Links - <http://www.barefootsworld.net> - 800+ Links

Barefoot's Survival Page - <http://www.barefootsworld.net>

"We shall not cease from exploration, and the end of all our exploring will be to arrive where we started and know the place for the first time." - T.S. Eliot

Love and Peace, Barefoot Windwalker W. 6350 Holland Road, Post Falls, Id 83854, 208-773-9893

Clinton Mentally ill - <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/clintonmental.htm>

ILLUMINATI LINKED TO WHY WACO,UT, LINKED TO CLINTON!

<http://www.apfn.org/apfn/wacopg.htm>

Who Waco! Probe Clinton's Ties To Riady to Rapoport to Why Waco! CONNECTING THE DOTS! - IT AIN'T OVER TILL IT'S OVER! - <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/ties.htm>

Clinton CFR Speech - Sept. 14, 1998 Sep 15 1789 The U.S. Foreign Affairs Dept. becomes the U.S. State Department Clinton CFR Speech - Sept. 14, 1998 – Follow the Money!!!  
<http://www.apfn.org/apfn/clintoncfr.htm>

The Mena Coverup <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/mena.htm>

LONDON OBSERVER: CLINTON, Terrorist And Murderer... <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/london.htm>

Arkansas Supreme Court Committee Sues Clinton <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/arkansas.htm>

Dynamite Affidavit Exposes Vast Clinton Administration Cover-Up <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/exposes.htm>

... conglomerate run by the Riadys, helped introduce since-disgraced fund-raiser John Huang to the Clinton administration, which later endorsed Rapoport's \$2 billion Chinese real-estate project. Rapoport ...  
<http://www.apfn.org/apfn/updatenwo.htm>

EENIE MENA MINIE MOE ... the latest "Whitewash" of the Mena Arkansas drug scandal that is at the heart of the Clinton scandals--provides a golden opportunity for all of us to preserve our happy memories of this time ...  
<http://www.apfn.org/apfn/eenie.htm>

"The Law"! - <http://www.apfn.org/apfn/apfncont.htm>

Did an organized conspiracy do away with the original 13th Amendment?  
<http://www.civil-liberties.com/13/>

A Note from APFN Webmaster: - I personally, found a law book for the State of Missouri with the Original 13th Amendment dated 1825] Missouri became a state in 1821

ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT  
As Published in 1868 by Colorado Territory

THE  
**REVISED STATUTES**  
OF  
**COLORADO:**

AS PASSED AT THE

**SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,**  
CONVENED ON THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1867.

ALSO, THE

**ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE PASSED AT THE SAME SES-  
SION, AND THE PRIOR LAWS STILL IN FORCE.**

TOGETHER WITH

**THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC ACT, AND THE  
AMENDMENTS THERE TO.**

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**PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.**

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**CENTRAL CITY:**  
**PRINTED BY DAVID C. COLLIER, AT THE REGISTER OFFICE**  
**1868.**

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**TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,**

I, **FRANK HALL**, Secretary of Colorado Territory, do hereby certify that I have delivered to **DAVID C. COLLIER**, Public Printer, true and correct copies of all **LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, and MEMORIALS**, together with the Revised and Consolidated Statutes, now on file in my office, passed at the **SEVENTH Session** of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado, begun at Golden City on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, and adjourned to Denver on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1867.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Colorado.

[L. s.] Done at Denver, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

**FRANK HALL,**  
*Secretary of Colorado Territory.*

## ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

## ARTICLE XIII.

1. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,

king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third congress ; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress ; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.]

ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

As Published in 1825 by the State of Maine

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE,  
AND THAT OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, BY ORDER OF THE  
LEGISLATURE.

Portland :

PRINTED BY TODD AND SMITH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1825.

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1825 C.2

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

*The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America*

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident : that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights : that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies ; and such is now the no-

ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

As Published in 1876 by Wyoming Territory

THE COMPILED  
  
LAWS OF WYOMING

INCLUDING ALL THE

LAWS IN FORCE IN SAID TERRITORY AT THE CLOSE OF  
THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SAID  
TERRITORY, TOGETHER WITH SUCH LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES  
AS ARE APPLICABLE TO SAID TERRITORY; ALSO THE TREATIES MADE WITH  
THE SIOUX AND SHOSHONE TRIBES OF INDIANS IN THE YEAR  
1868; WITH A SYNOPSIS OF THE PRE-EMPTION, HOME-  
STEAD AND MINING LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF  
SAID TERRITORY, ENTITLED  
"AN ACT TO COMPILE AND PUBLISH THE LAWS OF WYOMING IN ONE VOLUME."

J. R. WHITEHEAD, SUPERINTENDENT OF COMPILATION.

EXHIBIT

H. GLAFCKE:  
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1876.

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#### ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.