

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



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.

**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>

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>

1810.] 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.

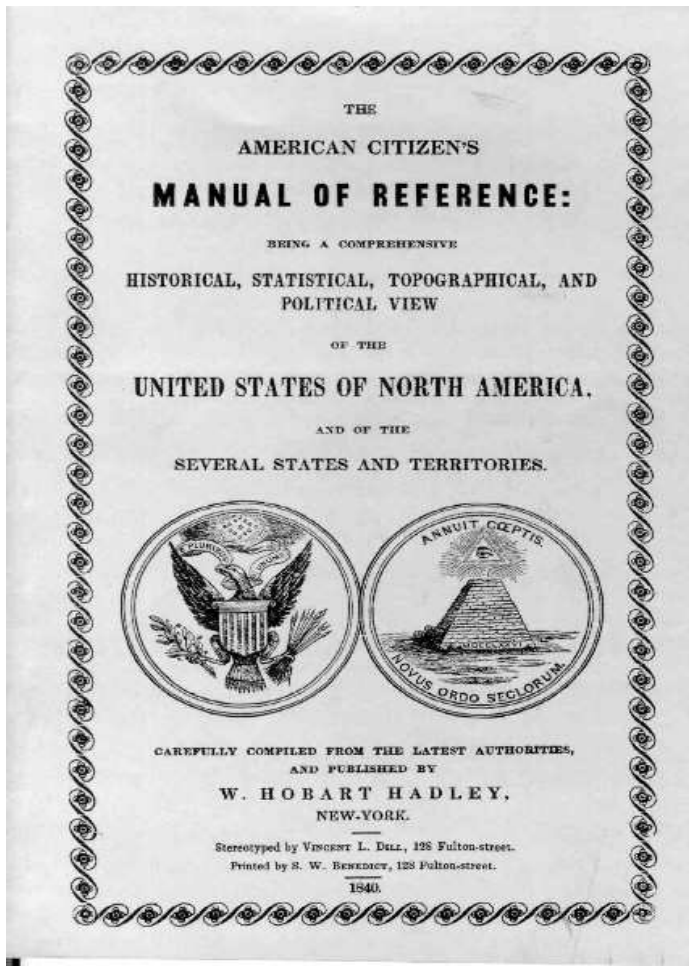
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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-



18 AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, shall be the 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 on 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.

ART. 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 or 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.

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

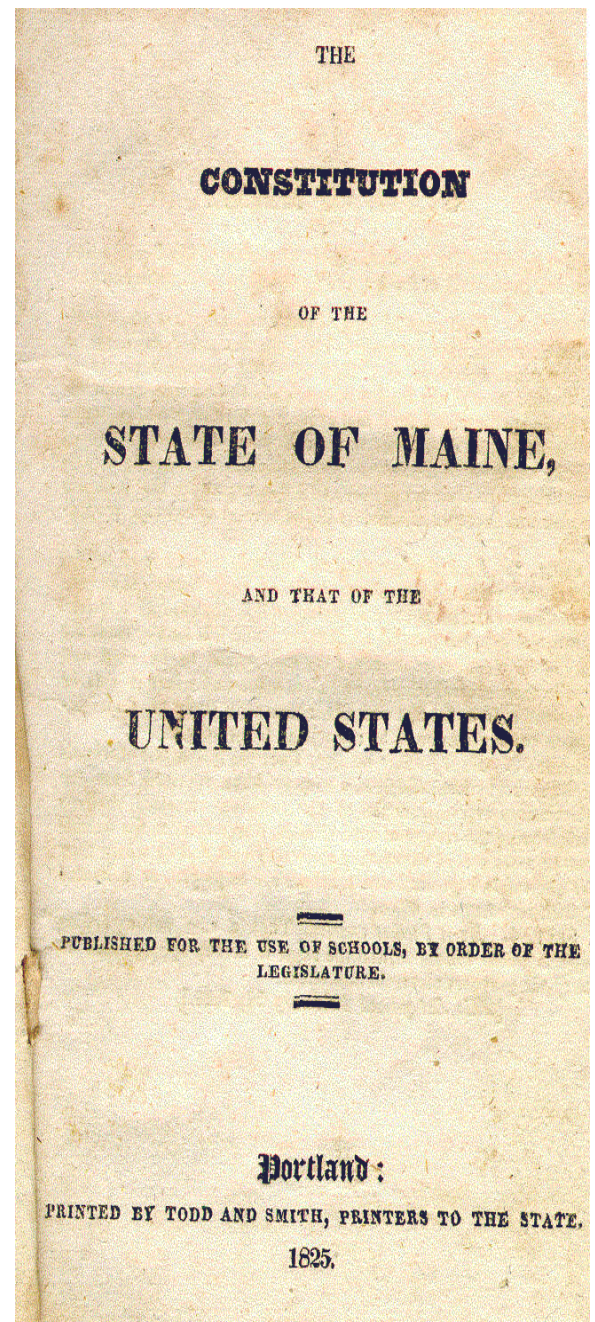
This amendment was meant to keep citizens of the United States from accepting titles of nobility from foreign powers. The best example of this would be honorary "knighthoods" given by the rulers of England to people around the world who have performed a service for humanity. <http://www.vaix.net/~captainnemo/plan/>

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](mailto:Project13@listserv.org) 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/oathofoffice.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