

# THE ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES

*"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."*

[[Journal of the Senate](#)]

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.

On March 12, 1819 the State of Virginia, with the enactment and publication of the laws of Virginia, became the 13th and **FINAL** state required to [ratify](#) the above article of amendment to the Constitution For The United States, thus making it the Law Of The Land. With the enactment of Act No. 280, March 12, 1819, which was [Voted, En Bloc](#), and publication of the Revised Code, the State of Virginia notified the Department of State, the Congress, the Library of Congress, and the President of their action by issuing to each a copy of the Laws of Virginia. [See [VA 1819 Images](#)] . In fact, the [Journal of the Virginia Senate; Tuesday, May 1st, 1810 \(Pages 511-512](#) shows that the resolution to amend was properly enrolled and ratified on that date by the Virginia House and Senate, to be laid before the President of the United States, therefore the first state to ratify.

This Article of Amendment is intimately connected to questions of loyalty, honesty, war and national defense. It is designed to combat internal subversion and discord sowed by people who are adhering to powers foreign to the Congress of the United States without stepping across the bold Constitutional line of treason. The authors of the TONA wrote it after some additional experience with how the British Empire, as well as other European nations, actually conduct their affairs. It is a corrective and supplemental measure to go along with Constitutional treason.

This Article of Amendment 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 nations and multinational corporations and individuals compete to line the pockets of politicians and political parties to accommodate and purchase protection or privilege for their special interests, i.e. with [honors](#), such as money or allowing dual-citizenships.

In terms familiar to the common man, this might quite properly be called the use of [bribes](#) and [graft](#) by individuals and [powers foreign](#), i.e. external, to the Congress of the United States to subvert the constitutional process and suborn our political system and the interests of WE THE PEOPLE.

After appearing in numerous official publications until 1876, this Article "disappeared" from our Constitution, to be replaced by another made nearly 50 years later. You may well ask how such a thing could have happened. **So did we.**

It is of particular interest to read the last three paragraphs of the preface to "Echoes From The Cabinet," published in 1896 .... [click here](#) .. To understand why our legislators made it disappear.

The disappearance of the original 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been under investigation by independent modern researchers during the past -1874 years. **We've learned a lot.**

**We now know that the original 13th Amendment was, and still is, the Law Of The Land.**

**The law is still there, waiting only to be publicly recognized and enforced once again to protect the Sovereignty and Interests of WE THE PEOPLE, and to force the elected representatives of the people to adhere strictly to their solemn and binding Oath of Office, i.e., "I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God." , and to the limitations of government imposed by the Constitution.**

<http://www.amendment-13.org/> This site is brought to you directly by the primary researchers themselves, functioning as the [TONA Research Committee](#). We are dedicated to continuing this research, and to placing all the facts and news on this important subject before the public.

The TONA Research Committee hopes that the hard and sometimes tedious work of the committee and the personal sacrifice of time and money involved over the past -1874 years will have a positive effect for you and our nation. The excitement of finding each new hidden piece of the puzzle has made it worthwhile for us.

**September, 2002** -- An exciting find has come into our hands, "**Military Laws of the United States to which is prefixed the Constitution of the United States**", published in 1825 under the authority of the War Department. See [Military Law Book Images](#) and the [Chronology of its Publication](#).

Shortly thereafter, The TONA Research Committee received images from a high school principal who had located an 1818 Digest of the Territorial Laws of Missouri in the Missouri Supreme Court Library, Jefferson City, MO ... The Organic act for Missouri Territory, of June 4, 1812, separating Missouri Territory from Louisiana, became effective December 7, 1812. These images with those of 1816 Massachusetts and 1818 Pennsylvania indicate that the 13th Amendment was ratified prior to 1819 ... See [Missouri Law Digest Images](#)

**2003** -- A bill, House Concurrent Resolution 10, is now before the New Hampshire legislature, reaffirming New Hampshire's December 9, 1812 ratification of the TONA... See [New Hampshire House Concurrent Resolution 10](#)

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**February 2003** -- Rep. Marple, prime sponsor of the New Hampshire Resolution 10 above, sent the TONA Committee copies of pages from the NH Journal of the Senate, Dated June 12, 1812, that has these surprising statements on pages 48 and 49:

Page 48:

"The following was received from His Excellency the Governor, by the Secretary.  
*To the Senate and House of Representatives.*

I herewith communicate to the Legislature for their consideration, certain laws and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Georgia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont, upon the subject of amendments of the Constitution of the United States, together with letters from the executive officers of those States.

WILLIAM PLUMER"

Page 49:

"Voted, That Messers. Kimball and Ham, with such as the House of Representatives may join, be a committee to take into consideration certain laws and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Georgia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, **Virginia** and Vermont, and other documents accompanying the same, communicated this day by His Excellency the Governor, and report thereon. Sent down for concurrence."

Images of the New Hampshire Journal entries. [Pages 48 and 49](#)

Members of the TONA Committee have long suspected that Virginia ratified the TONA in February, 1812, prior to the March 12, 1819 date of the publishing of the Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia, but we do not consider these New Hampshire journal entries as definitive. However, they are substantive.

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**March 2006** -- Two private publications, The True Republican, published in 1841, and the Constitution-Federalist, published in 1862 during the War Between The States, were found. Images of their pertinent pages may be seen on the [Private Publications](#) page.

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**March 29, 2006** -- A very high quality private publication, Echoes From The Cabinet, published in 1855 before the War Between The States was found by Steve Kouroyen, who was able to open and scan the pages. The images of the pertinent pages may be seen on the [Private Publications](#) page. The TONA Team has two other copies, too delicate and brittle to open and scan.

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When a lawyer in the US joins the BAR [which he must do to practice in the US] he receives the title Barrister thereby becoming knighted into the Queen's Counsel. Therefore according to the 13th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States all lawyers "*shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust*"

In the [United States](#), when a lawyer has met the [regulatory](#) requirements in a certain jurisdiction for licensure to practice law, he or she is "[admitted to the bar](#)." In the [United Kingdom](#), a [barrister](#) or [Queen's Counsel](#) is "[called to the bar](#)" if admitted to one of the [Inns of Court](#). A lawyer who gives up his or her license to practice law as a [sanction](#) for wrongdoing is said to be "[disbarred](#)."

A **barrister** is a [lawyer](#) found in many [common law jurisdictions](#) that employ a split profession (as opposed to a [fused profession](#)) in relation to legal representation. In split professions, the other types of lawyers are mainly [solicitors](#). Solicitors have more direct contact with the clients, whereas barristers often only become involved in a case once [advocacy](#) before a court is needed by the client.

The legal profession in the [United States](#) is fused; however, an individual licensed to practice law is often formally referred to as an "Attorney and Counselor at Law," a reference back to the days of the split profession, although the terms barrister and solicitor are not typically used. Nonetheless, attorneys within the United States usually must be "[admitted to the bar](#)" before being allowed to practice law in a particular [jurisdiction](#).

Today, however, the term may be appended to the name of any man not possessing a higher title (such as that of [knighthood](#) or [peerage](#)) or a clerical one. In the United States, however, *esquire* is most commonly assumed by [lawyers](#) in a professional capacity and has come to be associated by many Americans solely with the legal profession.