

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF THE ORIGINAL AMENDMENT XIII TITLES OF NOBILITY & HONOR

The Missing 13th Amendment

The purpose of this memorandum is to reveal the conspiracy by congress steered by the ABA to supplant the Law by concealing the original 13th Amendment” ratified in 1819¹ and concealed in 1876 when the 14th Amendment was divided into “two” thereby holding the position of the 13th and the 14th Amendments. The now hidden, ratified, and still Law, Amendment carries an enforceable strict penalty, i.e., “inability to hold office” and “loss of citizenship” for holding the title of honor called “Esquire,”² a title of dignity.³

THE ORIGINAL 13TH AMENDMENT ratified in 1819 that "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. This 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.

Article 13, ratified in 1819, reads as follows:

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, [BAR lawyers have the title of high honor above gentleman, and below knight called “Esquire”] 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.

¹ **Amendment XIII** – (ratified 1819) 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.

² **ESQUIRE:** In English law. A title of dignity next above gentleman, and below knight. Also a title of office given to sheriffs, serjeants, and barristers at law, justices of the peace, and others. 1 Bl.Comm. 406; 3 Steph.Comm. 15, note; Tomlins. On the use of this term in American law, particularly as applied to justices of the peace and other inferior judicial officers, see *Christian v. Ashley County*, 24 Ark. 151; *Corn. v. Vance*, 15 Serg. & R., Pa., 37.

³ **DIGNITY:** In English law. An honor; a title, station, or distinction of honor. Dignities are a species of incorporeal hereditaments, in which a person may have a property or estate. 2 Bl.Comm.37;

In January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment. The Senate voted to pass by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; by Dec. 10, 1812 twelve of the required thirteen States ratified Amendment XIII.

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, and then it mysteriously disappeared:

- 1) Colorado - 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1967, 1868;
- 2) Connecticut - 1821, 1824, 1835, 1839;
- 3) Dakota -1862, 1863, 1867;
- 4) Florida - 1823, 1825, 1838;
- 5) Georgia - 1819, 1822, 1837, 1846;
- 6) Illinois - 1823, 1825, 1827, 1833, 1839, dis. 1845;
- 7) Indiana - 1824, 1831, 1838;
- 8) Iowa - 1839, 1842, 1843;
- 9) Kansas - 1855, 1861, 1862, 1868;
- 10) Kentucky – 1822;
- 11) Louisiana - 1825, 1838/1838 [two separate publications];
- 12) Maine - 1825, 1831;
- 13) Massachusetts – 1823;
- 14) Michigan - 1827, 1833;
- 15) Mississippi - 1823, 1824, 1839;
- 16) Missouri - 1825, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1845;
- 17) Nebraska - 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1873;
- 18) North Carolina - 1819, 1828;
- 19) Northwestern Territories – 1833;
- 20) Ohio - 1819, 1824, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1848;
- 21) Pennsylvania - 1818, 1824, 1831;
- 22) Rhode Island – 1822;
- 23) Virginia – 1819;
- 24) Wyoming - 1869, 1876:

RECAPPING THE ABOVE LIST– Titles of Nobility 13th Amendment was published as ratified in 24 States in 78 separate official government publications.

CONCEALED HISTORY REVEALED

In the winter of 1983, archival research expert David Dodge, and former Baltimore police investigator Tom Dunn, were searching for evidence of government corruption in public records stored in the Belfast Library on the coast of Maine. By chance, they discovered the library's oldest authentic copy of the Constitution of the United States (printed in 1825). Both men were stunned to see THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDED A 13TH AMENDMENT THAT NO LONGER

APPEARS ON CURRENT COPIES OF THE CONSTITUTION. Moreover, after studying the Amendment's language and historical context, they realized the principal intent of this "missing" 13th Amendment was to prohibit lawyers that were members of the British BAR from serving in government. If this Amendment had not disappeared from history there would not have been an American BAR that was established in the 20th century; And carried on the subversion of changing our Natural Law to civil law, which was accomplished by simply teaching statutory law in place of Natural Law in BAR taught schools; Then they required only BAR registered barristers to represent people in the court. The BAR taught barristers then steered Congress and the Federal Judiciary in civil law to control the People. Since all American lawyers and judges and most legislators are members of the BAR, thereby BAR taught, and must pass the BAR examination which simply expunged Natural Law by not teaching it and therefore our courts are completely ignorant of true Constitutional Law. All court officers must sever themselves from the BAR and learn Common Law.

So, began a seven-year, nationwide search for the truth surrounding the most bizarre Constitutional puzzle in American history; The unlawful removal of a ratified Amendment from the Constitution of the United States. Since 1983, Dodge and Dunn have uncovered additional copies of the Constitution with the "missing" 13th Amendment printed in at least eighteen separate publications by ten different states and territories over four decades from 1822 to 1860.

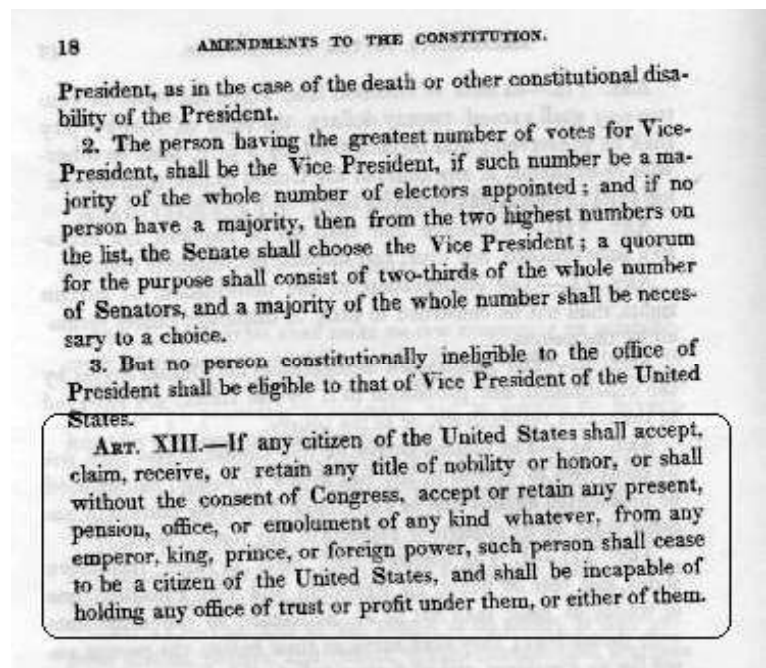
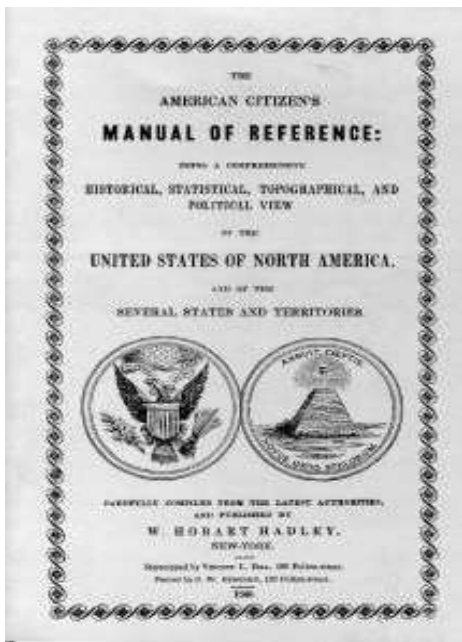
In January, 1810, Senator Reed proposed the "Title of Nobility" Amendment (History of Congress, Proceedings of the Senate, p. 529-530). On April 27, 1810, the Senate voted to pass this 13th Amendment by a vote of 26 to 1; the House resolved in the affirmative 87 to 3; and the resolve was sent to the 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.

In June of 1984, Dodge uncovered the evidence that this missing 13th Amendment had indeed been lawfully ratified by the state of Virginia and was therefore an authentic Amendment to the American Constitution. Therefore, a 13th Amendment restricting BAR lawyers from serving in government was ratified in 1819 and removed from our Constitution during the tumult of the Civil War.

The 1876 Laws of Wyoming which also show the "missing" Thirteenth Amendment, along with the current 13th Amendment (freeing the slaves) and the current 15th Amendment on the same page. The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th, the current 14th amendment is omitted, and the current 15th Amendment is in its proper place.

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, 1835 and 1939. 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 Connecticut 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. 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." 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 BAR 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. Since the Amendment was never lawfully repealed, it is still the Law today. The implications are enormous.

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



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 repayable 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 29. }

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.

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 governments, 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 so-

ARTICLE 13.

Citizenship forfeited by the acceptance, from a foreign power, of any title of nobility, office, or emolument of any kind, &c. (See ante, art. 1, § 2, cl. 2.) 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.

State of New Hampshire

Department of State
Division of Archives & Records Management



I, Brian Nelson Burford, State Archivist for the State of New Hampshire, having been duly authorized by the Secretary of State, William M. Gardner, to authenticate copies of records and papers kept by the Department of State, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached, consisting of three pages, are true copies of the original document(s) on file at the Division of Archives & Records Management.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereto
Set my hand and cause to be affixed the
Seal of the State, at Concord, NH, this
Thirtieth day of January, 2017




State Archivist

By authority of
William M. Gardner
NH Secretary of State

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Thirteen

AN ACT recognizing the original Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

- 1 I Preamble and Statement of Intent. The general court hereby finds that:
- 2 I. In 1810, a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, which prohibited titles
- 3 of nobility and which later became known as the original Thirteenth Amendment, was introduced,
- 4 passed both houses of Congress, and was sent to the states for ratification. On December 9, 1812,
- 5 shortly after ratification by Virginia, New Hampshire became the thirteenth state to ratify the
- 6 amendment. The amendment was therefore ratified by the requisite number of states and became
- 7 Article XIII of the United States Constitution.
- 8 II. During the War Between the States, otherwise known as the Civil War, the country was
- 9 under martial law, and all executive orders made by President Lincoln were, in effect, law. After the
- 10 war, laws made during that period were to be abated; yet, vestiges of martial law remained and
- 11 presidents continued to write executive orders.
- 12 III. The District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871, otherwise known as the Act of 1871,
- 13 created a corporation in the District of Columbia called the United States of America. The act
- 14 revoked prior legislation relative to the district's municipal charter and, most egregiously, led to
- 15 adoption of a fraudulent constitution in which the original Thirteenth Amendment was omitted.
- 16 IV. Today, what appears to the public as the United States Constitution is not the complete
- 17 document, as it was never lawfully amended to remove the Thirteenth Amendment. Instead, the
- 18 document presented as the United States Constitution is merely a mission statement for the
- 19 corporation unlawfully established in the Act of 1871.
- 20 V. The purpose of this act is to recognize that the original Thirteenth Amendment, which
- 21 prohibits titles of nobility, is properly included in the United States Constitution and is the law of
- 22 the land. The act is also intended to end the infiltration of the Bar Association and the judicial
- 23 branch into the executive and legislative branches of government and the unlawful usurpation of the
- 24 people's right, guaranteed by the New Hampshire constitution, to elect county attorneys who are not
- 25 members of the bar. This unlawful usurpation gives the judicial branch control over all government
- 26 and the people in the grand juries. As long as the original Thirteenth Amendment is concealed from
- 27 the people, there shall never be justice or a legitimate constitutional form of government.

28 2 New Chapter; Thirteenth Amendment. Amend RSA by inserting after chapter 1-A the
29 following new chapter:

30 CHAPTER 1-B
31 ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

HB 638 - AS INTRODUCED

- Page 2 -

1 1-B:1 Original Thirteenth Amendment. The following shall be recognized as the original
2 Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution:

3 Article XIII

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

9 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

HB 638 - AS INTRODUCED

2013 SESSION

13-0796
09/01

HOUSE BILL 638

AN ACT recognizing the original Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

SPONSORS: Rep. Tremblay, Rock 4; Rep. Baldasaro, Rock 5; Rep. Christiansen, Hills 37

COMMITTEE: State-Federal Relations and Veterans Affairs

ANALYSIS

This bill recognizes the original Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in *bold italics*.
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough~~].
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

I hereby certify that the copy on this sheet is a
copy of the original document on file at the
Division of Archives & Records Management, State
of New Hampshire.

Jan. 30 2017
Date


Brian Nelson Burford
State Archivist

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 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."

At the first reading, the meaning of this 13th Amendment seems obscure, unimportant. The references to "nobility," "honor," "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:

"Titles of any kind" were prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation (1777) and in Article I, Section 9, clause 9 which reads;

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state."

The 13th Amendment added specifically "Titles of Honor!"

"Esquire" and "Barrister" are titles of honor. Whereas Blacks Law defines Esquire as follows;

"In English law. A title of dignity" next above gentleman, and below knight. also a title of office given to sheriffs, serjeants, and barristers at law, justices of the peace, and others. 1 Bl.Comm. 406; 3 Steph.Comm. 15, note; Tomlins. On the use of this term in American law, particularly as applied to justices of the peace and other inferior judicial officers, see Christian v. Ashley County, 24 Ark. 151; Corn. v. Vance, 15 Serg. & R., Pa., 37."

And, Blacks Law defines a "Title of Dignity" as follows;

"In English law. An honor; a title, station, or distinction of honor. Dignities are a species of incorporeal hereditaments, in which a person may have a property or estate. 2 Bl.Comm.37;"

The 13th Amendment added particularly "title of honor" and "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." Obviously, our founding fathers realized that the language of

Article I, Section 9, clause 9 was not specific enough having the teeth necessary in order to prevent "Barristers" from destroying our courts of justice and replacing it with their Babylonian law. Therefore, they added, "SUCH PERSON SHALL CEASE TO BE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND SHALL BE INCAPABLE OF HOLDING ANY OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT."

Whereas our founding fathers realized that the BAR was already polluting our Common Law courts! Many courts in the colonies have already been transformed by these "Barristers" into "Chancery Courts," that operate as equity courts⁴ and NOT LAW! Chancery courts are NOT COURTS OF LAW!

Today the BAR has succeeded in transforming all of our Natural Law Courts into chancery courts operating under Babylonian law a/k/a "civil law." The 13th Amendment was our founding fathers' solution to prevent the destruction of our "Courts of Law." Whereas today we suffer the consequences of not paying attention to what our Founders were telling us and what our servants are doing.

CONCLUSION: Esquires a/k/a Barristers, both titles being "titles of honor" are the minions of the New World Order whose purpose is to "Overthrow the Government of the United States," by the replacing the Law in our courts with civil law.

Its high-time that the People learn and exercise their unalienable right of the science of "Government by Consent" and the Biblical Principles of Common Law and teach our children the same; And then, reinstate our Common Law Republic.

OR PERISH!!!

⁴ **COURT OF CHANCERY**: A court having the jurisdiction of a chancellor; a court administering equity and proceeding according to the forms and principles of equity. In England, prior to the judicature acts, the style of the court possessing the largest equitable powers and jurisdiction was the "high court of chancery." In some of the United States, the title "court of chancery" is applied to a court possessing general equity powers, distinct from the courts of common law. *Parmeter v. Bourne*, 8 Wash. 45, 35 P. 586; *Bull v. International Power Co.*, 84 N.J.Eq. 209, 93 A. 86, 88.