

## Re-Posting for Educational Purposes

a Von ReitzBy Ann



The following is a repost of a thread in a email forum involving Ron Vrooman, Dr. Cordero, and others; we don't have explicit permission to repost, but it was the express wish of the author that everyone on the thread familiarize themselves with the historical documents and in particular the meaning of the words in those documents circa the time of their creation. We are including all of you in the thread -- for your own good and the good of posterity.

One of the things that impairs our understanding of our government is the evolution of the words themselves. Over time, the original meaning can be obscured so that we no longer properly interpret the intent of the original authors. We can overcome this by paying attention to the definitions that were in use at the time. For example, Webster's 1824 informs us that the word "federal" was at that time a synonym for "contract".

Federal Government equals Contract Government. Who knew?

Other words are equally important to understand within the context of the original documents. This reposting allows you all to examine the documents as they were published at the time, and to examine the meaning of the words at the time. It's well-organized and a rare treat for everyone to have such an examination made so accessible.

Before plunging in, however, note that the main references concern the British Territorial contract known as The Constitution for the United States of America, though many of the words will be the same for the Roman Municipal version known as The Constitution of the United States.

Many thanks to the online Dictionary resources that make it possible for us to do this work and for the etymologists worldwide who illuminate the origins and meanings of words and their development over time.

### 1776 - Declaration of Independence

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>

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 (1) dissolve the **political** bands which have connected them with another, and to (2) 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 (3) **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. . . .

[Please note that in the very beginning and for several years thereafter many names were used for the former United Colonies, including "the United States" and "the United States of America" and "the united States of America", which were used as "doing business as" names of the original Union States joined together in mutual pursuits. Over time, the words "United States" and "United States of America" and "States of America" would come to have different meanings and be associated with multiple entities. It is interesting to note that "States of America" was the first "doing business as" name that the States used; later, in 1781, they applied it to their Confederation of States. In 1861 when the Confederation failed and The Constitution for the united States of America went dormant, this original Confederation had been doing business as the States of America for eighty years, and both the Federation of States and the Union States had been in operation for 85 years.]

### Samuel Johnson's 1773 Dictionary

States - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=states>

Whigs - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=whig>

Tory - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=tory>

Political - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=political>

Bands - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=band>

Entitled - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=entitle>

Declare - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=declare>

Creator - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=creator>

Mammon's - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=mammon>

Charter - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=charter>

Nature's - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=nature>

Law - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=law>

#### Webster's 1828 Dictionary

States - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/states>

Whigs - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/whig>

Tory - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/tory>

Political - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/political>

Bands - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/band>

Entitled - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/entitled>

Declare - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/declare>

Creator - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/creator>

Mammon's - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/mammon>

Charter - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/charter>

Nature's - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/nature>

Law - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/law>

#### 1787 – Constitution of the United States

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>

We the **People** of the **United States**, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to **ourselves** and **our Posterity**, do **ordain** and **establish** this Constitution for the United States of America.

#### Article. I.

##### Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United **States**, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

##### Section. 8.

. . . To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by **Cession** of particular States, and the **Acceptance** of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the **Government** of the United **States**, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

#### Samuel Johnson's 1773 Dictionary

People - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=people>  
United - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=unite>  
States - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=states>  
Ourselves - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=ourselves>  
Our - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=our>  
Posterity - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=posterity>  
Esquire - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=esquire>  
Ordain - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=ordain>  
Establish - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=Establish>  
Government - <https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/views/search.php?term=government>

#### Webster's 1828 Dictionary

People - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/people>  
United - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/unite>  
States - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/states>  
Ourselves - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/ourselves>  
Our - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/our>  
Posterity - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/posterity>  
Esquire - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/esquire>  
Ordain - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/ordain>  
Establish - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/establish>  
Government - <https://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/government>

What follows may be accessed at [https://theultimateweapons.blogspot.com/2020/10/for-purpose-of-education-and-governance.html#\\_edn1](https://theultimateweapons.blogspot.com/2020/10/for-purpose-of-education-and-governance.html#_edn1)

Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, upon publication, had a comma after the "WE".

Connecticut - <https://s.hdnux.com/photos/62/64/53/13322997/3/920x920.jpg>

Massachusetts - [https://consecratedeminence.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/sept-28-1787\\_header.jpg](https://consecratedeminence.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/sept-28-1787_header.jpg)

The Pennsylvania Packer - <https://www.nps.gov/inde/learn/historyculture/publishing-the-constitution.htm>

# The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser.

[Price Four-Pence.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1787.

[No. 1690.]

**WE**, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America,

## ARTICLE I

Section 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall fill the same at election or till such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall elect their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The first of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the course of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall close all such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote.

The Virginia - [edu.lva.virginia.gov](http://edu.lva.virginia.gov) – The link shows "Not Found".

That which is shown in the NATIONAL ARCHIVES CATALOG has a specific "pica" and no comma after "We". From <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution>