No. 20-56174

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MATTHEW JONES, *et al.*,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

XAVIER BECERRA, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the State of California, *et al.*,
Defendants-Appellees,

Appeal from United States District Court for the Southern District of California
Civil Case No. 3:19-cv-01226-L-AHG (Honorable M. James Lorenz)

PLAINTIFFS-APPELLANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

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INTRODUCTION

The Court's Order instructs the Parties to address the original public meaning of three specific phrases in the Second Amendment: "A well regulated Militia"; "the right of the people"; and "shall not be infringed." Order at 1. The Supreme Court has already answered the first two of these questions. *District of Columbia v. Heller* held that the original meaning of the phrase "a well regulated Militia" refers to "all able-bodied men," and that the "right of the people" protected by the Second Amendment's original public meaning is "an individual right to keep and bear arms" that presumptively "belongs to all Americans." 554 U.S. 570, 579, 581, 595, 596 (2008). These conclusions about the Second Amendment's original meaning are a binding part of *Heller*'s core reasoning, and this Court has no authority to depart from them.

Heller does not definitively determine the original meaning of the Second Amendment's command that the rights it protects "shall not be infringed," but its meaning cannot be in doubt. In 1791, as today, the command that an action "shall not" be taken imposed a mandatory duty. And in 1791, as today, an "infringement" of a right encompassed a variety of restrictions short of an absolute ban or destruction of the right. Taken together, there can be no question that the original public meaning of this Second Amendment phrase encompasses—and forbids—the restrictions on firearm acquisition imposed by California in this case.

The "data yielded from corpus linguistics," Order at 2, are consistent with these conclusions. While the corpus linguistics methodology has been hailed by a few as bringing the "Big Data revolution" to constitutional interpretation,[1] the method is subject to several significant weaknesses that call its usefulness into serious question. The methodology's central analytical move is a "frequency analysis" that is based on the undefended, and indefensible, assumption that just because an ambiguous word is used *more frequently* to convey one among two or more possible meanings, that must be *the correct* original public meaning. Further, there is no guarantee that the "corpora," or collections of texts, that the method relies upon are adequately representative of actual language use. And further still, while the purportedly "quantitative" nature of corpus linguistics analysis gives the method a patina of empirical rigor, at its core the methodology rests on the same, irreducibly subjective intuitions about language meaning as the ordinary process of interpretation.

We have conducted a corpus-linguistics analysis of the three phrases identified by the Court, and we set forth the results below—results that are fully consistent with the conventional evidence of the original public meaning of those phrases (and with the determinations in *Heller*). Because of the weaknesses inherent

[1] Lee J. Strang, *How Big Data Can Increase Originalism's Methodological Rigor: Using Corpus Linguistics to Reveal Original Language Conventions*, 50 U.C. DAVIS L. REV. 1181, 1184 (2017).

in the methodology of corpus linguistics, however, it ultimately sheds little light on the matter—and it certainly can do nothing to upset the interpretation of the Second Amendment adopted by binding Supreme Court precedent.

ARGUMENT

I. The original public meaning of the Second Amendment establishes that the challenged restrictions are unconstitutional.

A. "A well regulated Militia."

In *Heller*, the Supreme Court adopted an explicitly originalist approach to the Second Amendment, interpreting its words to have the meaning that "would … have been known to ordinary citizens in the founding generation." 554 U.S. at 577. One of the phrases that *Heller* addressed is the Second Amendment's reference to "A well regulated Militia." Based on "founding-era sources" (and prior Supreme Court precedent), the Court held that "the Militia comprised all males physically capable of acting in concert for the common defense," and that "the adjective 'well-regulated' implies nothing more than the imposition of proper discipline and training" on those engaged in militia service. *Id.* at 595-97 (cleaned up).

From this "unorganized" body comprised of "every able-bodied man," the Government had power to call forth "a subset" of the general militia and "organize the units that will make up an effective fighting force." *Id.* But *Heller* makes clear that the original meaning of the Second Amendment does not protect *only* those "state- and congressionally-regulated military forces" that have been called forth. *Id.*

It also, and centrally, prevents the Government from tyrannically "eliminat[ing] a militia consisting of all the able-bodied men" by "disarm[ing] the people." *Id.* at 592, 598; *see also id.* at 578 (prefatory clause "does not limit … the scope of the operative clause").

Heller's interpretation of the phrase "well regulated Militia" is binding. The case's central holding is that the Second Amendment "guarantee[s] the individual right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation." *Id.* at 592. And the Court's interpretation of the phrase "well regulated Militia" in the Amendment's "prefatory clause" is a necessary and important part of the *ratio decidendi* of the case—"the logical chain of conclusions announced" by the Court as a justification for its holding. *Liverpool & G.W. Steam Co. v. Phenix Ins. Co.*, 129 U.S. 397, 439 (1889). It is thus binding unless and until overruled by the High Court itself. *See Seminole Tribe of Florida v. Florida*, 517 U.S. 44, 67 (1996).

Heller thus definitively settles that the original meaning of the Second Amendment's reference to "A well regulated Militia" protects both any specific "organized militia[s]" as well as the general militia that "consists of all able-bodied men." 554 U.S. at 596. And the historical evidence set forth in our prior briefs shows that *both* the "unorganized" *and every organized militia* in Founding-era America *included 18-to-20-year-olds*. *See* Opening Br. 21-24.

B. "The right of the people."

Heller also conclusively determined "the original public meaning of the Second Amendment phrase[ ] … 'the right of the people.' " Order at 1. Based on usages of that phrase elsewhere in the Constitution, the Supreme Court held that the term "the people" "unambiguously refers to all members of the political community, not an unspecified subset," and that the phrase "the right of the people" as a whole refers to a right that "is exercised individually and belongs to all Americans." 554 U.S. at 580-81. Once again, with respect, this Court has no power to adopt a different interpretation of these words.

Law abiding 18-to-20-year-olds are thus plainly part of "the people," as defined by *Heller*, for they are a part of the group of "all Americans." *Id.* at 581. That also necessarily follows from the historical fact, noted above, that 18-to-20-year-olds were part of the militia at the Founding. As *Heller* explains, the Second Amendment phrase "the people" protects a *broader* category of individuals than "the Militia"—which "consisted of a subset of 'the [P]eople' " comprised of "those who were male, able bodied, and within a certain age range." *Id.* at 580. Since 18-to-20-year-olds were within the "subset" of militia members, they logically must also have been within the broader set of "the people" as a whole. *Id.*

C. "Shall not be infringed."

The original public meaning of the third phrase identified by the Court—"shall not be infringed"—is also clear, and it clearly proscribes the type of restriction at issue in this case.

Founding-era historical materials demonstrate that then, as today, to "infringe" a right encompassed a wide variety of restrictions or limitations more subtle than a complete ban. Samuel Johnson's celebrated 1773 dictionary, for example, defined "to infringe" as including not only "to destroy" but also to "violate," "break," or "hinder."[2] Noah Webster's 1806 Dictionary similarly defined it as "to violate, break, transgress."[3]

Leading Framers used the word in just this way. The Founding generation frequently characterized state debtor-relief measures—short of actual debt cancellation—as "infringing" the rights of creditors. During the 1787 constitutional convention, for instance, Madison complained that "[t]he rights of individuals are infringed by many of the state laws—such as issuing paper money, and instituting a mode to discharge debts differing from the form of the contract."[4]

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[2] "*Infringe*," *in* 1 SAMUEL JOHNSON, A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (1773).

[3] "*Infringe*," *in* NOAH WEBSTER, A COMPENDIOUS DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (1806).

[4] 1 MAX FARRAND, THE RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787 327 (1911).

Similarly, Alexander Hamilton, writing in 1795 in support of the Jay Treaty, explained that the "legal impediments" States had imposed on the collection of debts to British lenders "infringe the rights of creditors."[5]

Further evidence comes from *Nunn v. State*—a case *Heller* quoted, extensively relied upon, and praised as an opinion that "perfectly captured the way in which the operative clause of the Second Amendment furthers the purpose announced in the prefatory clause." 554 U.S. at 612. In *Nunn*, the Georgia Supreme Court described the Second Amendment's phrase "shall not be *infringed*" as meaning that the right protected by the provision could not be "curtailed, or broken in upon, in the smallest degree." 1 Ga. 243, 251 (1846).

Historical materials likewise indicate that the original meaning of the word "shall" conveyed a mandatory requirement, meaning "to be obliged …. [I]t is a duty, it is necessary."[6] As Justice Story explained in *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, the word "shall" is distinct from "may" in having "mandatory," "obligatory force" that "is so imperative" that its breach would be "a violation of … duty." 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 304, 327 (1816).

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[5] "*The Defence No. XIV*," Sept. 9, 1795, *in* 19 THE PAPERS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON 245 (Harold C. Syrett ed., 1973), *available at* https://bit.ly/3rHxBjh.

[6] "*Shall*," *in* 2 NOAH WEBSTER, AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (1828).

Taken together, then, the original public meaning of the Second Amendment's command that the rights it protects "shall not be infringed" is clear: the Government is under a mandatory duty to not restrain, impede, hinder, or curtail in the smallest degree the individual right to keep and bear arms. For the reasons set forth in our prior briefs, California's restrictions prohibiting virtually all 18-to-20-year-olds from acquiring most firearms obviously constitutes an impermissible infringement, within the original meaning of this language.

II. The methodology of corpus linguistics suffers from several fatal conceptual difficulties that make it an unreliable guide to the original public meaning of the Second Amendment.

The Court's March 26 Order next instructs the parties to address whether "the tool of corpus linguistics help[s] inform the determination of the original public meaning of th[e]se Second Amendment phrases." Order at 1. Even setting aside the dispositive point that the original meaning of the first two phrases is conclusively resolved by *Heller*, while the corpus linguistics method may or may not have some valid uses, it suffers from several conceptual limitations that fatally undermine the recent efforts by some to use the method to determine the Second Amendment's original public meaning.

A. Legal corpus linguistics' central methodological tool, the "frequency hypothesis," is unsound.

The central tool of legal corpus linguistics is the "sense differentiation" analyses of words or phrases, which codes a large number of uses of the word or

phrase at issue and then compares the number of times it is used in one or another potential sense—with the ultimate goal of finding one sense used in a great enough proportion of cases that it can be declared the "correct" meaning. Corpus linguistics proponents have called this "the most important tool" and the "meat-and-potatoes of determining meaning from corpus analysis,"[7] and it was the key move made by the recent "Corpus Linguistics Professors" *amicus brief* filed in the Supreme Court's most recent (abortive) foray into the Second Amendment.[8]

This key tool relies on what Professor Donald Drakeman has called the "frequency hypothesis"—the assumption that "the single meaning for constitutional purposes is the one appearing in the dataset the greatest number of times."[9] And the root difficulty is that this premise is fundamentally contrary to the way we use language.

A central feature of the English language is that many words have different meanings or shades of meaning—what linguists call the phenomenon of "lexical" or

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[7] Thomas R. Lee & James C. Phillips, *Data-Driven Originalism*, 167 U. PA. L. REV. 261, 308-09 (2019).

[8] Amicus Br. for Corpus Linguistics Professors and Experts at 17, 18, 21, *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n v. City of New York*, No. 18-280, 2019 WL 3824697 (U.S. Aug. 12, 2019).

[9] Donald L. Drakeman, *Is Corpus Linguistics Better Than Flipping A Coin?*, 109 GEO. L.J. ONLINE 81, 94 (2020)

"semantic ambiguity."[10] The phenomenon is too familiar to need elaboration. Consider the words "left" and "ball." "Left" can refer to the direction (the opposite of "right") or to being abandoned ("left behind"). "Ball" can refer to the spherical object used by children or in sporting events or to a social event that generally includes dancing.

Importantly, not only do many words, like these, have multiple valid meanings, but the particular sense of a word meant in a particular use of language *cannot* be determined simply by looking for a majority use across a collection of texts. A corpus linguistics analysis of modern American English would almost certainly show that the sense of "ball" referring to the spherical object overwhelmingly predominates the sense referring to social galas. But that is *not* because the roundish-tangible-object meaning of "ball" is the *correct* one; it is because modern people *spend a good deal more time writing and talking about sports than elite social gatherings*.

Thus, the nose-counts tabulated by corpus linguistics tell us *nothing* about how ambiguous words are being used on any given occasion. As *Heller* itself explained, "the fact that [a] phrase was commonly used in a particular context does not show that it is limited to that context." 554 U.S. at 588. The meaning of an

[10] *See* Lawrence B. Solum & Cass R. Sunstein, *Chevron As Construction*, 105 CORNELL L. REV. 1465, 1472-74 (2020); *see also* TIMOTHY A.O. ENDICOTT, VAGUENESS IN LAW 54 (2000); STEPHEN ULLMAN, SEMANTICS 156-92 (1962).

ambiguous passage using the word "ball" in a modern, Jane-Austen style novel simply could not be settled by pointing to its predominant meaning in the corpus of other contemporary texts. Instead, the ambiguity would have to be settled in the familiar way that language users have resolved ambiguity for centuries: by *examining the passage's context*.

The Supreme Court has explained time and again that "[t]he meaning—or ambiguity—of certain words or phrases may only become evident when placed in context." *FDA v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*, 529 U.S. 120, 132 (2000). Yet legal corpus linguistics' frequency hypothesis, by its very nature, would instead seek to settle such ambiguities by *stripping away* the context—and instead determining what an ambiguous word means in a particular text by asking how the word is used, a majority of the time, in *completely different* contexts. That is not how language works. As Professor Drakeman notes, "Constitutional corpus linguistics theorists employing the frequency thesis need to construct a persuasive argument for why constitutional meaning cannot be found in bona fide, well-attested usages simply because another usage occurs more frequently in documents having nothing to do with the Constitution."[11]

[11] Drakeman, *supra*, at 97-98; *see also* Carissa Byrne Hessick, *Corpus Linguistics and the Criminal Law*, 2017 BYU L. REV. 1503, 1508-10.

Indeed, some plainly accepted uses of a word may not appear in a corpus *at all*. For example, "[t]he blue pitta is a bird found in Asia but not North America. It is no less a bird, and we are no less comfortable calling it a bird just because it does not appear in corpora of American English."[12] Similarly, although "in some corpora, there are no examples of airplanes being referred to as 'vehicles,' "[13] survey evidence overwhelmingly indicates that ordinary language users consider airplanes to be within the meaning of the word "vehicle."[14] Thus, while the claim that a particular use of a word does not appear at all "[i]in an *entire* corpus" "seems to have great rhetorical strength," the argument is "fallacious" since "[l]egal corpus linguistics often neglects nonprototypical uses of a term."[15] Indeed, even two of legal corpus linguistics' most prominent proponents have recently conceded that the fact that a "use … is not reflected in a corpus (or is even only uncommonly reflected)" does *not* mean that it "cannot fall within the ordinary meaning of a studied term."[16]

The conceptual difficulties with the frequency hypothesis do not end there. Even assuming that we should decide the meaning of a word or phrase in the Second

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[12] Lawrence M. Solan & Tammy Gales, *Corpus Linguistics as a Tool in Legal Interpretation*, 2017 BYU L. REV. 1311, 1315.

[13] Kevin P. Tobia, *The Corpus and the Courts*, U. CHI. L. REV. ONLINE (Mar. 21, 2021), https://bit.ly/3sgE1WB.

[14] Kevin P. Tobia, *Testing Ordinary Meaning*, 134 HARV. L. REV. 726, 770 (2020).

[15] Tobia, *Testing Ordinary Meaning*, *supra*, at 795.

[16] Thomas R. Lee & Stephen C. Mouritsen, *The Corpus and the Critics*, 88 U. CHI. L. REV. 275, 334 (2021) (cleaned up); *see also id.* at 340.

Amendment by counting noses, we still must know *how great* the preponderance of a particular meaning in the corpus must be before we declare it the "correct" one. Is it sufficient if 99 percent of instances go one way but the alternative meaning is nonetheless used in the remaining one percent? 85 percent? 50.1 percent? A plurality when there are several different available meanings? There is simply no theoretical basis for drawing the line at any of these percentages rather than the other.

B. The patterns of usage identified by corpus linguistics may merely reflect biases in favor of newsworthy or historically salient subjects.

Legal corpus linguistics suffers from another, related problem: a majority usage detected by the corpus linguistics method may be measuring essentially irrelevant social facts—*unrelated* to the meaning of the word or phrase at issue—that account for the predominance of one use in the corpus rather than another.

For example, many corpora contain large collections of newspaper articles.[17] The content of newspapers is, almost by definition, predominantly focused on contemporary events of newsworthy significance. And the pamphlets and periodicals, correspondence of the Framers, federal and state convention proceedings, and legal texts that make up the "Corpus of Founding Era American

[17] *See "Texts*," Corpus of Historical American English (last visited Apr. 23, 2021), https://bit.ly/3fVfZyb; *"Texts*," Corpus of Contemporary American English (last visited Apr. 23, 2021), https://bit.ly/2PXiepw.

English" (or "COFEA") corpus generally used in Second Amendment research[18] likewise necessarily focus on some types of topics or issues rather than others. The texts collected in available corpora are thus likely to contain a disproportionate number of some usages of words rather than others—not because the minority usages were considered incorrect, and not even necessarily because those usages *were* less common in contemporary language use, but simply because those usages were less common *in discussions of the types of topics that dominated the texts included in the corpora*. As Judge Stranch has written, corpus linguistics thus "risk[s] privileging the most *newsworthy* connotations of a term over its ordinary meaning." *Wilson v. Safelite Grp., Inc.*, 930 F.3d 429 (6th Cir. 2019) (emphasis added) (Stranch, J., concurring).

Similarly, the content of corpora focused on a particular period of time—such as COFEA, which includes texts written between 1760 through 1799—will almost certainly be skewed by the contingent social and historical circumstances that dictated the various preoccupations of the language users during that time period. The last four decades of 18th century America, for example, were dominated by extraordinary military events and legal and constitutional upheaval. Certain senses of ambiguous words or phrases were very likely used disproportionately in the

[18] *See About the Corpus, Corpus of Founding Era American English (COFEA)*, BYU (last visited Apr. 23, 2021), https://bit.ly/32xnP9i.

written texts that survive from this period, but these proportions may reflect the "topics of conversation," as it were, that dominated contemporary writing because of the historical events of the day, not any fact about the prevailing or accepted meanings of those words in standard American English at the time.

Consider the word "airplane." One would expect that an analysis of the uses of this word in a corpus drawn from the writings of a nation enduring a period of total war would show that the word was predominately used to refer to military aircraft—fighters, bombers, and the like—rather than civilian jumbo-jets or single-engine pleasure craft. By the logic of the frequency hypothesis, one would thus conclude that the "correct" meaning of the word, during this period in time, was confined to military airplanes. But that is of course nonsense. The meaning of the word "airplane" would not have *changed*, in this example; all that changed was the sort of topics that dominated the national discussion.

These considerations have serious implications for the use of corpus linguistics in analyzing the Second Amendment. Because of the social and historical context of the period covered by the prevailing COFEA corpus, it is likely to include intensive discussions of military battles and planning, militia service and training, constitutional theory, and the depredations of the British Government. Because of the *types* of texts encompassed, it is likely to include a disproportionate number of discussions of military strategy and tactics, the separation of powers, the proper

scope of the federal and state governments, and the rights and liabilities of the common law. What the corpus *is not* likely to contain, in any meaningful proportion, are accounts of the thousands of nameless farmers who bore their arms to hunt and kill game to feed their families, or the countless frontiersmen who had their muskets repaired so as to be prepared to defend their families and property from hostile attack.

C. The available corpora privilege elite over common usage.

A similar difficulty with any corpora of texts surviving from the late 18th century is that it is inevitably biased in favor of elite voices. Under *Heller*, the interpretation of the Second Amendment is tied to the common meaning of the words that would "have been known to ordinary citizens in the founding generation" and "understood by the voters." 554 U.S. at 576-77. But the writings we have from this period in time were, in the main, not penned by these "ordinary citizens." They were written by elites—the small, upper crust of individuals who drafted laws, attended constitutional conventions, or had the ability and inclination to collect and preserve their correspondence. Indeed, even the collection in COFEA that is identified by the proponents of legal corpus linguistics as mitigating this elitist bias—the Evans Early American Imprints collection of "books, pamphlets, and broadsides"[19]—is far from representative of ordinary late-eighteenth-century American discourse. The vast

[19] Lee & Phillips, *Data-Driven Originalism*, *supra*, at 293.

majority of planters, tradesmen, and frontiersmen who used American English—to say nothing of enslaved peoples, indentured servants, or Native Americans—did not write and publish any books, pamphlets, or broadsides.

D. Legal corpus linguistics ignores the history and context of legal texts.

Another shortcoming of legal corpus linguistics is that it is incapable of recovering the deeper context of constitutional language. Indeed, the methodology critically depends on *decontextualizing* language use. That is at war with the traditional understanding of the originalist endeavor.

Originalism has always been understood as a contextual task, requiring the interpreter to "take the context in which a word or phrase appears into account, combined with how these words are used elsewhere in the document and the general purposes for these clauses that can be ascertained from the document itself and from circumstances surrounding its formation."[20] Justice Scalia's majority opinion in *Heller* is an exemplar of this feature of classic originalist interpretation. *Heller* begins with the bare semantic meaning of the Second Amendment's various phrases, of course, but it hardly ends the analysis there. Rather, Justice Scalia goes on to meticulously analyze the ideological and historical context of the Second Amendment right, from the 1689 Declaration of Rights, through a "review of

[20] Randy Barnett, *An Originalism for Nonoriginalists*, 45 LOY. L. REV. 611, 633-34 (1999).

founding-era sources," to an "examination of a variety of legal and other sources to determine *the public understanding* of a legal text in the period after its enactment or ratification." *Id.* at 584, 593, 605.

Legal corpus linguistics, by contrast, provides an impoverished approach to interpretation—one that *by design* divorces language use from much of the historical and social context in which it occurs, in a search for bare, decontextualized linguistic patterns. This decontextualization is baked into the very nature of the methodology. The supposed *feature* of corpus linguistics, after all, is that it is a "data-driven inquiry" that is able to leverage the tools of "quantitative" analysis in the search for objective meaning.[21] And the only way that the tools of "big data" can be employed is by collecting a large number of snippets of texts—shorn from their own contexts, and (by design) mostly taken from contexts that are *entirely alien* to the actual textual passage at issue—and then treating them all as carrying equal interpretive weight. But as Professor Stanley Fish has succinctly explained, "[o]nce you detach patterns [of language use] from the intentional context in which they have significance, you can't get the significance back."[22]

[21] Lee & Philips, *Data-Driven Originalism*, *supra*, at 289, 320.

[22] Stanley Fish, *The Interpretive Poverty of Data*, BALKINIZATION (Apr. 20, 2021), https://bit.ly/32ufVgz.

Again, this shortcoming is evident in the context of the Second Amendment. The meaning of the Second Amendment has been a matter of sustained and intensive legal, historical, and linguistic study since at least the mid-1980s. During those decades, all of the *relevant* historical materials were identified, collected, and thoroughly analyzed in their historical context. The result was a deep understanding of the intellectual, cultural, and historical background and content of the Second Amendment—of the *ideas* of the Founders and their intellectual forebears. The central move of those who would use corpus linguistics to shed supposed "new light" on the Second Amendment is to *sweep away* all of this contextual information, and to pour new meaning into the provision—meaning drawn *not* from some newly-discovered *relevant* historical source, but rather from hundreds of textual snippets of documents *completely unrelated* to the right to keep and bear arms.

E. The purportedly quantitative nature of legal corpus linguistics may give it a false illusion of scientific objectivity.

Finally, there is a very real risk that the purportedly quantitative nature of the corpus-linguistics method will give its results a false façade of scientific objectivity, frustrating serious judicial scrutiny. The "data" and "findings" derived from legal corpus linguistics—dressed in all the trappings of mathematical rigor—may appear "scientific" and "objective" and, for that reason, entitled to deference that is totally unwarranted.

That possibility is all the more troubling because the appearance of objectivity that the quantitative nature of a corpus linguistics analysis bestows upon its findings is largely illusory. For all the effort by proponents of the method to construct a purely "objective inquiry into ordinary meaning"[23] that is "more rigorously empirical,"[24] the approach still centrally relies on the ability of individuals to accurately "code" each snippet of text identified by a corpus search—an endeavor subject to all the very same biases and limitations inherent in textual interpretation that the method is supposed to *escape*. In one recent corpus-linguistics analysis, for example, even though the two co-authors "practiced in order to facilitate consistent coding" and "then met to discuss why they had arrived at particular decisions," they ultimately still agreed on "how to code a particular result" only "seventy percent of the time."[25] As Professor Hessick concludes, "[i]f people who have specifically trained with one another to achieve consistent results nonetheless disagree with one another thirty percent of the time, then it is quite clear that corpus linguistics cannot give us 'right answers.' "[26]

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[23] Thomas R. Lee & Stephen C. Mouritsen, *Judging Ordinary Meaning*, 127 YALE L.J. 788, 796 (2018).

[24] James C. Phillips, et al., *Corpus Linguistics and Original Public Meaning: A New Tool to Make Originalism More Empirical*, 126 YALE L.J. F. 21, 30 (2016).

[25] Hessick, *supra*, at 1524.

[26] *Id.*

III. If the Court nonetheless employs the corpus linguistics methodology in this case, it provides further confirmation that the challenged restrictions violate the Second Amendment.

Should the Court decide to use the tools of corpus linguistics in determining the original public meaning of the Second Amendment phrases in question, notwithstanding the flaws just surveyed, it would not change the outcome of this case. In response to the Court's Order, Plaintiffs performed a number of searches and analyses of COFEA related to the three phrases in question.[27] The results, described below, provide further confirmation of the original meaning of those phrases detailed above.

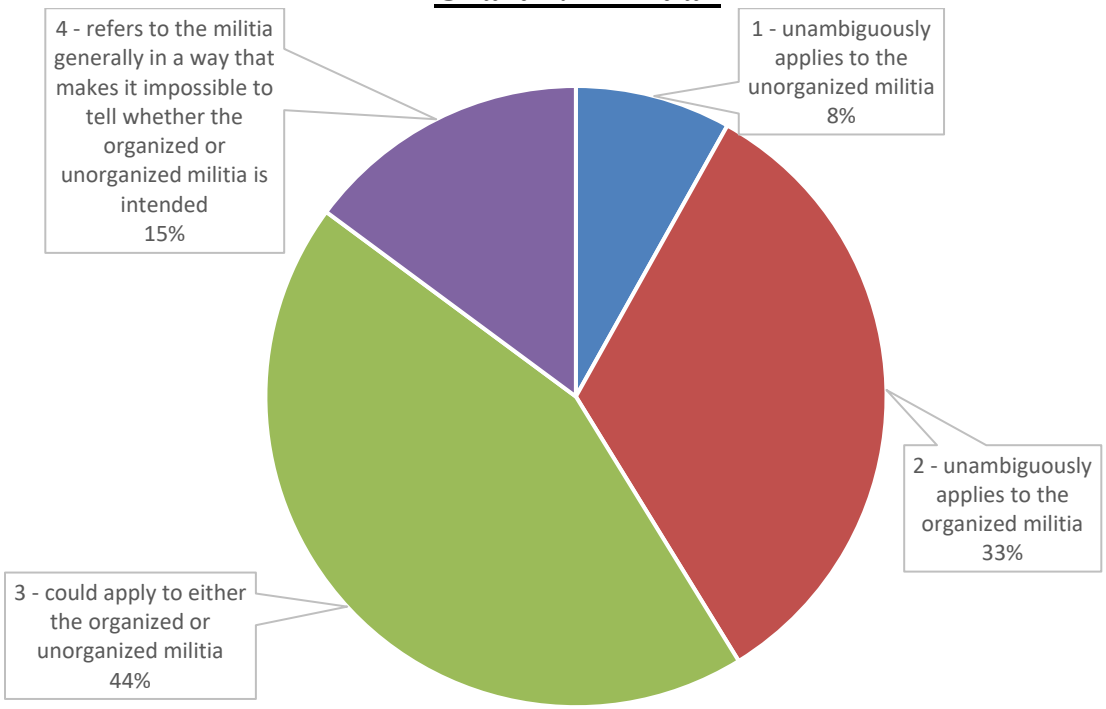
A. "A well regulated Militia."

We performed a "sense differentiation" analysis of the word "militia" in an effort to shed light on whether the word was commonly used to refer to the body of all able-bodied men when the Second Amendment was ratified. For this analysis, we searched COFEA for all instances of the word "militia" in the corpora, derived a random sample of 150 "concordance lines" from the results, eliminated any duplicate lines or irrelevant uses of the word, and then had the results coded into one

[27] *Corpus of Founding Era American English (COFEA)*, BYU (last visited Apr. 23, 2021), https://bit.ly/32xnP9i. While the Court's Order identified two other corpora—the Corpus of Historical American English (which includes data starting in 1810) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English—there appears to be a consensus that COFEA is the best corpus for discerning the original public meaning of words or phrases in the original Constitution and Bill of Rights. *See* Lee & Phillips, *Data-Driven Originalism*, *supra*, at 293-96.

of four categories: (1) unambiguously applies to the unorganized militia; (2) unambiguously applies to the organized militia; (3) could apply to either the organized or unorganized militia; or (4) refers to the militia generally in a way that makes it impossible to tell whether the organized or unorganized militia is intended.[28] The results are set forth in the Appendix at page App1 and are summarized in the following chart:

Chart 1: "militia"



As this chart indicates, while a minority of instances in our sample unambiguously referred to either the "unorganized" or "organized" militia, to use

[28] The initial search for "militia" returned a total of 20,680 concordance lines. After deriving a random sample of 150 results, we excluded 0 duplicates and 2 uses that were deemed irrelevant.

Heller's terminology, a clear plurality of instances used the word in a way consistent with either the narrower or the broader usage—and taken together, a slim majority of instances (52%) were either clear examples of the "unorganized" militia sense or were consistent with that sense. Based on this evidence, neither the "organized" nor the "unorganized" sense of "militia" can be declared the predominate use of the word at the Founding.

Several of the texts in the COFEA corpus establish that "militia" was indeed routinely used at the time of the Founding to refer to "all able-bodied men." *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 596. For example, a search for "militia" in proximity to the word "whole" reveals a 1777 letter from then-General George Washington to the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, stating that "it is absolutely Necessary, that Every person able to bear Arms (except such as are conscientiously scrupulous against it in every case) should give their personal service," and that "[i]n order to effect this, I beg you will order the Whole Militia of your State to be enrolled & Completely equip[p]ed …."[29] Similarly, the results of a search for "militia" in proximity to the word "people" include a letter from John Adams to the Abbé de Mably explaining that "[t]he Militia

[29] Letter from George Washington to the Pennsylvania Council of Safety (Jan. 19 1777), *in* 8 THE PAPERS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERIES 107 (Frank E. Grizzard, Jr. ed., 1998), *available at* https://bit.ly/3sgnlhT.

comprehends the whole People," including "every Male Inhabitant between Sixteen and Sixty Years of Age."[30]

Moving close to the context of the use of "militia" in the Constitution itself, the same search reveals an enlightening exchange in the Virginia ratifying convention, in which George Mason asked rhetorically "Who are the militia? They consist now of the whole people, except a few public officers."[31]

Finally, additional evidence from COFEA strongly confirms that in the specific context of the Second Amendment, the phrase "well regulated militia" refers to the body of all able-bodied men, just as *Heller* holds. A search for "militia" in proximity to the word "body" returns, for example, the Virginia ratifying convention's recommended amendments to the Constitution, the seventeenth of which proposed that "the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well-regulated militia, *composed of the body of the people trained to arms*, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state."[32] And another of the hits returned from this search is a portion of the Bill of Rights as originally proposed by James Madison in the House of Representatives, which provided: "A well regulated militia, *composed*

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[30] Letter from John Adams to the Abbé de Mably (Jan. 15, 1783), *in* 14 THE ADAMS PAPERS 172 (Gregg L. Lint *et al*. eds., 2008), *available at* https://bit.ly/3mDOzOk.

[31] 3 JONATHAN ELLIOT, THE DEBATES IN THE SEVERAL STATE CONVENTIONS ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION 425 (1836).

[32] *Id.* at 659 (emphasis added).

of the body of the people, being the best security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; but no person religiously scrupulous shall be compelled to bear arms."[33]

The results of a corpus linguistics analysis are thus, at a minimum, consistent with *Heller*'s holding—and searching the COFEA corpus as a database of historical sources returns several primary historical sources that strongly confirm *Heller*'s interpretation of the phrase's original meaning.

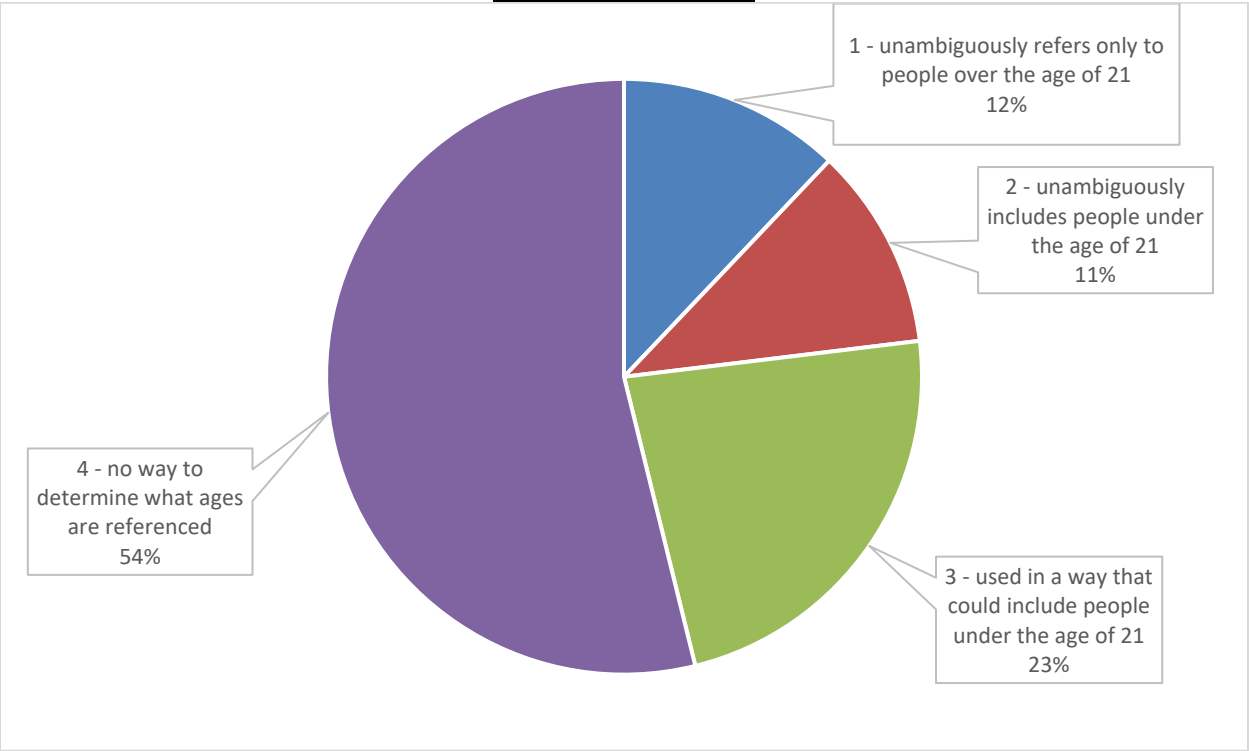
B. "The right of the people."

We next conducted analyses of the word "right," the phrase "the people," and the word "right" in proximity to the word "people," in an effort to determine whether this Second Amendment phrase encompassed people under the age of 21. Again, for each of these analyses, we searched COFEA for all instances of the word or phrase in question, derived a random sample of 150 "concordance lines" from the results of each of the searches, eliminated any duplicate lines or irrelevant uses, and then had the results coded into one of four categories: (1) unambiguously refers only to people over the age of 21; (2) unambiguously includes people under the age of 21; (3) used in a way that could include people under the age of 21; or (4) no way to determine

[33] 1 ANNALS OF CONG. 778 (1789) (Joseph Gales ed., 1834).

what ages are referenced.[34] The results are set forth in the Appendix at pages App6, App14, and App22, and are summarized in the following charts:

Chart 2: "right"



[34] The searches involving the word "right" also searched for words that share the same *lemma* as "right," such as the plural "rights." The initial search for "right" returned a total of 66,757 concordance lines. The initial search for "the people" returned a total of 57,000 concordance lines. The initial search for "right" within six words of "people" returned a total of 1,196 concordance lines. 0 duplicates and 58 irrelevant uses were excluded from the analysis of "right," 0 duplicates and one irrelevant use were excluded from the analysis of "the people," and 0 duplicates and 34 irrelevant uses were excluded from the analysis of "right" within six words of "people."

Chart 3: "the people"

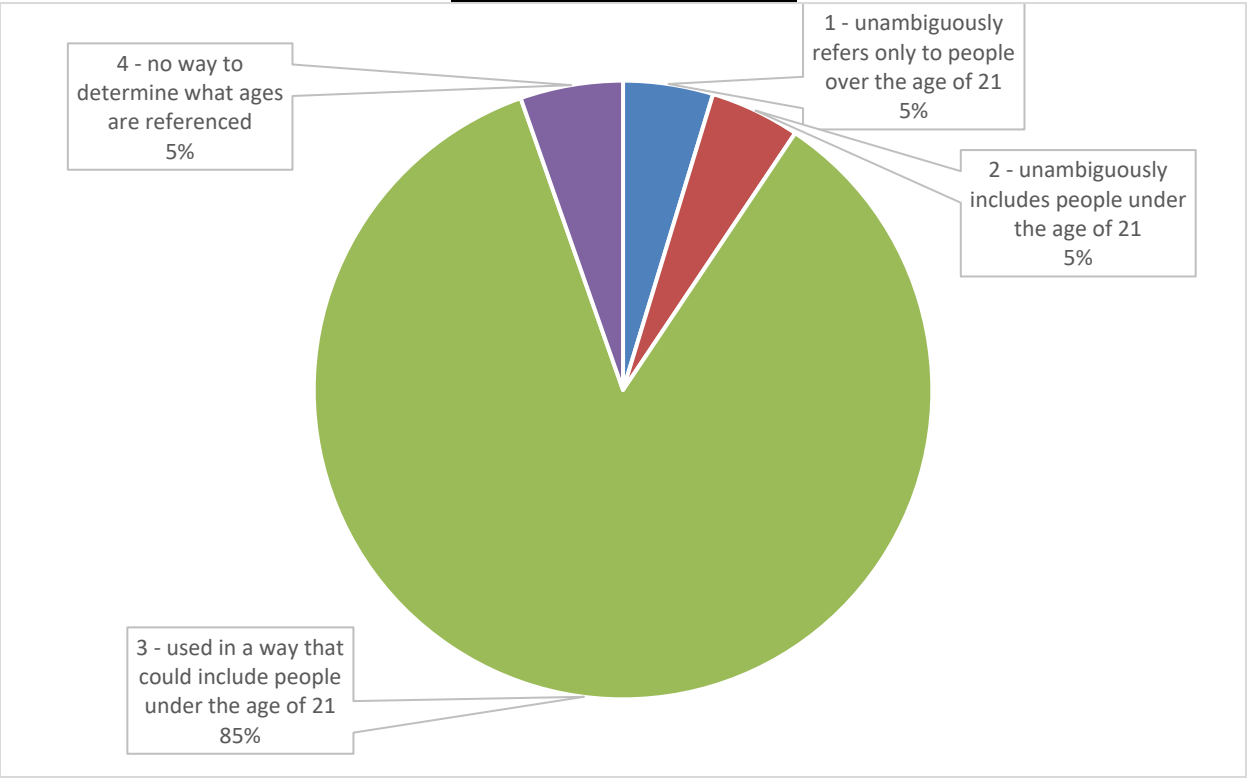
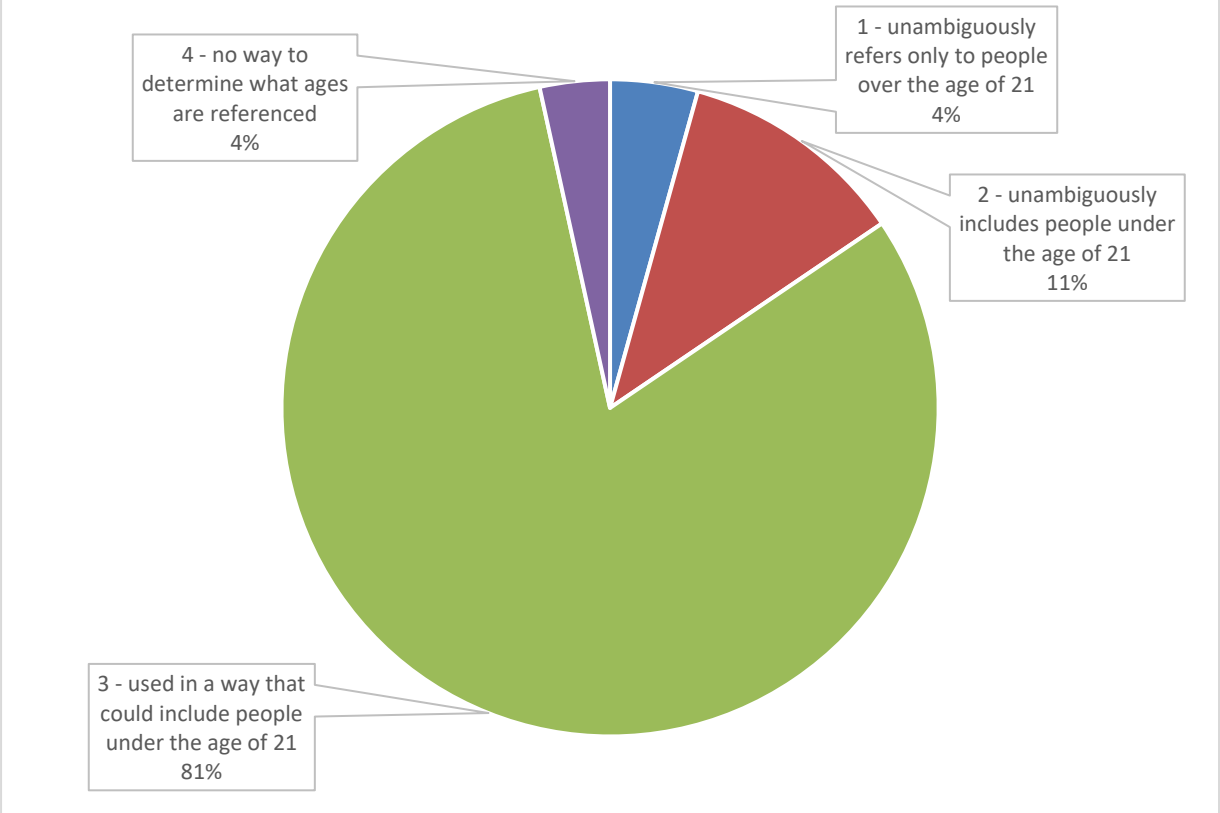


Chart 4: "right" near "people"



As these charts demonstrate, the vast majority of the results of all three searches either unambiguously included people under 21 years old or were consistent with including people in that age group. Approximately 34% of the instances of the word "right" either clearly or potentially included people under 21—consistent with the fact that while some rights at the Founding were limited to people aged 21 and over, not all were. And the results for the phrase "the people"—both alone and in proximity to the word "right"—are even starker. In an overwhelming majority of cases—90 percent when "the people" was used alone, and 92 percent when it was used in conjunction with "right"—the phrase "the people" was used in a way that either clearly included people of any age or was consistent with the inclusion of people of any age.

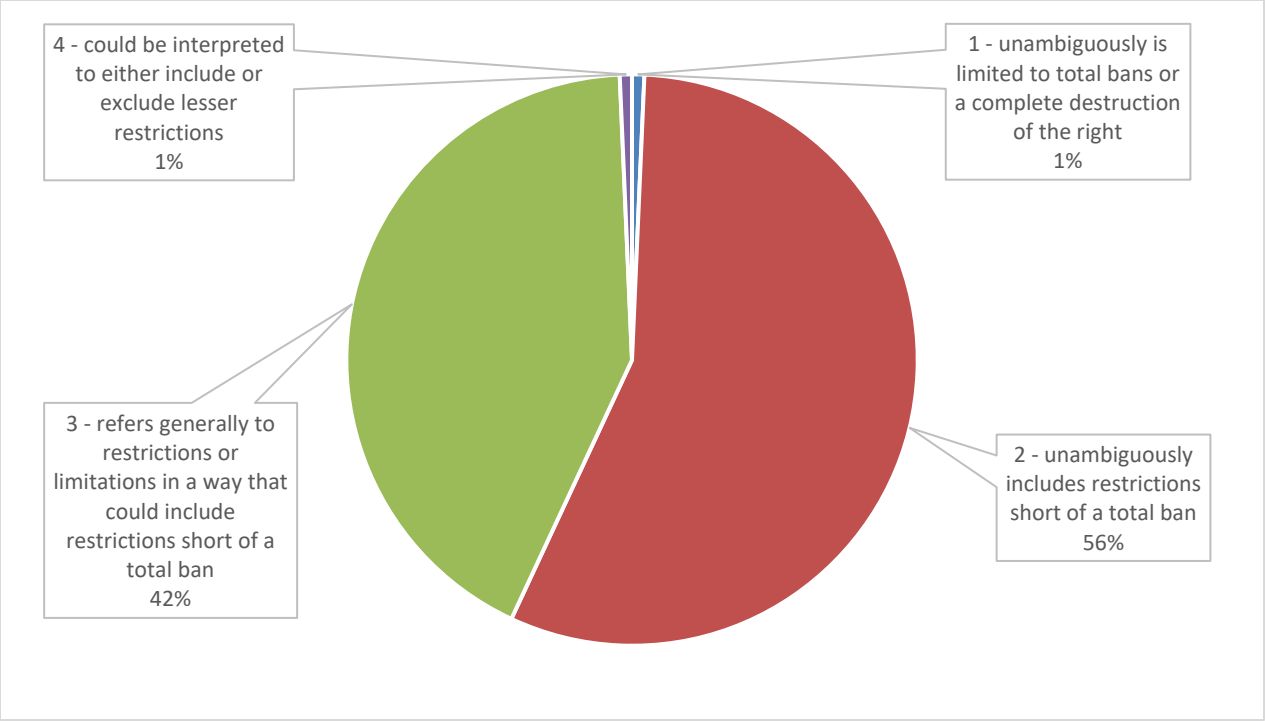
Again, *Heller* conclusively resolves the original public meaning of the phrase "right of the people." But far from engendering any skepticism about *Heller*'s interpretation, a corpus linguistics analysis of the phrase "right of the people," and its constituent parts, in fact strongly suggests that *Heller*'s interpretation is correct.

C. "Shall not be infringed."

Finally, we also performed analyses of the word "infringe," both on its own and in proximity to the word "right," to determine whether it was commonly used to refer to limitations short of a complete ban. The search for "infringe" alone returned 950 results, and we analyzed a random sample of 150 of them; the search for

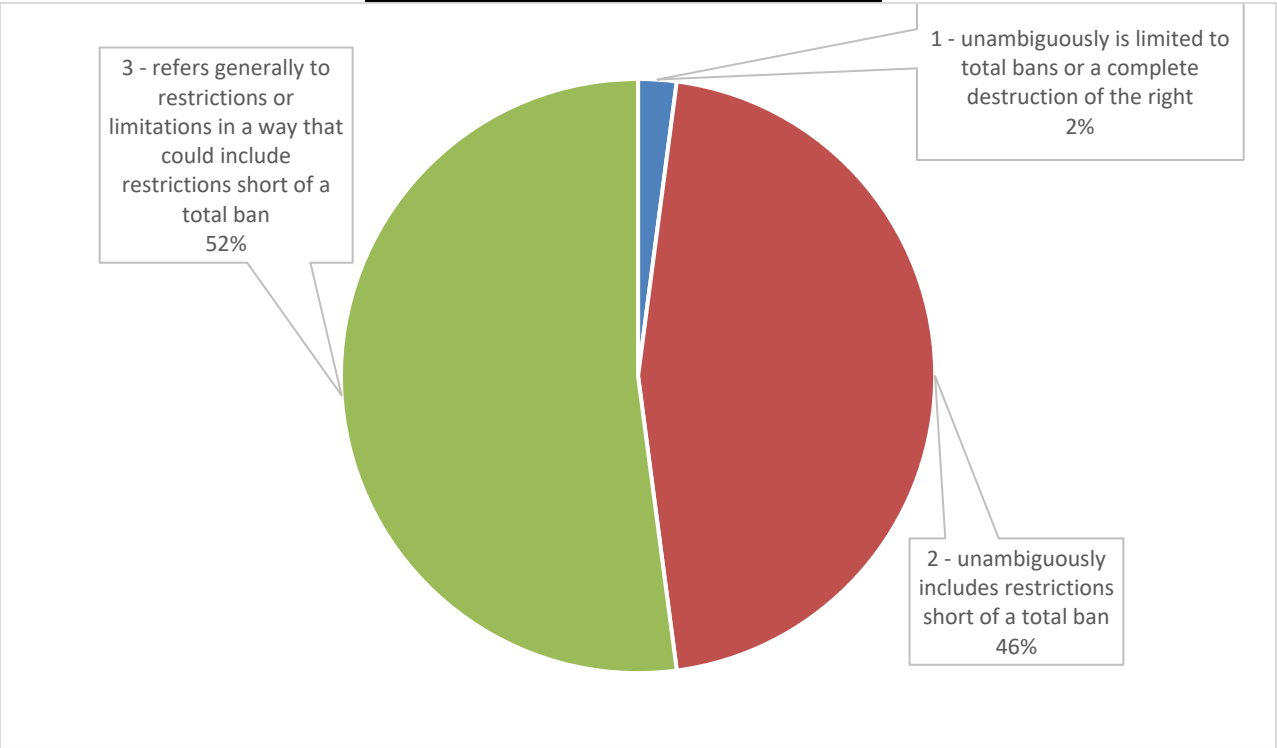
"infringe" near "right" returned 55 results, and we analyzed all of them. In each case, we had the results coded into one of four categories: (1) unambiguously limited to total bans or destruction of the right; (2) unambiguously includes restrictions short of a total ban; (3) refers generally to restrictions or limitations in a way that could include restrictions short of a total ban; or (4) no way to determine what types of restrictions are referenced.[35] The results are set forth in the Appendix at pages App30 and App37 and are summarized in the following charts:

Chart 5: "infringe"



[35] Both searches also searched for words that share the same *lemma* as "infringe" or "right," such as "infringed," "infringement," or "rights." 0 duplicates and 6 irrelevant uses were excluded from the analysis of "infringe," and 6 duplicates and one use which reproduced the text of the Second Amendment were excluded from the analysis of "infringe" within six words of "right."

Chart 6: "infringe" near "right"



The results provide powerful confirmation that the original meaning of the term "infringe" includes restrictions short of an absolute ban on the exercise of the right in question. 56 percent of the analyzed uses of "infringe" *unambiguously* included lesser restrictions—and another 42 percent were consistent with the inclusion of such lesser restrictions—with only one percent of the instances analyzed clearly referring to a total ban or destruction of the right at issue. The results for "infringe" used in conjunction with the word "right" are similar.

There can be no doubt that the Second Amendment's command that the rights it protects "shall not be infringed," as originally understood, encompasses a severe

infringement like the restrictions on firearm acquisitions imposed by California in this case.

CONCLUSION

The original meaning of the Second Amendment confirms that the Court should reverse the decision below.

Dated: April 23, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX –

CORPUS LINGUISTICS

SEARCH RESULTS

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Table 1

No.	Source	Context Left	Key	Context Right	Code
1	evans.N20568	expulsion, in such a manner as could hardly fail of success. WITH this view he ordered all the Roman catholic	militia	of Piedmont to be raised and disciplined. When these orders were completed, he joined to the militia eight thousand regular	2
2	fndrs.hamilton.01-24-02-0100	men to manage the guard and concert measures with General Clarkson for bringing forward the uniform corps of volunteers and	militia	to take part in the scene. It will be proper likewise that the city should form part of the procession	3
3	HeinR265	on the application of the said governor the said executives be requested to give orders that parts of their said	militia	not exceeding one thousand for virginia and five hundred for Pensylv be embodied and take such positions as the commanding	1
4	fndrs.washington.03-12-02-0511	at the Shadow. I would only mention to yr excellency some Difficulties that occur in drawing a sufficient force of	Militia	together for this purpose, and providing for them; particularly at a season of the year when our Fields, and Rivers	3
5	evans.N21549	I went forward to the advanced guard, and undertook to conduct by the proper roa• to Pittsburgh. Conducting the	militia	by what is called the Monongehela road, the route was at a distance from the garrison, which i• built	2
6	fndrs.washington.03-07-02-0198	difficulty are obtained. I mention these things to shew, that in my Opinion, if any dependance is placed in the	Militia	another year, Congress will be deceived. When danger is a little removed from them, they will not turn out at	3
7	farrands.v3.section177.txt	to be better regulated and better disciplined than the State governments, and that it would be proper for the whole	militia	of the Union to have a uniformity in their arms and exercise. To this it was answered, that the reason	1
8	evans.N23768	that the committee of Elizabeth-town sent their company of lighthorse on monday to effect it, and that some of their	militia	were to give their aid yesterday. He adds that he was credibly told last night by a party of the	3
9	HeinR171	officer of any other division or divisions , to detach from his or their division or divisions , such part of the	militia	for the support of the civil authority , as he (hall judge fully adequate for that purpose , and for the apptehenfion	3
10	fndrs.jefferson.01-04-02-0086	be discharged on their return, or perhaps it may be useful (if you cannot raise Horse) to get your	Militia	or part of them to mount themselves: in either of these cases forage should be allowed. If you think that	3
11	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-04850	intreat your Excellency to direct a quantity to be expedited to this place for the use of the Troops, & the	Militia	who may be called into the Field. The commanding Officer here will doubtless inform your Excellency, that the Troops in	3
12	HeinR59	an Orthodox Clergy . Ch A P . Vii . An Ad for tbe further continuing - and amending An Ad for appointing a	Militia	; and also to continue one other Ac7 , entitled , An Ad to amend and continue an A ,& entitled , an Ad for	3
13	fndrs.washington.05-09-02-0094	our Men. As Soon as it was Light In the Morning of the 4th Novr the advanced Guards of the	Militia	fired the Militia Being incamped a Small distance in frunt a Scatering fire Soon Commenced The troops were instantly formed	2
14	fndrs.jefferson.01-02-02-0132-0004-0011	due order: And also to raise general accounts shewing the amount of the expenditures for the army, the navy, the	militia	, the public trade, the public works and manufactories of every kind, of pensions, claims, and all other expences of government	1
15	fndrs.washington.03-08-02-0438	for some ill judged reason Stoped at present—perhaps another demand from you for a respectable number of the	Militia	of that State may have a good effect—they shou'd bring as many Arms of their Own or	1
16	farrands.v2.section97.txt	of the United States, reserving to "the States respectively, the appointment of the Officers, "and the authority of training the	militia	according to the "discipline prescribed by the United States" It was moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the	3
17	evans.N12773	as I can collect them, and dispatch messengers to the Eastern States for as many as they can send. The	militia	from Tryon county I shall order to be kept in readiness to protect the western frontiers, having just received intelligence	2
18	HeinR174	horse , one captain , one lieutenant , and one cornet , four sergeants , four corporals and one trumpeter . Legions of Militia . The whole	militia	of the territory shall , Until the commander in chief may otherwifc direa , be formed into two legions , and bear the	3
19	fndrs.adams.99-02-02-3409	two volunteer and four militia troops of horse from this City. There are also in motion, two other troops of	militia	horse of Pennsylvania, and above 100 regular troops from Windsor in Vermont, (the march of the latter < being> directed to	2
20	fndrs.hamilton.01-03-02-0288	a body of regular forces as an eventual resource. There was a propriety in calling for the aid of the	Militia	in the first place, for different reasons. Civil government may always with more peculiar propriety resort to the aid of	1
21	fndrs.hamilton.01-22-02-0069	of my stay I was very unwell. An apprehension is excited here that in consequence of the Petitions of the	Militia	Officers the persons named to the new Companies will not be appointed. I take it for granted that this must	3
22	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-08373	to reduce them, of these we already have 10,682 French and American regulars, and to secure the addition of 26,490	Militia	must, agreable to a former calculation demand 47,093 Rank and file. But supposing the garrison 9,293 and that we have	2
23	HeinR183	comr . fees are annexed under the inifions . seal of the Territory one dollar A commiflion to a field officer of	militia	one dollar A captains commifflion seventy - five cents A commillion to a subaltern officer fifty cents County Registers Fees Ta	4
24	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-05290	an Act of Congress of the 2d Instant, wherein they have engaged for the Pay & Subsistence of two. Regiments of	Militia	& two Regiments of Infantry proposed to be raised by the State of New York, over & above their Quota of Continental	2
25	fndrs.washington.03-14-02-0517	Army and the Town or the Rivers. whereas if he were at the distance proposed, we might convert our numerous	Militia	which cannot be opposed in front to the enemy, to the uses of harrassing his Flanks, attacking his baggage	3
26	fndrs.jefferson.01-02-02-0070	thro Jersey for South Amboy, and in their front is Gen. Maxwell with a brigade of Continentals and the Jersey	Militia	. They have impeded the enemies progress by breaking up the roads and bridges; and we have just been told that	2
27	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-06387	12 miles from Kings bridge) a few days ago. We are waiting for reinforcements for the Continental line and of	Militia	, and are in the mean time establishing our communication at Dobbs's Ferry. I shall shortly have occasion to communicate	3
28	HeinR105	leffined ; and have also set forth , that notwithitanding the Laws heretofore made and provided , divers Soldiers of the Troops and	Militia	of thele United States are often billeted and quartered in the Buildings and their Appurtenances provided for the Reception , Convenience	3
29	evans.N12088	and ugly Ghosts Of Hell, shall say, "That was an Englishman." THE END. An ODE, in Honour of the Pennsylvania	Militia	, and the small Band of Regular Continental Troops, who, under General WASHINGTON, sustained the Campaign in the depth of Winter	3
30	HeinR172	he hereby is impowered and requelted forthwith te ifrmi lity of M - q his Orders , requirig the several Companies of	Militia	, indluding ihe'train'd eah . Band and Alarm - Lift , of Twenty - one Years of Age and upwards,'within this Co	3
31	fndrs.adams.06-10-02-0006	without Exception as my own state in the Confederation. But knowing their Embarrassment with Negroes, and their small Numbers of	Militia	, my Idea of that people has vastly increased by the Accounts from thence. There is hardly another state that would	2
32	evans.N18434	causes, the un-officer-like conduct of Colonel Hardin (who he believed was a brave man) and the cowardly behaviour of the	militia	—many of them threw down their arms loaded, and he believed that none except the party under his command	2
33	fndrs.jefferson.01-04-02-0889	Magazine of 7 or 800 Stand of Arms which can be distributed to the Militia of these three Counties. This	militia	should be ordered to take arms on the first notice from the governor and I request that your Excellency will	1
34	HeinR173	or near the capital , until they thought proper to change their position and . retreated with haste to Halifax - Is the	militia	of the Commonwealth can be made lill more effective , I am confident you will not delay a measure of so	3
35	fndrs.hamilton.01-22-02-0056-0003	c. 10 Henry TiltonExeter30 years J. Smith well educated likely & genteel—suffered by rapacity of French very respectable Major	Militia	Wingate good abilities & educatn N. Rogers promising Officer good fœderalist &c. &c. [Mr. Gilman will rank next to Thompson] 11	4
36	HeinR191	He need only mention the battle of the Cowpens and the battle of King's Mountain . In the latter , the	militia	took as many prisoners as they carried men at first into action . There were some in 1671 H . ofr]. 1672	3
37	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-02057	are to be apprehended. You who are well acquainted with our situation need no arguments to evince the danger. The	militia	of this State have run to Arms and behaved with an ardor and spirit of which there are few examples	3
38	fndrs.washington.03-22-02-0493	from the time it passed: but I have not given him any opinion, with respect to the claims of the	Militia	, which he mentions. Congress will be pleased to determine whether they are or are not—to receive the subsistence	3
39	fndrs.washington.05-15-02-0415	formidable—The Settlements of Clinton County on our Side are recent and dispersed, and do not exceed 500 enrolled	Militia	—The greater Part of these however are contiguous to the British Lines and are well dispossed. As to Upper	2
40	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-05266	suppose besides that lord Rawdon has now 3500 and that in Case of an attack the British may collect 1500	militia	. that will make [7]000 men in all. is it advisable to undertake some thing against Charlestown so garrisoned? I	2
41	fndrs.jefferson.01-22-02-0323	about the dawn of day on all the lines, but principally on the rear line, which was composed of the	militia	. The Indians gave one fire, and rushed on Tommahawk in hand. The militia gave way to the Centre, and before	2
42	fndrs.hamilton.01-22-02-0056-0005	Stockton—van Imbergh deserves confidence Imlay—persuaded his claim is far Not strong van Imberg respectable parentage (cap)	Militia	Officer conducted himself well sober & diligent friend to his Country 65 Thomas Bullman JrEaston Sussexonly son of his father21 years	4
43	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-03550	come in by the Way of Jessups Patent—& Join the party on the P. Frontiers. I am collecting the	militia	& disposing of them, as fast as possible—according to the best accounts which I obtain of the Enemys movements	3
44	HeinR172	grant to him to purchase books for agents , & c . to furnifl them with papers , & c . los Secretary direced to publifli	militia	law , 162 Senah Elizabeth , empowering her guardians to fell a certain house and land , 12 Senatepredident of , allowed extrapay , 45	4

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45	HeinR252	423 . Fulton , John , 242 . Furloughs , 120 . Gadsden , Christopher , a delegate from South Carolina . Attends , 12 ; credentials , 21 . Committees : Skene , 86 ;	militia	, 106 ; trade , 177 ; matrosses , 191 ; lead , 234 ; claims , 262 ; intercepting vessels , 294 ; navy , 420 ; armed vessels , 428 . Debates , 471 , 472	4
46	evans.N22518	to seem the result of system, they would become ten-fold. Nothing has operated more disagreeably upon the minds of the	militia	than the fear of captivity, on the f••ting it has hitherto stood. What would be their reasonings	3
47	elliots.v1.section161.txt	be taken by the President, strike out the word "judgment," and insert "abilities." Section 2d, clause 1st. After the words "	militia	of the several states," add the words "when called into the actual service of the United States." Section 2d, clause	1
48	HeinR191	alone rendered very considerable service . He spoke particularly of the affair at King's Mountain , in North Carolina . But the	militia	would never remain in the field for any length of time . It was true , he saw militia in the late	3
49	fndrs.washington.03-19-02-0674	requesting they may be repeated if necessary. Expecting that Gen. Hands Detachment would effectually cover Northumberland & that a Draught of	Militia	to that Quarter would only consume the Provisions I did not order any Militia thither & I fear this late Movement	2
50	HeinR104	Officer , (Guides excepted) that now doth , s&4x , to be inlifted in this or that shall hereafter belong to the	Militia	of the said County service . of Sulex , during the Continuance of this Aat : And in case any Person shall be	3
51	fndrs.jefferson.01-11-02-0237	and dispersed the rest so effectually as to advise the Governor to countermand his orders for re-inforcing him with other	militia	.—Govr. Bowdoin in his speech to the house convened the 3d. of Febry. advises vigorous measures, although there was	2
52	fndrs.adams.06-09-02-0115-0002	Carolina 1750, 64,000—in 1770, 115,000. In R. Island, 1738, 15,000, in 1748, 28,439. As there never was a	Militia	in Pensilvania, which authentic List of the Population, it has been variously estimated on Speculation. There was a continual Importation	3
53	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-08940	measure anticipates necessity of this. The removal of the french Garrisons from York River with their Stores will relieve your	Militia	from the Service they were particularly called on for by the Count de Rochambeau, & will effectually relieve you from the	2
54	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-06783	has in Readiness with 200 excellent horses 60 of which I hope to equip By dismounting Volunteers—As to	militia	we may in a few days have 3000—a demand from you upon the State of Maryland will procure	2
55	evans.N20475	may next be disposed to invade us—whether military skill should not be more assiduously cultivated—and the	militia	kept on the most respectable footing, that we may not be wholly unready to repel an invasion—And whether	3
56	fndrs.jefferson.01-04-02-0408	and was the first indication of their meaning to penetrate towards this place or Petersburgh. As the orders for drawing	Militia	hither had been given but two days no opposition was in readiness. Every Effort was therefore necessary to withdraw the	3
57	evans.N12773	surprize, and will endeavour to penetrate their designs. The same reason, notwithstanding our weakness, still prevails against calling for the	militia	as when I wrote last, having as yet received no supply of meat either fresh or salt. Do you know	3
58	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-06691	receiving your Letter of 30th July, finding that there was an unaccountable Delay with respect to the Marching of the	Militia	, I had repeated my Orders to the Brigadiers of the several Counties strictly enjoining them instantly & without any longer delay	2
59	HeinR106	so employed , the furn of five (hillings per day , to be audited and paid in the fame manrer as the	militia	in this ad is direded to be paid . C H A P . Xlvii . An at ? to empover the Naval officers	2
60	evans.N18434	come up and support those engaged in front, and very few of those in front, stopped but ran and the	militia	fled in a shameful manner, and the few federal troops not supported, fell a sacrifice; the Major said that a	2
61	evans.N10941	country, is no militia; but a mungrel army. Men of business and property will never chuse to enter into the	militia	, if they may be called from their homes, and their business for three years, together, subject to martial law all	2
62	fndrs.jefferson.01-02-02-0132-0004-0006	or subaltern, fifty pounds; and any commanding officer of a county receiving such notice, and not raising part of his	militia	, nor taking the advice of his council of war, two hundred pounds. [Such forfeitures to be recovered,] with costs, by	3
63	HeinR182	in service , for cott . May dire & the maler to hold in fer , % ice , & c . Ac'rs And Lap S . 418	Militia	. But if such Prisoner shall be unable to labour , the Overseers , first taking able to na the best security for	4
64	HeinR106	it tberefore enaled by the General Aembly . that the ad entitled Anal) to exempt artifcers employ7d at iron wvorks from	militia	duty , thall bortinue and be in force from and after the expiration thereof , until the end of the next session	2
65	HeinR307	Monday . Mr . Milledge presented a petition from Jonas Fauche for himself and other officers and men of a troop of	militia	dragoons , under his command ; praying for the amount of expences , balance of pay , and other emoluments due for service , on	2
66	fndrs.washington.03-07-02-0200	in service, A fortnight for instance—and other matters which may be useful to know. Moreover to enquire what	Militia	are with Gen. Williamson, belonging to the State of New Jersey, where any other of the militia of the said	2
67	fndrs.washington.03-08-02-0392	Daybreak—most of the Enemy were in Bed—a small Resistance was made, one Man of the Jersey	Militia	was killed—The Enemy had 4 killed and one wounded—supposed mortally—1 Major 1 Capt. and	2
68	HeinR105	Commanding Officer hall be , and hereby is authorized and required thereupon , to order out such and so many of the	Militia	of his Regiment is he may deem sufficient for the Protea ion of the said Conflable , who thall be admitted	3
69	fndrs.washington.03-10-02-0049	with five hundred State Troops Part of two Battallions engaged for the Warr, General Mifflin writes me yesterday the City	Militia	, will move this morning, I am informed there is about Two thousand Of them, they bring Ten pieces Cannon four	2
70	evans.N22518	with which the committee of safety of Pennsylvania and the other conferees have acted in order to forward the associated	militia	of that State to the Jersies for service till the men to compose the flying camp arrive, strongly evidence their	2
71	evans.N14352	by fortune throwing into their hands Lieutenant Colonel Washington, and some other prisoners. See Lord Rawdon flying before the country	militia	, and retreating into Charlestown. See them checked all over your state by the Generals Greene, Wayne and Marion. See them	3
72	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-09483	give us the earliest intelligence of all Military movements with which we may be affected. We have Order'd our	Militia	to hold themselves in the most perfect Readiness, and should the Enemy move this way in Force, doubt not but	3
73	evans.N17876	fire; but the force of the government appeared so formidable that they dared not to obey. The officers of the	militia	rushed in among them, seized their moderator and others to the number of forty, the rest fled with precipitation, and	3
74	HeinR222	rods of about an Hundred of the Militia of Lexington , who were collected on said Common , at which time the	Militia	of Lexington dispersed ; then the Officers made an huzza , and the private Soldiers succeeded them : Directly after this , an officer	2
75	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-03265	levy an Army in that Country for the War, if possible, and act upon the defensive. If great bodies of	Militia	are kept in the field the Country will soon become incapable of making any opposition. I would not employ a	2
76	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-03786	repeatedly applyed for to the Commissy Genl Mily Stores at Philadelphia, & the Artificers on every Occassion call'd out on	Militia	Duty the works have Intirely Stopt at this place. Should be glad an examption could be Obtained from His Excellency	1
77	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-05688	Halifax Before me. Each of these armies is More than the double Superior to me. We Have no Boats, few	Militia	, and less arms. I will try to do for the Best, and Hope to deserve your approbation. Nothing Can attract	2
78	fndrs.jefferson.01-05-02-0132	enemy from moving with rapidity or foraging. Having desired Major Magill to be particular in informing me what corps of	militia	from this state joined General Greene he accordingly mentions that 700 under General Stevens and 400 from Botetourt had actually	2
79	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-04615	the pernicious example of their associates—and you will also try to avail yourself of the services of the	Militia	, representing to them how dangerous to civil liberty the precedent is of armed soldiers dictating terms to their country. You	3
80	fndrs.washington.03-05-02-0091	In this Situation of Affairs I thought it most adviseable to apply to your Excellency to specify the Number of	Militia	you would direct me to call forth & March to New-york before I issued any Orders for that Purpose & in order	2
81	evans.N24939	elected. VI. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the	militia	, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States. VII. He shall have power to	3
82	evans.N25514	and the British had here recourse to their field-pieces again; but they were now more familiar than before. Here the	militia	were so close on the rear of the British, that Dr. Downer, an active and enterprising man, came to single	2
83	HeinR104	etpedient for any of the Soldiers direded to be raised by Virtue of this Ad , to be taken from the	Militia	of the County of Sujffx , as the Whole , in case of any forwidable Attack , might be needed for the Defence	3
84	fndrs.washington.03-19-02-0480	remains for our defence will be very inconsiderable indeed—We must then on every exigency have recourse to the	Militia	, the consequence of which, besides weakness and defeat in the field, will be double or treble the necessary expence to	3
85	HeinR189	then attend to the paying of compliments ; that just at that time the house of the President was filled with	militia	and others ; and that , therefore , it would be better , upon the whole , to wait upon the President after the business	2
86	fndrs.jefferson.01-04-02-0793	us, I will so far throw our safety on them, as to revoke the orders for their peremptory march as	militia	and depend on their sending a sufficient number of Volunteers. These Volunteers must proceed according to the orders given as	3
87	elliots.v3.section16.txt	that a standing army shall be called out to execute the laws. Is not this a more proper way? The	militia	ought to be called forth to suppress smugglers. Will this be denied? The case actually happened at Alexandria. There were	3
88	fndrs.washington.03-21-02-0077	house at the ferry wt. 80 men, of which in my Opinion nothing else could be expected. I Command the	Militia	of this State on the Wt Side the River—& am posted on the Cross road leading from Fort Montgomery	3
89	fndrs.jefferson.01-04-02-0776	check the Enemies foraging parties sent out from the Great Bridge. I am sorry to inform Your Excellency that our	militia	feel, rather too severely, the want of Hutts, Tents, or some covering to shelter them from the inclemency of the	4
90	HeinR170	march his division the nearet way to Peek'j - Kidls as aforesaid , the place of their defltiation , accoutred as the	militia	law of this State requires And Re S 0 L V E S ; 4pril 1778 . And it is further Reolved	4
91	HeinR190	mid , " you were called upon to be consulted whether you had power in the given case to call forth the	militia	without a previous requisition from the General Government ". The supposition that you might possess this power was referred to a	3

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92	HeinR237	Stephen] Higginson , and Mr [Hugh] Williamson , to whom was referred an address from the officers of the three battalions of	Militia	of Hunterdon , Middlesex , and Somerset , submit the following reportresolved , That the President inform the officers of militia of Hunterdon , Middlesex	2
93	HeinR191	regiment , lie would 2979 H . Of R]. History Of Congress . February , 1799.j say , was as well disciplined asany cavalry	militia	in the Union . If the gentleman from New Jersey could command these troops . he would not say they were a	4
94	HeinR189	of Montgomcry , with the respective returns of the county elections , and the original return of the election held by the	militia	of Northampton , on which the return above recited , dated the 1l4th of November , 1794 , from the county Judges , was founded	3
95	fndrs.hamilton.01-03-02-0259	to the Commander in Chief for a detachment of troops, at the same time called for the assistance of the	militia	. The conduct of the executive of this state was to the last degree weak & disgusting. In short they pretended it	3
96	evans.N25514	of the year. The General Officers were each to have a regiment. As the new regiments began to recruit, the	militia	went home, and the camps became very weak; that at Roxbury did not exceed 1000 men. Had the British sallied	2
97	HeinR186	Vincennes and the Illinois country , and for confirming their possessions 2348 M . First Session . Message of the President . (See France).	Militia	, a plan for the establishment of the militia 2087 Mint , report on the establishment of a mint 2059 Morris , Robert	4
98	fndrs.washington.03-07-02-0217	Immediately on receiving your Excellencies intimations that it was necessary your Army should be reinforced with Four thousand of the	Militia	from this State, Orders were issued to raise the men—And since that as our affairs grew more serious	3
99	fndrs.franklin.01-22-02-0228	Cause of the Imprisonment of Col. Du-fee Lt. Col. Nefeu, Major Saint George Du pree, and Major Gray Officers of	Militia	and of John Frazer Esquire late a Judge of Police at Montreal, and take such Order concerning them as you	4
100	HeinR190	view on the subject ; great advantages may be derived from recommittin it In man , parts of the United States , the	Militia	was very much complained of ; whether this be just or not , lie could not say , but he should support the	3
101	evans.N18434	them home with disgrace; but this deponent opposed his intention, alledging that it would be a disgrace to the whole	militia	, that he would perhaps stand in need of their assistance on some future occasion, and it would four their minds	3
102	fndrs.jefferson.01-03-02-0369	I would have you give assistance on the shortest warning to that quarter, should you be applied to by the	militia	officers, to whom I write on the subject. Nothing can produce so dangerous a diversion of our force, as a	4
103	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-07785	whole attention of the Enemy to their own defence by which our settlements will have peace, and such of the	Militia	as do not go on the expedition will have time to raise Crops, on the contrary—continual Alarms—	3
104	HeinR184	Carolina - continued . Page . on the bill authorizing a detachment from the militia . . . . . 338 on the bill for organizing the	militia	341 on the bill for protection of the trade of the United States 364 , 365 , 385 on stamp duties . - . . 387	4
105	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-11202	America (with a few legal and official exceptions) from 18 to 50 Years of Age should be borne on the	Militia	Rolls, provided with uniform Arms, and so far accustomed to the use of them, that the Total strength of the	1
106	HeinR187	right flank , but in fact , to gain the road ; this was effected ; and , as soon as it was open , the	militia	took along it followed by the troops , Major Clark , with his battalion , covering the rear . The retreat , in those circumstances	4
107	HeinR172	of failure herein , the com manding officer of each company , or in any town or company wvhere there are no	militia	officers , the Sele 'tmier 3f each town , or the Committee of each plantation (as the case timy be) within - for	4
108	fndrs.jefferson.01-05-02-0006	in the field, could they be arm'd. General Green has been reinforced from the upper Counties with about 1000	Militia	. They constituted General Stephens Brigade. I hope to march in a day or two as many more from this quarter	2
109	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-05998	numerous and ready to join the enemy whenever an opportunity offers. You have not advised me of the number of	Militia	on which you can depend if the expedition goes forward, neither can Capt. Randolph give me any certain information on	2
110	fndrs.adams.99-03-02-0099	divissions amongst us. I hope you will put your Castle in a proper state of defence—and have your	militia	well Armd. the vice president goes off on Wedensday—Langdon is returnd tho he askd leave for the remainder	3
111	HeinR277	the pay master of the said regiment.' A letter from Governor Johnson , of Maryland , with sundry accounts relating to the	militia	of that State , who were called into service last winter , was read : Ordered , That the same be referred to the	3
112	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-03852	General Clinton informs me that your Excellency is displeased because a Quantity of arms hath been Issued out to the	Militia	—I know not how this matter is but it is true that not one Muskett hath been deliverd by	3
113	evans.N16126	which prevent a compliance with requisitions of regullar forces, will deprive the American republic of the services of	militia	. But let us suppose, that they are attainable, and acknowledge, as I always shall, that they are the natural sup	3
114	fndrs.adams.01-02-02-0004-0006-0034	the People of America. Societies of Arts and Manufactures in every Colony. A Militia Law in every Colony. Encouragement of	Militia	and military Skill. Raising 500,000£ st. and 20,000 Men. Offering to raise a sum of Money, and appropriate it	3
115	evans.N14046	at Augusta and Sunbury to leave the State? A. No; I do not positively. Q. What were the number of	militia	belonging to the State of Georgia? A. In the year 1773, Government ordered a return of the men to be	1
116	fndrs.jefferson.01-04-02-0476	their whole force towards smithfield. In consequence of this I have ordered Genls. Muhlenburg and Weedon to march with what	Militia	they may have together to Williamsburg from whence I shall be able to order them as circumstances may require. It	2
117	evans.N14046	recollect any particulars of consequence, tho' to the best of my belief he represented to the Governor, that as many	militia	as could be collected would be necessary. Q. Do you know the numbers actually in the field at that time	3
118	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-02807	1780Dear General Since I had the honor last to write your Excellency I have been closely employed in forming the	Militia	who have been comeing to our Aid into Brigades and making other necessary arrangments. Two thousand men have been & still	2
119	HeinR100	attend all public Reviews when Adsutant gea . eral in ech the Commander in Chief of the State shall review the	Militia	, or Itate his duty . any Part thereof ; to obey all Orders from him relative to carrying into execution , and perfecing	4
120	HeinR186	Williamson , Mr ,. (North Carolina), on supplying newspapers . . . . - 1789 on the Answer to President's Speech , 1794 , 1795 on the	militia	1805 , 1808 , 1821 on the publiclands 1831 on duties on spirits 1858 , 1860 on the Post Office bill 1887 , 1889	4
121	HeinR152	or may hereafter be , exempted by the laws of the refpedlive slates , shall be , and and are hereby , exempted from	militia	duty , notwithflanding their being above the age of eighteen , and under the age of forty - five years . 111 . Ilidbe itfiurther	4
122	fndrs.washington.03-11-02-0490	Copy of the Order from the Governor I herewith inclose. When I came to enquire into the State of the	Militia	I found nothing had yet been done towards classing them. I immediately set down and issued Orders for classing & drawing	1
123	evans.N21976	set on fire, and consumed, with every thing of value; and the same desolation took place at Norwalk, where the	militia	were more numerous, and made a greater resistance than in other places. Here the loss of the Americans was great	2
124	HeinR184	for arming were negatived , there were others of a defensive nature agreed to ; such as the holding in readiness 80,000	militia	, the appropriation for repairing the forts and harbors , & c ,. which were not thought , at the time . to be at all	2
125	fndrs.washington.03-21-02-0120	which we are exposed to, on this Side. And as the Enemy van is but Fourteen miles from me; the	Militia	cannot Posibly be Collected in time to my aid. nor Can I hope for any from your Excellency in	3
126	fndrs.washington.03-18-02-0619	Safty of this Post we have no account of Colo. Wheelock Colo. Bedles Regt has Neither Cloathing nor ammonition the	militia	have arms and ammonition, but we have no Power to Call on them nor to Command them as I have	3
127	evans.N14445	her injured altars and her devoted rites. The community will be assured, that upon the basis of a well regulated	militia	, an army may be raised upon all future occasions sufficient to oppose the most formidable invaders. HERE, were it pertinent	3
128	fndrs.washington.03-12-02-0485	capable, the Project of attacking the English and it still appears to me too dangerous—the great Body of	Militia	with which we might be reinforced for this purpose does not give me any additional hope of succeeding—it	3
129	fndrs.washington.03-21-02-0564	Assiduity to put the Posts here in a Situation to stand by themselves; when that is done a Party of	Militia	on either side the River, as Circumstances may require will probably be sufficient to restrain the Garrisons of these Posts	2
130	fndrs.washington.05-15-02-0445	Sumner County—1. Subaltern. 1. Serj. 2 Corporals and 17. Privates That besides these 2 Subalterns and thirty mounted	Militia	be allowed the district. That six small iron howitzers with one hundred rounds of ammunition each be transported immediately from	2
131	fndrs.washington.03-14-02-0552	reach New York before its Reduction, to command, to a moral Certainty, Events, order previously a Camp of Ten Thousand	Militia	to be formed at or near Newhaven—These may be called in to strengthen your Army while the Army	2
132	HeinR120	gaol delivery in Kent county imdi . An admtiona , (ttp'lcmentary act to tie act , intitlcd , " An act for cflallihi.ttg a	militia	, W.idfthis fmlare " 751 . Ati sc to vel . in the Cm nmrefa of the Initei Stateq a power to levy lutis	4
133	fndrs.washington.03-19-02-0139	has much the confidence of the people[)] I hope will be thought on among the next promotions Our people mostly	militia	had a skirmish on port royall Island a few days since the particulars I enclose as received from Genl Moultrie	4
134	HeinR191	produced the most expensive means of raising forces when wanted . If gentlemen would consent to the establishment of an efficient	militia	system , a less military force would be necessary ; but they will not do this ; they are always in favor - of	4
135	HeinR117	Duty , regularly , shall , as a small Compensation for the Protedion and Security of his Person and Property , derived from the	Militia	, pay annually , to the Colledor of o , pi the public Levies , of the Hundred in which he resides , the Sum	3
136	evans.N15980	the militia. Should one fifth, or one eighth part of the men capable of bearing arms, be made a select	militia	. as has been proposed, and those the young and ardent part of the community, possessed of but little or no	2
137	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-01837	by a random Shot—Genl Scot without and under him abt 400 light Infantry some Horse and abt 1500	Militia	—provision in the Garrison till July. 4000 N. Carolina Militia [ ] down but no Arms forwch a Maj: Gates had	2
138	HeinR191	gentleman who heard him would bear him witness that he had always had confidence in the great body of the	militia	. He had said , that whenever an invasion shall take place , the whole or a very large portion of the militia	1

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139	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-06165	but in Case your Command does not reach there Be pleased to comunicate this Request to the Officer comandg the	Militia	in that County, & [Desire] him to fulfill the Number—This Requisition has been comunicated to Gov. Hancock—but	3
140	fndrs.jefferson.01-05-02-0050	soon after that the enemy were already arrived at or very near the Dan river we ordered out all the	Militia	who had arms or for whom arms could be procured of the Counties of Lunenburg, Brunswick, Amelia, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Powhatan	3
141	fndrs.washington.05-17-02-0132	insurrection. Our warm & cordial acknowledgments are due to you, Sir, for the wisdom and decision with which you arrayed the	militia	to execute the public will; and to them, for the disinterestedness and alacrity, with which they obeyed your summons. The	3
142	fndrs.washington.03-13-02-0487	by too many of the continental officers & privates. It seems to me, that some Gentln expect too much of untried	Militia	, drawn out by succession for two months at most. But however the fact may be, your Excellency will see, that	3
143	evans.N09310	to be on the standing army. Both ought to be exploded, as they tend in their influence to prevent the	militia	of the kingdom from ever becoming respectable. Besides, we have reason to expect that our state of tranquility will sooner	3
144	fndrs.washington.03-11-02-0223	is down w[it]h all the men that we can spare—I have some hopes that the Goshen	Militia	will come in this Morning with which I Shall march. by that time I Shall endeavor to get waggons Collected	2
145	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-02790	this that we have no doubt of it, and are pursuing measures accordingly. With respect to the return of the	Militia	who were called for, under the persuasion that the Enemy meant to attack the Count, it will rest with him	3
146	fndrs.washington.03-08-02-0467	body at a distance shou(l)d know it with precision and certainty; because, while it depends upon	Militia	, who are here today, & gone tomorrow—whose ways, like the ways of Providence are, almost, inscrutable—and when	4
147	fndrs.washington.03-20-02-0338	myself that it will not be attended with the disagreeable Consequences which your Excellency apprehends—The truth is, the	Militia	have of late, been so extremely backward to come out in the monthly Service, that without some addition to their	3
148	fndrs.washington.03-12-02-0479	whole Brigades, leaving you, in sight of the Enemy—when you crossed the Delaware tho reinforced with the Philada	Militia	, you had but a handful of men, & these in a wretched ragged condition—what then would have been the	2

	Lines excluded as involving irrelevant usages				
149	HeinR182	Delinquents , and agairft the Goods and Cha=els of the Parents , Guardians and Matters of fach Delinquentcs Acts And Laws .	Militia	. 153 quents as have not arrived to the Age of twenty - one Years ; and for want of such Goods and	5
150	HeinR185	Electors 1868 , 1860 new revenue bill 1875 , 1880 Bank of the United States ð 1937 Gilman , Mr ,. (Massachusetts), on the	Militia	, 1805 , 1815 Goodhue , Mr ,. (Massachusetts), on duties on spirits 1845 on Electors 1867 H . First Session . Harbaugh , Leonard , his petition	5

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Chart 1

Frequency Analysis - "militia"

	Count
1 - unambiguously applies to the unorganized militia	12
2 - unambiguously applies to the organized militia	49
3 - could apply to either the organized or unorganized militia	65
4 - refers to the militia generally in a way that makes it impossible to tell whether the organized or unorganized militia is intended	22
Grand Total	**148**

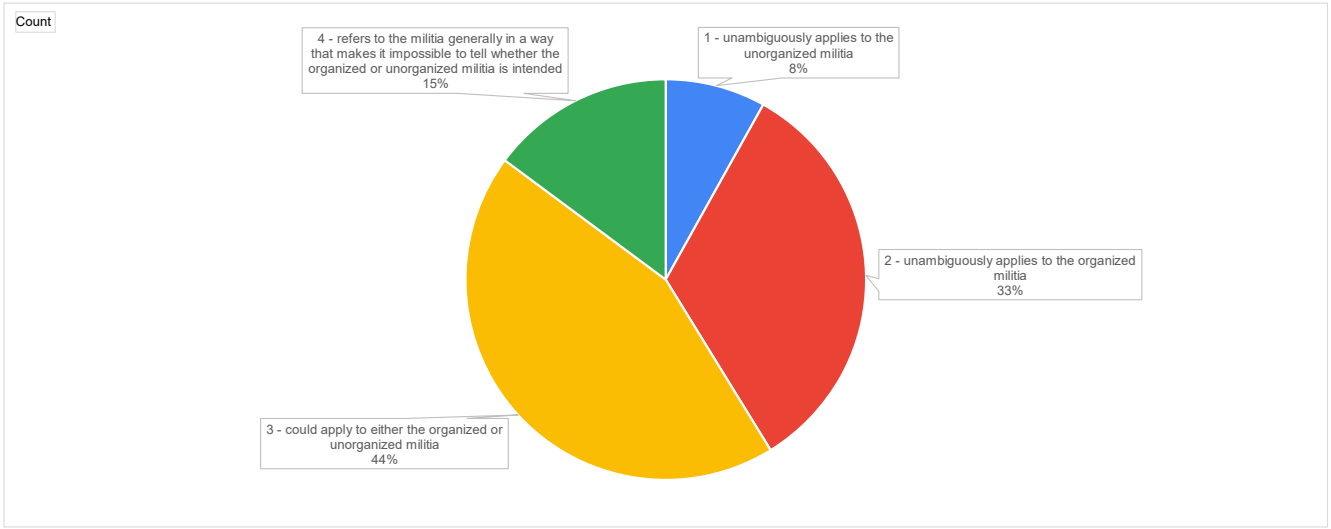

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Table 2					
No.	Source	Context Left	Key	Context Right	Code
1	fndrs.franklin.01-21-02-0072	the Rich, at the same Time. Of the Poor, too, those who are maintain'd by the Parishes, have no	Right	to claim this Sacrifice of the Farmer: as, while they have their Alowance, it makes no Diference to them, whether	4
2	HeinR187	ultimately , and of repealing the mortgages already made , to the extent that the necessity , in their judgment,may require . The	right	existing to undo what was done , decides this question , that nothing can have been rightfully done by the preceding Legislature	3
3	fndrs.franklin.01-34-02-0418	when it is made, or any Laws to be made in America are likely to deprive you of your just	right	there. In the mean time I think 'tis a pity you are not there, or at least one of	3
4	evans.N25929	following lines: 'To the MINISTER of the Interior Department. 'THE part of administration allotted to you, citizen, gives you a	right	to superintend the execution of the laws, and to denounce their violation by authorities that hold them in contempt. I	1
5	HeinR276	able Colleagues could not be so well served , that Considering it as a matter which each state had an Exclusive	right	to Judge of the Delegate could not agree that Congress should at all Interfere with it , that having Just informed	4
6	evans.N21598	cents a ton annually more than the British; and it may be a question, whe|ther we have any	right	to repeal the law laying the home duty, as it was imposed and enacted when the treaty was made and	3
7	HeinR172	be , and hereby are fully empowered , in their said caqpacity , to make sale of so much of each legatee's	right	in said decetfed's real estate as will amount to his or her proportion of the just debts and funeral	4
8	HeinR329	merely permitted us to export her manufadures , and to run in debt every year to her merchants , and as this	right	may be restrained or prohibited whenever she pleases , it is a great acquisition to have secured it , in such way	4
9	HeinR173	Legislature , that doubts have arisen in some of the ti , nb , Courts of Judicature within this Commonwealth , refpc&ing the	right	of persons to confittmte Attornies in certain cases , other than those which have been admitted in the usual form prescribed	4
10	HeinR300	board at . Philadelphia , they then became part of the . ci'ew , and . the right to captarre and make prizes was a	right	they heldjointly with the hip aid officers , and residue of the crew . Tho articles of agreement dire&ed the distribution	4
11	evans.N11902	to look across the Atlantic, and to see in the boundless continent of America, increasing MILLIONS whom we have a	right	to order as we please, who hold their property at our disposal, and who have no other law than our	3
12	caselaw.va.6714326	that unanimously, it is IV. That a right claimed by settlement, cannot, in any case, be opposed to a	right	, claimed by survey, authorised by order of council. In examining this proposition the following questions are propounded. 1, what is	4
13	HeinR113	offend.ing , their acceffaries , aiders , comforters , and abet , tors , thall reflore the goods , chattels , or effe&s , so flolen , to the	right	owner thereof , and pay to the said owner double the value thereof ; or if the said goods , . chattels , or effeds	3
14	HeinR168	Brother Laws , it ,. 151 , Nathaniel Goodwin , and his Sisters Mary Hudson , Hannah Parkman and Elisabeth White . That the Petitioner in	right	of his Wife the said Hannah , and as Executor to the said Elisabeth White represents one half the Interest ; and	4
15	evans.N21598	new duties on tonnage; that is, in other words, that, treat us as she will, Britain shall still have the	right	to carry our produce to her islands in her own vessels, to the exclusion of ours. 2. That she shall	3
16	fndrs.adams.01-02-02-0005-0003-0011	this Morning, backward and forward, in the Statehouse Yard with Paca, McKean and Johnson. McKean has no Idea of any	Right	or Authority in Parliament. Paca contends for an Authority and Right to regulate Trade, &c. Dyer and Serjeant of Princetown	1
17	HeinR342	in possession of the same . And thereupon it doth appear to the commissioners that the claimant is entitled to the	right	of preference to the above described tract of land , and that he have a certificate thereof , which certificate shall be	4
18	evans.N15935	receive from you of real sincerity and confidence. How! cried Alphonso, thunderstruck, do you doubt my sincerity? I have great	right	so to do, at the very moment you employ artifice. Artifice! You blush, Alphonso, and well you may; but I	4
19	HeinR191	that the United States not only pretend to con The only right which the United States had in firm that	right	to England . by the 3d article of the navigation of that river was founded on the their Commercial Treaty,'but	4
20	evans.N24455	on my ac|count to the payment of what was due to me; having elected as I had a	right	to do, to receive the amount at one of the ports of discharge. Towards this end, I re|quested	4
21	evans.N16355	or by being baptized, does not gain his freedom; and that the owner of a negroe in England has a	right	to send him to the plantations, or wheresoever else he thinks fit; and that such owner, in case the slave	1

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22	evans.N25718	of all the world, thus would it be kindled again. You have changed our holy days; you have an undoubted	right	, as our civil governors, so to do; it is very immaterial whether they are kept once in seven days, or	1
23	evans.N26378	to remain, it is no deprivation of right to order them to depart; and, if it be no deprivation of	right	, it can be no punishment; and, if it be no punishment, this order may be made, without any crime, on	4
24	evans.N10104	most commonly too subject them to this or that political power: but neither of th•se by any peculiar	right	of fatherhood, but by the reward they have in their hands to inforce and recompence such a compliance▪ and	4
25	evans.N25223	subject only to the right of treaty of the United States to enable the state to purchase under its pre-emption	right	the Indian title to the same. And be it further enacted, That within three days after the passing of this	4
26	HeinR184	to say these should not be received in evidence in a State Court , unless they were stamped , they had a	right	to say the same with respect to a deed . Except it could be shown that the farmer was less able	4
27	evans.N18810	choose to follow my advice, I should not, on that account, cease to love you as my children: though my	right	to your obedience was expired, yet I should think nothing could release me from the ties of nature and humanity	4
28	fndrs.hamilton.01-14-02-0262-0002	the Revolution, unless recognised by the existing authority. Can it be doubted that every other nation would have had a	right	to adopt the same principle of conduct towards France? It cannot. By parity of reasoning, as far as France	4
29	evans.N32714	not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a similar trial of their own, may militate against themselves." "Another	right	relates merely to the liberty of the person. If a subject is seized and imprisoned, though by order of government	2
30	HeinR105	catching Shad , . by Vessels riding at Anchor on the Fishing - Ground , or by Persons fishing under Claim of a common	Right	on said River . Secondly . That each State shall enjoy and exercise a concurrent Jurifdicion within and upon the Water , and	3
31	evans.N25270	like Mr. Wolcott, conjures up an absurd excuse for having deserted his duty, those who pay his salary have a	right	to criticise him. Mr. Wolcott dismissed, with impunity, two offen|ders that, as he says, he might reach Fraunces	3
32	HeinR87	man releases his right to the tenant for life , or the reversioner to the tenant for years to pass a	right	,, as where one co - parcener releases to another to pass an estate , as where the diffeifor releases to the diffeifee	4
33	evans.N20407	imposition or deseasance; and therein saying that they have a right to choose and refuse; that the Churches' having a	right	to covenant; no power, without their consent, can dissolve it. For any to say, or pretend to argue, that because	4
34	evans.N11558	of Great Britain to act for them, and the people of Great Britain cannot confer on their representatives a	right	to give or grant any thing which they themselves have not a right to give or grant personally. Therefore it	3
35	evans.N09388	a present and constant regard to his revealed will, is nothing less than to deny either his ability or his	right	to go|vern us; for it is essential to good government, to have a plan laid by the ruler	1
36	evans.N11611	person or by representation. With as much reason might we go about to prove, that no ancient King had a	right	to take from every subject at his good pleasure, an eye or an ear. It is sufficient that we know	1
37	HeinR107	ra ftrued to delroy or take away the Right of his Majesty , his Heirs and Successors , afl , fort nor the	Right	of any B - dy , poitic or corporate , nor that of any other Person or Persons , in and to the said	3
38	evans.N25101	sen the right of another. And to claim such an unlimited use of my right, as to encroach on the	right	of another is to claim, not liberty, but tyranny; not right, but oppression. "I may freely speak, write, and print	3
39	fndrs.adams.06-11-02-0068	here in my stead. It is this, that I while I Stay and my Successor after me, shall have a	right	to employ any Broker that I or he may choose, and whenever one or the other may think proper, to	3
40	evans.N06982	prison-keeper: But what is all this to the apostle's purpose? but only to shew, that God has a sovereign	right	to do what he pleases, with such as adhere to a law covenant: They are more r|lated to	4
41	caselaw.nc.8697379	points out anew mode of obtainingredress where lands .ire overflowed by a mill pond, which takes away the common law	right	of suing. unless in the case, specified by the act. Mumford & others v Terry 2 Car. Law. Rep. 425. In	3
42	fndrs.washington.05-08-02-0367	behave. But where no law is, no crime is. 3. As to the right of preemption. No man has a	right	to purchase my land from my tenant. But if he does purchase, I cannot sue him on the supposition	3
43	caselaw.va.6715343	all pretensions to a right of preemption against the surveys; because there were then other persons, who had a legal	right	, or claim, paramount to the right of preemption. Of course, Maze could not be entitled to more than his settlement	3
44	evans.N22307	cannot be so weak, nay so wicked, as to feel an attachment for a man who is another's	right	. Do not fear for me, my beloved friend; if I cannot command my feelings I can my actions. Should	4
45	HeinR342	become due long before the to persons for lands settled on , and improvedsubsequent time fixed by the law givingthem a	right	of pre - emption ; to , the 3d of March , 1807 . . that they have already hag a longer term for making 2d	4

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46	fndrs.jefferson.01-15-02-0371	the Loan. That you and every friend to america, where honor, Credit, and necessity urges not to the contrary, are	right	in being opposed to these funds becoming the property of Europeans, I think, and therefore you discourage every thing of	3
47	HeinR113	bsen made by tornies Or Agents who have been appointed by any per attornies , are son or persons who had	right	so to do , and efj*ecially giv adjudgcd goot . ing them power or direftions therein to fell or convey land	4
48	evans.N07965	from the well known Jus Gentium, LAW OF NATIONS, that whatever waste or uncultivated country is discovered, it is the	right	of that prince who had been at the charge of the discovery.* This from universal suffrage gives at least a	4
49	evans.N11075	all unjust attempts upon them, or invasions of them from any quarter whatsoever. No man will dispute any one's	right	to defend and secure his person from all assaults and injuries, if he allows him to have right to defend	2
50	evans.N09919	obedience, which can, in the least measure, excuse us from the obligations of it. SOME seem to imagine that the	right	which the Deity hath to bind us to real holiness and the perfection of it according to our measure, in	4
51	caselaw.ct.676350 5	etc. was to be understood, the whole of the land contained within said bounds; or only all the land or	right	the defendant owned within said boundaries; the court understood them in the latter sense, and judgment was for the defendant	1
52	HeinR173	444 Poland . - Littcelfe1d . of the fame , the property of said Bridge fliall thereupon immediatcly revert to the Commonwealth , and the	right	of said Pro . prictors therein , becomeextinct . And be itfurther enat'ed by the authority aforesaid , That if the said Proprietors	4
53	evans.N19383	with a sense of Equality, they held it as a fixed principle, "that all men are by nature and of	right	ought to be free, that they are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which	2
54	evans.N08465	obligation to regard divine rule, depends on their own act; for they naturally imagine that they have as good a	right	to act for themselves now, as their parents had to act for them in infancy. Paul, when speaking to heathens	3
55	evans.N26458	then a privilege by birth right from hea|ven. It is the choice boon of friendship. It is the	right	of common nature through the globe, and possessed by common law, and the consent of nations, in some degree, through	2
56	evans.N24344	that right, which social combinations have assumed, of capitally punishing offences of a slight nature. In cases of murder, their	right	is obvious; as it is the duty of us all, from the law of self-defence, to cut off that man	3
57	fndrs.adams.06-16-02-0257	who will?— Whether you think the emperor has right as well as strength in his demands or is the	right	that might gives?— Whether you think there is a positive Combination among the great Catholic Powers of Europe to	4
58	evans.N07159	become Papists, at least you must have been greatly at a Loss, whether they were not after all in the	right	. Thus your Argument concludes as strongly in Favour of the Pharisees, Mahometans, and Papists, as it does in Favour of	4
59	fndrs.jefferson.01-30-02-0370-0002	government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each state to itself, the residuary mass of	right	to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General government assumes undelegated powers, it's acts are unauthoritative, void, & of	4
60	caselaw.de.581122	and of the first impression among us. Where does it begin, and to what does it lead ? From a supposed	right	, in a court of common law, of scrutinizing, in an action of tx-over, a decree of the admiralty, in a	4
61	HeinR83	Liberty . 2 . The right we have over things or goods that belong to us , which is called Property . 3 . The	right	we have over the persons and a&ionr of other men , which is diffinguifhed by the name of Empire or	3
62	evans.N20407	peoples' Covenants, and their relation becomes a fourfold covenant relation. 5th. A Church thus organized with a ruling Officer, hath	Right	and Power to exercise all parts of Discipline of Christ's Institution, according to his laws: Intro|ducing all	4
63	HeinR137	be l;wful in such case ,# ower . where deeds have been recorded and the Firns Covert hath not relinquilhed her	right	of Dower in the fame , for her to 'relinqui(h her right to the lands so Deeded before two Justices	4
64	caselaw.md.572835	operate merely as a repeal of the law, but has operative words, and it was the intent to restore the	right	to all bona fide debts heretofore contracted. The treaty does not abandon this state, but as we are parties to	4
65	fndrs.jefferson.01-25-02-0562-0005	the requisition of the President, to give an opinion in writing on the general Question, Whether the US. have a	right	to renounce their treaties with France, or to hold them suspended till the government of that country shall be established	4
66	HeinR325	parties respectively , which shall not equally extend to all o other nations . But the British Government reserves to itself the	right	of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a tonnage duty equal to that which shall	4

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67	evans.N19425	concern, whether of greater or less moment, a power to propose only. The several states have reserved to themselves the	right	of ratifica|tion. No law can be constitutionally binding, until it have been ratified by each. The veto of	4
68	evans.N08765	's Commission, which has been considered already. The Words of Tindal are these: The Jurisdiction any Bishop has, and his	Right	to have a Share in the making of ecclesiastical Canons, and the Power of constituting inferior Ministers, must be derived	1
69	evans.N16599	worship almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conscience and understanding; and that no man ought, or of	right	can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister	2
70	fndrs.madison.01-12-02-0115	conceive that every person who owed this primary allegiance to the particular community in which he was born retained his	right	of birth, as the member of a new community; that he was consequently absolved from the secondary allegiance he had	2
71	HeinR178	issue and only heir the " forenamed Henrietta ; who thereupon , at the " death of her said parent , by virtue of her	right	of inheritance in the demanded pre . mises , by her said next friend , became im " mediately pa8 Qox4ry 0?o N	2
72	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-00627	of the land and premises herein and hereby Excepted and not Conveyed and their heirs and assigns Shall have the	Right	and priveledge of keeping the publick Ferry or Ferrys from the said Landing at the Junction of the said Rivers	4
73	caselaw.va.382020	estates are favoured in law ; at least, i can invent no other. The court of equity, instead of favouring the	right	of survivor-ship, hath, on the contrary, opposed it, wherever it could be opposed, without usurping unwarrantable powers. The only case	2
74	evans.N20407	hearing and judging upon the cause, and finding him incorrigibly offending; and directing to a dismission. The Church hath then	Right	and Power to dismiss him. Yet even then, if the Church will not dismiss, will not consent to give up	4
75	evans.N09042	Parliament of Great-Britain, and then Ireland is only declared dependent upon, and subordinate to, in very gentle terms, whereas the	right	of making laws to bind the Americans is expressed in these very strong, most extensive terms, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER	4
76	caselaw.va.6662777	and discount against the debt when claimed by the assignee any equitable demand respecting said debt, which he had a	right	to claim from the original ob-ligee.” See also, as some of tbe cases pari materia, Mayo v. Giles adm	3
77	evans.N21598	It is further alleged, by way of objection to this article, that it does not secure to our citizens a	right	to reside and settle in the British territories in India, without the consent of the Br|tish local government	3
78	evans.N24939	capacity, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a	right	to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases. XX. That no	1
79	evans.N15619	barbarous shores of young Columbia?— Because Heaven prosper'd their designs, and blest Their dangerous enterprize, Now, Britannia has	right	, full right, 'tis said, By violence to seize whatever she possesses. My lords,—forbear;— Most sure I	4
80	fndrs.jefferson.01-01-02-0204	no relation to Townships being considerable enough for Representation, where residence, apprenticeships or freedom of Companies may justly give a	right	of voting. As to the equality of Representation, it is an important point and it can’t be right for	1
81	fndrs.jefferson.01-07-02-0353	they reach it, for the passage is impracticable there. I submit to you these observations that you may judge what	right	they should have in forming a treaty of commerce. The English ministry will I am satisfied readily agree it shall	4
82	elliots.v3.section14.txt	is your own folly. You have drawn it on your own heads; and, as you have bartered away this valuable	right	, neither policy nor justice will dell on me to guaranty what you gave up yourselves." This language would satisfy the	4
83	evans.N11181	by royal charters,' declare that they 'wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor solicit the grant of any new	right	or favour,' and they 'shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support his royal authority and our connection with Great-Britain	4
84	evans.N24243	that an obedience to him should in any instance be dispensed with. As governor of the universe he has a	right	to compleat obedience, and cannot consistently with that order necessary to be preserved admit of deviations from it: neither	4
85	HeinR54	the [ppreme law , but likewiife , independeiftly of - that maxim , the ambtffador's own deeds have given a perfe & and particular	right	of coming to such extremities . The public minister is certainly independent , and his person (cared ; bat it is lanqdtftionably lawful	1
86	fndrs.franklin.01-32-02-0179	Channel, & the La Grandville seperated from me a few days afterwards on the Coast of Ireland.— They have a	right	to share in the Prizes that were taken while they were present with the squadron; but any claim in behalf	4

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87	HeinR83	the jubjc ts , thus oppil'fd , the prote6tion of the laws of focicty . 1,vry man , at , luh , has a	right	to claim the assistance of other nn whln he is rtially in neceffiry ; and eve:ry one is obliged to	2
88	evans.N12442	dwarfs the whole, And makes an universe an orrery. But when I drop mine eye, and look on man, Thy	right	regain'd, thy grandeur is restor'd, O nature! wide flies off th' expanding round. As when whole magazines, at	4
89	HeinR342	eleventh of November , 1735 , and to continue from year to year . The said quit - rent bearing profit of fees for	right	of alienation , default , and fines , with all other royal and seigneurial rights , when the case may be agreeable to the	4
90	caselaw.va.1964 198	Tyler, Judge. I am, by no means, a friend to new trials; for I look upon the	right	o,f being tried by a jury of peers, as one of the most sacred and beneficial in the law	2
91	HeinR131	duly eectted , and now entcred of'rccord in the clerk's office of the ftid county , purpoing his renunciation ofall	right	, title , interest ; nd claim of , in , ind to the . fiid negro Woman Chany and her albrviaid Ch - hlen , aid didthercby	4

Lines excluded as involving irrelevant usages					
92	fndrs.washington .03-21-02-0365	least wish to know at some period—the extent of the Enemy's depredations and cruelties; indeed it is	right	that the World should know 'em. I therefore request that you will endeavour as far as Opportunity will permit to	5
93	fndrs.madison.01-06-02-0125	ensue; that it was probably this consideration which led the Ministers to the concealment, and he thought they had acted	right	. He described the awkwardness attending a communication of it under present circumstances; remarking finally that nothing had been done contrary	5
94	evans.N19727	it will not be abundantly recompensed by the inward peace and pleasure, which arise from a consciousness of having acted	right	. It certainly will. And the difficulties you now dread will enhance your future satisfaction *. But think again how you will	5
95	evans.N27244	helper, and therefore I will call upon thee. "Oh, ho, ho, ho, "Grant that my knees and ankles may be	right	well, and that I may be able, not only to walk, but to run, and to jump logs, as I	5
96	fndrs.adams.06-01-02-0045-0009	estimation than the attributes of wisdom and virtue, skill in arts and sciences, and a true taste to what is	right	, what is fit, what is true, generous, manly, and noble in civil life. The competition between Ajax and Ulysses is	5
97	evans.N06802	Author, &c. To this I answer:—If Man were indeed but a Machine, this Reasoning would be	right	enough, even him supposing a conscious Machine. But it can be nothing to the Purpose if he be, as in	5
98	HeinR137	of office '(to wit) " I , A . B . do swear (or affirm , as the case may be) that I will do	right	as vell to poor as rich in all things belonging to my office of Conflable , that I will do no	5
99	fndrs.washington .99-01-02-03775	intention of Landing at either of the above places, the light Corps of the Army may be advanced to the	right	instead of the Right Wing. If the enemy come by the way of the No. River—the present disposition	5
100	evans.N24940	treat of, and conclude, the said Treaty, that is to say: his Britannic Majesty has named for his Plenipotentiary, the	Right	Honorable William Windham, Baron Grenville, of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and his Majesty's Principal Secretary	5
101	HeinR171	indic'tt:icnt of 'the Grand jury . Pro , d , The county , town or bther revifo . person or persons , who of .	right	ought to maintain aid keep the I . ae in rdpair , had been previ6hfly notified of such want of 're . . .	5
102	evans.N34726	we have derived our good fortune: let this be a lesson to you all your lives! When a man acts	right	, though misfortune should persecute him, though the lightning should flash round his head, and thunder shake every thing about him	5
103	evans.N20529	of our duty is the rule of our duty. For right reason in this case means what is reasonable and	right	in a moral sense; and duty and what is right in a moral sense are the same thing: and it	5
104	evans.N18810	it. Curiosity is a sentiment that you should not stifle: it wants only to be managed, and placed on a	right	object. Curiosity is a knowledge begun, which makes you advance farther and quicker in the road of truth: it is	5
105	evans.N09748	as also that a member may, with the allowance of the directors, take out a fresh policy, till his whole	right	amounts to a double annuity, but no further. To guard against all possible events, however improbable and unexpected, and to	5
106	fndrs.washington .03-12-02-0553	on the subject of Mr Burgoyne and his Army, I would submit it to Congress, whether it will not be	right	& reasonable, that All expences incurred on their Account for provisions &c. should be paid & satisfied previous to their embarkation & departure	5
107	fndrs.washington .04-03-02-0168	this as well as other letters I have received, that this Edmund Richards (of the County of Cornwall) is the	right	Heir to the Estate of Richd Richards Esqr. who died in Virginia eighteen years ago. A Copy of the Will	5

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108	caselaw.va.381998	them was the plaintiff, who therefore could' not sit in. the cause, another was of the opinion that the plaintiffs	right	of action accrued the fourth day of november, 1756, when he took up the bill of exchange, and gave his	5
109	evans.N19780	cles of conveniency, and still fewer of luxury. Their streets are spa|cious, airy and regularly laid out at	right	angles; and they seem to have inherited and preserved the cleanliness of Haerlem and Delst. But there is one inconveniency	5
110	HeinR344	a thousand different fyflems of religion . That ours is but one of that thousand . That if there be buit one	right	,, and ours that one , we H h thould [234] thould with to fee the 9_3 wandering seas gathered into the	5
111	evans.N21533	and pleasure, corrupt the senti|ments of the great. The example of neither, affords any standard of what is	right	and wise. If the phi|losopher, when employed in the pursuit of truth, finds it necessary to disregard established	5
112	evans.N10563	of them, the moral cause I mean. And to be thus humbled, necessarily supposes that we have some just and	right	sense of the badness the vileness, and unreasonableness of the cause; or in other words, tha• we have a	5
113	caselaw.ky.3162333	corner of David Crawford's pre-emption, and running south 14 degrees west, 400 poles, .with his line; then eastwardly at	right	angles, for quantity." The annexed plat, No. 12, was returned in this cause, of which the following is an	5
114	evans.N10506	as the Left Leg may be right up and down, the Right Foot to be thrown a little to the	Right	, the Body to be kept straight, the Head up, looking to the Right along the Rank, the same as if	5
115	evans.N10511	with the assistance of his people, he began to carry off. Upon this, however, it was eagerly claimed by the	right	owners, who, supported by the other Indians, clamorously reproached him for invading their property, and prepared to take the canoe	5
116	evans.N20313	My poor wife, between sickness and sorrow, has breathed her last! (He wipes his eyes.) Mr. Vincent. You are served	right	, then! Why could you not ask me to help you? Marianne (to Dolly.) See how papa is coming round again	5
117	HeinR174	discretion may think proper , and contiguous thereto ; to open the highway in such proportions ., as the said justices may think	right	and equitable , each supervisor , with the inhabitants of his own township , opening and rodoring commodious for travelling , a given distance	5
118	fndrs.adams.99-01-02-0421	is likewise forwarded thro' the hands of Col– Humphrey to Doct Price with an assgnment of the Copy	Right	. I have requested the Doctor to use his discretion in procuring an impression & disposing of the copy-Right. Out of the	5
119	HeinR342	marked A , Nos . I and 2]. This post became still more necessary , if the principle of retaining debatable ground be	right	, after the grant of Georgia , which fixed its southern boundary by the most southern stream of the River Altamaha : for	5
120	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-10053	Hill & the work intercepts the view—there is also a Barack near the Barrier, standing some distance from & at	right	angles with the last of the Hutts mentioned, this has 5 stack of Chimnies and appears new. I could discover	5
121	HeinR87	their deceased uncle with their surviving uncles , to the exulufiori of the uncles Qf the intellate , is it not equally	right	, tlka Of Title Dy Descent . 29 that in case all the brothers and fillers of the intestate are dead leaving	5
122	fndrs.washington.03-24-02-0233	to what I have heretofore Related but Persons may be guilty of and Contract gross Errors but yet may mean	Right	at heart nevertheless. And also myself I have a free mind & love of my Countrey and would not be guilty	5
123	evans.N20568	that within half a year after the burning of this blessed martyr, the said sheriff was so struck on the	right	side with a palsy, that for the space of eight years after (till his dying day) he was not able	5
124	fndrs.washington.05-15-02-0260	same unlimited manner approves the proceeding of our government, especially in what relates to our avoiding War. That he is	right	in both these points is incontestable. But attending to all we have seen, what consistent judgement can be formed to	5
125	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-06490	was put in motion should escape censure from persons unacquainted with circumstances I, who have always been anxious to act	right	on all occasions & have ever made private considerations give way to the duties of my station, take the liberty to	5
126	fndrs.hamilton.01-19-02-0056	he may be is our enemy and his property of every kind and in every place liable to capture by	right	of War." The only exception admitted to this rule respects property within the jurisdiction of a Neutral State; but	5
127	fndrs.jefferson.01-13-02-0016-0003	to turpentine, pitch, and tar, it does what M. Jefferson asks; if to these favors it adds those of the	right	of entrepôt to all merchandise in all of the ports and of transit for most of them through the country	5
128	evans.N23768	the honor to inform you, that, on sunday morning, the left wing of the army moved towards the North-river; the	right	followed yesterday; and the second line, which forms the rear division, is also now in motion. I shall advance as	5
129	evans.N16837	a positive part; the former is intended to guard against usurpation; the latter, to direct the ministerial influence into its	right	channel. Neither as being lords over God's heritage; but being ensamples to the flock. I. THE negative part of	5

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130	evans.N21058	the temperature of the air. The precursors, or premonitory signs of this fever were, costiveness, a dull pain in the	right	side, defect of appetite, flatulency, perverted taste, heat in the stomach, giddiness, or pain in the head, a dull—	5
131	fndrs.adams.05-01-02-0005-0005-0003	Sentence or Decree may, many Ways, be reviewed and set right. “But a general Verdict can only be set	right	by a new Tryal,” &c. “The Writ of Attaint is now a mere Sound, in every Case: in	5
132	fndrs.hamilton.01-20-02-0249	of the other questions proposed by me both difficult & important. There was no inclosure in your Letter. Have we done	right	with Mr. Adet. I wish to know as we may hear further. Must we or must we [not] publish further	5
133	evans.N08016	requests are also brought for others, at home and abroad, in all places and relations. There is likewise in a	right	performance of this exercise, a self dedication and surrender of our all unto God: As in Psal. cxix. 94. I	5
134	evans.N21100	before he could disentangle his point, and keeping it fast with my left hand, shortened my own sword with my	right	, intending to run him through the heart; but he received the thrust in his left arm, which penetrated up to	5
135	fndrs.adams.04-07-02-0110	in Bronze, which Mr H shews us, and add, this is two three or more hundred years old. On the	right	is the drawing Room which Contains several Curiossities. The furnitere is also ancient of yellow damask. There is a Cabinet	5
136	fndrs.washington.05-18-02-0166	with the millk of human kindness, and wrote much in favor of this unhappy Clirgiman; In a Letter to the	Right	honoroble Charles Jenkins he thus Expresses himself “The Supream Power has in all ages paid some attention to the	5
137	evans.N18480	and human, every practicable rule of morality or sound policy, is and must most necessarily be founded on justice and	right	, and, in its application, must produce justice and right, and avoid injury and wrong; therefore, whenever any law or rule	5
138	evans.N15592	such opinions communicated? Had he, indeed, said that the opinion of a party was against it, he would have said	right	. But was the popular opinion communicated by 1199 petitioners, even when opposed by upwards of 600 remonstrants? According to the	5
139	evans.N26742	the authority aforesaid, that the limits, boundarie jurisdiction, and authority of the state of Georgia, do and did, and of	right	ought to extend from the mouth of the river Savannah, along the north side thereof, and up the most northern	5
140	evans.N20681	if they had not yet been ceded by the Indians, it was necessary that the petitioner should previously purchase their	right	. This purchase the assembly verified, by enquiries of the Indian proprietors; and being satisfied of its reality and fairness, proceded	5
141	fndrs.hamilton.01-21-02-0264	the prospects in the South is very consoling. The public temper seems every where to be travelling fast to a	right	point. This promises security to the Country in every Event. I have the honor to remain very truly My Dr.	5
142	evans.N21765	the lower pulley, then if any of the buckets should ever get loose and stand askew, they will be kept	right	by the case; whereas, if there were any ends of boards or shoulders, they would catch against them. See A	5
143	HeinR172	be rendered therefor . And be it further cnajcd , That when any dispute flhall arifi about When difpitc the relipedive occupants	right	in partition fences , and his or their . , ife ah0,t the obligation to maintain the hime upon application made by	5
144	evans.N36329	his other gifts, teaches us by the wise economy of his providence, how circumspect we ought to be in the	right	management of our time; for he never gives us two moments together, he gives only the second as he takes	5
145	fndrs.adams.03-02-02-0003-0008-0008	in reality contradicts the whole doctrine of the new testament, and destroys all the boundaries between good and evil, between	right	and wrong. But like all the followers of that sect, his practice is at open variance with his theory. When	5
146	evans.N20640	the shepherd, if your horse be able to keep the pace he is at, and you happen to hit the	right	road, which I assure you is very difficult and very dangerous too; for there be so many roads before you	5
147	HeinR189	States . Some of the Stated 'differed considerably in their regulations on this subject , and therefore he did not think it	right	to conform the laws of the United States to all their different praetices . Mr . N . Smta and Mr . Baavnonr - each	5
148	evans.N21584	envy. My dissolution seems now to be fast approaching.* I therefore beseech and conjure you, my dear Jugurtha, by this	right	hand; by the remembrance of my past kindness to you; by the honour of my kingdom, and by the majesty	5
149	evans.N13924	endeavours of their own, cease from doing wickedly and sinning a|gainst God. It is therefore but fit and	right	that they should smart for it, and continue under punishment. THE wrath of God is indeed revealed from heaven against	5
150	HeinR87	to a single woman , and marrie . her , the contra & is diflblved by act of law , by the union of the	right	and the obligation in him.' But here a diffintion is made between contra&s that are to be performed during	5

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Chart 2
Frequency Analysis - "right"

Row Labels	Count
1 - unambiguously refers only to people over the age of 21	11
2 - unambiguously includes people under the age of 21	10
3 - used in a way that could include people under the age of 21	21
4 - no way to determine what ages are referenced	49
Grand Total	**91**

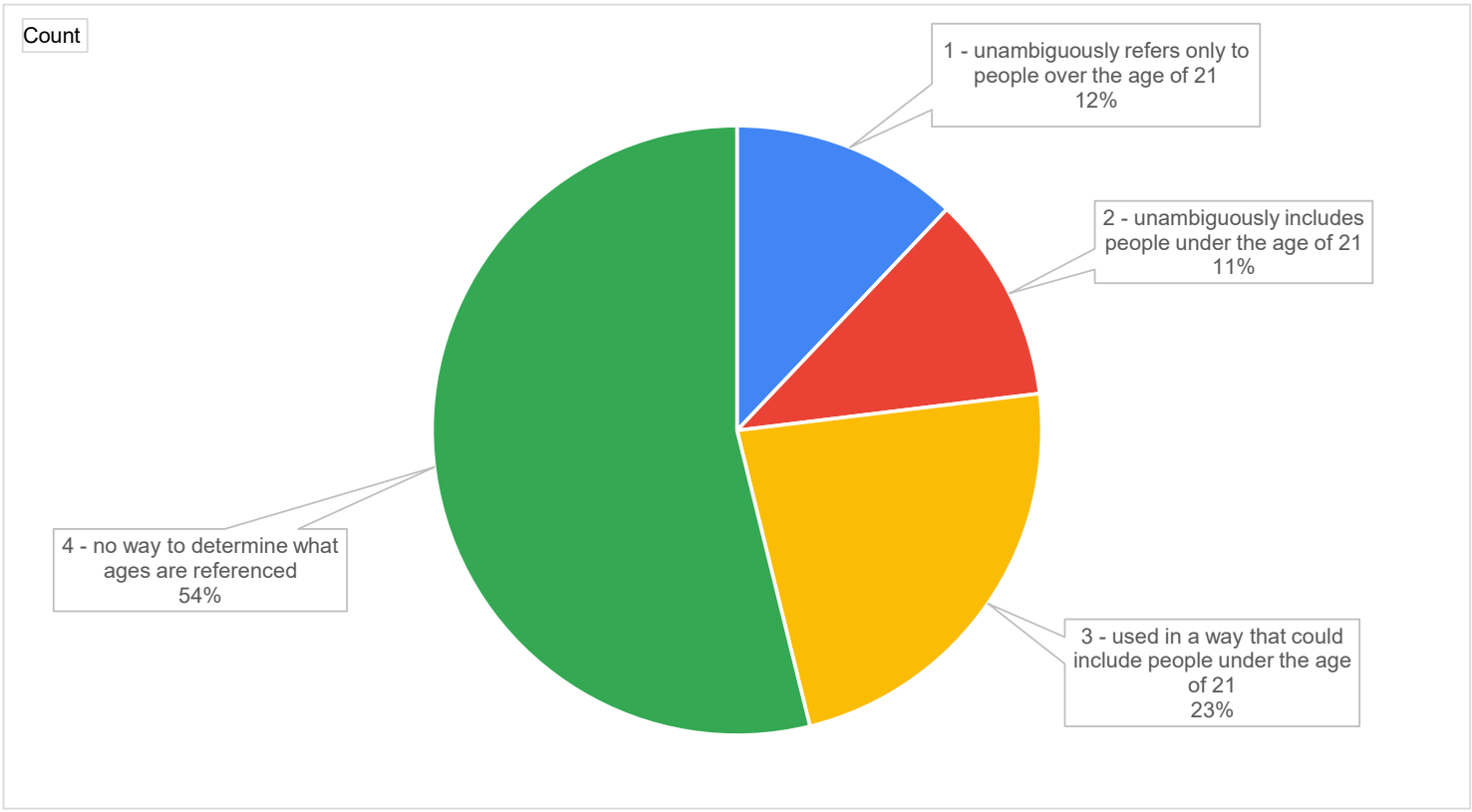

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Table 3					
No.	Source	Context Left	Key	Context Right	Code
1	fndrs.adams.99-01-02-0754	now we have reason to expect some years [hence] an abatement of one third, as a promise was given to	the people	that the [imposition of] 10. sous per livre should not be renewed at the expiration of the term for which	3
2	evans.N07231	in order to lessen the weight of a House of Representatives ▪ are constantly exclaiming against long and frequent sessions;	the people	are gulled with the bait, and the house when they meet, are often in want of time to compleat the	3
3	HeinR71	And again,ð " it is the na " ture of a republican government , that either the " , colle&i - e body of	the people	, or particular " friends , should be possessed of the sovereign . " power . In a popular state , virtue is the ne " ceffary spring	3
4	fndrs.adams.99-02-02-2341	Jany. ulto. It is an undoubted fact, that there is a very general indisposition to war in the minds of	the people	of the Untied States, and that there is a considerable part of them still peculiarly averse to a war with	3
5	HeinR342	in the Legislature which disposed of it) for the said county of Hatcock ; that the general asked the deponent what	the people	of Hancock thoughtofthomas , and if they would killhiin ; the deponent replied , lie did not know they would kill him , but	3
6	evans.N22943	real and indisputable compound of aristocracy in two-thirds, and of monarchy in one-third, unmixed with even a virtual representation of	the people	. This statement of the British government is forc ļed upon us by every volume, by the whole scope and	3
7	fndrs.franklin.01-20-02-0268	to become very strong,) and kept there for an hour an[d a] half. During all this time, one of	the people	was constantly employed in stirring and breaking down the curd, as above described. About half an hour after the vessel	3
8	evans.N25842	in discouragement, and the meeting continued in disorder. In a short time I stood up with a view to inform	the people	present who did not profess with us (who were numerous), of the reason of our conduct towards these Ranters. I	3
9	farrands.v3.section 248.txt	by in this case that -- they could not proceed upon the ratio mentioned in the Constitution till the enumeration of	the people	was made -- that some states had made a return to Congress of their numbers, and others had not -- that it	2
10	fndrs.adams.04-09-02-0273	Nation. Our People would do well to consider, to what Precipice they are running. When Junius Said The opinions of	the People	were always right and their Sentiments never wrong, I wonder what World he lived in. Is not a Mahometan Religion	3
11	HeinR52	we fiand as conneded with foreign nations ; and because , thould it be ratified by the president , nd submitted to by	the people	, we (hould be deprived of many , the most important , benefits resulting from that memorable contest , which ternioated in our independence	3
12	fndrs.franklin.01-20-02-0230	yours of July 29, from New York. I know not what letters of mine governor H. could mean, as advising	the people	to insist on their independency. But whatever they were, I suppose he has sent copies of them hither, having heard	3
13	evans.N27531	extended to America. Our annals relate that the seasons were unfavorable and the fruits blasted, while malignant diseases prevailed among	the people	. The sickness and bad seasons were attributed, by our pious ancestors, to the irreligion of the times, and to their	2
14	evans.N18603	class, against whom the spirit of the multitude naturally militates: And hence a perpetual war; the aristocrats endeavouring to detrude	the people	, and the people contending to obtrude themselves. And it is right it should be so; for by this fermentation, the	3
15	evans.N14218	him to such a desertion. He had, before this, vainly endeavoured to procure a ladder, or some other assistance, from	the people	below; the confusion of the scene prevented their affording it: he considered, therefore, if he could not furnish some expedient	3
16	fndrs.hamilton.01-04-02-0213	of opulent nobles. The house of representatives, instead of being elected for two years and by the whole body of	the people	, is elected for seven years; and in very great proportion, by a very small proportion of the people. Here unquestionably	1
17	evans.N17137	Roman phrase was; not only, lest the commonwealth receive any detriment; but also studiously to exert yourselves, as fathers of	the people	you represent, to build them up—promote their tranquility—cement their union, and do all in your power	3
18	fndrs.adams.01-01-02-0011-0002-0002	—Now I am on the stage and the scene is soon to open, what Part shall I act?—	The People	of the County I find are of opinion that Cotton will worry Nye. But Nye must come off, with flying	3
19	fndrs.franklin.01-37-02-0452	and from good authority Can Say my politicall Creed is well founded: you will be Very Shortly Calld upon by	the People	—. (Providence Whome I trust) will Call all the wise honest hearted togethr and EXPOSE this Shameful Condoctt of Weckedness	3
20	HeinR70	to conquer their enemies , or at least secure themselves from being conquered by them , neither party was willing , by refuting	the people	a share in the government , to make them their enemies . They agreed therefore to give them a third part : wherefore	3
21	evans.N09071	the people talking of the abuse his fellow-apprentices had received from the centinel, but saw no insult offered the centinel,	the people	being in the middle of the street—One came up with a cane, appeared a gentleman, and spoke to	3
22	HeinR71	continued them in , power from . year to year ". - How will you hinder the people from continuing the.m in power ? If	the people	have the choice , they may continue the fame men ; and we certainly know they will : no bonds , can restrain them	3
23	evans.N18480	natural bodies, will ever tend to a good balance. At any rate, the Congress can never get more power than	the people	will give, nor hold it any longer than they will permit; for should they assume tyrannical powers, and make encroachments	3

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24	HeinR189	have ratified an objection . able instrument ? Was it possible that either harmony in the other branches of Government , or in	the people	should be advanced by a declaration such as tfiis?7 And where was the occasion for it ? From the promulgation	3
25	HeinR299	the sovereignty of the nation is in the people of the nation , and the residuary fovertinty of each State in	the people	of each State , it may be useful to compare these . sovereignties with those in Europe , that we may thence be	3
26	evans.N21549	service during the time. This affirmant remembers, that before the day of signing the submission, at a large town-meeting of	the people	of Pittsburgh. Mr. Brackenridge made a speech, and recommended signing the submission. SAMUEL JONES. Affirmed and subscribed before me,2	1
27	evans.N10941	choice. Thus his majesty may be prevailed on, to continue a bad minister at the head of the administration, notwithstanding	the people	's being generally convinced that he is every day undermining their liberties, by means of a venal and corrupt parliament	3
28	evans.N22747	is difficult. If the individual may be defended, the state must be, which unites its safety with the multitude of	the people	. Civil society involves then the right of war. But when we observe the expedients to promote this false security of	3
29	evans.N23293	of several small masses of earth which seemed to have been purposely thrown up; Pray, Mama, said she, why do	the people	make these lumps? I think they are very ugly. Mrs. Mountain. They are ant-hills, and are formed by those little	4
30	evans.N18799	anti-zealots.* They stood both upon their guard one against the other, and not without some slight skirmishes; but rather with	the people	in general, than betwixt themselves, for the main point, which of the two parties should get the greatest booty. Jerusalem	3
31	HeinR189	Senate to be increased . He did not think what fell from his colleague , when lie said gentlemen wished to amuse	the people	with the cry of liberty , liberty , and spoke of the groans of three or hour hundred thousand slaves assailing his	3
32	HeinR191	the new light . But'in this new light I am not a believer . I still think that the majority of	the people	, by their representatives and agents legally appointed , ought to rule . and that all interference with their functions , or usurpations of	3
33	elliots.v3.section15 .txt	to establish a standing army, the first attempt would be to render the service and use of militia odious to	the people	themselves--Subjecting them to unnecessary severity of discipline in time of peace, confining them under martial law, and disgusting them	3
34	evans.N10448	prerogative, and in other instances, have accommodated themselves, without alteration by statutes to a change of circumstances, the welfare of	the people	so requiring. A regard for that grand object perpetualiy animates the constitution, and regulates all its movements—unless unnatural	3
35	evans.N20568	ever can do. Lord Chan. O Lord God, what a fellow art thou! Thou wouldst go about to bring into	the people	's heads, that we, all the lords of the parliament house, the knights and burgesses, and all the whole realm	3
36	fndrs.hamilton.01-12-02-0076	before the thing is finally finished. But I suspect it has gone too far. Your observations concerning the temper of	the people	of your state are, as far as they go, consoling. Reflections, according with them, had arisen in my mind; though	3
37	fndrs.washington.03-02-02-0152	confind my Sister—I am very glad to hear also, that the Convention had come to resolutions of Arming	the People	, and preparing vigorously for the defence of the Colony; which, by the latest Accts from England will prove a salutary	3
38	HeinR273	we had formerly observed was wise and proper now , of deferring to take any capital step till the voice of	the people	drove us into it : I From the original Ms . in the Madison Papers , in the Library of Congress . This is	3
39	HeinR304	of confining the evil of the war to the enemy'againfi whom it is waged . Till a formal declaration of independence	the people	of the Colonies are raid to have continued fubje&s to Great - Britain ; true , and that circumrifance itis , which denominates	3
40	HeinR189	in proportion where the House of Representatives are the daralong with the other partners , in the sale . This ling of	the people	. They have nothing to fear as was another reason for thinking that the member to any undue advantage being taken	3
41	evans.N21813	for us to live upon; the lands which belonged to us were extended far beyond where we hunted; I and	the people	of my nation had enough to eat, and always something to give to our friends when they entered our cabbins	2
42	HeinR87	be introduced . It is 'analterable in thiefe refpe&s , that it cannot be changed from a reprefientative republic ; that	the people	cannot be deprived 'of the * rights of an annual ele&ion of one branch of the legiflatare,'and of	3
43	evans.N10941	state. But does the concealment of what may be dangerus to the people, shew, in government, a paternal tenderness for	the people	? And is that government any thing better than a tyranny, which shews a want of paternal tenderness for the people	3
44	evans.N18143	of succession, this certainly was not a period of time for carrying these wishes into execution. The whole body of	the people	had swallowed deeply of the poison of church policy; passive obedience, by their means, had so entirely supplanted the abstract	3
45	fndrs.washington.03-03-02-0185	heard of my being here on a Com[mitte]e of Congress the object was to consult with Genl Lee &	the People	of this Place on the best manner of securing it, God knows there is ample room for it. every thing	3
46	farrands.v2.section 18.txt	reappointment will inspire unconstitutional endeavours to perpetuate himself. It may be answered that his endeavous can have no effect unless	the people	be corrupt to such a degree as to render all precautions hopeless: to which may be added that this argument	3
47	HeinR67	the month of June ; and because the provision or lawv made' by the balia for restoring peaceably the state to	the people	was not observed , as indeed it was not , and because the concefion and promise made by the Medici was not	3
48	HeinR292	it , although very dill'erent effefts followed , as it generally happens to those who place themnfelves at the head of	the people	, and are the infb - umients of changing a government ; they began by giving order and form to the government , that	3

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49	evans.N19425	|ernor, representing the King; a Council, representing the House of Lords; and an Assembly, composed of the Representatives of	the People	, the Commons of America. In most of the colonies, the Governor and Council were mere creatures of the Crown. They	3
50	evans.N21145	greater than the principal; that the servant is above his master; that the representatives of the people are superior to	the people	themselves. If it be said that the legislative body are themselves the constitutional judges of their own powers, and that	3
51	evans.N24844	just, and merciful cadi Mir Karchan, in the trial of Osman Beker and Abu Isoul, I spoke as I ride."	The people	around magnified Mir Karchan for this exemplary justice; and I present it to my fellow citizens. If it is generally	3
52	evans.N07553	advantage over me. 'TIS true, I cannot boast of being ‡ a "long supporter of the rights of	the people	;" since it is but lately, that my youth has been favoured with any public marks of their approbation. I have	3
53	evans.N13808	difficulty is the political ship kept from rocks and quicksands, from shipwreck or foundering. How necessary then is it for	the people	at large to have at the helm, men who may with propriety be called Gods, for the superior qualifications of	3
54	HeinR188	offer , or it is forced away ,. It is said the credit given by British merchants is an evil , and that	the people	of Virginia owe an immense sum in Great Britain . When a coanplaint is made in direct terms of restrictions on	3
55	HeinR69	preserve the independence of his country , but had no regard to its happiness , and very little to its liberty . As	the people	's consent was necessary to every law , it had so far the appearance of political liberty ; but the civil liberty	3
56	HeinR97	by direkion of the clerk , flall call the petty jury thus : You good men that are returned to inquire between	the people	of this Rate and the prisoner at the bar , answer to your names , every man at the firdt call , upon	3
57	fndrs.hamilton.01-03-02-0057-0001	to you with freedom, because it is essential you should know the temper of the states respecting yourself. As to	the people	, in the early periods of the war, near one half of them were avowedly more attached to Great Britain than	4
58	fndrs.jefferson.01-02-02-0132-0004-0123	deliver to such Judge or Justices, a schedule of his estate and take the following oath, or being one of	the people	called quakers or menonists affirm, to the like effect, to wit: “I A. B. do in the presence of	3
59	fndrs.jefferson.01-02-02-0106	which, if true, I hope will rouse the spirit of our people, as their conduct in 76 did that of	the people	of Jersey. We have a report from different quarters, that Colo. G. R. Clarke has made prisoner the Governor of	3
60	farrands.v1.section 41.txt	would leave an equality of agency in the small with the great States; that it would enable a minority of	the people	to prevent ye removal of an officer who had rendered himself justly criminal in the eyes of a majority; that	3
61	HeinR71	and war , with more serious and dreadful prepalrations , and rencounters of greater numbers , must prevail , until the decfior takes place . "	The 'people	.", fays our author , " were cheated through their own negle ,& and befaowing too much confidence and trust upon " such as they	3
62	evans.N18558	of the garrisoned houses in the evening, and ask leave to lodge by the fire; that in the night when	the people	were asleep they should open the doors and gates, and give the signal by a whistle; upon which the strange	3
63	HeinR299	was the present Con ftitution produced a new order of things . It derives its origin immediately from the people ; and	the people	individually are , under certain limitations , fu Ned to the legflative , executive , and judicial authorities thereby eftabhiflied . The States are in	3
64	fndrs.hamilton.01-04-02-0171	man is more attached to his family than to his neighbourhood, to his neighbourhood than to the community at large,	the people	of each State would be apt to feel a stronger byass towards their local governments than towards the government of	3
65	fndrs.washington.03-16-02-0437	on the propriety of the measure; but we ought all to concur in giving it the most favourable colouring to	the people	—It should be ascribed to necessity resulting from the injury sustained by the storm. If we solve the present	3
66	HeinR151	udgment thereupon given , upon pain to for fcit , for every oniflon or nc,left , the fin of ten pounds , to	the people	of this slate ; and the clerk of thc court of exchequer shall receive all ftch certifictcs and tranl:ripts , when	3
67	fndrs.madison.01-15-02-0235	persons, but on their body as a branch of legislature. I have never known a measure more universally desired by	the people	than the passage of that bill. It is not from my own observation of the wishes of the people that	3
68	evans.N07602	governor only was reserved to the King, the deputy governor and council, and other officers, were to be chosen by	the people	, and the governor had no negative in any case. This draught was made by the attorney general, according to what	1
69	evans.N20294	of the legislature, and the courts and armies are retained, for the sake of increasing the wealth and happiness of	the people	in the augmentation of the revenue." Let any person look over the whole chaos of writings and speeches that have	3
70	evans.N08849	considered, 1. What the libertye is which they desire to have preserved: That I take to be this, viz. That	the people	may not be subjected to any lawe or power amonge themselves with|out their consent; whatsoever is more than	3
71	evans.N21960	that prefer splendor and pageantry to solid and substantial comfort. The happiness, which must ever depend on the tranquility of	the people	, is little regarded, when set in compe|tition with the gratification of personal vanity. Plumes, lace, shining arms, and	3
72	HeinR190	last district , which consists of the townships of Tyrone and Bullskin), do hereby certify that five hundred and sixty of	the people	thus convened on the day aforesaid , did then and there declare their determination to submit to the laws of the	3

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73	HeinR71	oywxov . by a go - venimnt of three branches , reciprocally deport . 6'enrbn each other . " In Conmnweidtlj , exami'nd " Xn Switzerland	the people	are frde indeed , k " because all officers and governors in the cantons " are questionable by the people in their fuccef	3
74	HeinR69	one certain truth ", fays he , " 1 to be colle&ed from the hiflory of all ages , it is this : That	the people	's rights and liberties , and the democratical mixture in a conflitution , can never be preserved without a firong executive ; or	3
75	fndrs.jefferson.01-01-02-0092	to avoid the heavy Injury that would arise to this Country from an earlier Adoption of the Non-exportation Plan, after	the People	have already applied so much of their Labour to the perfecting of the present Crop, by which Means they have	3
76	evans.N21038	to Colonel S•ar•win, in which his principles, his testimony, to a full and complete representation of	the people	, are indelibly recorded? Is guilt the passing unsubstantial fashion of the day? Does it vary according to times and to	3
77	HeinR69	any ofyou,fathers ! alarmed with an apprehension that you will introduce a pernicious custom into 'the commonwealth , 'if you grant	the people	a power of giving their suffrages against the patricians , and entertain an opinion that the tribunitian power ; if considerably strengthened	1
78	fndrs.madison.01-10-02-0141	will not decide; but the fact is, he has declared unequivocally (in a letter to me) for its going to	the people	. Had his sentiments however been opposed to the measure, Instructions, which are given by the freeholders of this County to	4
79	evans.N16908	in a varie|ty of respects. It tends to vitiate the taste, and cor |rupt the morals of	the people	; to enervate the sinews of industry; to destroy that spirit of oeconomy which ought to be preserved in the body	3
80	evans.N08486	kindness as to give occasion rather for gratitude, than complaint. THE Dr. having endeavoured to work upon the passions of	the people	, now comes to try his skill upon those in power. He begins with claiming it as the right of Episcopalians	3
81	evans.N18813	to accept a title and retain the integrity of the citizen, they allow it; but that, unfortunately, the bulk of	the people	will not be persuaded of it; that a popular minister must, therefore, not only be strictly virtuous, but, like Caesar	3
82	evans.N17876	the same persons would be re-elected. The effect of this controversy was injurious to the Governor, as well as to	the people	. The public bills of credit had depreciated since this administration began, in the ratio of thirty to fifty-six; and the	3
83	evans.N11951	not be a doubt of receiving every advantage relative to laws and commerce that we can desire. Montesquieu speaking of	the people	of England says. "They know better than any people on earth, how to value at the same time these three	3
84	evans.N36490	its discretion. To the discretion of the Pre |sident, with the check only of two thirds of the Senate,	the people	of the United States has sub |mitted the authority of making treaties. Whether in making a treaty, he has	3
85	evans.N10279	the consequences? The chief rulers are the great examples and patterns of vice and oppression. While they are in power	the people	mourn: they scorn and hate them, they can place no confidence in their abilities or in their integrity; nor can	3
86	fndrs.hamilton.01-01-02-0057	vested in the King, Nobles, and People, that is, the King, House of Lords, and House of Commons, elected by	the people	," you speak unintelligibly. A person who had not read any more of your pamphlet, than this passage, would have	1
87	evans.N16908	should imagine such national measures as would answer these purposes, might with reason and propriety be taken. II. To supply	the people	with such necessary articles of produce and manufactures as their own country doth not furnish, is one principal end and	3
88	evans.N13784	I told a friend in London, I felt the divine extendings of the love of God, so to slow to	the people	, as I walked in the streets of the city, that I could have freely published the salvation of God, which	3
89	evans.N21010	respect to a union between England and Scotland? A. I recollect the union with the Societies of the Friends of	the People	in England. Q. Read that? A. (Reads). Margarot moved, that a committee be appointed to consider. A. I don't	3
90	evans.N18480	whole stock of the bank subservient to the interests of a few favorites, and, of course, the great body of	the people	must be excluded from the advantages of it. I answer,—this is an objection that may be made with	3
91	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-00296	Scarsity of Money now prevents my working it—our funds have not sufferd much depression; the Great Majority of	the People	here have great Confidence in the present Administration, who realy have acted wisely & with Spirit. Since you my Dear & ever	3
92	HeinR171	observance of them , ill the formation and execution of the laws necellhry for the good administration of the Commonwealth . Xix .	The people	have a right , in an orderly and peaceable manner , to afli~mble to consult upon the common good ; give hiftrudtions	3
93	fndrs.adams.01-01-02-0006-0004	Commons. He is a poor, low, inferiour sort of Man, to be ranked only among Labourers, and the meanest of	the People	. He is certainly no freeholder, he has no Land of his own, and he does not live at all upon	4
94	evans.N17996	are generally embraced; but their uncertainty oft |en occasions delays and disappointments, to the great inju |ry of	the people	. If the money, which is necessarily carried out of the country by these means, could be retained in circulation at	3
95	evans.N09990	was Voted, that the Meeting be immediately Adjourned to the Old South Meeting-House, Leave having been obtained for this Purpose.	The People	met at the Old South according to Adjournment. A Motion was made, and the Question put, viz. Whether it is	3
96	evans.N15592	heard in its defence; and that it is a departure from the principles of the constitution, for the representatives of	the people	to take any such charges and allegation as matters of truth, without proof or evidence of their being so; and	3

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97	fndrs.adams.06-02-02-0072-0006	many other assemblies, New-York particularly, they always are. What better way can be devised to discover the true sense of	the people	? It is extreamly provoking to courtiers, that they can't vote, as the cabinet direct them, against their consciences, the	3
98	fndrs.franklin.01-13-02-0169	you strictly observe the Instructions on this Head, relative to the Preservation of all those civil and religious Privileges, which	the People	of this Province have a Right to enjoy, under the said Charter and Laws, which you have before received from	3
99	fndrs.jefferson.01-01-02-0161-0003	Constitution Whereas George king of Great Britain & Ireland and Elector of Hanover Be it therefore enacted by the authority of	the people	that the said George the third king of Great Britain < formerly holding & exercising the kingly> < power> < office within this colony	3
100	evans.N10104	to it, as well as that: for wherever the power, that is put in any hands for the government of	the people	, and the preservation of their properties, is applied to other ends, and made use of to impoverish, harrass, or subdue	3
101	fndrs.adams.06-10-02-0020-0002	materials of manufactures to the European Market. Europe is a Country whose land is all cultivated nearly to perfection, where	the People	have no way to advance themselves, but by manufactures and Commerce. Here are two worlds then fitted by God and	3
102	fndrs.franklin.01-27-02-0341	state of it. People seem very strong inclined on all sides to make peace with you, and the bulk of	the people	to make war with France. As to ministry, there are very few but their direct dependents, who do not wish	3
103	evans.N19780	does not appear to have promoted either the interests of the East India Company, or the feli|city of	the people	of the country. No proper attention has been paid to the manners and customs of the people; acts of great	3
104	evans.N11419	i make no doubt of its succeeding, and the vicinity of the Cochineal countries makes this not at all improbable;	the people	from the Mus|keto Shore, or Bay of Honduras might be service|able in obtaining it. XLII. Sumach	4
105	evans.N19780	piety and exemplariness of his life, his benevolence and hospitality, and 〈◊〉 unremitting attention to the happiness of	the people	entrusted to him care. He encouraged agriculture, established schools for the instruc |tion of the children of the inhabitants	4
106	evans.N08948	in order to prevent any mischief and ill consequences that might have arisen from that dan|gerous state of	the people	's minds. They met to promote, to the utmost of their abilities, peace and good order amongst the people, and	3
107	fndrs.jefferson.01-30-02-0210	of the conduct & Views of the Parties in the Ud. S——s should be fairly laid open before	the People	; in such a manner as not to provoke & embitter the Resentment of either of them—I think you could	3
108	evans.N26402	dropped, and men of different political sentiments, promoted in their places. All this was done by the free suffrage of	the people	, and is a strong proof of the wisdom of our governmental operations. Does not the astonishing increase of the population	1
109	fndrs.washington.03-11-02-0458	Loan-Office &c. &c. had been captured at Wilmington at the same time the President was taken by the enemy—	The people	were dispirited and dispersed, and the Tories & less virtuous part, that remained, were daily employed in supplying the British troops	3
110	HeinR186	a high prerogative lawyer , has 'reprobated them . e said , he hoped this country would take warning by the experience of	the people	of Great Britain , and not sacrifice their liberties by wantonly contracting debts which would render it necessary to burden the	3
111	evans.N22707	his heirs. None of the lands within this grant, nor from thence to Connecticut-river, were ever the free property of	the people	, so as to be granted by their representatives, before the late American war; and quit-rents were reserved upon the lands	3
112	evans.N21038	attempt to accomplish that great object, by any means which the constitution did not sanction. I grant that I advised	the people	, to read different publications upon both sides, which this great national question had excited, and I am not ashamed to	3
113	fndrs.jefferson.01-16-02-0258	peace and war, as being a portion of the public will which could be exercised only by the representatives of	the people	, without danger to their interests. They were headed by the two La Meths and Duport, members of the noblesse, and	3
114	fndrs.adams.01-03-02-0016-0050	Resolved That it be recommended to the provincial Convention of New Hampshire, to call a full and free representation of	the People	, and that the Representatives if they think it necessary, establish such a form of Government, as in their Judgment will	3
115	evans.N20581	privy council. The Penns found here some strenuous advocates; nor were there wanting some who warmly espoused the side of	the people	. After some time spent in debate, a proposal was made, that Franklin should solemnly engage, that the assessment of the	3
116	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-04138	the Army. The inhabitants of this country live too remote from one another to be animated into great exertions; and	the people	appear notwithstanding their danger, very intent upon their own private affairs. Enclosed No. 7 and 8 are the reports of	3
117	evans.N15738	all persons belonging to any vessel of war, public or private, who shall molest, or injure, in any manner whatever,	the people	, vessels, or effects of the other party, shall be responsible in their persons and property for damages and interest, sufficient	3
118	fndrs.madison.01-11-02-0264	to the necessity of becoming British subjects? Be so good as to let me know your Sentiments upon this head.	The people	of the Western Country are no longer under any alarm on account of the proposed Treaty with Spain. Their fear	3
119	evans.N24706	of right, so as to be drawn into precedent in future. It doth not appear that either the Proprietary,* or	the people	of Pennsylvania, had forfeited those rights and privileges, whose enjoyment had been the compact of their settlement of the province	3
120	fndrs.adams.99-02-02-2382	to be my Duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great Body of	the People	, to avoid by all reasonable concessions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the Powers vested in our Envoys were	3
121	evans.N07779	and healed many that had been taken with palsies, and were lame". * And tis observed, by the sacred historian, "that	the people	, with one accord, gave heed to those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did". †	4
122	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-07695	to Gen. clinton to recompl[eat] the Guard, as he left it In August last. Yesterday I received advice that	the people	in the grants had generally assembled In town meetings, had declared their apprehensions that a communal intercourse prevailed between some	4

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123	farrands.v1.section 148.txt	it will be for the good of the whole; and although the three great states form nearly a majority of	the people	of America, they never will hurt or injure the lesser states. I do not, gentlemen, trust you. If you possess	3
124	fndrs.franklin.01-12-02-0143	to prevent the Stamp Act, as nothing could have contributed so much to have removed the Prejudices of many of	the People	against me, who stick not now to say that instead of doing anything to prevent it, I helped to plan	3
125	evans.N16908	it will—3d. The advan|tages to the public of acquiring property by the arts and industry of	the people	, which eventually benefits every individual, are by a great difference more im |portant than the disadvantages of giving a	3
126	evans.N09097	of which is, not to ennoble a few, and enslave the multitude, but the public benefit,—the good of	the people	,— that they may be protected in their persons, and secured in the enjoyment of all their rights,—and	3
127	evans.N19372	in any degree tended to encourage crimes: on the contrary, that country is constantly increasing in civilization and happiness, and	the people	are as secure in their persons and property, as they were under the bloody code which formerly prevailed. There have	3
128	evans.N22043	an equal right to suffrage in the election of men into places of power and trust. Possessed of these rights,	the people	can always manifest their will, and establish regulations accommodated to their situation. Their exigencies can always be known▪ and	3
129	evans.N19639	in the tenth chapter of Jeremiah, seems to refer to the same event. The folly, idolatry, and great wickedness of	the people	and nations of the earth, is mentioned and described in the first part of the chapter, upon which the following	2
130	evans.N21161	this new state of things;—to maintain the noble structure which had thus been reared by the hands of	the people	, against a host of external enemies, it was necessary to embark in a defensive system of warfare. THE glorious issue	3
131	fndrs.washington.05-15-02-0537	should be absolutely free; that if the Executive employ the force intrusted in their hands to destroy the rights of	the People	, or permit to be so employed, it will amount to a dissolution of the Government; and that if any part	3
132	HeinR71	against the senate , and so was that of Cvfar . In Venice too it is treason to think of conspiring with	the people	against the arift6cracy , as ; much it was in Rome . It is treason to betray.fecrets both in Venice and in Rome	3
133	evans.N08444	very evident the word here means a number of elders or presbyters only: It is so translated; the elders of	the people	, the sanhedrim or grand council of the Jews: Not including the chief priests, the scribes, or indeed any other officer	3
134	fndrs.hamilton.01-05-02-0012-0040	augment, as its inhabitants grow prosperous and happy. But if indeed all the resources are required for the protection of	the people	, it follows that the protecting power should have access to them. The only difficulty lies in the want of resources	3
135	fndrs.hamilton.01-16-02-0415	for a redress of grievances, whether constitutional or legislative. But it would be well if the petitions and representations of	the people	, unless when they come from known corporate bodies, were always to be signed individually, that it might be known how	3
136	evans.N11656	the principles of their government, by the actual exercise of their rights; which became the ancient usage and custom of	the people	, and the law of the land. And hence it came to pass, that when this ancient custom and usage ceased	3
137	evans.N10732	supposition that they had been chosen by all the people with one voice, they could be only the servants of	the people	; and every individual must have had a right to animadvert on their conduct, and to have censured it where he	2
138	evans.N11075	civil officers and rulers over them, for their civil good, liberty, protection, peace and safety. And this is my reply,	the people	have right to set up a civil government, the people have right to make rulers supreme and subordinate, and the	3
139	evans.N21976	1660, they appro•• very near to an independent commonwealth. 〈◊〉 New England.] The political sentiments of	the people	are thus •••|scribed. "The change of place and circumstand prevented their keeping to the charter in	3
140	evans.N22608	Will you also go away? Again, how was he stoned, thrust out of the synagogues, arraigned as a deceiver of	the people	, a seditious and pestilent fellow, an enemy to Ce•ar, and as such scourged, blindfolded, spit upon, and at	3
141	evans.N35397	desired it. Thus the Urim and Thummim was a figure of the Godhead, Aaron of Christ, and his Garment of	the people	; these three agreeing together in one; as where Jesus speaking to the Father, saith, I in them, and Thou in	3
142	HeinR67	But I confess myfeif ignorant ,, how it is possible to hope that a regiment , placed absolutely in the power of	the people	, can be productive of such mighty blessings . I am , on the contrary most assuredly confident , that reason teaches us , that	3
143	evans.N08347	killed and another wounded at Northampton and the 27th, the enemy came to the house of Iohn Hanson, one of	the people	called quakers, at Dover, and killed or carried away his wife, maid and six children, the man himself being at	2
144	evans.N20525	that of Britain, if the accounts which I have seen, of the extent and population of that country, are just.	The people	of Greenfield are almost all Farmers, and have no advantages for support, besides those which are common to N. England	3
145	evans.N18143	To a weak prince, it would be apt to cancel in his mind all the obligations which he owes to	the people	; and, by flattering him in a vain conceit of a mere personal right, tempt him to break those sacred ties	3
146	HeinR265	transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each State by	the people	thereof , in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case ". And whereas the Constitution so	1
147	evans.N11865	determinations as much as possible prevented, all bills of public nature shall be print|ed for the consideration of	the people	, before they are read in General Assembly the last time for de |bate and amendment; and except on occasions	3
148	evans.N35468	Lord, [5] Jesus Christ. I am therefore willing to remind you, who once knew this, that the Lord, having saved	the people	out of the land of Egypt, afterwards destroyed them that believed not. [6] And the * angels, who kept not their	2

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149	evans.N22719	the people. The misfortune 〈◊〉 frequently lies in the legislator's not knowing the wants and wishes of	the people	, than in any wanton desire to counteract them. The sure and only characteristic of a good law is, that it	3

Lines excluded as involving irrelevant usages					
150	caselaw.ny.1888806	a capital case, it' would be otherwise, and that it could not be sent down for trial. (a) (a) See,	The People	v Ludlow, Col. Cases, 34. When a record is removed into the court of K, B. m England, it always	5

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Chart 3

Frequency Analysis - "the people"

Row Labels	Count of Code
1 - unambiguously refers only to people over the age of 21	7
2 - unambiguously includes people under the age of 21	7
3 - used in a way that could include people under the age of 21	127
4 - no way to determine what ages are referenced	8
Grand Total	**149**

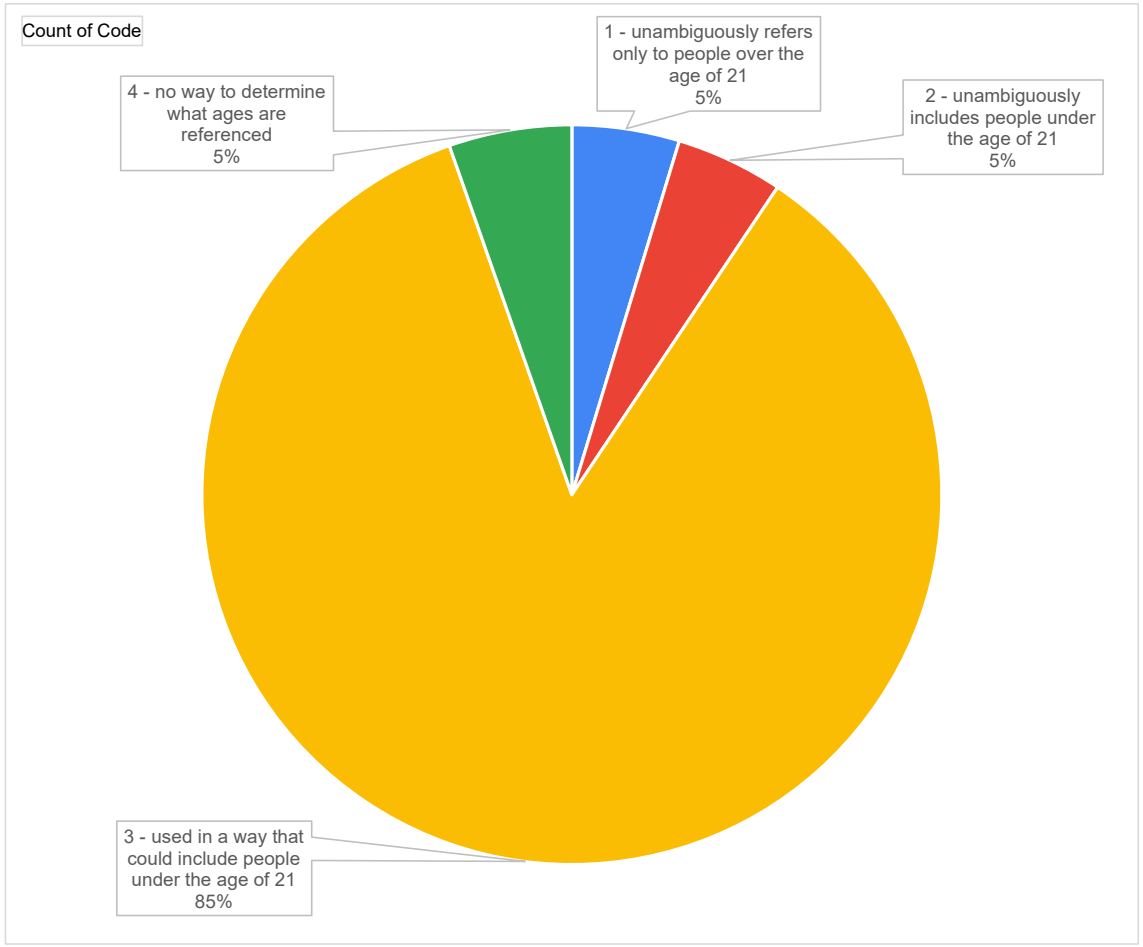

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Table 4					
No.	**Source**	**Context Left**	**Key**	**Context Right**	**Code**
1	evans.N10741	was advanced to the throne of England. 4. IF the rules of justice and righteousness ever allowed a people, a	right	to take care of their liberties and privileges, as all I trust, will readily grant; they are still possessed of	3
2	HeinR188	majesty of the sovereign people ; that this Government is in the hands of the people ; and that they have a	right	to know all the transactions relative to their own affairs this right ought not to be infringed incautiously , for such	3
3	evans.N10740	cadit opus." (Jenk. Cent. 106.) But more particularly the Parliament has no power to give up the ancient and established	right	of the people to be represented in the legislature, because an act for so base a purpose would entirely subvert	3
4	HeinR152	as a free gift fimn the people of this late ; saving and reserving to the people of this flare , the	right	to all lands under the water not so occupied as aforesaid , to be appropriated as the legi flature (hall , from	3
5	evans.N10104	is so necessary to the society, and wherein the safety and preservation of the people consists, the people have a	right	to remove it by force In all states and conditions, the true remedy of force without authority, is to oppose	3
6	evans.N18143	be called the delusive plausibilities of moral politicians." Be this as it may, the people of France had certainly a	right	to provide for their own security and welfare on those principles which they thought the most conducive to this great	3
7	evans.N11371	Let us then, by our prayers, our teachings, examples, and political exhortations, do what God and our people have a	right	to expect of us—and if God should smile upon our faithful endeavours, we may be instrumental of saving	3
8	evans.N22267	leave you! Why should we confide the happiness of our whole lives to the will of people, who have no	right	to interrupt, and, except in giving you to me, have no power to promote it? O Emily! venture to trust	3
9	HeinR171	require it . Viii . In order to prevent those , who are veled with authority , from becoming oppressors , the people have a	right	, at such periods , and in such manner , as they fliall eftablifli by their frame of government , to cause their public	3
10	fndrs.franklin.01-19-02-0127	levied upon the county, I think it would be a very useful institution to permit poor people to purchase a	right	of living in it, and being supported by the revenue of it: and in this case their contribution-money should be	3
11	evans.N10249	to maintain the rights of their Charter; and whenever this end is not answered by them, the people have a	right	to turn them out of their stewardship, and dispose of it to those whom they shall think fit guardians of	3
12	evans.N16682	dignities, and preferments, were disposed by the voice and favor of the people: but the magistrate, now, has usurped the	right	of the people, and exercises an arbitrary authority over his ancient and natural lord. You miserable people! the meanwhile, without	3
13	evans.N08490	cure; as appears abundantly from the writings of the fathers. And the canons of the primitive church fully recognized this	right	of the people, to choose their own bishop; and declared, that without such election, they should not be considered as	3
14	fndrs.jefferson.01-05-02-0453	reasoning with every individual on whom we are obliged to exercise disagreeable powers, yet free people think they have a	right	to an explanation of the circumstances which give rise to the necessity under which they suffer. Such has been the	3
15	HeinR190	delegated to them , he said , vwas the raising of armies ; but if this power was overstrained , the people had a	right	to complain . To say to them , We cannot trust you , without a large military force to guard us , was	4
16	evans.N22719	it round would be sufficient to restrain the powerful weight of opinion, and prevent the people from exercising the irresistible	right	at innovation, whenever experience should discover the defects of the system. It is partly to these barriers, as well as	3
17	evans.N11075	state. MANY and powerful reasons might easily be given, if it were required in this place, why any people have	right	and why it is a point of consummate wisdom and prudence for them, always to have such a representative body	3
18	evans.N13334	their natural rights, and the blessings of life: And whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a	right	to alter the govern|ment, and to take measures necessary for their safety, pros|perity and happiness. THE	3
19	HeinR184	of North Carolina , previous to the period of running this line . The only question was , whether the people had a	right	to settle where they had done , and whether the United States had a right to remove them . He believed the	3
20	evans.N21145	consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. VI. The	right	of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not	2
21	HeinR53	of monarchy , so oppofte to open and republican principles . - Will it , dare it be contended , that the people have no	right	to ask , nay , to demand information on the polture of their affairs ? - S;crecy robs them of this right , and	3
22	evans.N11075	their places of public trust and authority; and revert to a state of nature. IF a people have not a	right	to dethrone their King, in case he proves a tyrant, and ceases to consult their good and happiness, and to	3

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23	evans.N21010	for those purposes are constitutional, and not seditious and inflammatory, as sounded by the Public Accuser. For if the original	right	of the people be overthrown, the power of the Representative, which is subsequent and subordinate, must die of itself, and	3
24	HeinR189	to be somewhat retrospective which I hope will not be considered as altogether improper . This virtuous people have an undoubted	right	to be heard by their Representatives , who are engaged by all the generous feelings of the human Eeart , to discharge	3
25	evans.N10944	be overwhelmed in that bog, though in such respectable company. The question with me is, not whether you have a	right	to render your people miserable; but whether it is not your interest to make them happy? It is not, what	3
26	evans.N17608	to extend their power. They hate the doctrine, that it is a TRUST derived from the people, and not a	right	vested in themselves. For this reason, the tendency of every government is to despotism; and in this the best constituted	3
27	HeinR185	as he pleased ; if he de.dlined to pursue such measures as he was directed to'attain , the people would have a	right	to refuse him their suffrages at a future election . Now , though I do not believe the amendment would bind the	1
28	HeinR185	fourth proposition was taken into consideration , and was as follows : " The freedom of speech and of the press , and the	right	of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their common good , and to apply to the Government for redress	2
29	evans.N24939	they can purchase, whenever they think that thereby they can promote their own happiness. XXII. That the people have a	right	to assemble togeth|er, to consult for their common good—to instruct their re|presentatives, and to	2
30	fndrs.madison.01-11-02-0077	be far better secured under the new government, than the old, as we will be more able to enforce our	right	. The people of Kentucky will have an additional safe-guard from the change of system. The strength and respectability of the	3
31	evans.N17856	their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a	right	to invest their legis|lature with power to authorise and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time	3
32	evans.N09042	the Commons. The Commons have the right to do so either from the crown or people, or it is a	right	inherent in themselves. It cannot be inherent in themselves, for they are not born representatives, but are so by	3
33	evans.N21145	of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the	right	of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. IV. A well-regulated militia	2
34	evans.N21634	as the former is expresly conceded to the President and Senate, so is the latter. The people have conceded the	right	of making trea|ties, and the concession is unconditional; they have made it without reserving to themselves the right	3
35	evans.N26753	|pire at freedom's shrine, establishing the doctrine with our blood, that an oppress|ed people have the	right	of resisting their oppressors; and that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. End of the Oration. ODES, SONGS, &c.	3
36	fndrs.adams.06-02-02-0072-0011	country, it is a different consideration; for there the conqueror, by saving the lives of the people conquered, gains a	right	and property in such people! In consequence of which he may impose upon them what laws he pleases. But, 3dly	3
37	HeinR184	by the Kings . In its beginnin , the contest was between the King in his own right , and Parliament in the	right	of the people . Convulsions . a civil war . a revolution ensued . But the position , which we controvert , is not that the	3
38	evans.N11902	and their rulers: But there are certain men who possess in themselves, independently of the will of the people, a	right	of governing them, which they derive from the Deity. This doctrine has been abundantly refuted by many * excellent writers. It	3
39	evans.N09928	to appeal unto them. But because these original tongues are not known to all the people of God, who have	right	unto and interest in the scriptures, and are commanded in the fear of God to read and search them; therefore	2
40	evans.N08444	gation in one case, and the right in the other, is founded in scripture. The civil law only recognizes the	right	, and protects people in the enjoyment and exercise of it. And all men acquainted with our ecclesiastical constitution, know that	3
41	HeinR83	occasions againif their sovereign Anfiver . This objetion would be of some force , if we pretended that the people had a	right	to oppose their sovereign , or to change the form of government , through levity or caprice , or even for a moderate	3
42	evans.N12360	and turn oppressors, and to persist irreclaimably in it when they have so done. If the people have not a	right	to recal this delegated power, when, thus grosly abused; they had better (I think) never entrust it in the hands	3
43	evans.N13761	parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred. 12. That the people have a	right	to freedom of speech, and of writing, and publishing their sentiments; therefore the freedom of the press ought not to	2
44	elliots.v3.section8.txt	ask the gentleman who made this objection, who but the people can delegate powers? Who but the people have a	right	to form government? The expression is a common one, and a favorite one with me. The representatives of the people	3
45	evans.N15589	was as a defence in the first instance, and as an appeal in the second. But the Assembly absorbs the	right	of the people to judge; because, by refusing to hear the defence, they barred the appeal.— Were there no	3

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46	HeinR185	law perpetual would apply in all other eases . What , then would become of the boasted privilege of the people , the	right	of taxing themselves ? He expressed a wilinness to pass a revenue law commensurate with the occasion , to operate until the	3
47	evans.N12360	on the one part▪ dissolves the obligation of it on the other; so that the people have a divine	right	to take the forfeiture, renounce their allegiance, and take the best care of themselves they can. AND, if such an	3
48	evans.N11075	a right to consult, promote, defend and secure their own liberties, peace & happiness; but that people who have not a	right	to consult, promote, defend & secure their own liberties, peace & happiness, have no such things as liberties, peace and happiness predicable	3
49	evans.N34726	think myself a betrayer of the constitution, if I did not lay before your majesty, what the people have a	right	to expect from you. While I detest the attrocious crime committed on the person of your father, I must presume	3
50	HeinR273	has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people , unless those people would relinquish the	right	of representation in the legislature , a right inestimable to them , and formidable to tyrants only . he has called together legislative	3
51	evans.N18480	is a government of the people; which cannot be the case where numbers of the people, who have a	right	to a share in it, are excluded. It is easy enough for any party which gets into the saddle, to	3
52	evans.N24939	STATE, formerly styled, The Government of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware. I. THAT all government of	right	originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole. II. That	3
53	HeinR192	whereas a statute was made in the seventh year of this reign 'for suspending the proceedings claiming a power of	right	to bind the people of America , by statute in all cases whatsoever , hath in some acts expressly imposed taxes on	3
54	evans.N11075	they only, have right natural and inherent, to set up a civil Government. And this is the inherent and natural	right	of every tribe nation and people under heaven; they, the people only, can make a civil government, set up rulers	3
55	evans.N11156	of the peo|ple of England, was fully exerted in their behalf. The people of England have, therefore, a	right	to reap advantage from the success of the adventurers. Under these two titles, of a right to the soil in	3
56	HeinR286	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	3
57	evans.N10055	member of a community has a right to slay a murderer. AND that the ancient practice supported people in this	right	, may be plainly gathered from the conversation of Cain, and GOD's reply to it, as a thing established—	4
58	evans.N21598	times to be regarded, as the first duty of public officers, i▪ every department; and that it is the	Right	of the People, 〈◊〉 only to guard against the exercise of a power which has 〈◊〉	3
59	evans.N08444	to maintain him, and attend upon his administrations. In our method, the law acknowledges the natural and scrip|tural	right	of the people in this important affair, and pro|tects them in the enjoyment of it. But in theirs	3
60	evans.N21038	this? I blush to mention it,— That people, in that situation, and at that time of life, have no	right	to interfere in public affairs! People, in that situation! What situation? Who compose the great mass of society? Who support	3
61	evans.N11075	the divinity, in any manner not prejudicial to the civil state. Now, if the people do not give up their	right	of protection and defence, in the public worship of God, in what manner they please, not detrimental to the civil	3
62	evans.N07655	the people had put into their hands for quite contrary ends, and it devolves to the people, who have a	right	to resume their original liberty, and by the establishment of a new legislative (such as they shall think fit) provide	3
63	elliots.v3.section17.txt	that the receipts and expenditures of the public money ought ever to be concealed. The people, he affirmed, had a	right	to know the expenditures of their money; but that this expression was so loose, it might be concealed forever from	3
64	fndrs.adams.04-09-02-0140	than threble, and the last year the expense is calculated at a Million and a quarter. The People have a	right	to be informed of the probable advantages of these expenditures, it ought also to be known whether they are absolutely	3
65	HeinR185	said he , shall we secure the freedom of speech , and think it necessary,'at the same time , to allow the	right	of assembling ? If people freely converse together , they must assemble for that purpose ; it is a self - evident , unalienable right	2
66	evans.N11036	countries, property devour, And trample law beneath the feet of pow'r. Scorn the restraint of oaths, and promis'd	right	, And ravel compacts in the people's sight; With indignation scorn to reign by rules, That King's a tyrant	3
67	evans.N10740	A DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATURAL	RIGHT	TO A Share in the LEGISLATURE, WHICH IS THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION of STATE. By GRANVILLE SHARP	3
68	HeinR186	establishment of religion , orprohibiting the free exercise thereof , or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press , or the	right	of the people peaceaby to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances . Article the Fourth . A	2

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69	evans.N26756	it is disgrace|ful. In a republican government the peo|ple ought to know, the people have a	right	to know, the exact, the precise ex|tent of every law, by which any indivi|dual may be	2
70	evans.N10249	power and rights of the people, sub•isting in them only by the people's pleasure and power, which	right	, and power will always remain in the people if government was dissolved; and this makes it lawful in them to	3
71	evans.N18888	it, for the punishment of national offences against himself. And though it must be acknowledged, that people have a perfect	right	to reform such a government at pleasure; yet when the means of reformation and such as would justify resistance are	3
72	evans.N13288	three other points. Accordingly I shall consider, I. THE necessity of civil government to the happiness of mankind. II. THE	right	of the people to choose their own rulers. III. THE business of rulers in general. These particulars being finished in	3
73	evans.N14046	that even their favorite mistress, Fame, is enjoyed upon the precarious tenure of retaining the good-will of the people. The	right	in States, however, to censure and arraign is a prerogative of a delicate nature, the dignity of which consists in	3
74	evans.N14115	effected by law, in the famous Jacksonborough assembly—whereby the great body of the people was debarred from the	right	of vot|ing. The law is perpetual: and the enormous power it vested in the few, was further augmented	1
75	HeinR63	who have an interell in the government . Those who have this inteteft aiid have sustained the injury , have , the natural	right	to an adequate remedy . The people of the United States have a common interest in their government , and sustain in	3
76	evans.N19762	believe it would have a good effect; and if you are so it is my judgment the people has a	right	to know and expect it from you. I am persuaded, nine tenths of the citizens of the United States reprobate	3
77	HeinR87	Wife ._ x23 People , and to whom'they delegate - he tpower'af confi'lt - ng and adting : for : the gencralgood , Jbavera ,	right	to impose t.axes . - tpof the people , for the'purpofe 'of defrqying the.nceffilry opeafesof government . But as they are the' representatives	3
78	HeinR214	of the said Certificates are to be paid , will not only conciliate the minds of the people who have a	right	to expect such satisfaction , but will give effectual encouragement to further Loans , which may at this time greatly promote the	3
79	evans.N16494	be made judges, ready always to sit and decide the common controversies within their respective jurisdictions. The people had a	right	likewise to appoint such other officers as they might think necessary for the more effectual execution of justice, according to	3
80	evans.N21009	The principal advantage of the Revolution was, that it made the chief magistrate responsible for his trust, by establishing the	right	of the people to alter the line of succession to the throne. The House of Hanover, if they are wise	3
81	HeinR155	as the County Levies are iat as mhe usually colleded . Always saving to the good People of this Pruvince their	Right	in difeharging the Tobac Couny Let ies , co - Affefiments in Current Money , as by the Laws of this Province are	3
82	evans.N21010	act of the legislature which may tend to deprive the whole or any part of the people of their undoubted	right	to meet, either by themselves, or by delegation, to discuss any matter relative to their common interest, whether of a	3
83	evans.N10249	of Man; but to have the law of nature for his rule. In page the eighth, that this indefeazable, natural	right	of the people, was obtained by the Britons sword in hand of King John, called the British Magna Charta; and	3
84	fndrs.madison.01-16-02-0174	of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the	right	of the people peaceably to assemble, &c &c. Now if the legislative powers specifically vested in Congress, are to be	2
85	HeinR314	To The or prohibiting the free exercise thereof , or abridging the freedom of speech , or of the press ; or the	right	of the people peaceably to as . femble , and to petition the government for a redress of grievances . Article the Fourth	2
86	evans.N23842	and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the	right	of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. All obstructions to	3
87	HeinR270	has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of People , unless those People would relinquish the	right	of Representation in the legis lature ; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only . He has called together	3
88	evans.N24939	of public instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote those important purposes, the people of this State have a	right	to empower, and do hereby fully empower the Legislature, to authorise, from time to time, the seve|ral towns	3
89	evans.N11036	been one continued series of tyranny, oppression, cruelty, and injustice; the whole business of your ministers has been to deny	right	to the people, to sap the constitution, to esta|blish arbitrary power upon the ruins of public li|	3
90	fndrs.adams.06-12-02-0157	Innovations. Some are supposed to aim at the Demolition of the Stadtholdership—others of introducing the People to the	Right	of choosing the Regencies: but I think these are very few in Number, and very inconsiderable in Power, though some	3

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91	HeinR91	have a right to a trial by jury ; which ought to be held sacred . Xiv . That the people have a	right	to 07eedom of speech , and of writing and publishing their sentiments ; therefore , the freedom of the press ought not to	2
92	evans.N10941	so far as to grant voluntarily, and with a good grace, that redress, to which the people have an undoubted	right	, and which they see the people resolute to have. I will, therefore, attempt to draw the sketch of such a	3
93	HeinR191	Of Congress . Captain M~agnien's Grenadiers . Mr . Thatcher was opposed to a reference of this address . He acknowledged the	right	which the people had to petition ; but went into some lengthy observations to prove that their Representatives had not given	3
94	farrands.v3.section230.txt	this inconvenience, and does not appear to me at all objectionable. I should have no objection to their having a	right	of originating such bills. People would see what was done, and it would add the intelligence of one house to	1
95	HeinR191	however , immediately committed . Mr . R . flection , corrected their style ; he had read an ac knew that the people had a	right	to petition , and count in the Norfolk paper of their proceedings , that it was the duty of Congress to attend	3
96	farrands.v3.section235.txt	that the receipts and expenditures of the public money ought ever to be concealed. The people, he affirmed, had a	right	to know the expenditures of their money. But that this expression was so loose, it might be concealed forever from	3
97	HeinR309	to them , he said , was the raising of armies ; but if this power was over - firained the people had a	right	to complain . To fly to them , we cannot trust you , without a large military force to gurd us , was	3
98	HeinR76	government established over any people becomes incompetent , or deffruaive to the ends for which it was instituted , it is the	right	, and the duty of such people , founded on the law of ature , and the reason and pracice of mankind , to	3
99	fndrs.franklin.01-16-02-0182	to them. The Directors are also accountable. The Money paid is for the Benefit of the Payers. people have no	right	of consent to taxation: once they elect a House of Commons, they surrender to it the absolute control of their	3
100	evans.N20723	is neither devil nor devilish religion in the world. It is observed, that "The people of this commonwealth have a	right	to invest their legislature with this power." But where do they get this right? The universe is composed of a	3
101	evans.N15944	people would have been precisely as they are. With respect to the fifth article, which speaks of the people's	right	to participate in the legislature, that article is manifestly opposed to the doctrine; because it explains the right into a	3
102	fndrs.washington.06-01-02-0126	Speech will, I conceive, draw forth mediately or immediately, an expression of the Public mind; and as it is the	right	of the People that this should be carried into effect, their sentiments ought to be unequivocally known, that the principles	3
103	evans.N11653	is, That as the supplies are raised upon the body of the people, the people only ought to have the	right	of taxing themselves. This argument would have been conclusive, if the Commons taxed none but those by whose suffrages they	3
104	HeinR191	from Pennsylvania says , if speeches in Congress , and the petition on the this be their opinion , the people have a	right	to table , in which the French agents are called unexpress it . It is true , Mr . R . said , that any man	4
105	evans.N09599	people not to violate his coronation oath 〈◊〉 in one instance to break through the laws, and deny	right	to his people Many have 〈…〉 attempts since the foundation 〈…〉 government, to break in upon	3
106	evans.N10250	in Britain, not a victorious right, for the King of England never conquered America. Then he can have no more	right	to America, than what the people have, by compact, invested him with, which is only a power to protect them	3
107	evans.N17876	distant from any towns which had been settled by the government or people of New-Hampshire; that the people had no	right	to the lands which, by the dividing line, had fallen within New-Hampshire; notwithstanding the plausible arguments which had been used	4
108	evans.N18480	whether monarchical, oligarchical, or democratical (a theocracy only excepted) is lodged in the body of the people. 1st. Because the	right	to be secured by, and which are the sole end of, all civil government, are vested in them: and, 2d	3
109	evans.N08444	scheme that has no countenance from the word of God. BUT he tells me, that I undertook to prove the	right	of people to choose their own ministers, from the instance of deacons being chosen by the church. Now, says he	1
110	fndrs.washington.05-15-02-0537	punishment of the offenders. We therefore take this method to state to you a recent violation of that all important	right	of the People, the freedom of election; not doubting but this attempt, by a Military force, to prescribe to Freemen	1
111	fndrs.franklin.01-32-02-0362	Supposed the Vessels might have been got away without waiting for the sale, and that the People who had a	Right	to share them, receiving this in Part to relieve their present Necessities, might have appointed Some Agent to receive and	3
112	HeinR167	religion , or prohibiting the free exercise thereof , or abridging . the freedom of f'peech , or of the press , or the	right	of the people peaceably to assemble , and to petition the government for a redress of grievances . Ar'rlcxe The Fourth	2

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113	evans.N18480	and disfranchised. We need the counsels as well as the wealth of all our people, and our constitution gives equal	right	, as well as prescribes equal duty, to them all. That the major must rule the minor, is undoubtedly a maxim	3
114	HeinR192	them to exercise and enjoy . Resolved , 4 . That the foundation of English liberty , and of all free government , is a	right	in the people to participate in their legislative council : and as the English colonists are not represented , and from their	3
115	evans.N24939	are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of	right	ought, to reform the old or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance, against arbitrary power and oppression, is	3
116	HeinR270	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 Gov ernment , laying its foundation on such	3

Lines excluded as involving irrelevant or duplicative usages					
117	fndrs.adams.99-02-02-0898	serious Apprehension for the Public.—If any Act is expected from me in my present Station, towards introducing a	right	Way of thinking among the People and just Principles of a well ordered Government, why am I not supported? If	5
118	HeinR136	redress of grievances . Article the Fourth . A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State , the	right	of the people to keep and bear arms (hall not be infringed . Article the Fifth . No Soldilr (hall , in time	5
119	fndrs.adams.05-03-02-0001-0004-0004	was very violent. I heard 3 Cheers given two Minutes before the Firing. Carrol stood the 3 d. from the	right	. The People were shouting. Saw the Mollatto at the Head of 25 or 30 sailors with Clubbs some of em	5
120	evans.N19780	when necessary—that he shall not be obliged to give evidence against himself—that the people have a	right	to bear arms—but no standing armies shall be maintained in time of peace—that the people have	5
121	evans.N10941	is mortal, and if bad, he may be succeeded by a better; but a people thoroughly corrupted, never returns to	right	reason; and we see that the depravity of manners, which began in Rome presently after the second Punic war among	5
122	evans.N10888	serve; been no more expensive in raising up than others, and many of them appear as likely to make a	right	use of freedom as other people; which way then can an honest man withhold from them that liberty, which is	5
123	fndrs.adams.04-09-02-0272	the Glass & then unfastned the window in shrt we seem to live amongst a people who have no sense of	Right	& wrong— Remember me kindly to all inquiring Friends. read columbus—and let me know the opinions of those	5
124	fndrs.washington.04-01-02-0189	powers it is thought will also be vested, in a little time, in Congress—& that all things will come	right	after the people feel the inconveniences wch they might have avoided if they had not been too fond of judging	5
125	HeinR101	the Office ofa Juflice in the County Court of tce in Chantry . in Chancery , and that you will do equal	Right	to all Manner of People , great and finall , high and low , rich and poor , according to Equity and S ood	5
126	HeinR186	redress of grievances . Article the Fourth . A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State , the	right	of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed . Article the Fjih . No soldier shall , in time	5
127	evans.N34726	than that people should say, see how flaunting Lucy is dressed; but it is at other people's expense. Thorowgood.	Right	, my dear child; this is thinking as you ought: preserve these sentiments, and you will never be unhappy; nor will	5
128	HeinR185	meai , ure , is to examine whether the measure is just and right in itself . I think whatever is proper and	right	the people will judge of and compfy , with . The people wish that the Government may derive respect from the justice	5
129	fndrs.franklin.01-09-02-0066	to America; because I think it of Importance to our general Welfare that the People of this Nation should have	right	Notions of us, and I know no one that has it more in his Power to rectify their Notions, than	5
130	evans.N18060	to put his trust and confidence in God. The gene|ral cry among the people was, "This is the	right	religion."—It did appear to me, as if sects, and names, and parties would fall; and only the name	5
131	evans.N22529	government for a redress of grievances. IV. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the	right	of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. V. No soldier shall, in time of peace	5

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132	evans.N26461	and yet they are so far from being an indifferent thing in the commonwealth, that much more depends on the	right	management of them than people imagine. Licentiousness of youth draws innumerable misfoutunes on any government, and what greater incentives for	5
133	HeinR66	would have been no effes~ual controul in either case ; yet they were better than none . It w~as very	right	that the people fiould have all ele6lions ; but democratical prejudices were so inveterate , that he was obliged not only to	5
134	fndrs.adams.05-03-02-0001-0003-0006	you why don't you fire. I saw Capt. Preston out from behind the Soldiers. In the front at the	right	. He spoke to some people. The Capt. stood between the Soldiers and the Gutter about two yards from the Gutter	5
135	HeinR189	of the Government differed , and they had joined issue . The President had given the reasons of his opinion ; it was	right	, also , that the people should know the sense of the House . Shall the House take no further measures on the	5
136	evans.N19064	the extent of territory, to which the five nations are enti|tled by their conquest of that people. The	right	of the confederates to the south side of that lake, is also establish|ed by their dispersion of the	5
137	HeinR171	A Amendments To The Constitution Iv . A well - regulated militia being ncceflhry to the security of a free State , the	right	of the people to keep and bear arms , flaldl not be infringed . V . No soldier fhall,in time of peace	5
138	HeinR189	it was post It was a very nice subject . Representation (said g rid of it , no mem he) is the	right	eye of the people . It appeared g it up ; if he did , the that the electors were very nearly balanced	5
139	HeinR191	that the Governments which have been subverted were ancient tyrannies , that they oppressed their people ; and that the French were	right	to aid their people to break the shackles by which they were confined , and that it was advancing the rights	5
140	evans.N15885	That which is pure and holy must be first made known, revealed, discovered, and believed, before people can perform a	right	worship to God. And therefore in vain is it, to go and drive people to this and that worship, and	5
141	fndrs.jefferson.01-02-02-0132-0004-0095	citizens thereof, in the office of a Justice of the county court of in Chancery, and that you will do	right	to all manner of people, great and small, high and low, rich and poor, according to equity and good conscience	5
142	evans.N09821	a calm will ensue—He who has all hearts in his hands, can bring Rulers and People to a	right	temper and disposition to each other, and engage them to pursue the important ends of their respective stations and relations	5
143	HeinR186	debts . Now . I differ with him in principle ; I consider the States as agents of the people ; if I am	right	in this position , his argument does not apply . The respective States were formed out of Colonies and were known to	5
144	evans.N10941	case at Florence, in the 14th century *. The tyranny of the eighth field deputies was intolerable, and the people were	right	in demanding the abolition of it; all that was wrong was the magistrates refusing the people redress, and the people	5
145	fndrs.adams.99-03-02-0037	like a Serpent and stung like an Adder. Was there ever a more basely designing and insidious people? Burk was	right	, when he described the French republick to be founded upon Regicide, Jacobinism and Atheism, and that it had joind to	5
146	evans.N17360	sea-coast of Africa, (particularly a|mong the French) are well-informed, easy, kind, generous, and have a better sense of	right	and wrong than any other people I ever visited. I was thrown among them in a state of wretched|	5
147	HeinR68	means they in a short it time became able to do what they lift without 1the A 0 . 5 406bi	right	Confitn of a " the people's consent ; and , in the end , not only difcqntinued , but utterly extirpated , their fuc"ceflive	5
148	evans.N09159	sticks, or what, I do not know. Q. Where did the snow-balls seem to come from? A. From the people	right	before the party. Q. Did the snow-balls seem to be thrown in anger? A. I do not know; I saw	5
149	HeinR91	method to procure their liberties , and the executive power so strongly acquiescing in all that they did , whether it was	right	or wrong ;) the good people of said county thought it time to look to themselves . And they thought that it	5
150	HeinR71	this means they in a short time became able to do what they lft without D' - d " the " 4og 2rte	right	Conjlitution of 4 C the people's consent ; and , in the end , not only Ic discontinued , but utterly extirpated , their	5

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Chart 4

Frequency Analysis - "right" near "people"

Row Labels	Count
1 - unambiguously refers only to people over the age of 21	5
2 - unambiguously includes people under the age of 21	13
3 - used in a way that could include people under the age of 21	94
4 - no way to determine what ages are referenced	4
Grand Total	**116**

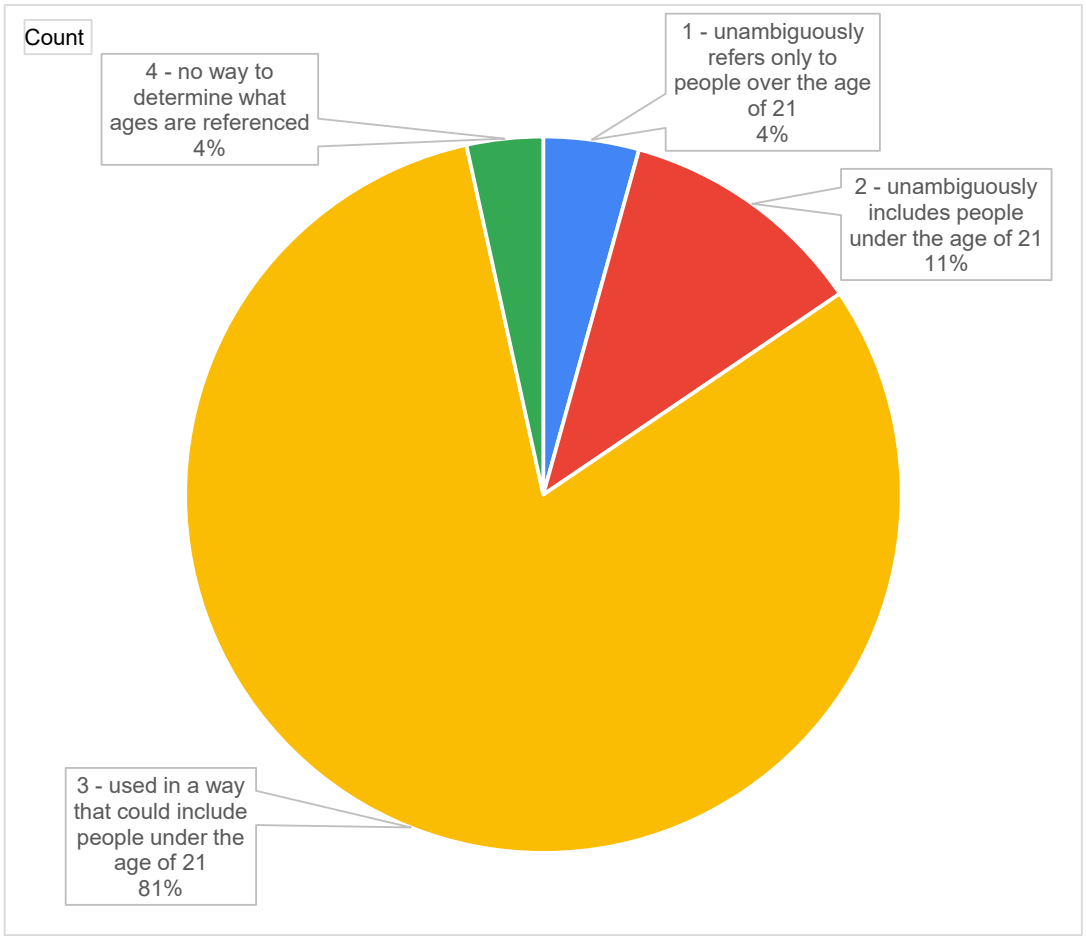

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Table 5					
No.	Source	Context Left	Key	Context Right	Code
1	evans.N08465	he says, Nothing is more certain in itself, and apparent to all, than that the infamous traffic for slaves, directly	infringes	both divine and human law. Nature created man free, and grace invites him to assert his freedom. p. 26. Who	3
2	evans.N26507	servile one, yet most of the evils of servitude were unknown to me. My personal ease and independence were less	infringed	than that of those who are accounted the freeest members of society. I derived a sort of authority and dignity	2
3	evans.N21960	and pros|perity, because they understand clearly that the public happiness is intimately combined with their own. They may	infringe	laws, from the imperfection of their nature; but they will return to their obedience without force; having been convinced that	3
4	evans.N21053	•rely the son of such a mother must be all that is good and amiable, and it is not	infringing	my vow to love him as a brother. Ah! how happy will be the partner he shall choose, nay, that	3
5	evans.N09928	by their compliance also. But I must acknowledge, I have no plenipotentiary power to settle articles of agreement, for the	infringing	any of the rights of the churches, and therefore must draw up my memorials or complaints of incroachments upon ancient	2
6	fndrs.jefferson.01-18-02-0103	of Interest upon an old bond during the period of the late war. How far this may be Said to	infringe	the rights of british Subjects you will Judge. I have the honor to be with great respect Sir Your most	2
7	evans.N22843	we must refer to the statute, which describes the offence; so of perjury, forgery, and other offences, which, as they	infringe	the rights of particular citizens, are regarded as attacks upon the whole society. All this was premised, said the critics	2
8	fndrs.jefferson.01-14-02-0112	oils. This produced an outcry of the Dunkirk fishery. It was proposed to exclude all European oils, which would not	infringe	the British treaty. I could not but encourage this idea, because it woud give to the French and American fisheries	3
9	fndrs.hamilton.01-05-02-0012-0069	representatives Senators, President, Vice President and judges of the United States shall each take an oath or affirmation not to	infringe	or violate the Constitutions of the respective states. Agreed to unanimous XIII That no capitation tax shall ever be laid	2
10	evans.N10472	from him by taxation, or any other way, unless by his own consent, given personally, or by his representative. To	infringe	upon this right is another instance of tyranny and oppression. 'Tis a glorious privilege of Englishmen to be tried	3
11	evans.N14486	let us slatter our corruptions, nor voluntarily blind ourselves; all nations are equally free: one nation has no right to	infringe	upon the freedom of another: let us do towards those people, as we would have them to have done to	2
12	fndrs.adams.99-02-02-0776	danger while the general government is administred with impartiality, moderation, and prudence. An attempt to alter the constitution or to	infringe	the rights of the particular states, would undoubtedly kindle a fire to be quenched only with blood. I do not	3
13	evans.N18480	full view, and to be recognised by every subject, in its whole importance and energy, whenever we see our Assembly	infringing	the declaration of rights, in so capital and alarming an instance, as to make any act whatever, which will, in	2
14	evans.N16286	our citizens commonly possess a little land. In France a land tax is very obnoxious, because it is thought to	infringe	upon the privileges of a num••• 〈◊〉 nobility. Their excise is chiefly on the necessaries	2
15	HeinR188	measures ; that the Navigution Act had been the source and support of the British naval power , and must not be	infringed	without urgent necessity ; that he was desirous of promoting a good understanding with the Unitedstates by all means compatible with	3
16	fndrs.hamilton.01-15-02-0134	the parties not armed or armed previous to their coming into the ports of the UStates which shall not have	infringed	any of the foregoing rules may lawfully engage or inlist therein their own subjects or citizens not being inhabitants of	3
17	evans.N26379	or by pictures or other signs. The restraints laid on the exercise of this right so as it may not	infringe	the right of reputation, differ, accord|ing to the way in which the right of communication is exercised. If	2
18	HeinR306	the flat'e ". While we admit the fa & that French vessels have been arrested , we deny that the arrefis have	infringed	, ny treaty stipulations . The details in this letter and the documents referred to , appear to us entirely to exculp te	3
19	HeinR255	members of any of the States , provided that the legislative right of any State , within its own limits , be not	infringed	or violated . 424 July , 1786 On the questio tioned , the yeas i Bloodworth , New Hampshire , Mr . Livermore , Long , Massachusetts , Mr	2
20	evans.N17412	and drag us to perdition. The great charter was violated, and the laws that were to protect this infant world,	infringed	upon. "The foundations were all destroyed, and what could the righteous do?" IN that day of our distress, we appealed	3
21	fndrs.hamilton.01-14-02-0241	It is certain that France could derive no benefit from such an attempt, which she may not secure without our	infringing	the rights of neutrality. Having no navy, we must rely altogether, in the effort, upon her Convoys; and if these	3
22	fndrs.washington.05-09-02-0134	the affirmative, it is unquestionably a nuisance. 1st, because the Street is injured by it; 2dly, because the regulations are	infringed	; and 3dly, which indeed may be considered as the primary reason, because the original compact is violated. You add, that	2
23	evans.N11617	and oppressors, in church and state. The hierarchy of the church, by which they looked upon the rights of conscience	infringed	, and the arbitrary measures of the state, by which they esteemed their civil liberties abridged, if not grossly violated, rather	2
24	evans.N12360	no more. I believe they have now, a divine right to rule well; but not to oppress the people, and	infringe	and trample on their highest rights; which, if they do, and persist in it, against the repeated complaints and prayers	2
25	HeinR185	religion be established , nor shall the full and equal rights of conscience be in any manner , or on any pretext ,	infringed	. The people shall not be deprived or abridged of their right to speak , to write , or to publish their sentiments	2

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26	evans.N15759	full view, and to be recognized by every subject, in its whole importance and energy, whenever we see our assembly	infringing	the declaration of rights, in so capital and alarming an instance, as to make any act whatever, which will in	2
27	elliots.v3.section17.txt	the hands of the Virginia citizens, of those rights which belonged to British subjects. When the British thought, proper to	infringe	our rights, was it not necessary to mention, in our Constitution, those rights which ought to be paramount to the	3
28	evans.N13761	members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not	infringed	or violated; establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage	2
29	fndrs.hamilton.01-01-02-0057	of success. These they have entered into; and these I maintain must succeed, if they are not treacherously or pusillanimously	infringed	. You tell me, “I over-rate the importance of these colonies to the British empire;” and proceed to make	3
30	evans.N10431	disappointed. What has been offered is in order to shew, that, in reality, no proper right of the colonies is	infringed	by the late act of Parliament, that imposes a small duty on the teas exported to America. And here it	2
31	HeinR184	Nor had he met with one native American who wished to go into this arming plan ; ihey believe it would	infringe	our neutrayity , and throw us into a war . When he came here , his mind was scarcely made up on the	2
32	evans.N20898	way a few ambitious individuals are enabled to extend their influence; and as they rise in power and consequence, to	infringe	upon the liberty of the public. "Each individual member of the state should have an equal voice in elections; but	2
33	evans.N18559	laws in nature to their own feeding ground; they do not invade the rights of others, nor are their rights	infringed	by any. New-York is in the neighbourhood of Rhode-Island, and that State is in the neigh|bourhood of this	3
34	evans.N25101	immoral, treasonable, schismatical, seditious, or scandalous libels are punished, the liberty of the press, properly understood, is by no means	infringed	or violated. The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state: but this consists	2
35	evans.N19380	esta|blished in the first book, it is evident that there are certain natural rights, which cannot be	infringed	, without overturning the foundations of human society, and that there are others which be|long only to certain descriptions	3
36	fndrs.washington.05-03-02-0090	and most Devoted Servant Edwd Pemberton P.S. as Your Excellencys Engagements, are so many and so great, I would not	infringe	upon Your time—tho the favour may be a Singular One to see Your Signature[.] Yet—I shall	2
37	fndrs.hamilton.01-04-02-0078	exist inconsistent with the treaty of peace: But it would be impolitic to leave them to the dilemma, either of	infringing	the treaty to enforce the particular laws of the state, or to explain away the laws of the state to	3
38	fndrs.adams.06-05-02-0144	but I really think, that a Declaration that you had no Intention to influence Congress, to contemn its Authority or	infringe	the Liberties of the People or the Priviledges of Congress, a Declaration that you have the fullest Confidence in the	2
39	fndrs.jefferson.01-03-02-0722	rights of Sovereignty and jurisdiction within her own territory were reserved and secured to her, and cannot now be	infringed	or altered without her consent. She could have no latent views of extending that territory; because it had long before	2
40	HeinR155	thousand pounds of tobacco , and every such minister joining in marriage any persons without publication or licence , or any ways	infringing	this act , shall be liable to a fine of five thousand pounds of tobacco , one half of the said fines	2
41	fndrs.jefferson.01-29-02-0454	“being essential to this Kind of property, forms a part of their freehold and cannot be invaded or	infringed	without a violation of Rights founded in an Unbroken Custom” that predates the passage of any federal law. When	2
42	fndrs.hamilton.01-03-02-0314	efforts to violate, the constitution of this state, to trample upon the rights of the subject, and to chicane or	infringe	the most solemn obligations of treaty; while dispassionate and upright men almost totally neglect the means of counteracting these dangerous	2
43	caselaw.va.6715455	of the stronger proofs, or an omission to supply all the proofs capable of being produced, the rule is not	infringed	. For example, a minor may state, on oath, his age to the jury, with a view of proving that he	3
44	evans.N10475	to this Neighbourhood, but is general and extensive. The People think their exclusive Right of taxing themselves by their Representatives	infringed	and violated by the Act above-mentioned; that the new Act, empowering the East-India Company to import their Tea into America	2
45	evans.N24540	whatever complexion an equatorial Sun may have burnt upon him, and with whatever solemn injustice his rights may have been	infringed	, shall enjoy the privileges, and be raised to the dignity which belong to the human character. THE END	3
46	HeinR77	he would not then decree the defendant a trustee of the personal estate , lest it might create some jealousy of	infringing	on the ecclesiastical' court , yet he decreed an account of the personal estate to be taken , and the same to	2
47	fndrs.hamilton.01-03-02-0031	of the sales within each state, to be creditted to that state, and as the rights of jurisdiction are not	infringed	, it seems to be susceptible of no reasonable objection. Mines in every country constitute a branch of the revenue. In	3
48	HeinR185	twenty thousand dollars what it was supposed these expenses would amount to . However , he did not think the Constitution was	infringed	; it was intended that the compensation should not be increased or diminished , during the President's continuance in office . Now	2
49	evans.N07602	other instances thereof) That your Majestie hath not the least intention or thought of violating, or, in the least degree,	infringing	the charter heretofore granted by your royal father, with great wisdom, and upon full deliberation, &c. BUT what affliction of	2
50	HeinR188	equal oppression . 4 . That besides these points of accusation , which are commun to the French and Bfitish , the former have	infringed	the treaty between the United States and them , by subjecting to seizure and condemnation our vessels trading with their enemies	2
51	HeinR188	should not be backward in making return for any of her good offices towards us , provided our acts do not	infringe	the principles of neutrality . I believe it to be the desire of this country to preserve the neutrality ; and , so	2

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52	evans.N24134	in the world who claim exemption from the penalties of that religion, and think themselves wronged and their personal rights	infringed	, if they are refused the privilege of breaking through its rules whenever those rules are at variance with their convenience	2
53	evans.N20751	others as well as him|self; but at the same time, lest his supremacy should be in any wise	infringed	, to take care that none should be deified till after their death, and that only with an inferior rank of	2
54	fndrs.jefferson.01-06-02-0339	be confiscated was by the law vested in the Commonwealth and altho not yet sold may still be so without	infringing	the Treaty as I conceive the proceeding to compleat or take inquisitions for the purpose of designating the property can	3
55	HeinR189	this occasion , I am confident he will fully convince them that I had not the most distant idea either of	infringing	their privileges or of hurting his feelings , but that the amicable settlement of the controversy was the sole object of	2
56	evans.N25514	endesvour to found my orders on the principles of honour, •eas••• and justice, and not to	infringe	those delicate principles in others: so also be assured, Sir, that such my orders shall be obeyed by every officer	3
57	fndrs.washington.04-01-02-0257-0004	to the Field—or permitted the rights of civil authority, though but for a moment, to be violated and	infringed	by a power meant originally to rescue and confirm them. For those rewards and blessings which you have invoked for	2
58	evans.N09071	of their office, they became partizans of Governor Bernard in his political schemes; and had the weakness and temerity to	infringe	upon one of the most essential rights of the house of commons of this province— that of giving their	2
59	evans.N25101	or by pictures or other signs. The restraints laid on the exercise of this right, so as it may not	infringe	the right of reputation, differ, according to the way in which the right of communication is exercised. If the right	2
60	fndrs.washington.99-01-02-08572	well know what respect is due to Flags, and shall on all occasions treat them properly, where they do not	infringe	the Laws prescribed them, but where they or any of their crew break thro' those Laws, I shall treat	3
61	evans.N10211	of his excellency the governor and council for laying of rates; the town then considering that the said act doth	infringe	their liberty, as free born English subjects of his majesty by interfering with the statute laws of the land, by	2
62	evans.N16246	they meet, deliberate and enact, in virtue of a constitution, which, if they attempt to destroy, or in any manner	infringe	, they violate the trust reposed in them, and so their acts are not to be considered as laws, or binding	2
63	farrands.v3.section165.txt	Old Officers, to new Offices, their places may be occupied by themselves and thus the Door opened to evade and	infringe	the Constitution. When America was under the British Dominion every matter was conducted within a narrow Circle in the Provincial	2
64	fndrs.jefferson.01-04-02-0310	see it is not in my power to recommend them to Congress for Continental Commissions while in State Regiments, without	infringing	an established Rule. As to the second point "whether such Officers shall take promotion in the line or be	3
65	HeinR82	this article of the union against so glorious an improvement of the kirk ? Or would he really think it an	infringe	ment Reproduction By Permission Of The Buffalo & Erie County Public Library Buffalo , New York Dr . B L C K S	4
66	elliots.v3.section8.txt	may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from	infringing	them; but the President, in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he	2
67	evans.N26379	or an upright man as corrupt. For this would be exercising our right of opinion or communication, so as to	infringe	the right of reputation, and be violating the principles of liberty and natural right. The principles of liberty, therefore, the	2
68	HeinR171	Ads or Parts of Acts here . tof ore passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth , which may militate with , or	infringe	the Treaty of Peace entered into by the United States of uamerica and Great - Britain . Wkthereas certain laws or statutes	2
69	HeinR285	And that efficacious provision should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who , by violating their rights , shall	infringe	the treaties and endanger the peace of the Union . A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy	2
70	evans.N21053	keep this vow inviolable, had I no other motive; but, my dear Lady, I have two powerful reasons for never	infringing	it. The first, I trust you will believe, is an invincible repugnance inherent in my bosom to every thing derogatory	3
71	HeinR185	limit the President to three commissioners , and more may be found necessary , then the President cannot appoint them without	infringing	the powers of the House ; by this means , the object in contemplation may be defeated , and we have committed a	2
72	evans.N13761	of a free state or commonwealth: But they shall have no power to add to, a•ter, abolish, or	infringe	any part of this constitution. Sect. 10. A quorum of the house of representatives shall consist of two thirds of	2
73	evans.N14607	to use our faculties and property as we please, provided that none are thereby injured, nor the obligations of morality	infringed	. Liberty of conscience is also the natural and unalienable right of every one: A right of which no man can	3
74	HeinR214	common powers in support of the jurisdiction of any of the said states , whenever the same shall be invaded or	infringed	". ' It was moved by Mr . [John] Fell , seconded by Mr . [William Churchill] Houston , to refer the above motion to a	2
75	evans.N21145	which the public servants who might be intrusted with the execution or this government, were never to be permitted to	infringe	—for example—the legislative branch were declared to be restrained from interfering, with the right of trial by	2
76	evans.N07082	as brethren, who tho't the liberties of particular churches to be in danger of being too much limited and	infringed	in them. And in deference to these good men, the proposals were never prosecuted." * To these proposals of erecting spiritual	2
77	HeinR342	informed that the act of Congress of 17th July 1788 , was not meant , nor is it to be interpreted , to	infringe	any stipulation in the cession made by Virginia to the United States ; and that it is not the intention of	3
78	evans.N26742	the people or their representatives to resist, and to restore the rights of the community so usur|ped and	infringed	, AND WHEREAS, the will or constitution of the good people of this state is the only existing legal authori|	2

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79	HeinR191	ernment will take the proper steps that Georgia over those nations , and thus to defeat the great also should not	infringe	the laws of neutrality ". objects of their appointment , the chief of which Here you confine your requests to Georgia , tat	3
80	evans.N22674	remain unviolated by oppression, women have a power of disposing of themselves in matrimony; where these rights are a little	infringed	, the consent of parents, relations, or guardians is necessary; where they are totally obliterated, they are disposed of by their	2
81	evans.N18480	court, or verdict of jury. This is so directly in the very face of our declaration of rights, as manifestly	infringes	it, and, of course, renders the act void. This is, indeed, rather an epitome of what I said before than	3
82	evans.N07082	as all other ecclesiastical matters. And when a body of churches, 500 for instance, subsist in harmony and benevolence without	infringing	this fundamental principle of universal liberty, that body may be said to enjoy the most free constitution, the genuine apostolic	3
83	evans.N08023	came to be concerned in a practice, by which the rights and liberties of man|kind are so violently	infringed	, and which is so oppo|site to the apprehensions Englishmen have always had of what natural justice requires, is	2
84	evans.N26443	bad ones. An enthusiastic notion of liberty has induced some Americans in their most unguarded moments to suppose their rights	infringed	, because their liberty was limited to virtuous actions. But such limitation of liberty is the grand pillar of political safety	2
85	fndrs.jefferson.01-30-02-0079	the destiny of all republics likely depends on the outcome; that this great struggle may oblige France temporarily “to	infringe	the regulations and injure the interests” that have heretofore governed relations of amity with other nations; that the French	3
86	caselaw.a.1408515	taken in execution, on the ground of such a protection. It is, indeed, the privilege of the court that is	infringed	; and it is discretionary, to grant it, on some occasions, and to refuse it, upon others, (a) By the Court	3
87	evans.N08840	should remain uninterrupted, as long as it can be consistent with the good of the whole. But where this is	infringed	, dispensed with, superseded, the obligation is cancelled. The people are free, and may either choose a new form of government	1
88	HeinR327	due sense of the sacred obligation of a just debt , a . proper conception of the pernicious influence of laws which	infringe	the rights of creditors , upon morals , upon the general security of property , upon public as well as private credit , upon	2
89	evans.N09401	them? Yet nothing is more certain in itself, and apparent to all, than that the infamous traffic for slaves directly	infringes	both divine and human law. Nature created man free; and grace invites him to assert his freedom. In excuse of	3
90	HeinR53	a prevol . Iii . N ; I Camillus - No . Xxxvi . cifting law , and to give it effeef . - If they ac otherwise , they	infringe	the constitution ; the theory of which knows , in such case , no discretion on their part - To resort to first priniiples	3
91	HeinR185	as to read ii Congress shall make no law establishing religion or to prevent the free exercise thereof ; or to	infringe	the rights of conscience ". This being adopted , The first proposition was agreed to . Mr . Scott objected to the clause in	2
92	fndrs.adams.06-01-02-0060	the Power of the Parliament in England, is because they are elected by the People; who, if their Liberties are	infringed	, have a Check at the next Election. Have Americans any such Check? Have they any Voice in Deputation? A Parliament	2
93	caselaw.a.6776528	recover on a contract for smuggled goods. It must not appear on the plaintiff's own shewing, that he has	infringed	the laws of his country. 3 Term. Rep. 456. A contract for prohibited goods to be delivered in England is	3
94	evans.N25882	to contribute to the support of that administration, which affords them no redress, when their rights are violated, their liberties	infringed	, and their representative body affronted and abused: hence it is, that that branch of the legislative authority seldom move to	2
95	evans.N14342	invite into a country, thereby undoubtedly acqu••• those rights and privileges, which the legislative authority cannot	infringe	without injustice. Louis the fourteenth, by revoking the edict of Nantes, destroyed at once in his kingdom, the principle of	3
96	evans.N26379	of man, require that our right of communicating information, as to facts and opinions, be so restrained, as not to	infringe	the right of reputation. Unless it be so re|strained, there is no liberty; for there is no just	2
97	HeinR54	the fafelt way , when a favourable opportunity offers , ands it can be done with jultice , is to weaken him who	infringes	upon the equilibrium , and by every kineft method hinder his acquiring too formidable a degree of power . For this purpose	2
98	fndrs.jefferson.01-17-02-0180	repealing any act or parts of acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, which may militate with, or	infringe	the treaty of peace, enter’d into by the United States of America and Great Britain. Since the passing of	2
99	elliots.v3.section11.txt	of being corrupted. If they are to be chosen for their wisdom, virtue, and integrity, what inducement have they to	infringe	on our freedom? We are told that they may abuse their power. Are there strong motives to prompt them to	2
100	evans.N20543	has abjured, at his command, the use of that salutary, though dangerous liquor. These pain|ful restraints are, doubtless,	infringed	by the libertine and eluded by the hypocrite; but the legislator, by whom they are enacted, cannot surely be	2
101	evans.N07362	shall happen to be transacted and concluded by our said plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer any person to	infringe	or act contrary to the same, either in the whole or in part. In witness and confirmation whereof, we have	2
102	evans.N19261	not from a spirit of contradiction, but merely from a just regard to that superior duty, which can never be	infringed	with impunity. Passion may resent, but reason must approve this conduct; and therefore it is the most likely method, in	3
103	fndrs.jefferson.01-09-02-0454	decide on your case sensible that these misfortunes have not been brought on you by any desire of yours to	infringe	the laws of the country in which you have suffered. I inclose herewith your logbook and the other papers desired	3
104	evans.N25514	all times endeavour to found my orders on the principl•• of honour, reason and justice, and not to	infringe	those delicate principles in others; but my orders for the purposes of order and regularity, must be obeyed by every	2
105	fndrs.madison.01-12-02-0224	committee. The first clause, “No religion shall be established by Law, nor shall the equal rights of conscience be	infringed	,” was under discussion. Mr. Madison Said he apprehended the meaning of the words to be, that congress should not	2

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106	evans.N18480	general welfare of the States: therefore, if our Legislature should make an act to repeal the ten commandments, or to	infringe	the Constitution, or to destroy or weaken the Union, or any legal measures of Congress, it would, of course, be	2
107	fndrs.madison.01-12-02-0055	a departure from a dignified conduct—besides I think a Resolve like the one I have heard mentioned would	infringe	the Presidents prerogative—this ought carefully to be avoided at the outset. It has allways appeared to [me] that	2
108	HeinR306	treaty with Great Britain , had only exercised an indisputable right ; and neither by that treaty nor any other a & had	infringed	a single article of our treaties with France . On the subject of the impresses of our seamen , mentioned in Mr	2
109	caselaw.va.6714874	whether he had got into a disagreeable situation, or not, was no question with the jury; but whether he had	infringed	the law? As compassionate men, they might pity him; but, as jurors, sworn to decide according to the evidence, they	3
110	evans.N19918	in Persia that no stranger should sit in the supreme council. The perfidious Soranes nevertheless pressed the young Prince to	infringe	their law, knowing that it would be a sure means to excite the jealousy of the Satrapes, and to stir	3
111	evans.N10941	understood of elections of members of parliament only. Though elections for parliament are the chief, and of such importance, that	infringing	their freedom is alone an irremediable poison to liberty *. By sundry statutes of Hen. VI. &c. members falsely returned are	2
112	fndrs.washington.05-09-02-0062	—that efficatious provision should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who, by violating their rights, shall	infringe	the treaties, and endanger the peace of the Union. A System corrisponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy	2
113	evans.N24089	from fear; it is by retaliation, that nations must make their rights and interests re|spected, when they are	infringed	. The United States, untaught by experience, and not having provided against the evils, which awaited their independence, for six years	2
114	evans.N19064	forming a circle round about him. "The king, my master, being informed, that the five na|tions have often	infringed	the peace, has ordered me to come hither with a guard, and to send Ohguesse to the Onondagas, to bring	3
115	HeinR329	be pumfhed as criminals ; a . ciarafer inconsistent with that of an enemy . To make them a prey , is , therefore , to	infringe	every rule of generosity and equity ; it is to add cowardice to treachery . In the latter case . there is , no	3
116	evans.N08774	make to superior sanctity, when we behold them come forth with scripture in their mouths, and enmity in their hearts;	infringing	the civil and religious rights of their fellow Christians; hanging, banishing, and basely •ra|ducing such as they	3
117	evans.N13863	are in no propriety of speech, the subjects of such change and reconciliation; and thus the idea of universality is	infringed	on. The question then is, if in one case the idea of universality must be given up, why not also	3
118	evans.N18799	upwards of three hundred years; and that they were determined to oppose any monarch, however powerful, that should attempt to	infringe	on their property. This peremptory declaration put an end to their treaty; and immediate preparations were made on both sides	2
119	caselaw.va.1969810	property. For, we ought not, where another reasonable construction can be adopted, to resort to one which makes the Legislature	infringe	the spirit of the constitution. * 2nd. Because, in other respects a Court of Law would not extend by implication, a	2
120	fndrs.adams.06-13-02-0126-0002-0002	by the formal conclusion of the treaties in which they are found, cannot be or ought not to be	infringed	upon or reduced by later treaties with other powers, but that the complete effect of such stipulations should be kept	2
121	HeinR186	Confederation , that they thought it their duty to interpose their authority whenever any laws made by individual States appeared to	infringe	their stipulations and particularly in 1785 , when the States of New Hampshire and of Massachusetts had imposed an extraordinary tonnage	3
122	evans.N07602	and that for such pious and good intentions as is therein more particularly declared, and not in the least to	infringe	our charter or any the privileges thereof. "ALL this notwithstanding, the abovesaid gentlemen not resting satisfied with these our tenders	2
123	caselaw.a.6776228	disputes about property acquired on land. I confess I do not see how the law of nations is counteracted or	infringed	by it. In England, if piracy was committed by a subject, it was held a species of treason, being contrary	2
124	caselaw.ma.11992137	Acceptance of the Creditor, to satisfy the Judgment, &c. And it is at the Peril of the Officer, that he	infringes	the Right of the one or the other. As the Officer’s Duty, as well as the Debtor’s Right	3
125	HeinR101	0 Vide D always , that nothing herein contained (hail be conthnotto,t ftrued , deemed , or taken , to alter , change , or	infringe	, the Powers , Privileges , speoi.te I , or Allowances , of the several Colle~tors of the said Duty of one Penny per	2
126	caselaw.md.572855	in after the attachment, and controvert the propriety of the claim. Can a law of this nature be considered as	infringing	on the rights or privileges of a citizen ? If it were' so, a knave could secure his property against all	3
127	evans.N21870	We have nothing to do with the interests of France or any other power. We must take care not to	infringe	their rights, and leave the care of their interests to themselves. It is the in|terest of France to	3
128	HeinR95	time formhig a circle round about him . " The kin5 , my marlcr , being informed , that the five nation's have often	infringed	the peace , has ordered me to come hither with a guard , and to fend Ohgnefl to the Onondagas , to bring	3
129	HeinR53	this stipulation mutual . Though this article may not be extensively dangerous , yet it rnerics our attention , as it appears to	infringe	the confitutioinal independence of the refpcaive states . - congress alone have the power to naturalize ; but neither congress , nor any member	3
130	fndrs.madison.01-12-02-0227	valuable amendment on the whole list; if there was any reason to restrain the government of the United States from	infringing	upon these essential rights, it was equally necessary that they should be secured against the state governments; he thought that	3
131	evans.N27510	will assist in the execution of it. Mr. HARCOURT. I agree to it, on one condition, that it shall not	infringe	upon the time of your 〈◊〉 dies. Rise an hour earlier every morning, that 〈◊〉 give	3
132	evans.N21634	your vessels, if their courts of admi|ralty had been guilty of equal oppression, and if they had, besides,	infringed	the treaty already existing between you, had embargoed your ves|sels, and cheated your merchants by discharg|ing	2

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133	evans.N21960	it corrodes the unseen fruit, and spares the outside shell. The liberty of the press in England is not openly	infringed	. It is our happiness and our glory. No man or set of men, whatever be their power or their wishes	3
134	evans.N07602	to fall within their line and bounds, which the honorable committee of parliament do not think fit to straiten or	infringe	, nor may we. If therefore yourselves and the inhabitants of the most and most considerable part of them, upon a	3
135	HeinR189	was said that this article is opposed to the Constitution , inasmuch as it erects a tribunal for determining claims which	infringes	the power of the Judicial Courts ; that the mode of proceeding prescribed to that tribunal exposes the United States to	2
136	HeinR184	confined wholly to a trade neither prohibited nor in dispute , they could not be complained of ; and if they were	infringed	, it would not be the act of the nation . The nation would' have only to disavow the act , and show	3
137	evans.N19425	ious inequality of influence, and with the power and interest, suggests to the proprie|tor the idea of	infringing	the rights of others with impunity. The interest of science, of industry, of commerce, and of the mechanic arts, have	3
138	evans.N20663	the punishment of the guilty, as an acquittal in the respect would be improper. If the Comptroller-General shall be found	infringing	the laws of his county, the weight of respectability will not, it is to be expected, supply the want of	3
139	fndrs.hamilton.01-11-02-0378	abolitions have taken place, and may be abolished in all the remaining vestiges. Wherever indeed a right of property is	infringed	for the general good, if the nature of the case admits of compensation, it ought to be made; but if	3
140	evans.N26379	and cul|tivated the principles of liberty, as they have so described and limited other rights, that none should	infringe	any other, have been careful so to define and limit the rights of reputation, and of communication of sentiments, that	3
141	HeinR184	and that therefore two owers could not e exceeded that of any former year ; and he did not allowed to	infringe	upon eaco other , think that the permanent revenue of the United M r . W . S Itth differed in opinion , and	3
142	fndrs.hamilton.01-05-02-0128	excite dissatisfaction and cabal. The thing may be so managed as neither to occasion much waste of time, nor to	infringe	on dignity. It is an important point to consider what persons may have access to Your Excellency on business. The	3
143	evans.N25265	them in such a manner, as to give you full satisfaction, on that subject." "If mankind had no disposition to	infringe	upon the rights of each other, there would be no need of law;—and the whole nature, design, and	3
144	evans.N20681	the electors, on a writ from the speaker of the respective house. The general assembly shall not have power to	infringe	this constitution; to abridge the civil rights of any person on account of his religious belief; to restrain him from	2

Lines excluded as involving irrellevant or duplicative usages					
145	HeinR220	Lieutenant General Burgoyne in behalf of that army not having been complied with , and the capitulation of Charlestown having been	infringed	on the part of Great Britain.2 Ordered , That the letter and motion be referred to a committee of three	5
146	evans.N19651	to see him, after he had taken his leave—but as Miss Woodley, nevertheless, perceived she was inclined to	infringe	this delicacy, of which she had so proper a sense, she easily persuaded her, it was impossible for the most	5
147	evans.N19425	the Press, or the right of the people freely to assemble and petition government for a redress of grievances, or	infringe	the right of the peo|ple to bear arms. Provision is made to prevent oppression from quartering soldiers on	3
148	HeinR312	that the members of the Legislatures ought to have more than was sufficient to support them , without obliging them to	infringe	upon their own fortunes . lie wished th advance thereof , to operate no longer than until the prcfnt e:zitling circumstances	5
149	1stat96	the security of Adopted. a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be	infringed	. ART. V. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house Adopted. without the consent of the	5
150	evans.N18809	inconsistent with their sense. At simple girls to take offence; For should they wish to know their letters, Does that	infringe	upon their betters! Too well you know the active soul, Is subject to no priest's controul; No force its	5

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Chart 5

Frequency Analysis - "infringe"

Row Labels	Count
1 - unambiguously is limited to total bans or a complete destruction of the right	1
2 - unambiguously includes restrictions short of a total ban	81
3 - refers generally to restrictions or limitations in a way that could include restrictions short of a total ba	61
4 - could be interpreted to either include or exclude lesser restrictions	1
Grand Total	**144**

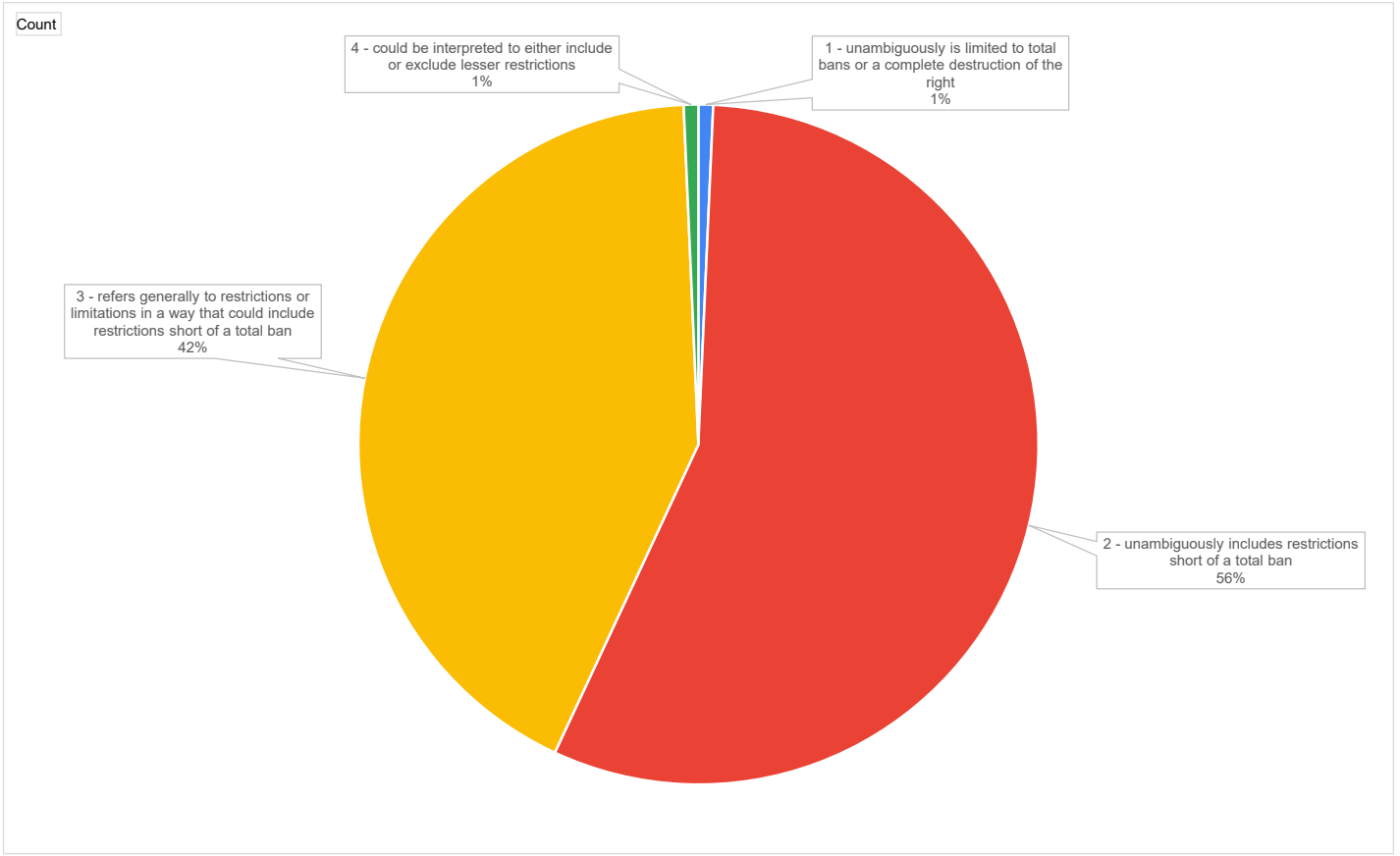

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Table 6					
No.	Source	Context Left	Key	Context Right	Code
1	evans.N13150	of the ministry has been constantly exercised, in adding to the calamities of your American brethren. "AFTER the most valuable	right	of legislation was infringed; when the powers assumed by your parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our	3
2	HeinR306	been no cause for complaining of the condu & of the Englifh' , if they had not , infringed particular treaties ; for of	right	these things are now contraband , and have been f6 since the beginning of this' century , which , however , was not the	3
3	evans.N23024	and motives pointed out by Jesus Christ. Among the most essential rights of man, is a freedom of inquiry. This	right	I would by no means infringe. But suffer me to say, that if you wish for specimens and examples of	3
4	elliots.v3.section9.txt	of the press; against a government which would tax all their property from them; against a government which infringed the	right	of conscience; and against a government, sir, which should banish them to France, to be common soldiers, and which would	3
5	evans.N16444	restrained to Indians, no• members of any of the states, and is not to violate or infringe the legislative	right	of any state within its own limits. What description of Indians are to be deemed members of a state, is	2
6	HeinR188	of the people ; and that they have a right to know all the transactions relative to their own affairs this	right	ought not to be infringed incautiously , for such secrecy tends to injure the confidence of the people in their own	3
7	evans.N21960	by the encroaching na|ture of power, from leaving to their posterity that freedom which they inherited; a natural	right	, preserved from the oppressor's infringe|ment by the blood of their virtuous ancestors. But such is the effect	3
8	evans.N18777	late assembly have, not by implication, but directly and expressly, violated the constitution, and have abridged and infringed the essential	right	intended to be secured by the 9th section. THEY have passed a law declaring, that if a free man, however	2
9	caselaw.md.572855	be whether it makes a discrimination between citizens of the several states; but whether ■it infringes upon any civil	right	, which a man as a member of civil society must .enjoy. In the present case we must inquire whether the	2
10	evans.N14486	Don't let us slatter our corruptions, nor voluntarily blind ourselves; all nations are equally free: one nation has no	right	to infringe upon the freedom of another: let us do towards those people, as we would have them to have	2
11	evans.N13265	sacred from the Deity. When men of proud, haughty, assuming, arrogant spirits have attempted to infringe upon this sacred common	right	, men of noble minds, that dared to do it, have ever opposed and re|sisted their encroachments. But, say	2
12	HeinR52	of India , can be founded on other principles , or derived from other sources ; this article certainly does not infringe that	right	: for the words are , " that the permission granted by this article , is not to extend ", & c . We are surely then	3
13	evans.N26379	other, have been careful so to define and limit the rights of reputation, and of communication of sentiments, that the	right	of either should not infringe that of the other. We communicate our sentiments by words spoken, written, or print|	2
14	evans.N26379	require that our right of communicating information, as to facts and opinions, be so restrained, as not to infringe the	right	of reputation. Unless it be so re|strained, there is no liberty; for there is no just enjoyment of	2
15	evans.N21598	these States to watch with a jealous eye, and carefully to guard against every attempt to destroy and infringe the	right	•• liberties, and privileges of the good people of this coun••• which they have recently obtained	1
16	caselaw.ma.11992137	the Creditor, to satisfy the Judgment, &c. And it is at the Peril of the Officer, that he infringes the	Right	of the one or the other. As the Officer's Duty, as well as the Debtor's Right, depends upon	3
17	evans.N26379	upright man as corrupt. For this would be exercising our right of opinion or communication, so as to infringe the	right	of reputation, and be violating the principles of liberty and natural right. The principles of liberty, therefore, the rights of	2
18	evans.N19425	the thing, are incompetent. In the establishment of companies for such purposes only, a new power is created, but the	right	of no individual is infringed. Neither should it extend to a prohibition of forming laws for the encouragement of useful	3
19	evans.N21598	of India, can be founded on other principles, or derived from other sources; this article certainly does not infringe that	right	: for the words are, "that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend," &c. We are surely then	3
20	HeinR222	of the Ministry has been constantly exercised , in adding to the Caiamities of your American Brethren . After the most valuable	Right	of Legislation was infringed ; when the Powers assumed by your Parliament , in which we are not represented , and from our	2
21	evans.N25101	spoken, writ|ten, or printed, or by pictures or other signs. The restraints laid on the exercise of this	right	, so as it may not infringe the right of reputation, differ, according to the way in which the right of	2
22	evans.N25101	require, that our right of communicating information, as to facts and opinions, be so restrained, as not to infringe the	right	of reputation. Unless it be so restrained, there is no liberty; for there is no just enjoyment of our rights	2
23	evans.N10432	called for, you will be disappointed. What has been offered is in order to shew, that, in reality, no proper	right	of the colonies is infringed by the late act of Parliament, that imposes a small duty on the teas exported	2
24	HeinR342	Under your protection I will flatter myself with the hope that no act of Congress will be passed infringing my	right	. I have the honor to be , & c . William Dunbar . Messrs . Lattdiore , Alst , , and Stnman . Copy of 0ifajor Stephen Minor's	3
25	evans.N09401	Don't let us flatter our corruptions, nor voluntarily blind ourselves; all nations are equally free; one nation has no	right	to infringe upon the freedom of any other; let us do towards these people as we would have them to	2
26	evans.N20522	when tried by the rules of the English common law, would stand the test, still I contend, that no prescriptive	right	, can infringe the absolute rights of mankind. These, especially personal security, and personal liberty, cannot be violated but by	3
27	evans.N12679	freedom and liberty by the great law of nature. No man or number of men, has or can have a	right	to infringe the natural rights, liberties or privileges of others: or to dominion or government over any one, but by	3
28	evans.N25101	liberty re|quire, that this right, like all our other rights, be limited, so that it never infringe the	right	of reputation. It must not represent a solemn truth or exercise of religion, as false or ridiculous, an established and	3
29	evans.N18649	that which is in itself innocent be made a crime, if absurd or arbitrary laws have infringed on the natural	right	, which all men possess, of not only having but publishing their opinions, we then deservedly lose the other right of	2

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30	caselaw.md.1750272	be punctually paid. To effect which they have authorised a summary, facile, and expeditious mode of recovery, without infringing the	right	to a trial by jury where the debtor controverts the claim made by the president of the bank. The establishment	3
31	evans.N23981	the owner from his wealth? Your laws are strict—and woe to he or she Who dares infringe the	right	of property! 'Tis a vast crime to steal man's worthless pelf, But virtue rare to steal the man	3
32	evans.N10557	gentle reader, I beseech thee; but observe out author here insinuates, that he hath shewn, "that in reality no proper	right	of the colonies is infringed by the late act of Parliament." Pray now, how hath he shewn it? Why by	3
33	evans.N10472	taxation, or any other way, unless by his own consent, given personally, or by his representative. To infringe upon this	right	is another instance of tyranny and oppression. 'Tis a glorious privilege of Englishmen to be tried by their peers	2
34	evans.N16085	the Scotch should aid and assist England in all Wars, offensive and defensive; but without infringing or violating the legislative	Right	of Scotland, within its own Limits; such a Stipulation would be extremely absurd, and would soon occasion much Confusion, because	2
35	HeinR255	all matters relative to peace and war , agreeably to such instructions as he may receive ; provided also , that the legislative	right	of any state be not infringed or violated , and that on all matters respecting the regulation of trade , or internal	2
36	HeinR56	late assembly have , not by implication , but direaly and expressly , violated the conflitution , and have abridged and infringed the essential	right	intended to be secured by the 911 fedion . Thev have passed a law declaring , that if a free man , however	2
37	HeinR191	which the question stood was this Can the right of expulsion be exercised by the United States , without infringing the	right	of admission , which is reserved to the individual States ? And gentlemen , to demonstrate the collision of these powers , put an	2
38	elliots.v3.section24.txt	each state its own legislative assembly and judiciary, and a right to tax themselves. When they attempted to infringe that	right	, we declared war. This system violates that right. In the year 1781 the Assembly were obliged to pass a law	2
39	HeinR190	been no cause for complaining of the conduct of the English if they lad not infringed particular Treates ; tor of	right	these 'things are now contraband , and have been so 'since the beginning of this century , which however , was not the	3
40	evans.N11267	cognizance of all causes, arising within their territorial limits, and the power of judging in the last resort, though this	right	hath been infringed in sundry instances, by appeals to the king and council. But how a judgment in England can	2
41	HeinR173	and not the abuse of the press ; of which the courts of law , the juries and people will judge . This	right	is not infringed) but confirmed and eftabtified , by the late'al of congress . By the Conitution , the Legiflativeg Executive and Judicial	3
42	evans.N26379	principles of liberty require, that this right, like all our other rights, be limited so that it never infringe the	right	of reputation. It must not represent a solemn truth or exercise of religion as false or ridiculous, an established and	3
43	evans.N18480	the most express authority of God Almighty, and which it is not possible that any legislature on earth should have	right	to infringe or abrogate. Again, the security arising from the public promise is not generally deemed certain. The public faith	2
44	evans.N26379	pictures or other signs. The restraints laid on the exercise of this right so as it may not infringe the	right	of reputation, differ, accord|ing to the way in which the right of communication is exercised. If the right	3
45	evans.N26379	spoken, written, or print|ed, or by pictures or other signs. The restraints laid on the exercise of this	right	so as it may not infringe the right of reputation, differ, accord|ing to the way in which the	2
46	HeinR261	any such tribe , secure it in the enjoyment of all or part of its lands , without infringing upon the legislative	right	in question . It cannot be supposed , the state has the powers mentioned without making the recited clause useless , and	2
47	evans.N12535	only unto God, is a matter wor|thy of consideration: for though some may say that the King's	right	is infringed, and that no other power than the King hath a right to this country and the go|	3
48	HeinR185	for his secretaries and clerks , we establish them officers of the Government ; this will be improper , because it infringes his	right	to employ a confidential person in the management of those concerns , for which the Constitution has made him responsible . For	3
49	HeinR186	within their respective limits ; the act therefore , if it be intended to have an effectual operation , will certainly infringe this	right	, or exist at the mercy of the State governments . This reasoning , however , places the subject in another point of view	3
50	HeinR185	apprehensions should be entertained of them ? Do we not belong to the mass of the people7 Is there a single	right	that , if infringed , will not affect us and our connexions as much as any other person ? Do we not return	3
51	evans.N26379	libels, or slander expressed by words written or print|ed, or by pictures or other signs, and infringing the	right	of reputation; "they have," says the same author, "at all times, and with good reason, been punished in a more	3
52	fndrs.hamilton.01-11-02-0378	the instances, in which abolitions have taken place, and may be abolished in all the remaining vestiges. Wherever indeed a	right	of property is infringed for the general good, if the nature of the case admits of compensation, it ought to	2
	Lines excluded as involving irrelevant or duplicative usages				
53	evans.N19425	or the right of the people freely to assemble and petition government for a redress of grievances, or infringe the	right	of the peo|ple to bear arms. Provision is made to prevent oppression from quartering soldiers on the people	5

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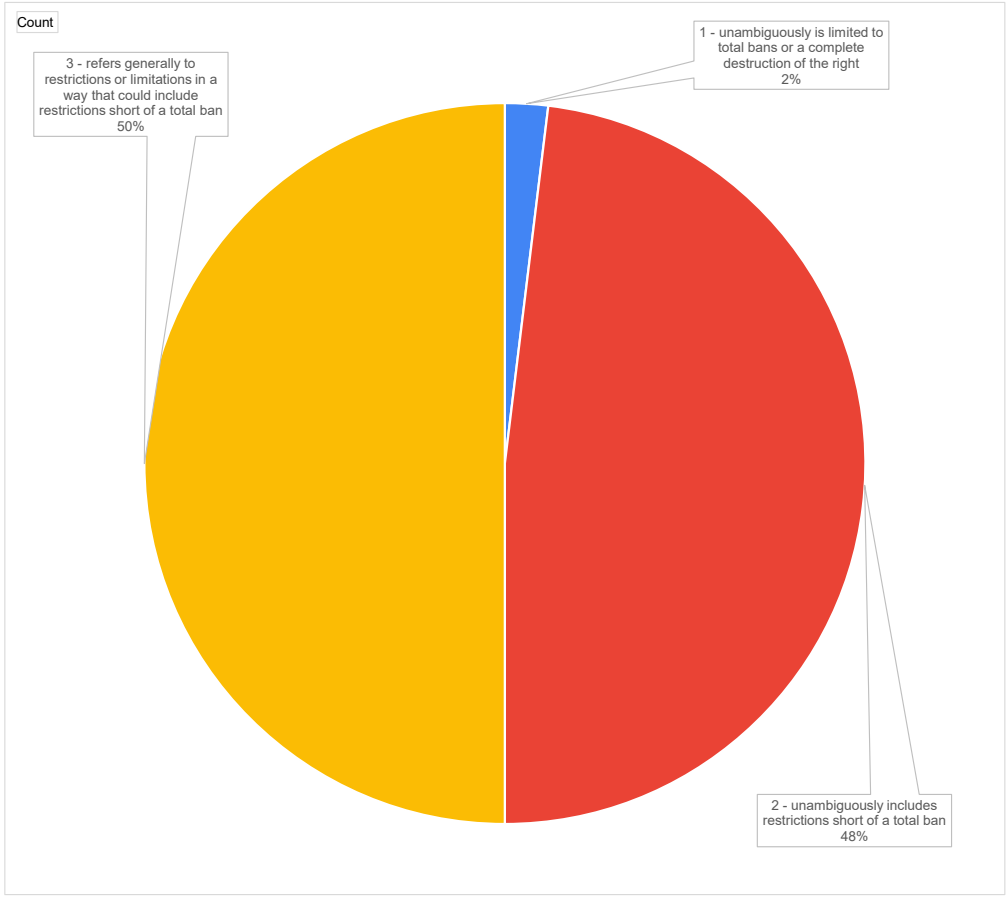
Chart 6

Frequency Analysis - "infringe" near "right"

Row Labels	Count
1 - unambiguously is limited to total bans or a complete destruction of the right	1
2 - unambiguously includes restrictions short of a total ban	25
3 - refers generally to restrictions or limitations in a way that could include restrictions short of a	26
Grand Total	**52**



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit by using the appellate CM/ECF system on April 23, 2021. I certify that all participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the appellate CM/ECF system.

Dated: April 23, 2021

s/ David H. Thompson
David H. Thompson
Attorney for Plaintiffs-Appellants