ARTICLES
OF
Confederation
AND
Perpetual Union
BETWEEN THE
STATES
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND, AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA,
NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.

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Articles of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION between the states* of New
Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New
York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,
and Georgia.

ARTICLE I. THE style of this confederacy shall be "The UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

ART. II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power,
jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United
States, in Congress assembled.

ART. III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each
other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general
welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon
them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.
Art. IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people
of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, (paupers,
vagabonds, and fugitives from justice, excepted) shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities
of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and
regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and
commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, as the inhabitants thereof
respectively. Provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of
property imported into any state to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided
also, that no imposition, duties, or restriction, shall be laid by any state on the property of the
United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any
state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of

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Education and Outreach Division
the Governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, and removed
to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts, and judicial
proceedings, of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United
States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each state shall
direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power
reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to
send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven,
members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any
term of fix years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under
the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or
emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act
as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each state shall
have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any
court, or place, out of Congress; and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons
from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from and attendance on
Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. VI. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall
send any embassy to or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement,
alliance, or treaty with, any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of
profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office,
or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States
in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever,
between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying
accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in
treaties entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state,
in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only
as shall be deemed necessary by the United States, in Congress assembled, for the defence of
such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state in time of peace,
except such number only, as, in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall
be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state
shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred,
and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in publick stores, a due number of field
pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress
assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain
advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the
danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States, in Congress assembled
[can be con]sulted. Nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vess[els of war, nor
letters of] marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in
Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against
which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United
States in Congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of
war may be fitted out for the occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the
United States, in Congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers
of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by
whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies
shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the
common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled,
shall be defrayed out of the common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states in
proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as
such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such
mode as the United States, in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.
The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the
legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress
assembled.

ART. IX. The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right
and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article----
of sending and receiving ambassadours----entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no
treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be
restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected
to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities
whatsoever---of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall
be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United
States shall be divided or appropriated of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of
peace---appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and
establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures,
provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all
disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more states
concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever, which authority shall always be
exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful
agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the
matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress
to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for
the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by
joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the
matter in question, but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the
United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the
petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen, and from that number not
less than seven, nor more than nine names, as Congress shall, direct, shall in the presence of
Congress, be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of
them, shall be commissioners, or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination. And if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without shewing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive. And if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress, for the security of the parties concerned. Provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superiour court of state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward." Provided also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants, or either of them, being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states--fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States--regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not 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 on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office--appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers--appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States--making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee to fit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A committee of the states," and to consist of one delegate from each state, and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction--to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to a ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the publick expenses--to borrow money, or emit bills, on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted,--to build and equip a navy--to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white
inhabitants in such state; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each
state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm, and equip them in a
soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States, and the officers and men so clothed,
armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the
United States, in Congress assembled. But if the United States, in Congress assembled, shall, on
consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise
a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men
than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and
equipped, in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall
judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall
raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip, as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely
spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place
appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in Congress assembled.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters
of marque and reprisal, in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money,
nor regulate the value, thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence
and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit
of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be
built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in
chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other
point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of
the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the
year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer
duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly,
except such part thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment
require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be
entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of
them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such
parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ART. X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorised to execute,
in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States, in Congress
assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them
with; provided, that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by
the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the Congress of the United States
assembled, is requisite.

ART. XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the
United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to, all the advantages of this union; but no
other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by or under
the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present
confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment
and satisfaction whereof, the said United States, and the publick faith, are hereby solemnly
pledged.

ART. XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in Congress
assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles
TRANSCRIPTION

of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards, confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

THese articles shall be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, to be considered; and if approved of by them, they are advised to authorise their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States, which being done, the same shall become conclusive.

By order of Congress,
HENRY LAUR[ENS]

* The printer of this document used the long or leading s, a character that looks similar to an "f" but is used as an "s."

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