

# Exhibit 120

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in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas  
and the  
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**

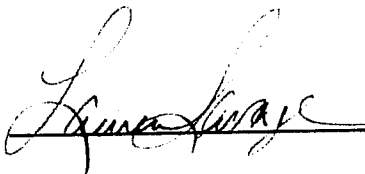
**v.**

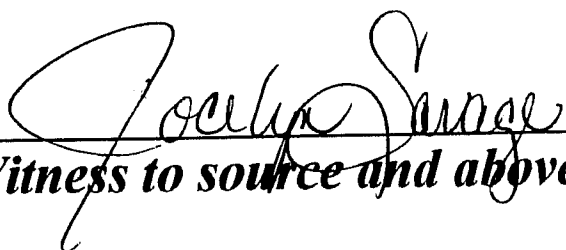
**UNITED NATIONS  
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)  
and  
UNITED STATES  
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

**Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of:**

**The September 22, 1862 Proclamation & Emancipation Proclamation - January 1, 1863 - original document, from the National Archives, Washington, D.C.**

**This attestation is made on August 17, 1998.**

**Attest:**  \_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Witness to source and above signature**

 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Witness to above signatures**

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**Control Number** NWCTB-11-PRDOC-PI159E23-PROC95

**Media** Textual records

**Descr. Level Item**

**Record Group** 11

**Subgroup** PRDOC

**Series** PI159E23

**Item** PROC95

**Title** Emancipation Proclamation

**Dates** 01/01/1863

**Sample Record(s)** [Thumbnails of online copies \(with links to larger access files\)](#)

**Creating Org.** United States Government

**Record Type/Genre** Proclamation

**Scope & Content** President Abraham Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war. The Proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free." Despite that expansive wording, the **Emancipation Proclamation** was limited in many ways. It applied only to states that had seceded from the Union, leaving slavery untouched in the loyal border states. It also expressly exempted parts of the Confederacy that had already come under Northern control. Most important, the freedom it promised depended upon Union military victory. Although the **Emancipation Proclamation** did not immediately free a single slave, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of Federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. Moreover, the Proclamation announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy, enabling the liberated to become liberators. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for the Union and freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The **Emancipation Proclamation** confirmed their insistence that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom. It added moral force to the Union cause and strengthened the Union both militarily and politically. As a milestone along the road to slavery's final destruction, the **Emancipation Proclamation** has assumed a place among the great documents of human freedom.

**General Note** Exhibit history: "The **Emancipation Proclamation**," National Archives Rotunda,

September 15, 1997, January 31-February 6, 1997, January 11-January 18, 1996, January 12-January 19, 1995, January 13-January 20, 1994, December 31, 1992-January 4, 1993. Museum of Our National Heritage, Lexington, MA, September 1983-April 1984. Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, MO, May 14-May 19, 1980. "The Written Word Endures," National Archives Circular Gallery, May 1976-August 1979. Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, Austin, TX, December 1972-May 1973. "Centennial Exhibition," National Archives, Washington, DC, 1963. American Stamp Dealers Association, National Postage Stamp Show, New York, NY, November 19-November 21, 1954. "Freedom Train," National Archives, 1950. "Freedom Train," (traveling), September 1947-January 1950.

**Variant Control#** NWDT1-11-PRDOC-PI159E23-PROC95

**See Also** [Series Description](#)

**Corp Added Entry** President of the United States

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FAX: 202-219-1543

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By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or act to support such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day



"of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate  
 "the States and parts of States, if any, in which the  
 "people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion  
 "against the United States; and the fact that any  
 "State, or the people thereof, shall on that day, be, in  
 "good faith, represented in the Congress of the United  
 "States by members chosen thereto at elections  
 "wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such  
 "State shall have participated, shall, in the absence  
 "of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed con-  
 "clusive evidence that such State, and the people  
 "thereof, are not then in rebellion against the  
 "United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham  
 Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue  
 of the power in me vested as Commander-in-  
 Chief, of the Army and Navy, of the United  
 States in time of actual armed rebellion against the  
 authority and government of the United States,  
 and as a fit and necessary war measure for sup-  
 pressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of  
 January, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
 eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance  
 with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed  
 for the full period of one hundred days, from the

day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Prince George, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive



government of the United States, including  
the military and naval authorities thereof,  
will recognize and maintain the freedom of freed  
persons.

And I hereby injure upon the people so  
declared to be free to abstain from all violence,  
unless in necessary self defence, and I recom-  
mend to them that, in all cases when allowed,  
they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known,  
that such persons of suitable condition, will  
be received into the armed services of the United  
States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and  
other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in  
said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be  
an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution,  
upon military necessity, I invoke the consider-  
ate judgment of mankind, and the gracious  
favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and caused the seal of the United  
States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first  
day of January, in the year of our Lord





one thousand eight hundred  
and sixty three, and of the  
Independence of the United  
States of America the eight  
month.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President

William H. Johnson  
Secretary of State