

Headnotes	Present Constitution	Constitution of 1867	Constitution of 1864
<p>Form of oath or affirmation of belief in God.</p>	<p>always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting-house, or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease, or devise shall be void. Provided, however, that except in so far as the General Assembly shall hereafter by law otherwise enact, the consent of the Legislature shall not be required to any gift, grant, deed, or conveyance executed after the 2nd day of November, 1948, or to any devise or bequest contained in the will of any person dying after said 2nd day of November, 1948 for any of the purposes hereinabove in this Article mentioned.</p> <p>Art. 39. That the manner of administering an oath or affirmation to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.</p>	<p>except always, any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting house, or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease, or devise shall be void.</p> <p>Art. 39. That the manner of administering an oath or affirmation to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession, or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.</p>	<p>any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting house or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.</p> <p>Art. 39. That the manner of administering an oath or affirmation to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination, of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.</p>

Constitution of 1851	Constitution of 1776	Amendments to 1776 Constitution
<p>or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting house or other house of worship, or parsonage, or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.</p> <p>Art. 36. That the manner of administering an oath or affirmation to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine Being.</p>	<p>any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other house of worship, and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.</p> <p>36. That the manner of administering an oath to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which such person is one generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the divine being. And that the people called quakers, those called dunkers, and those called menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, and to be of the same avail as an oath in all such cases as the affirmation of quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this State instead of an oath. And further, on such affirmation warrants to search for stolen goods, or the apprehension or commit-</p>	<p>Proposed by Act of 1794, chapter 49. Ratified 1795.</p> <p>Every person being a member of either of the Religious sects or societies called Quakers, Menonists, Dunkers or Nicolites or New Quakers and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion being otherwise qualified and duly Elected a Senator, Delegate, or Elector of the Senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of Profit or Trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the several Oaths appointed by the Constitution and Form of Government, and the several Acts of Assembly of this State now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of Profit or Trust to</p>