

**Using Empirical Data to Investigate
the Original Meaning of ‘Emolument’ in the Constitution***
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INTRODUCTION

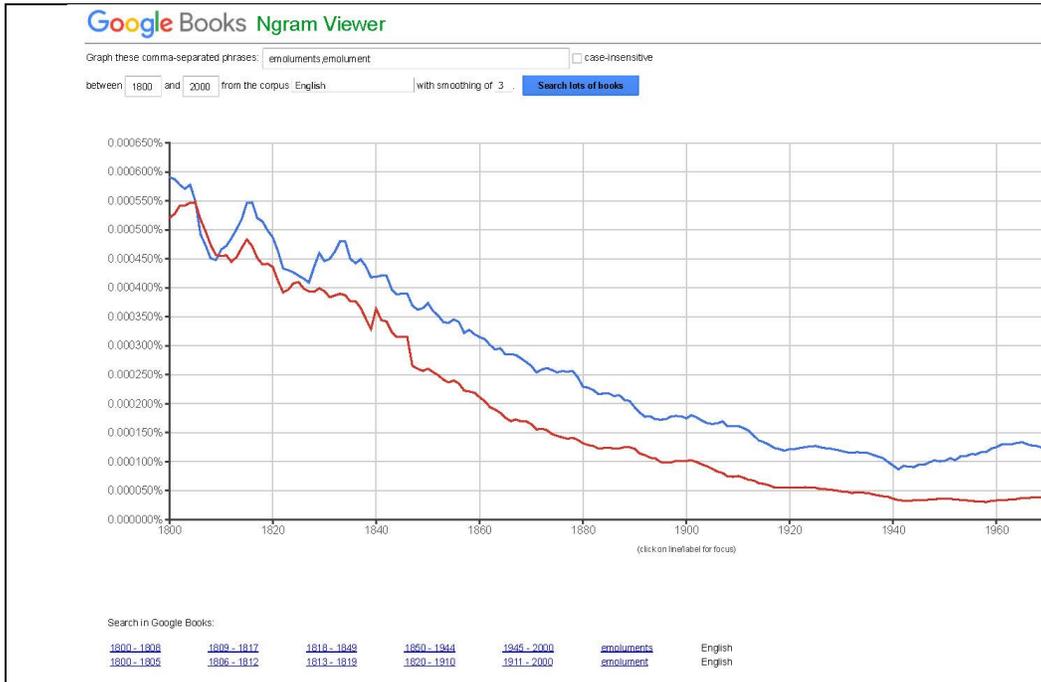
The United States Constitution prohibits federal officials from receiving any “present, Emolument, Office or Title” from a foreign state without the consent of Congress.¹ In interpreting the Constitution’s text, we are to be guided “by the principle that ‘[t]he Constitution was written to be understood by the voters; its words and phrases were used in their normal and ordinary as distinguished from technical meaning’.”² However, in trying to determine the “normal” meaning

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¹ U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9, cl. 8.

² *District of Columbia v Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 576 (2008) (quoting *United States v. Sprague*, 282 U.S. 716, 731 (1931)).

of *emolument* in the Founding Era we are confronted with a term that might as well be a foreign word from an unknown language.³ The word *emolument* has virtually vanished from contemporary American English. The Google Books Ngram viewer⁴ shows a steep decline in usage from the 1800s to 2000:



A search for either *emolument* or *emoluments* in the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA), a digital data base containing more than 400 million words of text from the 1810s-2000s,⁵ produced only four occurrences since 1990.⁶

In this article, we investigate the mysterious meaning of “emolument” by using computer-assisted search and analysis of a massive data base of texts from

³ United States Attorney General William Barr told the Senate during his confirmation hearings, “There is a dispute as to what the Emoluments Clause relates to. I can’t even tell you what it says at this point.” *Emoluments and the Trump administration*, CNN POLITICS, Jan. 22, 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/videos/politics/2019/01/22/john-avlon-reality-check-emoluments-trump-newday-vpx.cnn>.

⁴ *What does the Ngram Viewer do?* <https://books.google.com/ngrams/info#>

⁵ *Overview*, <https://www.english-corpora.org/coha/>

⁶ An on-line appendix containing data cited in this article is available at: *The original meaning of "emolument" in the US Constitution*, www.clarkcunningham.org/MeaningOfEmolument.html. A screen capture of this search of COHA is posted in the appendix.

the time of the Constitution and find strong patterns of usage that reveal how the word was used at the time the Constitution was drafted and ratified.

I. Why the Constitution Regulates Receipt of Emoluments

From the outset of the Revolution through the adoption of the Constitution, Americans greatly feared foreign interference in their new-born nation.⁷ They were especially worried that their political leaders and government officials might be influenced and manipulated in subtle and hidden ways by the wealthy nations of Europe.⁸ Thus, while the Revolutionary War was still being waged, the Continental Congress included in the Articles of Confederation, the following provision: “nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the united states, or any of them, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.”⁹

Early drafts of the Constitution considered by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 did not carry over from the Articles of Confederation what has come to be known as “the Foreign Emoluments Clause.” However, on August 23, Charles Pinckney of South Carolina successfully moved¹⁰ to add to the Constitution the following provision:

“no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them [the United States], shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.”¹¹

The Constitution as submitted to the states for ratification also included two other clauses using the term *emolument*. What is known as “the Domestic Emoluments Clause” provides:

⁷ Norman L. Eisen, Richard Painter & Laurence H. Tribe, *THE EMOLUMENTS CLAUSE: ITS TEXT, MEANING, AND APPLICATION TO DONALD J. TRUMP 2*, Brookings Institution Dec. 16, 2016, available at <https://www.brookings.edu/research/the-emoluments-clause-its-text-meaning-and-application-to-donald-j-trump/>

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Robert G. Natelson, *The Original Meaning of “Emoluments” in the Constitution*, 52 GA. L. REV. 1, 26 (2017).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 37.

¹¹ U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9, cl. 8

“The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.”¹²

The “Congressional Emoluments Clause” states:

“No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.”¹³

At Virginia’s ratifying convention, Governor Edmund Randolph offered the most widely cited explanation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause:

“[It] restrains any person in office from accepting of any present or emolument, title or office, from any foreign prince or state. ... This restriction is provided to prevent corruption. ... [This] provision [is] against the danger ... of the President receiving emoluments from foreign powers. If discovered, he may be impeached. ... I consider, therefore, that he is restrained from receiving any present or emolument whatever. It is impossible to guard better against corruption.”¹⁴

II. The Current Need to Understand How *Emolument* was Used in the Founding Era

¹² U.S. CONST. art. II, § 1, cl. 7

¹³ U.S. CONST. art. I, §6, cl. 2.

¹⁴ Edmund Randolph, Address to the Virginia Convention (June 15, 1788), in 3 THE DEBATES IN THE SEVERAL STATE CONVENTIONS ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION 465,486 (1836). As a delegate from Virginia to the Constitutional Convention, Randolph introduced the “Virginia Plan,” which was the initial template for the Constitution. He later served on the Committee of Detail which converted the Virginia Plan into the existing articles of the Constitution. He chaired the Virginia Ratifying Convention and later served as America’s first Attorney General, under President George Washington. John R. Vile, THE MEN WHO MADE THE CONSTITUTION: LIVES OF THE DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION 179-86 (2013).

There is virtually no judicial precedent about the meaning of “emolument” because there has been no significant court litigation over the Emoluments Clauses since the founding – that is until the Presidency of Donald J. Trump.

There is little doubt that President Donald J. Trump owns businesses that have received millions of dollars from foreign governments during his time in office, including revenue from The Trump International Hotel Washington, D.C., located a few blocks from the White House in the renovated Old Post Office building.¹⁵

Nine days before the inauguration of President Trump a “White Paper” was prepared for a January 11, 2017 press conference.¹⁶ That White Paper, attributed to the law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bocklus, LLP, took the position on behalf of the President that revenue generated from business conducted by foreign governments at the Trump International Hotel or similar enterprises owned by the Trump Organization were not “emoluments” within the meaning of the Foreign Emoluments Clause:

The scope of any constitutional provision is determined by the original public meaning of the Constitution’s text. ... [A]n emolument was widely understood at the framing of the Constitution to mean any compensation or privilege associated with an *office* a payment or other benefit received as a consequence of discharging the duties of an *office*. ... Emoluments did not encompass all payments of any kind from any source, and would not have included revenues from providing standard hotel services to guests, as these services do not amount to the performance of an office, and therefore do not occur as a consequence of discharging the duties of an office.¹⁷

Three Federal Lawsuits

President Trump’s refusal to seek Congressional approval for his receipt of revenue from foreign governments through payments to businesses he owns was

¹⁵ See Karen Yourish & Larry Buchanan, *Trump Still Makes Money From His Properties*, N.Y. TIMES, July 10, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2018/12/17/us/politics/trump-emoluments-money.html>; David A. Fahrenthold & Jonathan O’Connell, *At President Trump’s hotel in New York, revenue went up this spring — thanks to a visit from big-spending Saudis*, WASH. POST., Aug 3, 2018, https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/at-president-trumps-hotel-in-new-york-revenue-went-up-this-spring--thanks-to-a-visit-from-big-spending-saudis/2018/08/03/58755392-9112-11e8-bcd5-9d911c784c38_story.html

¹⁶ WHITE PAPER: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND THE PRESIDENT (2017), <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/3280261/MLB-White-Paper-1-10-Pm.pdf>

¹⁷ *Id.* at 4 (emphasis in original).

quickly challenged in three federal lawsuits brought by three very different groups of plaintiffs.¹⁸ In each case, the President filed a motion to dismiss challenging standing and failure to state a claim because *emolument* did not include the kinds of business-based revenue about which the plaintiffs were complaining.

The motion to dismiss for lack of standing was granted by the New York district court in *Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) v. Trump* without reaching the *emolument* question.¹⁹ At the time of writing, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had just issued a decision reversing the decision on standing.²⁰ If the President asks the Supreme Court to reverse this decision, the meaning of emolument will not be addressed in the CREW case, unless the Supreme Court denies cert or affirms the Second Circuit and remand to the district court.

In the case filed in *Maryland, District of Columbia v. Trump*, the district court decided both the standing and emolument issues against the President, but the court of appeals for the Fourth Circuit reversed on the standing issue only and ordered that the case be dismissed.²¹ A petition for *en banc* review is pending.

The district court for the District of Columbia in *Blumenthal v. Trump* decided both the standing²² and emolument²³ issues against the President. The President's motion for interlocutory appeal on both issues has been granted²⁴ and at time of writing, briefs were due in October 2019 in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

The possibility of impeachment

In April 2019 President Trump took the unusual step of suing the Chair of the House Oversight Committee seeking to block a congressional subpoena for his

¹⁸ *Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington v Trump*, 276 F.Supp.3d 174, 180 (S.D.N.Y. 2017) (plaintiffs include an organization of restaurants, a hospitality professional and a hotel owner), *rev'd*, 2019 WL 4383205 (2nd Cir. Sep. 13, 2019); *District of Columbia v. Trump*, 315 F.Supp.3d 875 (D. Md. 2018), *rev'd* In re Donald J. Trump, 928 F.3d 360 (4th Cir. 2019) (July 10, 2019) (State of Maryland, District of Columbia, plaintiffs); *Blumenthal v. Trump*, 335 F.Supp.3d 45, 50 (D.D.C. 2018) (201 members of the Senate and House of Representatives).

¹⁹ *Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington v. Trump*, 276 F.Supp.3d 174 (S.D.N.Y. 2017), *rev'd* 2019 WL 4383205 (2nd Cir. Sep. 13, 2019).

²⁰ *Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington v. Trump*, 2019 WL 4383205 (2nd Cir. Sep. 13, 2019).

²¹ In re Trump, 928 F.3d 360 (4th Cir. 2019) (petition for rehearing *en banc* pending).

²² *Blumenthal v Trump*, 335 F. Supp.3d 45 (D.D.C. 2018) (appeal pending)

²³ *Blumenthal v Trump*, 373 F. Supp.3d 191 (D.D.C. 2019) (appeal pending)

²⁴ In re Trump, 2019 WL 3285234 (D.C. Cir. July 19, 2019).

personal financial records. According to a former Watergate prosecutor, there is a possible nexus between this subpoena litigation and potential impeachment proceedings based on violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause: “The fact that he's president means that he is not supposed to be violating the emoluments clause. It means that the U.S. House can investigate his finances that may have a bearing on whether or not there's an issue of impeachment.”²⁵

III. Linguistics Provides Reliable Clues to Usage

The science of linguistics has made dramatic progress in the past thirty years due to developments in computer technology making it possible to acquire, store, and process large amounts of digitized data representing actual language use. Such a data set is called a *corpus* (plural: *corpora*). Corpora have been used widely in linguistics to document and describe patterns of natural language use at every linguistic level, including morphology (word parts), lexis (words), phraseology (multi-word units), grammar (sentences and sentence structure), discourse (texts and text parts), and pragmatics (context and meaning).²⁶ Research analyzing corpora is also used for applied purposes in areas such as second language teaching and learning, translation, computational linguistics, language testing, and forensic linguistics (i.e. the use of linguistics to solve crime), just to name a few. In nearly every case these applications of corpus analysis have proven to be fruitful, providing researchers with unprecedented insights into the ways language is actually used and abundant opportunities to use this new information to solve real-world problems.

Until recently, however, the tools of corpus-based linguistic analysis were limited for interpreting the original Constitution and Bill of Rights because corpora of American English did not reach back into the 18th century. But then in Fall 2018 the website of the *Corpus of Founding Era American English (COFEA)* was launched. *COFEA* contains in digital form over 95,000 texts created between 1760 and 1799, totaling more than 138,800,000 words.²⁷

²⁵ Alexandra Hutzler, *House Democrats Have a Right to Subpoena Trump's Financial Records*, NEWSWEEK, April 22, 2019 (quoting Nick Akerman), <https://www.newsweek.com/trump-lawsuit-elijah-cummings-legal-experts-1403031>

²⁶ For a complete introduction to corpus linguistic research see THE CAMBRIDGE HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH CORPUS LINGUISTICS (Douglas Biber & Randi Reppen eds. 2015).

²⁷ *COFEA* was created by the J. Reuben Law School at Brigham Young University. See Stephanie Frances Ward, *New web platform helps users research meanings of words used in Constitution, Supreme Court Opinions*, ABA JOURNAL (Sep. 17, 2018). Both the data in *COFEA* and basic on-line search tools are freely available at: <https://lawcorpus.byu.edu/> Access to *COFEA* may require registration using a Google or Gmail account to guard against hacking.

When properly executed, corpus linguistic research results meet the scientific standards of *generalizability*, *reliability*, and *validity*. To meet the standard of generalizability, a corpus must be sufficiently large and varied that it represents the entire population to be studied – for our purposes, the literate, English-speaking residents of the thirteen states at the time of ratification. *COFEA* meets this standard. The texts in *COFEA* come from the six sources: the National Archive Founders Online; HeinOnline; Evans Early American Imprints from the Text Creation Partnership; Elliot - The Debates in the State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution; Farrand – Records of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787; and the U.S. Statutes-at-Large from the first five Congresses. The sample of Evans Early American Imprints included in *COFEA* contains over 3000 books, pamphlets, and other written materials published in America between 1760 and 1799. Founders Online is a free on-line resource maintained by the National Archives providing digital copies of over 90,000 records found in the papers of six major figures of the founding era: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Hamilton, and James Madison.²⁸ Founders Online contains official documents, diaries and personal letters written by and to these six persons. *Hein* contains over 300 legal materials published during the founding era, primarily federal and state statutes, executive department reports, and legal treatises.²⁹

Reliability is defined as the degree to which a method produces consistent results, allowing a different researcher applying the same method to duplicate the outcome. The use of computers to analyze corpus data provides reliability in the form of stable and consistent results that can be replicated. Thus the results presented in this article can be replicated by anyone with access to the *COFEA* data base and the same analytic tools.³⁰

²⁸ <https://founders.archives.gov/> about Founders contains 27,639,683 words, distributed as follows: Washington Papers 12,044,694; Adams Papers 7,274,489; Hamilton Papers 3,895,699; Franklin Papers 2,578,518; Jefferson Papers 1,726,603; and Madison Papers 119,680. About 70% of the words in Founders come from either the Washington Papers (44%) or the Adams Papers (26%). <https://lcl.byu.edu/projects/cofea/>

²⁹ *Corpus of Founding Era American English* (BYU Law Law & Corpus Linguistics), <https://lawcorpus.byu.edu>.

³⁰ We supplemented use of *COFEA*'s on-line searches by downloading all instances of *emolument* from *COFEA* in order to perform manual analysis and more detailed computerized searches. The on-line appendix to this article provides a link to download the complete data file used for this research and information about the search tools used, www.clarkcunningham.org/MeaningOfEmolument.html. We also provide guidance by way of footnotes for using the on-line *COFEA* data base and *COFEA* search tools to approximate our research and indicate where, at any point, there may be slight variations in results between our analysis of the off-line data base versus what readers may find using *COFEA* online.

Validity refers to how well a method measures results defined by a well- formed research question and how well those results reflect real world patterns. We aimed for validity by beginning with observations of systemic feature of real language use in the Founding Era, seeking to discover patterns and develop theories from the ground up, with no preconceptions.”³¹ At each step we then developed hypotheses from these observations about the ways *emolument* was used and understood that could then be subjected to empirical testing.

IV. Empirical Data about the Original Meaning of *Emolument*

A number of legal scholars have written about the original meaning of “emolument” in the Constitution.³² All of these legal scholars have started with the assumption that *emolument* had two or more discrete meanings in the Founding Era and have taken as their task determining which of those meanings provides the appropriate interpretation for application of the emoluments clauses of the Constitution. This same assumption framed the federal litigation. For example, in the Maryland case, District Judge Peter Messitte began his analysis of “Original Public Meaning” by saying “the parties apparently agree that the term ‘emolument’ had at least two meanings at the time of the Constitutional Convention.”³³

We started with a very different approach, sometimes referred to as “grounded theory”: “an approach [that] begins with observations rather than hypotheses and seeks to discover patterns and develop theories from the ground up, with no preconceptions.”³⁴ We also framed our work with a specific research

³¹ Our research approach thus resembled what is call the “Grounded Theory Method.” See Earl Babbie, *THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH* 396 (12th ed. 2010).

³² See Norman L. Eisen, Richard Painter & Laurence H. Tribe, *THE EMOLUMENTS CLAUSE: ITS TEXT, MEANING, AND APPLICATION TO DONALD J. TRUMP*, Brookings Institution Dec. 16, 2016, available at <https://www.brookings.edu/research/the-emoluments-clause-its-text-meaning-and-application-to-donald-j-trump/>; Amandeep S. Grewal, *The Foreign Emoluments Clause and the Chief Executive*, 102 MINN. L. REV. 639 (2017); John Mikhail, *The Definition of 'Emolument' in English Language and Legal Dictionaries, 1523-1806* A 8, A 68-69 (June 30, 2017), available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2995693>; Robert G. Natelson, *The Original Meaning of “Emoluments” in the Constitution*, 52 GA. L. REV. 1, 26 (2017); James Cleith Phillips & Sara White, *The Meaning of the Three Emoluments Clauses in the U.S. Constitution: A Corpus Linguistic Analysis of American English, 1760-1799*, 59 S. TEX. L. REV. 181 (2017).

³³ 315 F.Supp.3d at 889.

³⁴ Earl Babbie, *THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH* 396 (12th ed. 2010).

question prompted by the current controversies over President Trump’s business activities: “Is there evidence that Americans in the Founding Era could have used the word “emolument” to describe revenue derived from ownership of a hotel?” This research question did not require us to try and develop a general definition of *emolument* but only directed our research to looking for evidence of how *emolument* was used in the Founding Era.

We began without any preconceived assumption that emolument had two or more distinct meanings in the Founding Era, and in the end found extensive evidence that *emolument* had a very broad meaning rather than identifiable discrete different meanings.

Our project of developing empirical data to interpret the emolument clauses began by finding all uses of the word *emolument* in *COFEA*. In contrast to modern English, the data showed that the word was commonly used in the Founding Era. The search for every instance in which the word *emolument* appeared in either singular or plural form³⁵ resulted in over 2,800 examples (or “hits”) across all six sources, divided approximately 60%-40% between plural and singular. The word was also used by a wide variety of persons in many different contexts. We verified that the word was not concentrated in any one source but occurred in comparable numbers in legal texts (Hein and Statutes), primarily non-legal publications (Evans), and in the Founders’ papers, which represent a mixture of official documents and personal correspondence. The total number of occurrences and the distribution across various genres, shown in the table below, gave us confidence that *COFEA* could produce a sufficiently large and representative sample for meaningful analysis.

Founders’ Papers	Evans Texts	Convention Debates	State Ratification Debates	Hein	Statutes
37%	25.9%	2.7%	2.6%	29.6%	2.2%

We then used computerized linguistic analyses to identify common syntactic (i.e.

³⁵ The researchers’ search can be approximately replicated by entering “emolument*” in the initial search box that appears after logging into *COFEA*. The use of the asterisk produces every word containing the string of letters that precede the asterisk. This *COFEA* search will produce 2,789 cases when singular and plural are combined. In producing the off-line data base for their research, *see supra* note 19, the authors corrected the raw results of this *COFEA* search by looking for and adding texts that contained variant spellings or errors in typography or optical character recognition (OCR) that were missed by the initial search. The number of instances in the authors’ data set download is higher (2,824) as a result of these corrections.

grammatical) relationships between *emolument* and other words in this retrieved data set. This focus on syntax enabled us to use an objective feature of language that can be defined and measured, and that reveals meaning relationships among words, providing both reliability and validity.

One syntactic feature that emerged from an initial data review was that *emolument* often appeared as part of a list of nouns, specifically in a linguistic structure known as a *coordinated noun phrase*. Employment of comprehensive search tools revealed that coordinated noun phrases accounted for about 35% of all occurrences of *emolument*.³⁶ Close examination of these noun phrases showed that emolument overwhelmingly appeared as the last noun in the list, as in these examples:

“to William Palfrey, Esquire, Greeting. We, reposing special trust and confidence in your abilities and integrity, do by these presents constitute you our consul in France, during our pleasure, to exercise the functions, and to enjoy all the honours, authorities, pre-eminences, privileges, exemptions, rights and emoluments to the said office appertaining.”³⁷

“That the stile [style] of said Battalion be the French Legion - and that those who may inlist in it be entitled to the same Pay, Bounties and Emoluments which are allowed to other Soldiers in the Continental Service. ... [and] any reputable Inhabitant of Canada, who shall in like Manner, recruit and deliver 15 able bodied Recruits who shall pass Muster, shall be entitled to the Rank Pay and Emoluments of a Ensign in the Battalion in which the said Recruits shall be incorporated.”³⁸

Examples like these suggested to us that *emolument* was being systematically used as an inclusive, “catch-all” term. To test this theory we used a modified computer search to retrieve every occurrence of the phrase *and/or other emolument*. This search produced 69 uses of *emolument* in coordinated noun phrases in which the term appeared at the end of a list, preceded by *other*, e.g. “[a, b, c] and other emoluments.”³⁹ Approximately one out of every 40 cases of

³⁶ While readers can approximately replicate these results by searching for “and emolument*” and then for “or emolument*” it should be noted that these searches will only capture cases where *emolument** occurs at the end of a list preceded by *and/or*. Such an on-line COFEA search will produce a lower percentage, 28%, than the authors’ results. The authors coded results manually to ensure that they captured all instances where *emolument** occurred anywhere within a coordinated noun phrase.

³⁷ 20 JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 735 (1781) (emphasis added).

³⁸ 9 JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 986-987 (1777) (emphasis added).

³⁹ The on-line appendix contains a chart listing all these uses.

emolument in *COFEA* occurs in this structure, which we found to be substantially higher than other nouns in the *COFEA* data base, which appear in such a structure at a frequency of only one out of 1250 occurrences.

These linguistic expressions clearly indicate that the meaning of the word *emolument* includes the preceding words in the list, but is also not limited to those words. For example, it is possible to say “dogs, cats, and other animals” but not “birds, cats, and other dogs” because the meaning of the word following “other” must include the preceding nouns in the coordinated noun phrase. These *and other emolument* phrases provided clear insights into examples of things that were considered emoluments in the founding era.

Take for example this excerpt from a letter written in 1781 by Leonard Cooper, a wounded soldier, to the members of the Virginia delegation to the Continental Congress:

“having Receiv’d a wound in the month of October 1779 which has rendered him uncapable of doing duty with his Regiment ever since—and being much Embarrass’d by not having receiv’d any pay, Cloathing or other Emoluments granted to the Officers of your State, Since July 1779— ...woud be much oblinded to you if convenient that he Cou’d have Some money Advanced”⁴⁰

This text reveals two important features of *emolument* in the Founding Era: (1) *pay* was a kind of emolument,⁴¹ (2) there were also other kinds of *emolument* than just *pay*. Thus, for Cooper, *emolument* also included “cloathing” (to which he was apparently entitled as a soldier in the Continental Army).

Our data set also included this resolution from the Continental Congress (which appears to be a predecessor of the emoluments clause in Article I, Section 6), which showed that both *salary* and *fees*⁴² were also understood to be types of *emolument* but again that *emoluments* had a still broader meaning:

“A motion was made by Mr. [Elbridge] Gerry, seconded by Mr.

www.clarkcunningham.org/MeaningOfEmolument.html Comparable results can be obtained by searching *COFEA* for “and other emolument*” and “or other emolument*”.

⁴⁰ Leonard Cooper to Virginia Delegates, 22 June 1781, 3 THE PAPERS OF JAMES MADISON 166-167 (William T. Hutchinson & William M. E. Rachal eds. 1963) (emphasis added), <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-03-02-0085>.

⁴¹ In our data set of 69 *other emolument* texts, the coordinated noun phrase included *pay* 39 times.

⁴² In our data set the coordinated noun phrase included *salary* seven times and *fees* five times.

[Roger] Sherman ... Resolved, That Congress will not appoint any member thereof during the time of his sitting, or within six months after he shall have been in Congress, to any office under the said states for which he or any other for his benefit may receive any salary, fees or other emolument”⁴³

This list uncovered an extraordinary range of nouns that were included in the meaning of *emolument*. For example, a translation of a famous German treatise on international law described *navigation* and *fishing* as emoluments:

“Rivers and lakes are useful for navigation or for fishing, or for other emoluments arising from their possession.”⁴⁴

Our computerized search produced a total of 25 nouns that writers in the Founding Era described as types of *emolument*:

Bounties	Gratuity	Privileges
Clothing [Cloathing]	Lands	Rank
Command	Liberty	Rations
Commissions	Navigation	Subsistence
Commutation	Offices	Sum
Contracts	Pay	Tithes
Fees	Pensions	Toll
Fishing	Perquisites	
Forage	Places	

We found notable not only the number of nouns, but their variety. *Emolument* could include very abstract nouns, such as *command*, *liberty*, *rank* and *privileges*, as well as very concrete nouns like *clothing*, *forage*, and *rations*.

We obtained further empirical data showing that *emolument* had a very broad meaning in the Founding Era by measuring how often *emolument* appeared with either a preceding modifier or a postmodifying prepositional phrase that constrained or specified its meaning. Frequent use of modifiers can indicate that a word has a broad or general meaning. For example, the following question can be

⁴³ 15 JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1307 (1779) (emphasis added).

⁴⁴ George Friedrich von Martens, SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF NATIONS (tr. from the French by William Cobbett) (Philadelphia 1795) (emphasis added).

readily answered without adding modifiers to the word *robin*: “Did you see a robin yesterday?” In comparison, use of a word with a broad meaning (“Did you see an animal yesterday?”) will prompt the listener to ask for further information (“What animal are you talking about?”) that can be provided by modifiers (“Did you see an animal in your basement yesterday?”)

Our computerized searches revealed that in 30% of all occurrences of *emolument*, it was preceded by a pre-modifying attributive adjective, which was twice as often as for nouns generally in the COFEA data base. The attributive adjectives that modify *emolument* in the corpus were diverse and not merely limited to modifiers of degree (e.g. *small emolument*, *sufficient emolument*).

Of particular relevance to the position taken by President Trump was the frequent use of modifiers to distinguish whether an emolument was “official” or “personal.” In linguistics, a *prototype* is a good example of, or a central member of, a semantic category. If a word has a prototypical use, then the word should not require modification to communicate the essence of the prototype. The prototype of *fork* is the metallic table utensil. Therefore “metal fork” sounds strange, outside of unusual contexts where, say, people are eating with plastic forks. In ordinary situations, it is only when *fork* refers to something different than the prototype that modification is appropriate: for example “plastic fork” or “wooden fork.”

The position taken by President Trump is that the primary or prototypical meaning of *emolument* is “profit arising from office.” If that was a correct description of language use in the Founding Era, one would not expect to find texts like the following:

“I shall regret your final determination to resign at the same time, that I should be wanting in candour were I to hold out to you the probability of any material increase of your present official emoluments.”⁴⁵

“the committee to whom this bill is referred be instructed to inquire into the annual official emoluments received by marshals, clerks, and district attorneys, distinguishing between fees paid by individuals and

⁴⁵ *Alexander Hamilton to John Davidson, 13 April 1793*. 14 THE PAPERS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON 315 (Harold C. Syrett 1969) (emphasis added), <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Hamilton/01-14-02-0208>. Images of the original texts from which this and following examples are taken can be found in the on-line appendix. www.clarkcunningham.org/MeaningOfEmolument.html

what is paid by the United States”⁴⁶

“it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, to keep accurate accounts of all fees and official emoluments received by them”⁴⁷

In each of these examples, *emoluments* clearly arise from holding an office. If “profit arising from office” was the prototype of *emolument*, “official emoluments” should have been as inappropriate as “metal fork.”

V. Conclusion

Our research question was “Is there evidence that Americans in the Founding Era could have used the word “emolument” to describe revenue derived from ownership of a hotel?” The research findings discussed above do provide evidence that Founding Era Americans could have used *emolument* to describe revenue derived from ownership of a hotel. Using the word in such a way would have been consistent with what has been shown to be the broad meaning and wide usage of *emolument*.

Our research was not directed at predicting every way that *emolument* in the Constitution could be applied. Unlike some others who have written about the Founding Era meaning of *emolument*, we have not attempted to catalogue usages into different distinct senses.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ *History of Congress*, 8 Annals of Cong. 1569-1570 (1798-1799) (emphasis added).

⁴⁷ *Appendix to the History of the Fifth Congress*, 9 ANNALS OF CONG. 3914 (1798- 1799) (emphasis added).

⁴⁸ See, e.g., Natelson at 13-19 (proposing four different senses of *emolument* in 18th century discourse); Phillips & White at 217-219 (proposing 10 different sub-senses of *emolument*). Phillips & White conclude that their review of 784 instances of *emolument* did not “satisfactorily answer the question of which sense of “emolument” is the one founding-era Americans would have understood to be used in the Constitution,” *id.* at 222. Although our research findings show a broad, inclusive meaning for *emolument* rather than many distinct senses of the kind that Phillips & White try to classify, many of the other research results reported by Phillips & White, however, do converge with our findings. In particular, their analysis of word clusters finding that *emolument* almost always appears at the end of a recurring word group, *id.* at 213-17, adds additional data to our discovery of *and/or other emolument* coordinated noun phrases. (Phillips and White both played important roles in developing *COFEA* at Brigham Young. White has an MA in linguistics and Phillips has co-authored a number of articles on the application of corpus linguistics to legal interpretation, e.g. James C. Phillips, Daniel M. Ortner & Thomas R. Lee, *Corpus Linguistics & Original Public Meaning: A New Tool to Make Originalism More Empirical*, 126 YALE L.J.F. 20 (2016).)

President Trump claims in current litigation that the particular example of something received from a government for performance of official duty or employment is the exclusive meaning dictated by the Constitutional context. However, it seems fairly obvious that all three clauses in the Constitution refer to emoluments that are not received for performing an official duty.

What is called the “Domestic Emolument” clause actually uses the “other emolument” formula to make this point:

“The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.”

The “other emoluments” the President is prohibited from receiving are explicitly distinguished from the official compensation he receives “for his services.”⁴⁹

The “emoluments” mentioned by the “Congressional Emoluments Clause” refer not to what members of Congress receive for performing their official duties as legislators but to emoluments they might receive from other federal entities if those emoluments have been increased during their term of office:

“No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.”⁵⁰

It may be true that the Foreign Emoluments Clause superficially resembles a common usage of *emolument* in that the source of the emolument is a government (i.e. “King, Prince, or foreign State”) and the recipient is defined as someone as a public official, specially a “person holding an[] office of Profit or Trust”:

“no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them [the United States], shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.”⁵¹

⁴⁹ Our findings, therefore, disagree with the conclusion in Phillips & White that “the most likely understanding of founding-era Americans ... of the Presidential Emoluments Clause to be that the clause refers to financial compensation or benefits of value stemming from his service as President of the United States.” Phillips & White at 224-25.

⁵⁰ U.S. CONST. art. I, §6, cl. 2.

⁵¹ U.S. CONST. art. I, § 9, cl. 8

However, it certainly does not seem that the emolument contemplated by this clause is something the office holder is entitled to receive from a foreign state for performing his or her “Office of Profit or Trust.” Rather the clear implication is the foreign state expects some benefit to itself in return for the office-holder’s acceptance of the emolument.

The common theme of all three clauses is to guard against federal officials receiving *emoluments* that are separate and outside of the compensation they are properly entitled to receive for performing their office. And although *emolument* is no longer in the semantic toolbox of modern Americans, it appears that it was a very useful word in the Founding Era: useful indeed precisely in the ways it was used in the Constitution. If the drafters and ratifiers of the Constitution were concerned that foreign states could be endlessly ingenious in conceiving ways to corrupt federal officials, then there was wisdom in using a term of general inclusion like *emolument*.