Jus Sanguinis is the rule for the United States;

Jus Soli or Jus Sanguinis, or both, for the several States

Before the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America and the *Slaughterhouse Cases*, in the United States of America, there were two citizens under the Constitution of the United States of America; one was a citizen of a State (native), under Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution, and the other was a citizen of the United States (naturalized) under Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution:

"A ***naturalized*** citizen is indeed made a citizen under an act of Congress, but the act does not proceed to give, to regulate, or to prescribe his capacities. He becomes a member of the society, possessing all the rights of a ***native*** citizen, and standing, in the view of the constitution, on the footing of a native. . . . He is distinguishable in nothing from a native citizen, except so far as the constitution makes the distinction. Osborn v. Bank of United States: 22 U.S. (9 Wheat.) 738, at 827 thru 828 (1824).

http://books.google.com/books?id=OUAFAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA827#v=onepage&q&f=false

One born in the United States of America; in an individual State, was a citizen of a State, first, and then a citizen of the United States. A person naturalized under the laws of the United States, under the *Constitution of the United States*, however, was a citizen of the United States, first, and then a citizen of a State he or she was domiciled in. *Gassies v. Baloon*, 31 U.S. (6 Peters) 761 (1832).

http://books.google.com/books?id=ES43AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA761#v=onepage&q&f=false

Therefore, a native (natural) born citizen was a citizen of a State, first, and then a citizen of the United States, entitled under Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution to "privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." A naturalized citizen was a citizen of the United States, first, and then a citizen of a State, entitled under Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution to "privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States:" **[Footnote 1]**

"A naturalized citizen of the United States or a native citizen of any other state of the union, domiciled in Virginia, being entitled to all the privileges of a citizen of this state, is a citizen." *Syllabus*, Commonwealth v. Towles: 5 Leigh 743 (1835).

"In the case of a naturalized alien, as well as in the case of an individual born out of this commonwealth in some other of the United States, the privileges and immunities of citizenship, implied in naturalization, and expressly declared in the constitution, must be complete under the federal laws, -- without requiring any aid, or admitting the interference, of any state law. . . . It is obvious, that the privileges and immunities of the naturalized citizen and of the citizen of each state, are exactly the same, under the constitution of the United States art. 4 §2, and the naturalized citizen, and the native citizen of North Carolina, would be both equally entitled to them, whatever they are, in the state of Virginia." *Opinion*, Commonwealth v. Towles: 5 Leigh 743, at 748 thru 749 (1835).

http://books.google.com/books?id=aZ4UAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA277#v=onepage&q=&f=false

Jus soli and jus sanguinis were both followed in the several States. In the State of New York there is the following example of jus soli legislation:

"The citizens of the state are:

1. All persons born in this state and domiciled within it, except the children of transient aliens and of alien public ministers and consuls;
2. All persons born out of this state who are citizens of the United States and domiciled within this state." Section 5 of the Political Code of New York, 1859.

http://books.google.com/books?id=l3w4AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA51#v=onepage&q&f=false

Whereas in the State of Connecticut there is this example of jus soli and jus sanguinis legislation:

"Sec. 1. (1857) All persons born in this State, all persons born without its limits, if children of citizens of this State, who are temporarily absent therefrom, and all other persons being in, or coming into, and locating in this State, with intent to remain and reside permanently as citizens, except aliens, paupers, and fugitives from justice or service, are and shall be deemed to be citizens of this State, owing it allegiance and entitled to receive its protection, until they shall have voluntarily withdrawn from its limits, and become incorporated into some other State or sovereignty as members thereof." Title II, Chapter 1, Section 1 of The General Statutes of the State of Connecticut, revision of 1875, page 4.

http://books.google.com/books?id=4dsZAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA4#v=onepage&q&f=false

And from the State of Virginia there is this example of jus soli and jus sanguinis legislation:

"§ 1. All persons born in this state; all persons born in any other state of this Union, who may be or become residents of this state; all aliens naturalized under the laws of the United States, who may be or become residents of this state; all persons who have obtained a right to citizenship under former laws; and all children wherever born, whose father, or if he be dead, whose mother, shall be a citizen of this state at the time of the birth of such children, shall be deemed citizens of this state." Chapter 358, Section 1 (An ACT to Amend Section 1, Chapter 3 of the Code of 1860, Defining who are Citizens of the State of Virginia; Approved October 31, 1870), Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia passed at the Session of 1869-70, page 515.

http://books.google.com/books?id=AhQSAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA515#v=onepage&q&f=false

Using these examples of legislation, it was possible for one to be a citizen of two states at birth; for example, a child born in the State of Connecticut whose father was a citizen of the State of Virginia; another example, a child born in the State of Virginia whose father or mother, or both were citizens of the State of Connecticut. Using these examples of legislation, it was possible for one to be a citizen of three states at birth, a child born in the State of New York whose father was a citizen of the State of Virginia and whose mother was a citizen of the State of Connecticut.

Thus, here are examples in which one would be recognized as a citizen of a State under the principle of jus soli and jus sanguinis. **[Footnote 2]**

With the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, the United States of America adopted the principle of jus sanguinis for determining the citizenship of one born in the United States and overseas. **[Footnote 3]**

In the United States complete jurisdiction (political jurisdiction) must exist between one who is born in the United States, and not the United States of America, and the United States government, in order for one to be a citizen of the United States. **[Footnote 4]** Otherwise, one is a citizen of another sovereign, or sovereigns.

However, in the several States, the individual States are still free to follow jus soli, jus sanguinis, or both. In the State of California there is this example of jus soli legislation:

"The citizens of the state are:

1. All persons born in this state and residing within it, except the children of transient aliens and of alien public ministers and consuls;

2. All persons born out of this state who are citizens of the United States and residing within this state." Section 241 of the California Government Code, 2011.

http://law.onecle.com/california/government/241.html

In the State of Montana there is this example of jus soli legislation:

"The citizens of the state are:

1. all persons born in this state and residing within it, except the children of transient aliens;
2. all persons born out of this state who are citizens of the United States and residing within this state." Title 1, Chapter 1, Section 402 of the Montana Code Annotated, 2011.

http://data.opi.mt.gov/bills/mca_toc/1_1_4.htm

In the State of North Dakota there is this example of jus soli legislation:

"Who are citizens. The citizens of the state are:

1. All persons born in this state and residing within it, except the children of transient aliens and of alien public ministers and consuls;
2. All persons born out of this state who are citizens of the United States and residing within this state." Section 13 of the Political Code of North Dakota, 1937.

http://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=16486693112477151117

And from the State of Virginia there is this example of jus soli and jus sanguinis legislation:

"Sec. 62. **Who are citizens**.—All persons born in this State; all persons born in any other State of this Union, who may be or become residents of this State; all aliens naturalized under the laws of the United States, who may be or become residents of this State; all persons who have obtained a right to citizenship under former laws; and all children wherever born, whose father, or if he be dead, whose mother, shall be a citizen of this State at the time of the birth of such children, shall be deemed citizens of this state." Section 62 of the Code of Virginia, 1918.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ohYSAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA44#v=onepage&q&f=false

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Footnotes:

1. The only difference between them, before the Fourteenth Amendment, was that a native (natural) born citizen; that is, a citizen of a State, could be President of the United States of America whereas a naturalized citizen; that is, a citizen of the United States, could not be President of the United States of America.

2. This would cause some confusion for one who wanted to run for President of the United States of America. Which State was he a citizen of for purposes of being eligible to be President of the United States of America. The author has concluded that jus soli would prevail since this would be the criteria used for one born in an individual State to parents who were naturalized citizens of the United States. Jus sanguinis would give an absurd result; that is, that the child born in an individual State, was, based on the citizenship of the father, a ***naturalized*** citizen of the United States. ***Note***: there was no such thing as a citizen of the United States, only in the law of nations (international law) where both a citizen of a State and a naturalized citizen of the United States was recognized as citizens of the United States. The child would, therefore, under the principle of jus soli, be considered to be a citizen of a State.

3. However, to be eligible for the office of President of the United States of America, one is still required to be a natural (native) born citizen. To see that a citizen of a State is still the requirement to be President of the United States of America, refer to my work "Natural (Native) Born Citizen: Solved."

4. See my work "Yes a citizen of the United States is domicil in the District of Columbia, the territories and possessions of the United States or the federal enclaves within the several States" where I show that a citizen of the United States, under the Fourteenth Amendment is a citizen of the District of Columbia, the territories and possessions of the United States government, and the federal enclaves within the several States of the Union.