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The Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson's Draft

Thomas Jefferson, 1776

THOMAS JEFERSON'S HANDWRITTEN DRAFT

The following four images are from engravings taken from the Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence in his handwriting with some ammendations and changes in the handrwriting of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams. Click on the enlarge button to view the image in full-size.

a Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human wonts it becomes necessary for a provide to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to account the whole the powers of the earth the powers of the earth the power transfer to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of manking requires that they should declare the causes which in nel them to the whole secont in

Which impel them to the strong separation.
We hold these bruths to be sourced & considering that all men are created equal & independent; that from that equal oreation they derive in supplies inherent Dinalienable, among which are the possession of nights life & liberty, & the pressuit of happiness; that to secure these parts, go -- vernments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government shall becomes destructive of these ends, it is the night of the people to alter or to abolish it, I to institute new government, laying it's foundation on such principles & organising it's powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. predence indeed will dichate that governments long established should not be changed for light. I transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath viewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed but when a long train of abuses & usus prations begun at a distinguished period, I prursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to sudged reduce in funder absolute Despotion, it is their night, it is their duly, to throw off such government & to provide new quards for their pituse security, such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, & such is now the necessity which constrains them to Exprenge Their former systems of government. The history of the present my of find Britain of function of the present my of the present my solitory further injuries and usurpations, tamong which, appears no solitory fact wants to contradiet the uniform tenor of the rest all of which have un direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states to prove this let facts be

submitted to a candid world, for the truth of which we pledge a faith

yet unsullied by falsehood

+ madamo hand intro

he has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the pub he has forbidden his governors to passlaus of immediate & pressing improrbance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be drained; and whenvo suspended, he has neglected attendy to attend to them. he has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people would relinquish the right of representation, a right inestimable to them & formidable to tyrants only: he has colled together legislation bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable & distant from the depository of their public nearls for the sale purpose of fatiguery them into compliance he has dissolved Representative houses repeatedly & continually for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:
time of nech Disposition of the people:
the has refused for a long oppose of time to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislature powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time easposed to all the dangers of invasion from without & convulsions within he has endeavoied to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose distructing the laws for naturalization of foreigness, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, & raising the conditions of new ap. -propriations of lands: he has veffered the administration of justice totally to cease in some of these estates prefusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers: he has made [our] judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and amount of their salaries: + Dr Franklin he has erected a multihide of new offices by a vely-assumed power] & vent he-- ther swarms of officers to harrass over people & eat out their substance he has kept among us in times of peace Sanding armis & ships of war; he has affected to render the military independent of & superior to the civil prover he has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unachnologed by our laws; giving his assent to their prolended out flegislation, for quartering large bodies of armed broops among us, for protecting them by a moch trial from pun shment for any muscles , they should commit on the inhabitants of these states; for cutting offour trade with all parts of the world; for imposing teacs on us without our consent; for depriving us of the benefits of trial by juny for trans porting us beyond veas to be tried for prefended offended;
for alclinhay the free nythem of longlish laws on a neighboring proper, editiedly, there an artificing enoughed and a state of the state of a state of the same and other natural states of the same about the states of the same about the s

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Porihish brothson. we have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to exchand a juris. -diction over these our stated we have reminded them of the incumstances of our emigration & settlement here, Too one of which could warrant so whange a pretension: that these were effected at the expence of our own blood & heasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of Great Porisain: that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league of amity with them: but that submission to their parliament was no part of our constitution, nor ever in idea if history may be credited: and we appealed to their native justice & magnanimity as well as to the ties of our common kindred to disavow these ususpations which were likely to Interrupt connection & our correspondence & connection. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice & of consanguinity, & when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have by their free election se-established them in power at this very time too they are permitting their chief magis hade to send over not only voldiers of our common to Franking blood, but Scotch & foreign mercenances to invade & the process the desertate have given the last stab to agonizing affection, and many spirit bids us torenounce for ever these unfeeling brethren. we must endeavor to forget our former love for them, and to hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends we might have been a free Va great people together; but a commu nication of grandeur & of freedom it seems is below their dignety. be it so since they will have it: the road to stong happiness, is open to us too; we will dend it as a part from them appiness, is open to us too; we will dend it as a representation them, and acquiesce in the necessity which pronounces our war.

Anting Adison [Secured] reparation!

We therefore the regresentatives of the United States of america in General Con-appealing to the regressing pulse of the works for the rechards of governmentions -grep assembled, do in the name & by authority of the apod people of these [states,] Treject and renounce all allegiance Vsubjection to the kings of Great Britain a different these Fall others who may hereafter claim by through, or under them; we utterly dissolve & treat of all political connection which may town heretotore sub-- sisted between us & the people or parliament of Great Britain; and finally we do assert and declare these colonies to be fee and independent states, and that as free & indeprendent states they shall homeoffer have power to levy war conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, & to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. and for the support of this declaration] we mutually pledge to each other our lives , our

forheres, & our vacsed honour.