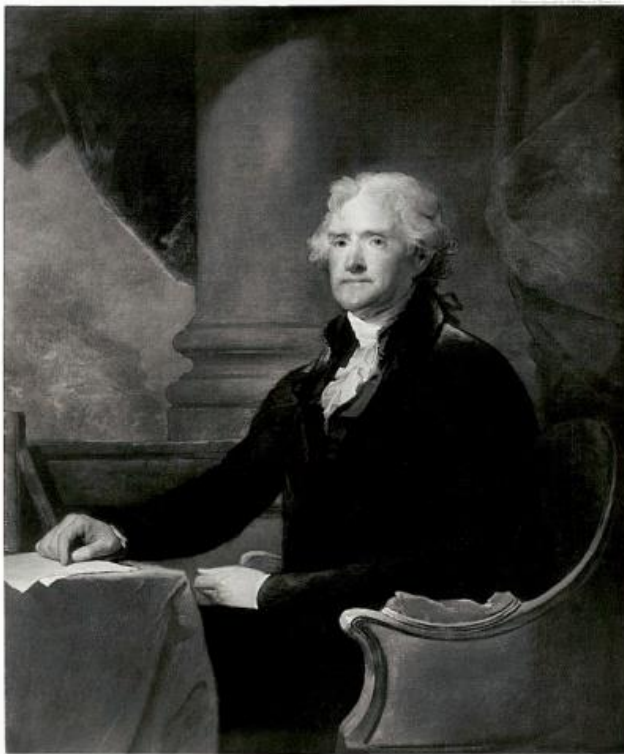


Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.



Thomas Jefferson.

Created/Published
Boston: [publisher not
transcribed], c1897.

From the painting
from life by Gilbert
Stuart.

Photogravure; sheet
92 x 122 cm. or less.

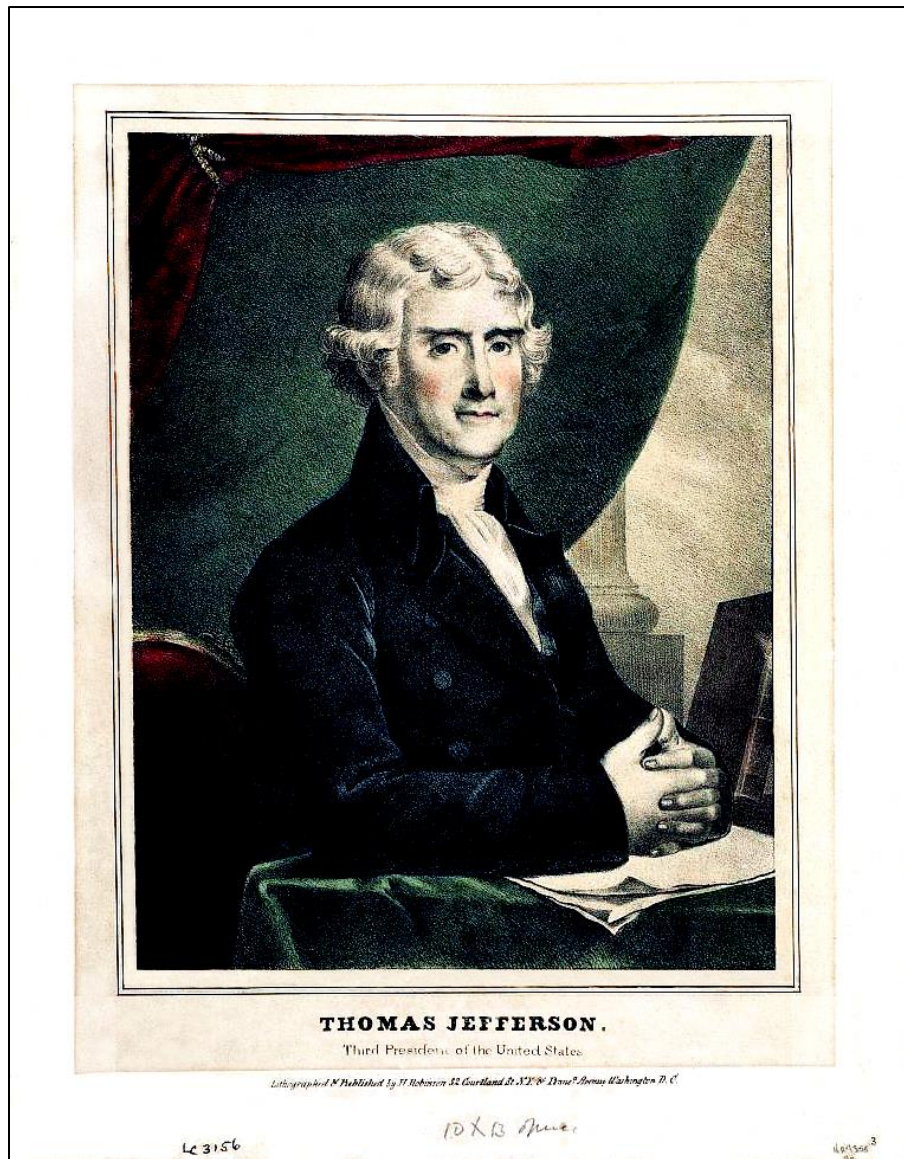
Library of Congress
Prints and
Photographs Division
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
2018697338.

Reproduction
Number:
LC-DIG-ppmsca-
46724.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness - That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and

to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.



Thomas Jefferson.

Half-length portrait, seated, facing slightly right.

Created/Published [between 1840 and 1851], N.Y. & Washington, D.C.

Robinson, Henry R., - 1850, lithographer.

Lithograph, color; 29.4 x 22.7 cm (image), 39 x 30.9 cm (sheet).

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.

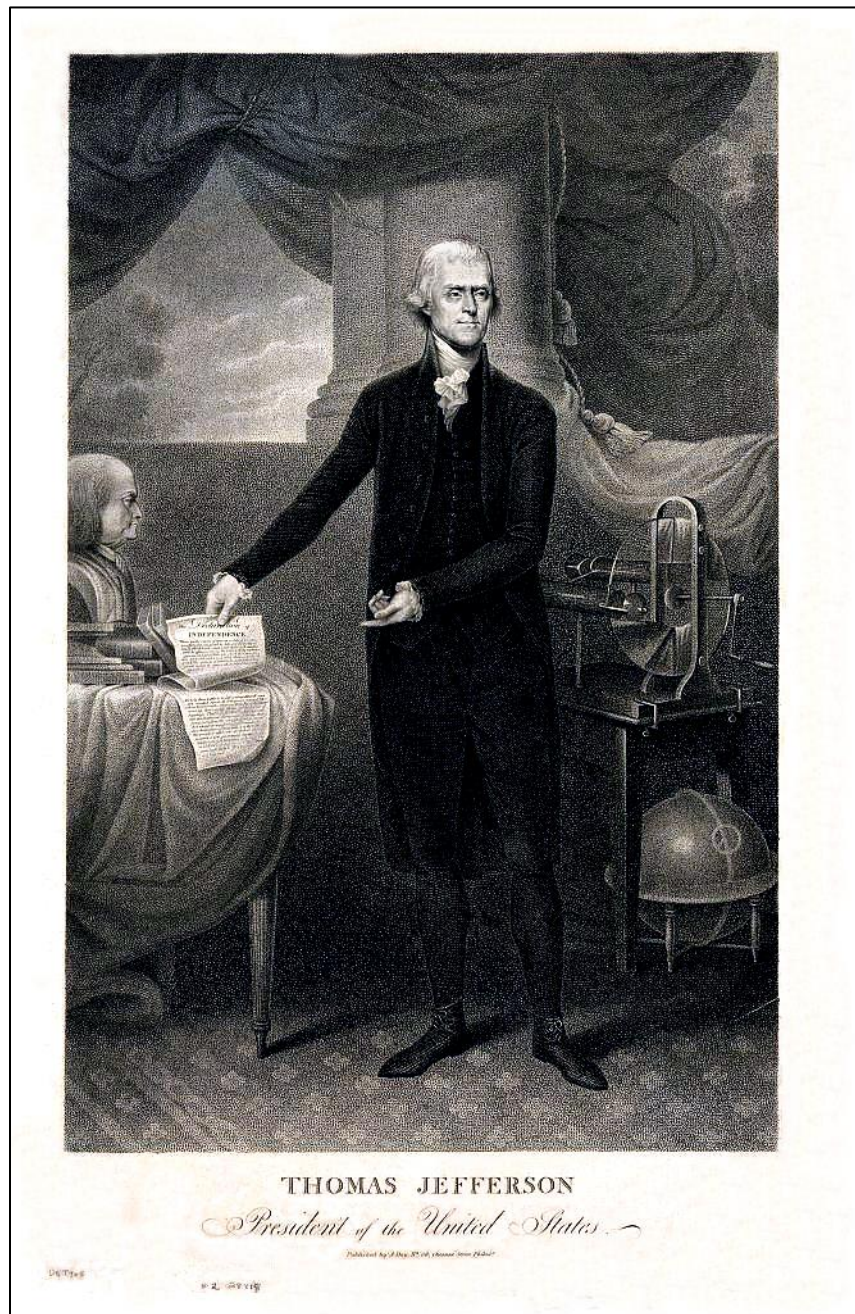
Library of Congress Control Number: 95502155.

Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-ppmsca-31158.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, 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 and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.



Thomas Jefferson.

Full-length portrait, standing beside a table; he is lifting from the table the Declaration of Independence with his right hand and pointing to it with his left hand.

Published by A. Day, Philadelphia., [1801 (?)].

Tiebout, Cornelius, 1777-1832, engraver; Peale, Rembrandt, 1778-1860, artist.

Stipple engraving ; 58.4 x 36.6 cm (sheet, trimmed).

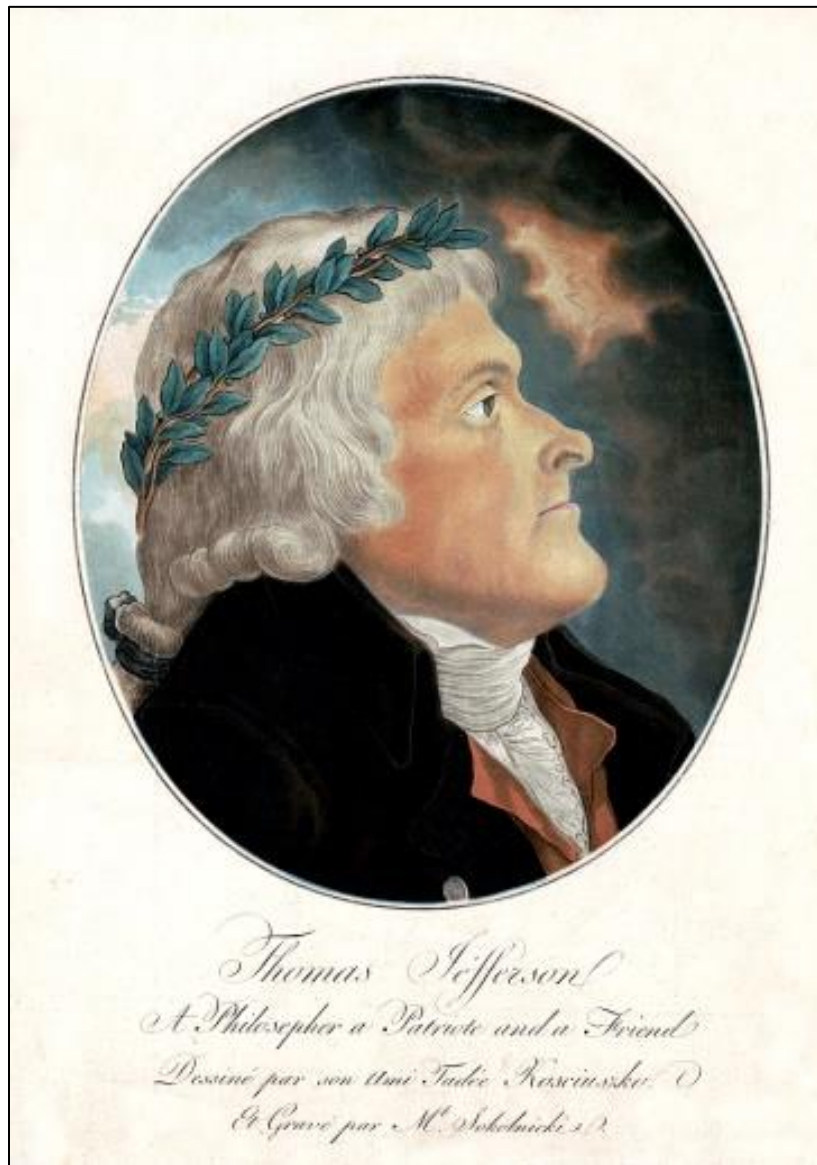
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Division Washington,
D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
96522974.

Reproduction Number:
LC-DIG-ppmsca-15715.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.



Thomas Jefferson, a philosopher, a patriote [sic], and a friend, dessiné par son ami Tadee Kosciuszko et gravé par Mł. Sokolnicki.

Bust portrait, right profile, wearing laurel crown.

Created/Published [between 1800 and 1816].

Sokolnicki, Michał, 1760-1816, etcher; Kościuszko, Tadeusz, 1746-1817, artist.

Aquatint portrait after painting ca. 1799 by Tadeusz Kościuszko.

LOC, PPD, Washington, D.C.

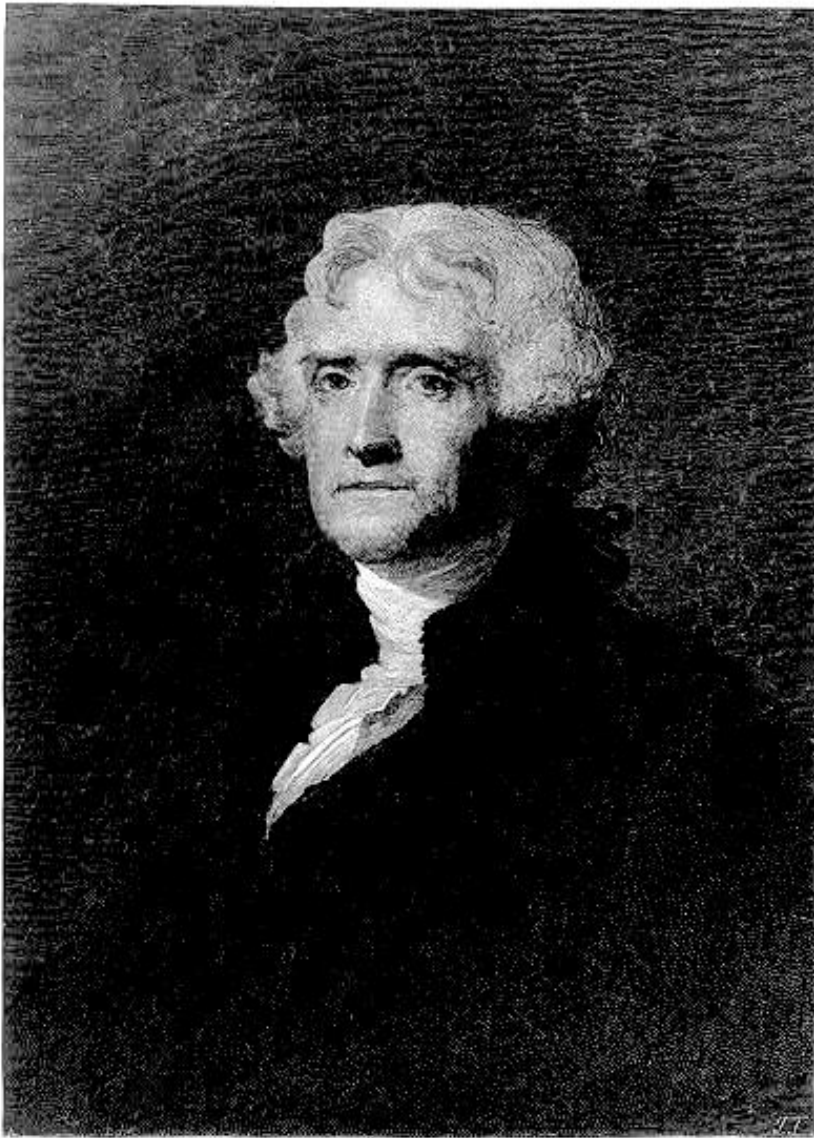
LOC Control Number: 00650381.

Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-pga-12874.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.



Th. Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson.

Bust portrait, facing left.

Created/Published 1887.

By T. Johnson, after the painting by Gilbert Stuart, in Century Magazine, 1887.

Line engraving.

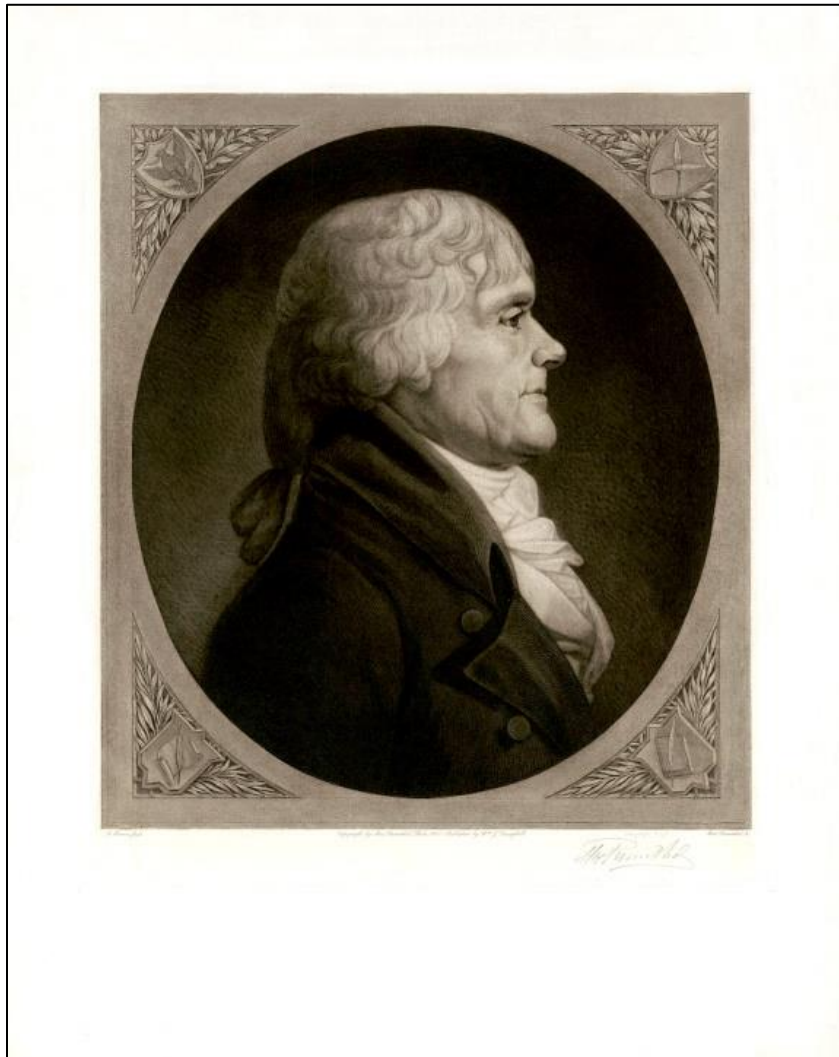
Library of Congress
Prints and
Photographs Division
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
2006675741.

Reproduction
Number:
LC-USZ62-54126.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.



Thomas Jefferson.

Created/Published
Philadelphia: [publisher
not transcribed],
c1905.

Campbell, William J.,
publisher; Memin, S.,
printmaker.

Chalk lithograph; sheet
92 x 122 cm. or less.

Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Division Washington,
D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
2018697336.

Reproduction Number:
LC-DIG-ppmsca-46722.

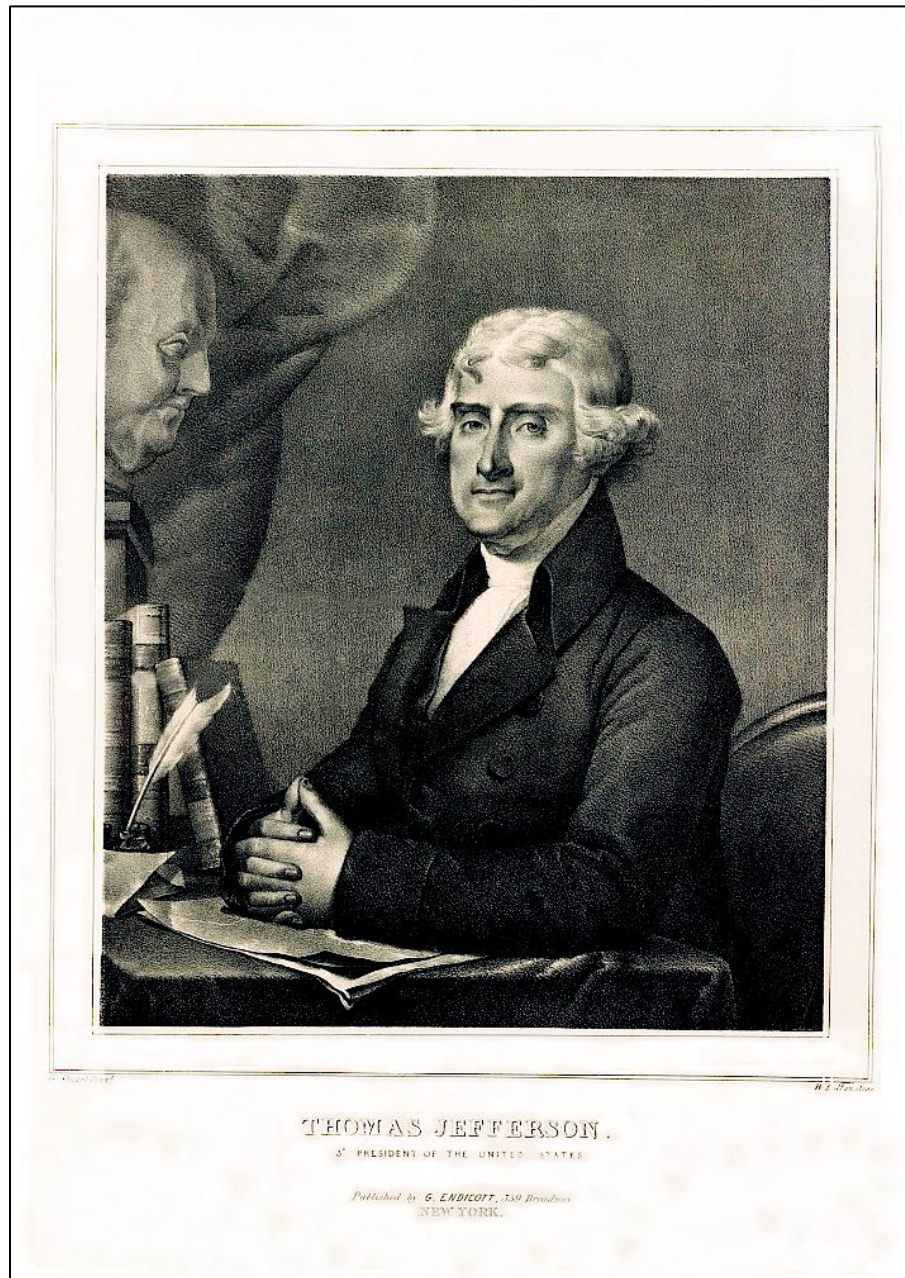
He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.



Thomas Jefferson.

Created/Published
[no date recorded
on shelf list card].
Print.

Library of Congress
Prints and
Photographs
Division
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
2003679978.

Reproduction
Number:
LC-DIG-pga-05288.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:



Thomas Jefferson.

Created/Published
New York: [publisher
not transcribed],
c1893.

Chromolithograph ;
sheet 92 x 122 cm. or
less.

Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Division Washington,
D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:

2018697337.

Reproduction Number:

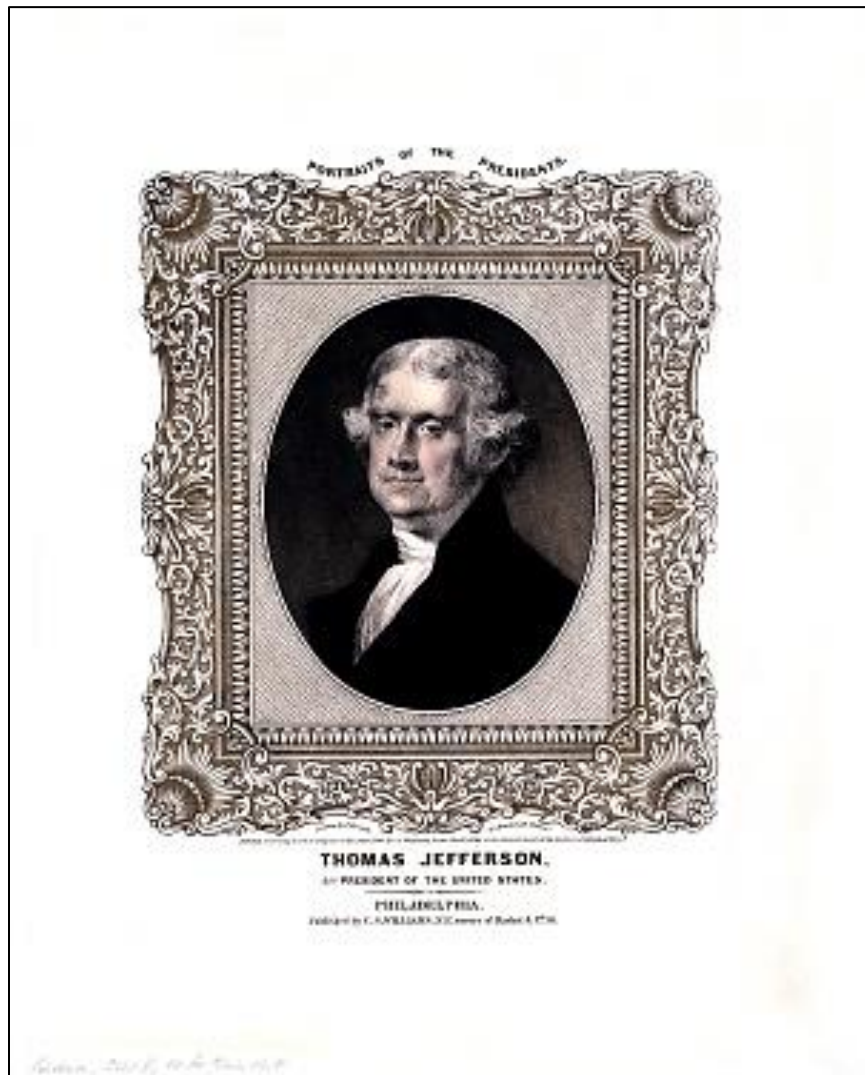
LC-DIG-ppmsca-46723.

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:



Thomas Jefferson,
3rd President of the
United States.

Created/Published
c1846.

Newsam, Albert,
1809-1864,
lithographer.

Lithograph.

Library of Congress
Prints and
Photographs Division
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
2003673097.

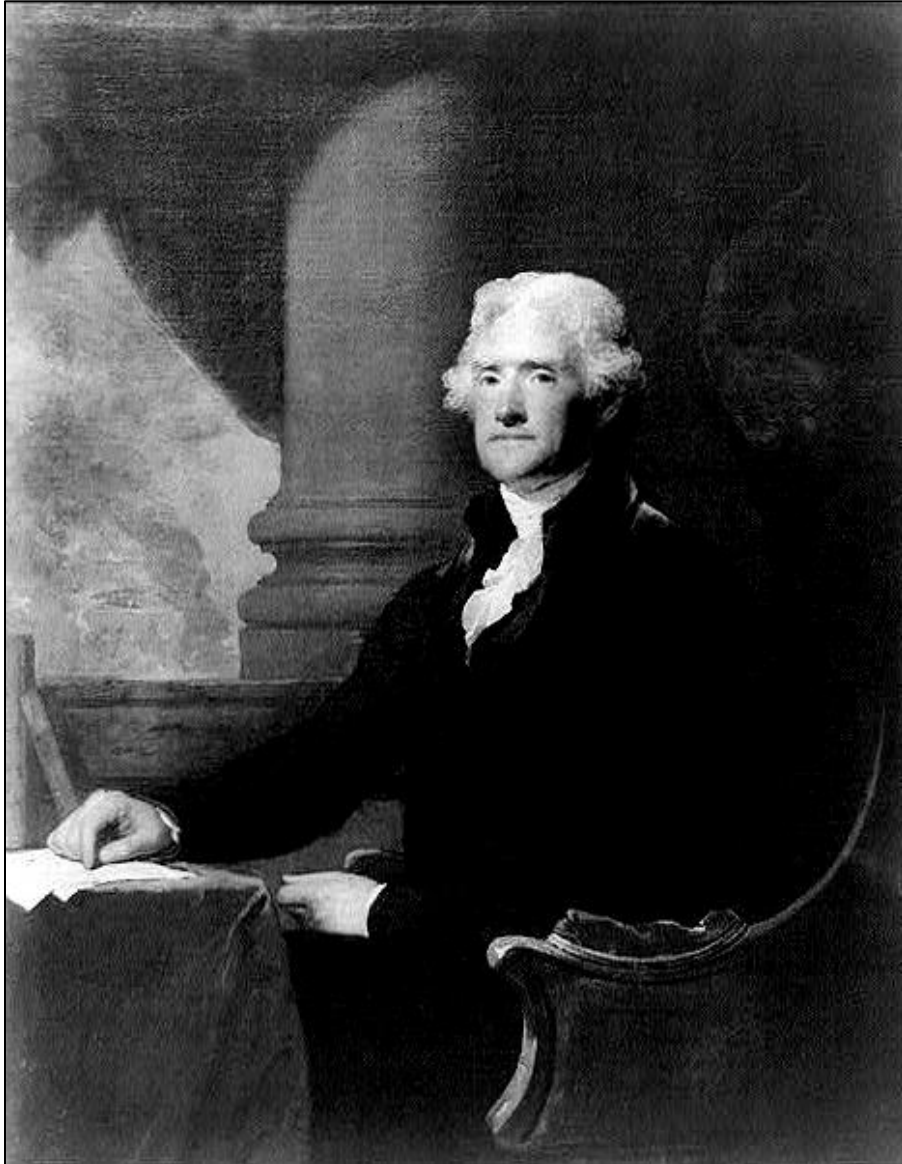
Reproduction
Number:
LC-DIG-pga-11773.

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:



For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:



Thomas Jefferson.

Three-quarter length portrait, seated at table, facing left.

Created/Published c1898.

Stuart, Gilbert, 1755-1828, artist.

Photomechanical print.

Library of Congress
Prints and
Photographs
Division
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
98503156.

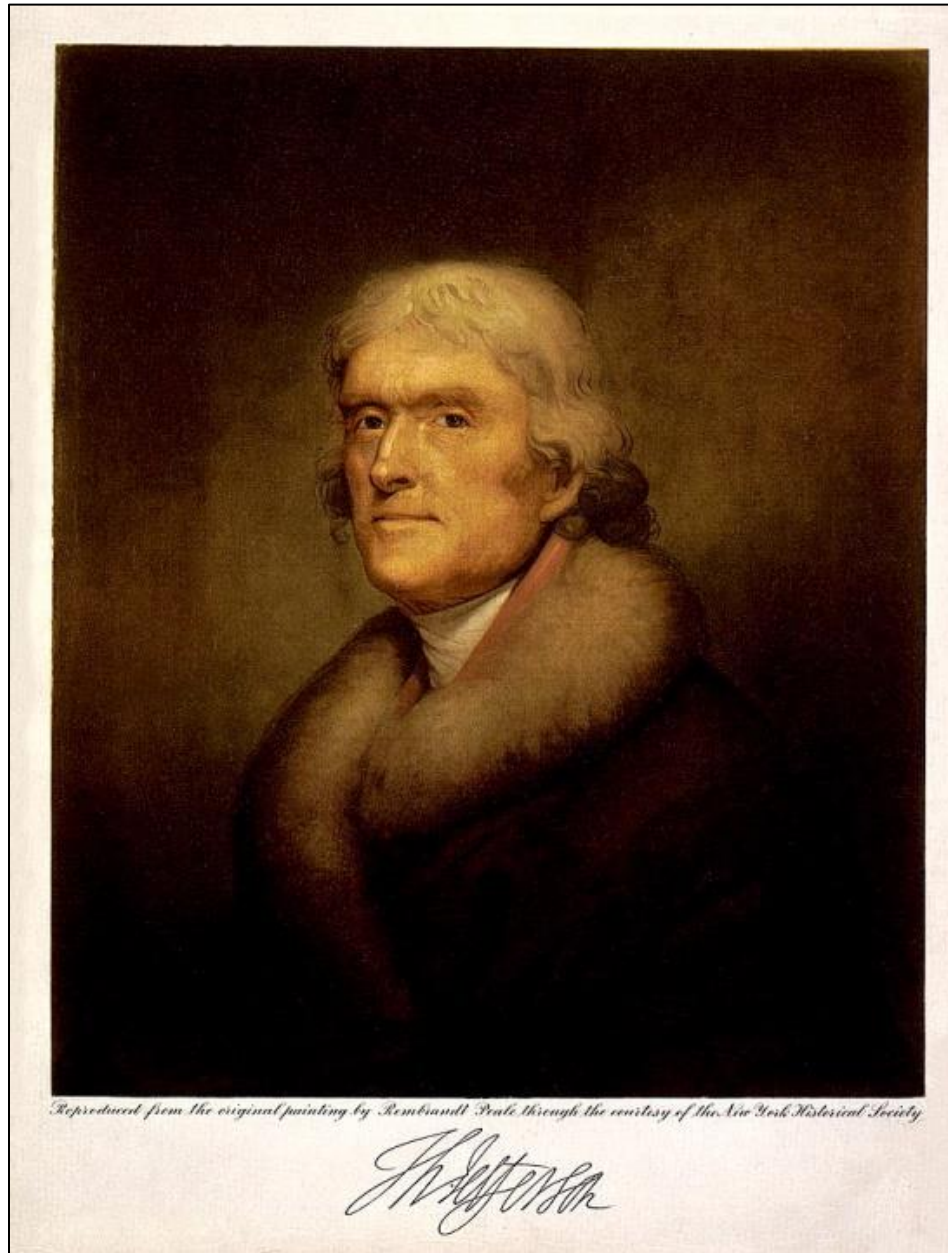
Reproduction
Number:
LC-USZ62-8195.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.



Thomas Jefferson.

Head-and-shoulders portrait, facing left.

Created/Published [between 1890 and 1940(?)].

Peale, Rembrandt, 1778-1860, artist.

Photomechanical print: color.

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress Control Number:
93504463.

Reproduction Number:
LC-USZC4-2474.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.



Thomas
Jefferson.

Created/Publish
ed [between
1916 and 1919].

Negative: glass ;
5 x 7 in. or
smaller.

Library of
Congress Prints
and
Photographs
Division
Washington,
D.C.

Library of
Congress Control
Number:
2016854309.

Reproduction
Number:
LC-DIG-hec-
10973.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.



Thomas Jefferson.

Secretary of State,
close-up, painting in
U.S. Capitol.

Created/Published
ca. 1920-ca. 1950.

Horydczak, Theodor,
approximately 1890-
1971, photographer.

Film transparency -
color; portrait
paintings; 8x10 inches.

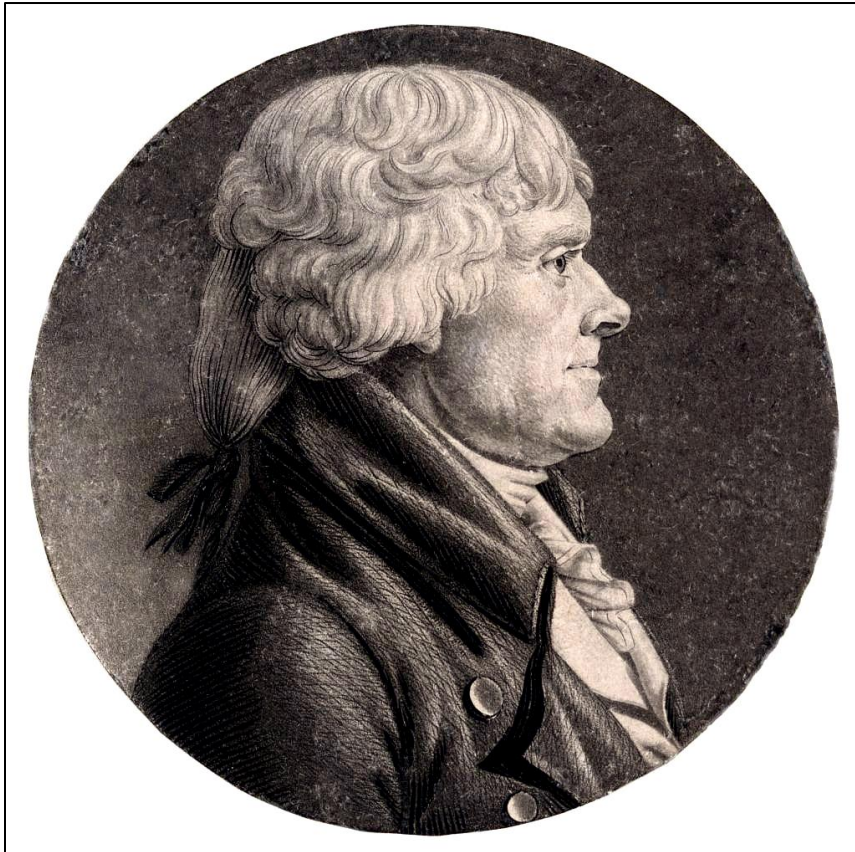
Library of Congress
Prints and
Photographs Division
Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress
Control Number:
2019684867.

Reproduction
Number:
LC-H8-CT-C01-104-A.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity.

We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.



Thomas Jefferson.

Head-and-shoulders portrait, facing right.

Created/Published
[Washington, D.C. : 1805].

Saint-Mémin,
Charles Balthazar
Julien Fevret de,
1770-1852, artist.

Engraving; 5.0 x 5.6
cm.

LOC, PPD, D.C.

LOC CN: 97503644.

RN: LC-DIG-
ppmsca-31800.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

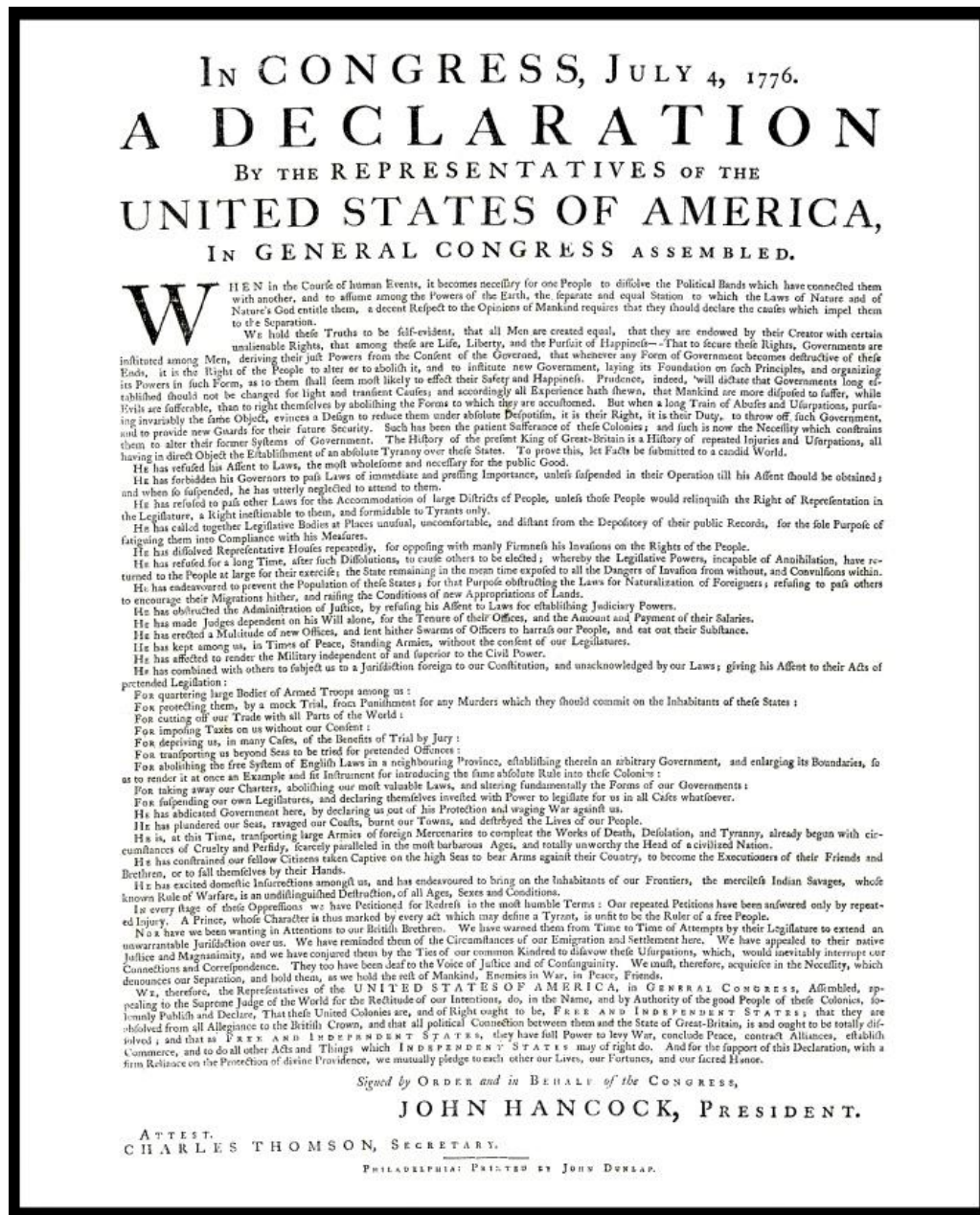


Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress,

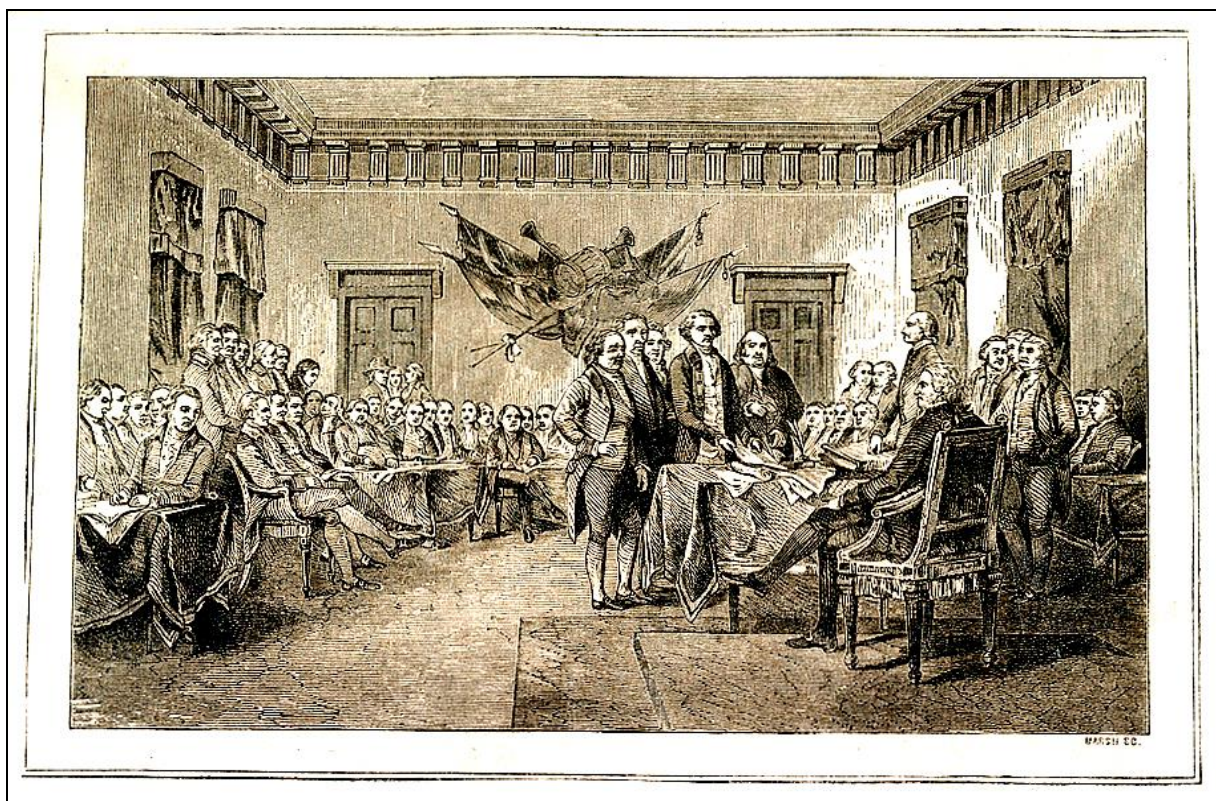
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

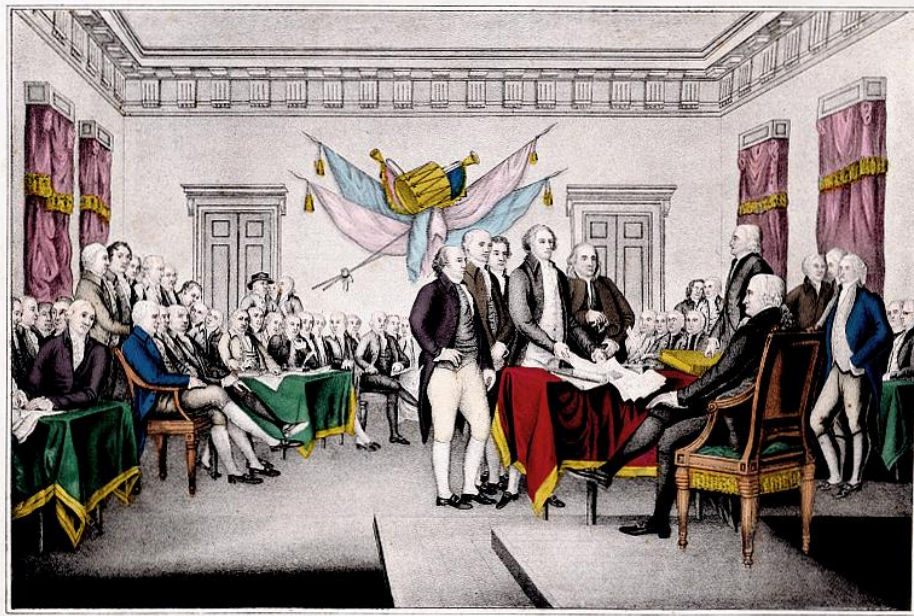


Dunlap Declaration of Independence (broadside produced by John Dunlap on the night of July 4, 1776); early printing; sheet ([1] p.), 47 x 38 cm; LOC, PPD, D.C.; LOC CN: 2003576546.



Above wood engraving: five-person drafting committee of the Declaration of Independence presenting the document to Congress on June 28, 1776/Marsh sc; print after painting by John Trumbull shows John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin standing before John Hancock as members of Congress observe, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Trumbull, John, 1756-1843, artist; Mead, Larkin G. (Larkin Goldsmith), 1835-1910, collector; created /published [United States?], [Publisher not identified], [19th century?]; wood engraving; image 11 x 17 cm, sheet 12 x 19, on page 21 x 17 cm; Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.; Library of Congress Control Number: 2014647454; Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-ds-05568.

The Committee of Five (John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin) decided that Thomas Jefferson would write the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. He then consulted with the others on the committee, who reviewed the draft and made extensive changes. Jefferson then produced another copy incorporating these changes. (Wp)

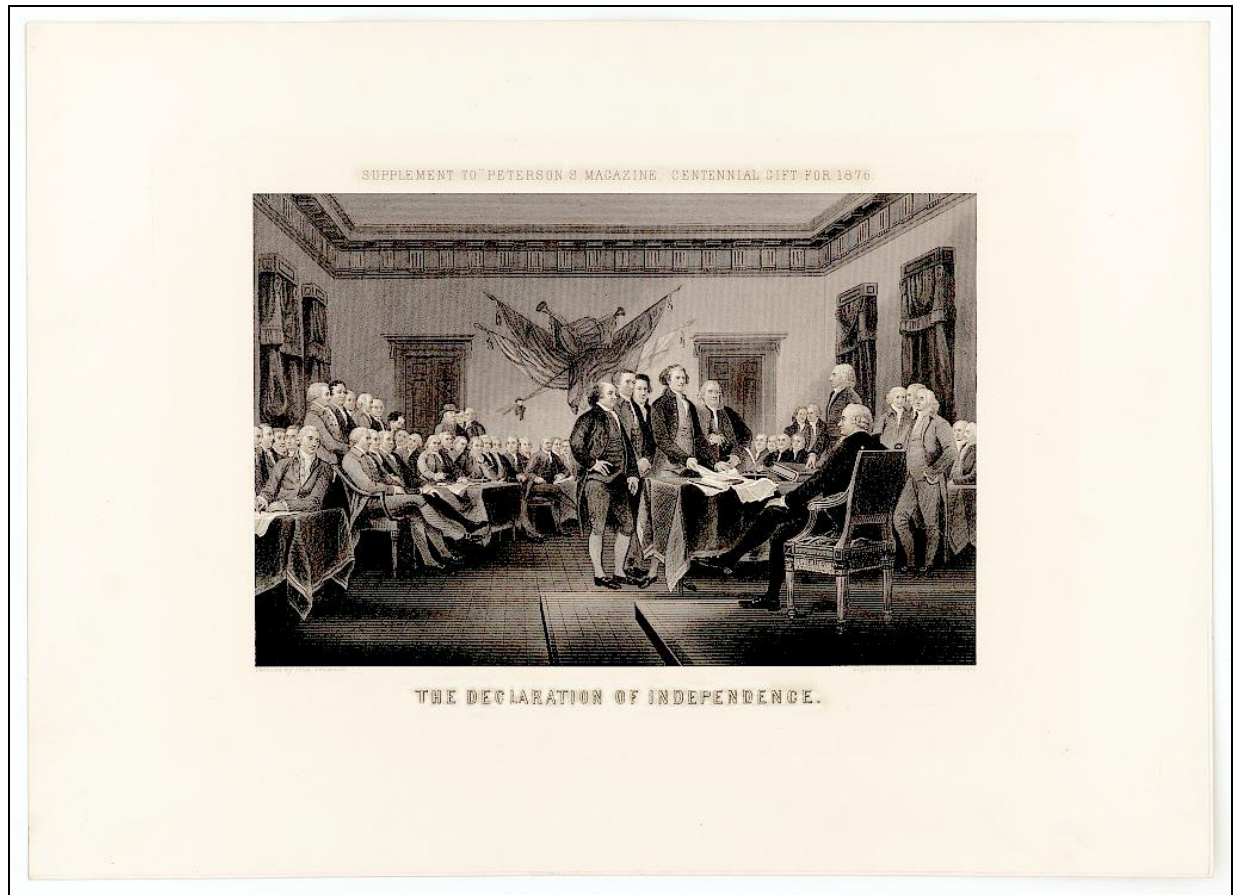


THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
JULY 4TH 1776.

Above lithograph: Declaration of Independence: July 4th 1776; print shows the signing of the Declaration of Independence; N. Currier (Firm); created/published [New York]: N. Currier, [between 1835 and 1856]; lithograph, hand colored; Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.; Library of Congress Control Number: 91795009; Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-pga-08583.

On June 28, 1776, the committee presented the copy to the "Committee of the Whole" Congress. The title of the document was "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled". The Congress then heard the report of the Committee of the Whole and declared the sovereign status of the United Colonies on July 2. The Committee of the Whole then turned to the Declaration, and it was given a second reading before adjournment. On July 3, the Committee of the Whole gave the Declaration the third reading. Congress voted its agreement on July 4. (Wp)

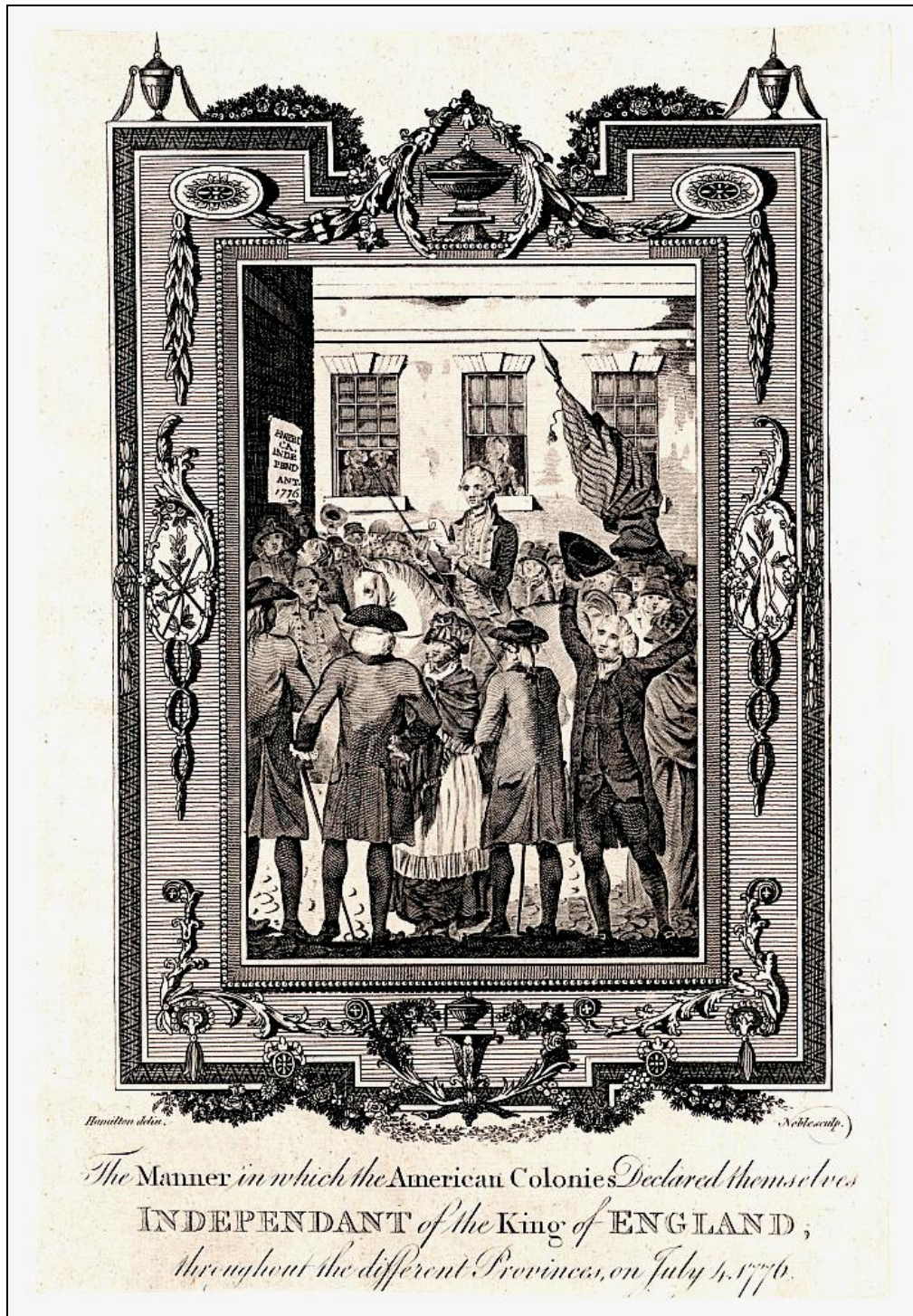




Above engraving: The Declaration of Independence; painted by John Trumbull; engraved and printed by Illman Brothers; print shows the presentation of the Declaration of Independence to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Illman Brothers, Trumbull, John, 1756-1843, artist; created/published; [Philadelphia, PA]: engraved and printed by Illman Brothers, [1876]; engraving, sheet 36.3 x 50.6 cm; Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.; Library of Congress Control Number: 2018645792; Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-pga-07154.

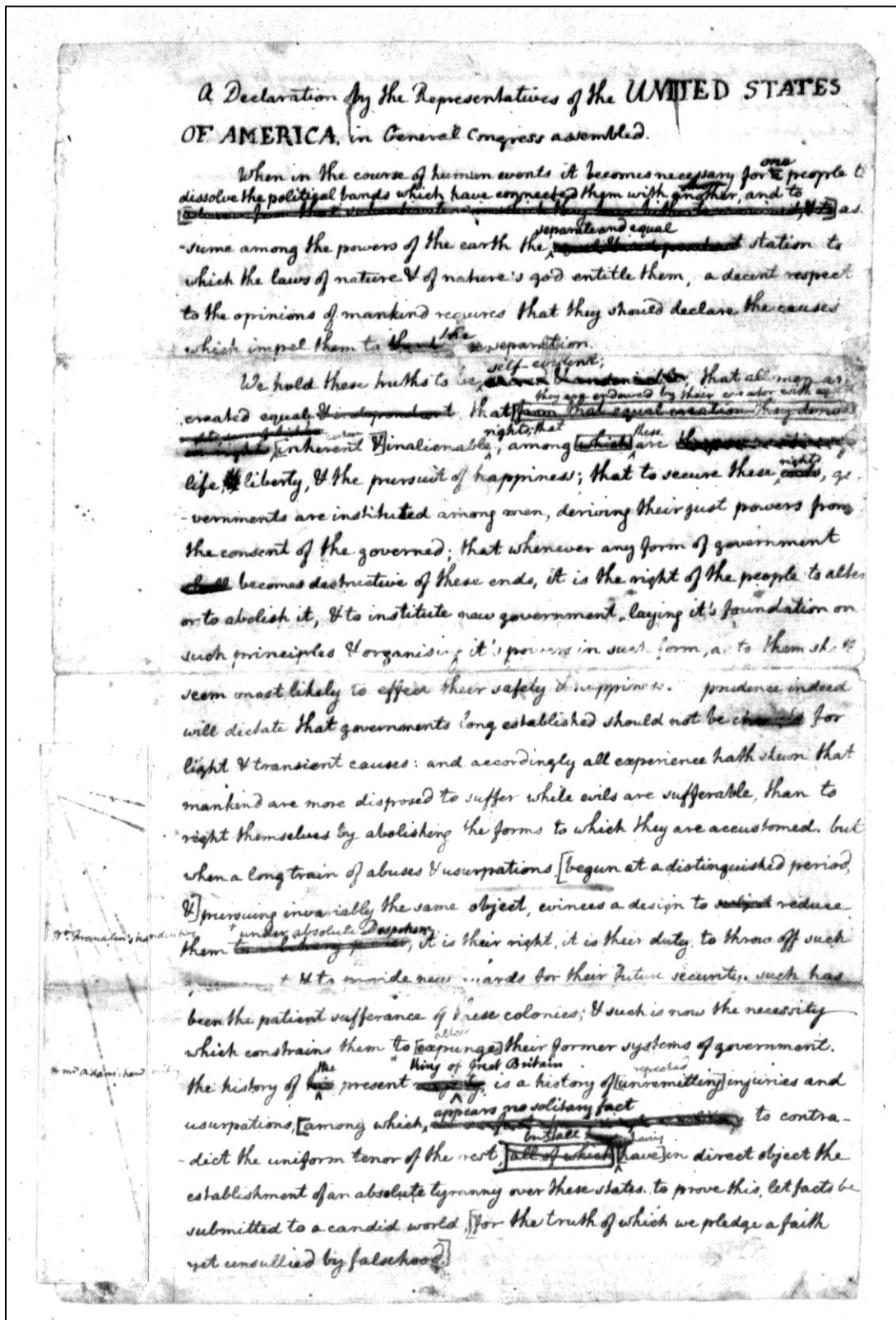
The draft document was then referred back to the Committee of Five to prepare a "fair copy" for delivery to the broadside printer, John Dunlap. Upon the July 5 release of the Dunlap broadside, the public could read who had signed the Declaration. Hancock's sole signature, as President of the Continental Congress, appears on the broadside as attested by Secretary Charles Thomson. (Wp)





Above engraving: The manner in which the American colonies declared themselves independant [sic] of the King of England, throughout the different provinces, on July 4, 1776/Hamilton delin; Noble sculp; created/published [1783?]; engraving; Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.; Library of Congress Control Number: 2004670022; Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-pga-11777.

Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence (The Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress):



he has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good:

he has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate & pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has ^{utterly} neglected ^{utterly} to attend to them.

he has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation, a right inestimable to them. ^{in the legislature} ^{of the legislature} ^{the cabinet together} ^{legislative bodies at places unusual, unseasonable, and distant} ^{of their public records for the sole purpose of fastening upon them} ^{with measures} ^{time after time} ^{of legislation} ^{to cause others to be elected}

he has refused for a long ^{time after time} ^{of legislation} ^{to cause others to be elected} ^{the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without & convulsions within:} ^{has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither; & raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands:}

he has refused ^{to suspend} ^{the administration of justice totally to cease in some of these states} ^{refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers:}

he has made ^{four} ^{judges} ^{dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, the & payment and amount of their salaries:}

he has erected a multitude of new offices ^{by a self-assumed power} & sent his ^{other} ^{swarms of officers to harass our people & eat out their substance:}

he has kept among us in times of peace, ^{standing armies} ^{without the consent of our legislature} ^{ships of war}

he has affected to render the military independent of & superior to the civil power:

he has combined with others to subject us to a ^{jurisdiction} ^{foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their pretended acts of} ^{legislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;}

for protecting them by a mock-trial ^{from punishment} ^{for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;}

for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

for imposing taxes on us without our consent;

for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury;

for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and substituting in its stead a cruel and oppressive one; for depriving the people of the right of trial by jury, and of the benefits of the writ of ^{habeas corpus} ^{and of the writ of ^{ad} ^{quod} ^{damus} ^{recuerit}}

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, William Jones, and Thomas White. The dates are: 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1793. The list is followed by a signature, which appears to be "John Smith".

Good, but Scotch & foreign merchants to invade & ~~destroy~~ ^{dominate} these facts

average distance thermal separation?

fortunes, & our sacred honour.

original through thought.

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Washington, D.C. (Rights advisory: no known restrictions on publication.)

Image editing/enhancement and book concept are by Tom R. Chambers
(American Citizen [Texas]).