DECLARATION DRAFT

Attached is a document not unfamiliar to you. It is the United States Declaration of Independence. Assigned by John Hancock to the "Committee of Five" to be written during the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1776. What is different about what is attached here is that this copy, consisting of 4 pages, is written in Thomas Jefferson's own hand and contains the edits and suggestions of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, in their own handwriting. With this minimal and gentle editing by Franklin and Adams, the final copy was made by Jefferson and that is what was read to Congress for their approval.

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

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for to people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume from that outsords materials they have lithrate remained to as separate and equal sums of the earth the powers of the earth the power of the cause of another is god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of manking requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

which impel them to the sharp separation.

We hold these bruths to be sacred to overdenically; that all men are created equal of independent; that from that equal oration they derived in the second to the product of the product of the second they derived and the second their makes, as a supplied in the second these mights for the liberty, of the present of happiness; that to secure these mights, go - vernments are instituted among men, deriving their first provers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government of the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government of the people to alter or to abolish it, of to institute new government, laying it's foundation on such principles. It organising it's provers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety of happiness. predence indeed will dichate that governments long established should not be changed for light. It transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath seem that mankind are more disposed to suffer while wils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed but when a long train of abuses of usurpations (begun at adiotinguished period. I prurvuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to voticed reduce

I marklin handwing invariably the same object, evinces a design to sudged reduce them to advolute Despotsom, it is their night, it is their duty, to throw off such government to to provide new quards for their future security. such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; I such is now the necessity which constrains them to expunge their former systems of government.

The history of this present mapping is a history of turnemitting injunies and usurpations, tamong which, and appears no solitany fact using to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest, att of which have in 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

he has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the pub. - lie good: he has forbidden his governors to prasslaws of immediate & pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be Itained; and whenvo suspended, he has neglected attenty to attend to them. he has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation, a right inestimable to them & formidable to tyrants only: he has called together legislation bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, & distant from the deposition of their public neords, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures; he has dissolved Representative houses repeatedly & continually for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:
time after such Dispolution of the people:
time of such Dispolution of the people: 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 & convulsions within: he has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that primose 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 [suffered] the administration of justice [totally to cease in some of these of states 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: he has exected a multihude of new offices by a self-assumed power] & sent hi-- ther swarms of officers to harrass over people & eat out their substance:
he has kept among us in times of peace standing armies & ships of war: fegislatures 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 constitu-tions and unacknoleged by our laws; giving his assent to their pretended acts flegislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them by a moch trial from pun shment for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these states; for cutting offour trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jung for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for presented offences:
for abolishing the free system of inalish laws in a neighboring prince, establishing therein an artitrary government and onlying it borindaries to as to render it at once an example of fill instrument for introducing the same absolute relients these colours (Statist

Dr. Franklin

in every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms, our repealed petitions have been answered by repealed injuries. a prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the nuter of a people who mean to be free" future ages will scarce believe that the hardiness of one man, adventured within the short compass of twelve years to try a foundation to broad & undisquised, for tyranny only type of tyrang it of the principle of liberty". freedom!

amongus, and to prischase that liberty of which he has deprived them,

by murdering the people upon whom he also obhuded them: Thus praying

off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes

which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.]

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Porihish brethren. we have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend a juris. -diction over [these our states] we have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration & settlement here, no one of which could warrant so whange a protension: that these were effected at the expence of our own blood & breasure, unassisked by the wealth or the strength of Great Britain: that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league & 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 over common kindred to disavow these usurpations 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 re-established them in power. at this very time too they blood, but Scotch & foreign mercenaries to invade & delige with these facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection, and manly sprint bids us tore. - nounce 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 & a 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 story happyiness, is open to us too; we will stone it on apart from them, and acquiesce in the necessity which promounees our roax.

- Curtary account format separation! We therefore the representatives of the United States of america in General Con-appealing to the representatives of the rectified of authority of the good people of these [states] Treject and renounce all allegiance & subjection to the kings of Creat Britain a different than - uday insuled Vall others who may hereafter claim by, through, or under them; we utterly dissolve & treak off all political connection which may have heretofore sub. -sisted between us & the people or parliament of Great Britain; and finally we do assert and declare these colonies to be per and independant states, and that as free & independent states they shall horsefter 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 sacred honour.