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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

One Dollar at the Store

DESIGNED AND ILLUSTRATED BY

P. T. RUSSELL

TEACHER OF

School House Corner

Worcester, Mass.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4TH, 1776.

The American Declaration of Independence

The Original of the 1900s

DESIGNED & DIRECTED

PETRI

© 1900

HEMAN N. RUBIN

TEACHER OF

Patented March 1, 1880  
Wm. H. & Co. New York

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4TH. 1776

IN THE  
America  
1866



PUBLISHED BY W. H. FISK, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1858, by Abner B. Street, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Mass.

**Title:** Declaration of Independence

**Created / Published:** [J.H. Bufford, c.1856]





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**Date Created/Published:** c1876.



## DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one 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 that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a 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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they were 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 duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the women under this government, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to demand the equal station to which they are entitled.

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men—both natives and foreigners.

Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.

He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

He has made her, morally, an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming, to all intents and purposes, her master—the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty, and to administer chastisement.

He has so framed the laws of divorce, as to what shall be the proper causes of divorce; in case of separation, to whom the guardianship of the children shall be given; as to be wholly regardless of the happiness of women—the law, in all cases, going upon a false supposition of the supremacy of man, and giving all power into his hands.

After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments, and from those she is permitted to follow, she receives but a scanty remuneration.

He closes against her all the avenues to wealth and distinction, which he considers most honorable to himself. As a teacher of theology, medicine, or law, she is not known.

He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education—all colleges being closed against her.

He allows her in Church, as well as State, but a subordinate

position, claiming Apostolic authority for her exclusion from the ministry, and, with some exceptions, from any public participation in the affairs of the Church.

He has created a false public sentiment, by giving to the world a different code of morals for men and women, by which moral delinquencies which exclude women from society, are not only tolerated but deemed of little account in man.

He has usurped the prerogative of Jehovah himself, claiming it as his right to assign for her a sphere of action, when that belongs to her conscience and to her God.

He has endeavored, in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life.

Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half the people of this country, their social and religious degradation,—in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States.

In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation, and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object. We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the state and national legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. We hope this Convention will be followed by a series of Conventions, embracing every part of the country.

Firmly relying upon the final triumph of the Right and the True, we do this day affix our signatures to this declaration.

*Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Eunice Newton Foote, Mary Ann McClintock, Martha C. Wright, Jane C. Hunt, Amy Post, Catharine A. F. Stebbins, Mary H. Hallowell, Charlotte Woodward, Sarah Hallowell.*

*Richard P. Hunt, Samuel D. Tilman, Elisha Foote, Frederick Douglass, Elias J. Doty, James Mott, Thomas McClintock.*

This Declaration was unanimously adopted and signed by 32 men and 68 women.

**Title:** The first convention ever called to discuss the civil and political rights of women, Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19, 20, 1848. Woman's rights convention.

**Date Created / Published:** 1848

**Footnote:** This call was published in the Seneca County courier, July 14, 1848, without any signatures. The movers of this convention, who drafted the call, the declaration and resolutions were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, and Jane C. Hunt



# 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.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable 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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown 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 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. 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.

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 extensive importance, unless he himself is present in person, and when so present, he has refused to sign such laws, unless they relate to the trade and commerce of his own ports only.

He has refused to assent to laws which have been passed by the legislatures of these states, for the purpose of regulating the trade and commerce of his own ports only.

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LIBERTY

JUSTICE



Name	Place of Birth	Year of Birth	Place of Death	Year of Death
Washington, George	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1732	Mount Vernon, Va.	1799
Adams, John	Massachusetts	1735	Massachusetts	1800
Jefferson, Thomas	Albany, N.Y.	1743	Monticello, Va.	1826
Franklin, Benjamin	Boston, Mass.	1706	Philadelphia, Pa.	1790
Madison, James	Port Conway, Va.	1751	Montpelier, Va.	1836
Monroe, James	Westbury, N.Y.	1758	Montpelier, Va.	1831
Clay, Henry	Lexington, Ky.	1757	Washington, D.C.	1820
Calhoun, John C.	Calhoun, S.C.	1768	Calhoun, S.C.	1850
Webster, Daniel	Worcester, Mass.	1782	Worcester, Mass.	1852
Sumner, Charles	Boston, Mass.	1794	Boston, Mass.	1874
Chase, Roger B.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1793	Washington, D.C.	1873
Seward, William H.	Albany, N.Y.	1776	Washington, D.C.	1872
Belmont, Edward	Albany, N.Y.	1781	Albany, N.Y.	1858
Wells, William	Albany, N.Y.	1786	Albany, N.Y.	1867
Tracy, Caleb	Albany, N.Y.	1789	Albany, N.Y.	1864
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1792	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wood, John	Albany, N.Y.	1795	Albany, N.Y.	1868
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1798	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1801	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1804	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1807	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1810	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1813	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1816	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1819	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1822	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1825	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1828	Albany, N.Y.	1861
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Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1834	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1837	Albany, N.Y.	1861
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Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1846	Albany, N.Y.	1861
Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1849	Albany, N.Y.	1861
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Wheeler, George	Albany, N.Y.	1855	Albany, N.Y.	1861
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**Date Created/Published:** c.1884 Dec. 15



July 4, 1776

NOTE—Declaration of Independence printed directly from electrotype of Centennial days. Handset in smallest pearl size type and electrotype made in 1876 at MacKellar, Smith & Jordan type foundry in Philadelphia.

WHEN, IN THE  
 course of human  
 events, it becomes necessary for one  
 people to dissolve  
 the political  
 bands which have  
 connected them  
 with another  
 nation, and to  
 assume among  
 the powers of the  
 earth the  
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 laws of nature  
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 them, a decent  
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 that they should  
 declare the causes  
 which impel them  
 to the separation.—We  
 draw 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 A NEW GOVERNMENT, laying its foundation  
 on principles of justice and the laws of nature.—That such is the doctrine of  
 SAFETY AND HAPPINESS.—PRUDENCE, INDEED, WILL DICTATE THAT GOVERN-  
 MENTS long established, should not be changed for light and transient  
 causes; and ACCORDINGLY, ALL EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN, THAT MARKING ARE  
 BY ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA  
 MORE DISPOSED TO SUFFER, WHILE EVILS ARE REMEDY, THAN TO BRUISE THEMSELVES  
 BY ABOLISHING THE FORMS TO WHICH THEY ARE ACQUASED.— But, when a  
 long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, entitles a people to reform them, under absolute despoticism, it is their right, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies  
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 of Government. The history of the repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in their  
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 world.—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.—He has refused to assent to laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those  
 people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature; a right inalienable to them, and for  
 this purpose he has dissolved the Legislature.—He has refused to assent to laws for the promotion of  
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**Title:** The voice of the nation. [Declaration of independence printed in shape of the Liberty bell] July 4, 1776. Sesqui-centennial souvenir supplement - The Frankford Dispatch July 2, 1926.

**Created / Published:** 1926



# IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776. A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



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 for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable 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 a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown 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 system 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.

- 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 operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected 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 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.
- He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, 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 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 migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.
- 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 harass our people and eat out their substance.
- He has kept among us, in time 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.
- 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:
  - For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;
  - For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;
  - For imposing taxes on us without our consent;
  - 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 law in a neighboring 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;
  - For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government;
  - 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, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
- He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete 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.
- He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored 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 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 ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislatures 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 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.

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 the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of good 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.

Attested, CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

<p><b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> Josiah Bartlett William Whipple Matthew Thornton</p> <p><b>MASSACHUSETTS BAY</b> Samuel Adams John Adams Robert Treat Paine Elbridge Gerry</p> <p><b>RHODE ISLAND, ETC.</b> William Hopkins William Ellery</p> <p><b>CONNECTICUT</b> Roger Sherman Samuel Huntington William Williams Oliver Wolcott</p> <p><b>NEW YORK</b> William Floyd Philip Livingston Francis Lewis Lewis Morris</p>	<p><b>NEW JERSEY</b> Richard Stockton John Witherspoon Francis Hopkinson John Hart Abraham Clark</p> <p><b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> William Hooper Joseph Hewes John Penn Gronow Button Gwinnett Lyman Hall George Walton</p> <p><b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> Robert Morris Benjamin Franklin George Clymer Giles Taylor Benjamin Rush John Morton James Smith William Paine George Ross</p>	<p><b>DELAWARE</b> Cesar Rodney George Read Thomas M'Kean</p> <p><b>MARYLAND</b> Samuel Chase James Wilson Thomas Stone Charles Carroll of Carrollton</p> <p><b>VIRGINIA</b> George Wythe Richard Henry Lee Thomas Jefferson Benjamin Harrison Thomas Nelson, Jr. Francis Lightfoot Lee Carter Braxton</p> <p><b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> Edward Rutledge Thomas Heyward, Jr. Thomas Lynch, Jr. Arthur Middleton</p>
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**Title:** Declaration of Independence of United States In Congress July 4, 1776. A declaration by the representatives of the United States of America / / Arthur Szyk, New Canaan, 1950.

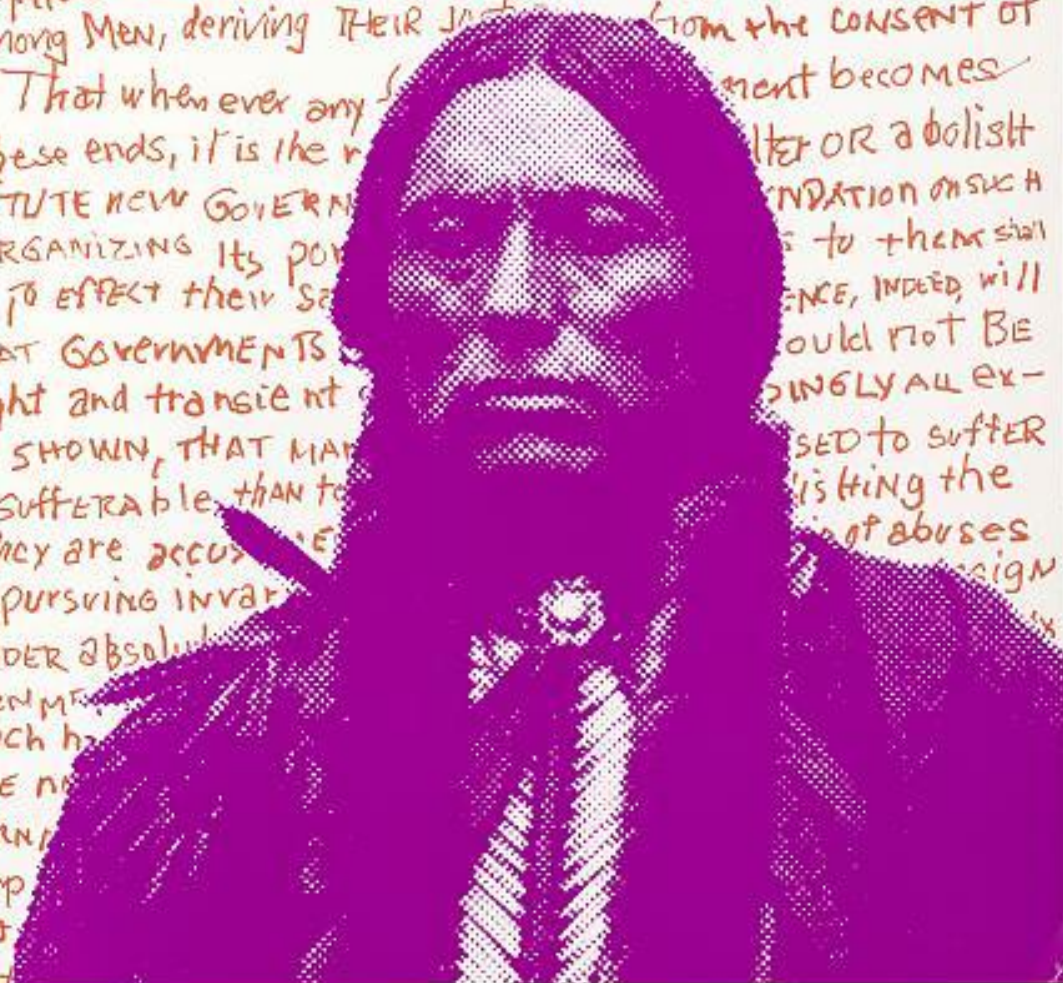
**Creator:** Arthur Szyk, 1894-1951

**Created / Published:** 1950

**Summary:** Illustrated Declaration of Independence showing state flags, state seals of the thirteen original colonies, scenes from Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, large portrait of George Washington, portrait of Paul Revere on horseback, the American Eagle, and vignettes of American soldiers.



When in the course of human events it becomes necessary  
for one people to dissolve the political bonds 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 &  
of Nature's God entitle them, A decent respect to the opinions of man-  
kind requires that they should declare the causes which impell them  
to the separation. — 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 abolish  
it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such  
PRINCIPLES and ORGANIZING its powers, so as to secure to them  
SEEM MOST LIKELY TO EFFECT their safety and happiness, INDEED, WILL  
NECESSARILY DICTATE THAT GOVERNMENTS should not BE  
CHANGED for light and transient causes, but only upon PRINCIPLES  
PERIENCE HATH SHOWN, THAT MAN is more inclined to suffer  
WHILE EVILS ARE SUFFERABLE, than to change the existing  
forms to WHICH they are accustomed, in order to prevent  
and usurpations, pursuing invariably some other  
to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, — That it is the  
to throw off such Government, and to establish new  
SECURITY. — Such has been the history of the  
and such is now the nature of the American  
Systems of Government, — The history of the  
is a history of rebellion against the  
the establishment of a new  
let facts be submitted to mankind's judgment.



**Title:** Declaration of Independence

**Creator:** B. Martin Pedersen

**Created / Published:** New York : The S.D. Scott Printing Company, Inc.,  
[between 1970 and 1980].

**Summary:** Poster shows a Native American and the Declaration of Independence printed in the background.