THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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The Second Publication in Any Form
The First to Closely Follow Thomas Jefferson's Style

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In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

A Declaration by the Representatives
of the United States of America,
in General Congress assembled.

WHEN in the course of human events, it be-
omes 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 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 insti-
tute new governments, laying its foundation on such prin-
ciples, 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 esta-
blished 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 usurpa-
tions, 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 pro-
vide new guards for their future security. Such has been the
patience of these colonies; and such is now the necessity
which constrains them to alter their former systems of go-

germent. The history of the present King of Great Britain
is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all hav-
ing 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 operation
until 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 inalien-
able to them, and foreordained by nature; and which the
provisions of the Constitution will not allow to be repressed.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual,
uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their pub-
lic records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into com-
pliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for op-
posing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the
people.

He has refrained from declaring war until his enemy was
so strong as to have little chance of success.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these
states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturaliza-
tion of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their
migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropria-
tions of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing
his assent to laws for establishing judicial powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the
taking of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither
swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out our
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.

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 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, 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 neigh-
bouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary govern-
ment, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once
an example and fit instrument for introducing the same al-
Jate rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable
laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our govern-
ments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring them-
theselves 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.

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
Lot 101

The Declaration of Independence

The First Newspaper Printing, the Second Publication in Any Form and the First to Closely Follow Thomas Jefferson’s Style

[DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE]. Newspaper. The Pennsylvania Evening Post, Saturday, July 6, 1776, Philadelphia: Benjamin Towne, 4 pages (8½ x 10 in.)

Estimate $500,000-750,000

Benjamin Towne’s Pennsylvania Evening Post was the first newspaper to print the Declaration of Independence. Towne’s Saturday, July 6, publication was preceded only by the broadside that went to John Dunlap’s press on July 4 (published on July 5), and beat Dunlap’s own newspaper, The Pennsylvania Packet, by two days. Towne was thus the second person to print the Declaration in any form, and, while the words are the same, his typesetting is markedly different from that of the official Dunlap version.

Because they preserve the text of the Declaration as first written and read, July 1776 printings like this are, in a way, even more original than the “original” engrossed manuscript, the prized treasure in the National Archives. When most Americans picture the Declaration, they envision the manuscript signed by John Hancock and 55 others, and titled “The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.” But this is not an image of the document that was penned and signed on July 4, 1776. The Declaration could not have been given that title when it passed: the vote was one shy of the desired unanimity because New York’s delegates followed their state’s specific instructions and abstained. As seen in this newspaper, on July 4 the document was titled “A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled” and was signed only by Continental Congress President John Hancock and Secretary Charles Thomson.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post was distributed far and wide, even by members of the Continental Congress. “I have this Moment folded up a Magazine, and an Evening Post,” John Adams wrote to Abigail on July 7, “and sent it off, by an Express, who could not wait for me to write a single Line.” As witnessed by Adams, this rare paper reflects the experience of everyday Americans as they read news of independence for the first time during that momentous July of 1776.

Declaration issues of The Pennsylvania Evening Post are rare. Our census (page 19) locates sixteen institutional and three privately held copies, including this lot. Our search of major auction records finds only six sales in a little over 100 years. Excluding second appearances, this is one of only four copies we have found recorded on the market.

PROVENANCE
Sotheby’s, Sale 6424, Fine Manuscripts and Printed Americana, May 21, 1993, lot 34.

CONDITION
A strong, clear impression; untrimmed, original deckled edges. Very minor crease from old fold in upper right corner of first leaf. Apparently washed in previous conservation treatment, but otherwise as fine a copy as could be imagined.
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A FEW Hogheads and Barrels of JAMAICA SUGAR, of the best quality, to be sold by

DAVID SPROAT.

Hynds Taylor, Upholsterer, in Second-street between Market and Arch streets (late from Saint James’s, London) begs leave, by this method, to inform his friends and the public in general, that he makes up all kind of furniture in the newest fashion, viz. domes, testers, daybeds, Venetian, Gothic, canopies, four-post and coach beds, also beds and camp beds, all sorts of mattresses, Venetian and gilded window-curtains, and every other article of household furniture, on the most reasonable terms.

AMELIA TAYLOR, Mrs. and M. NELSON MAKES,

makes up all sorts ofmillinery goods, embroidered hats, children’s robes, gowns, frocks, veils and tippets, gentlemen’s shirts, flannel, gloves, and all kind of needlework, in the very neatest manner.—For sale, some fine Holland shirts full-trimmed. N. B. Part of a horse to be let, with good collars, &c.

To be LET, A Lot of good Grassy Ground, in Spring-garden, containing near four acres, with a commodious Brick House, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, barns, stables, Smoke House, Garden, and two Pumps of good Water, lately occupied by William Shippy. For further particulars apply to David Pencault, in Fourth-street, between Race and Vine-street.

ISAAC HAZLEHURST has for sale, at his house in Water-street, the 11th door above Market-street, COFFEE of the best quality, Muscovado SUGARS in hogheads, Tennis and Barrels, MOLASSES, CINNAMON, POUNDER BLUE, and a few hogheads of exceeding good JAMAICA SPIRITS five years old. June 15, 1776.

A SILVER FACED WATCH, larger than the common fine, maker’s name James Gerard, London, No. 1493, was LOST out of the subscriber’s house on the 9th inst. and is supposed to be stolen by a person in company with two others, who were known to pass by early last morning. Any person who shall have it offered to him for sale, is requested to let it stop, and on delivering it to Joseph Steward in Hanover township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, to the printer, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.

To be SOLD, by Atmore and Hollings, at their house on the wharf, a few doors below Chestnut-street, Bar Iron, American Blister, spring, and square Stove, sheet and red Iron, Bike Plates, Iron Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Dutch Pots, and Skillets. Tea at the price limited by Geography, leaf and brown Sweets, Molasses, French Brandy, Fyfl Wine, Nutmegs, Spices, and White Oil, Mackerel, &c. &c.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR and COFFEE in hogheads, excellent HYSON TEA in quarter casks, PIMENTO, CHOCOLATE AND PEPPER, Madder WINE, in pipes and quart casks, and a few quarter casks of choice French BRANDY, to be sold by Samuel Garrigues, Jan. and Co. in Market-street, near the London Coffee-house.

A QUANTITY of INDIGO to be sold by James Gallagher, in Front-street, the corner of Spruce-street.

Lot 101—page 2
Resolution and Declaration

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, a Virginia delegate to the Second Continental Congress, proposed a resolution calling for American independence. The Congress appointed a Committee of Five—John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Livingston, and Thomas Jefferson—to draft an appropriate message. Written by Jefferson, with minor edits by Franklin and Adams, the draft was submitted to Congress on June 28.

Not all in Congress favored independence. George Read of Delaware voted against Lee’s resolution. Thomas McKean, another Delaware delegate, sent a message to Caesar Rodney (the third member of the Delaware delegation) to come quickly to Philadelphia to break their state’s tie. The 47-year-old Rodney received the dispatch on July 1 and proceeded to ride 80 miles non-stop from his home near Dover, Delaware, to Philadelphia. He arrived just in time to make the vote on Tuesday, July 2, 1776, when the Continental Congress took a decisive step by passing Lee’s resolution “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.” With this brief resolution, the 13 colonies severed their imperial bond with Great Britain. That evening, Towne’s newspaper was among the very few, and quite possibly the first, to report the news with the summary: “This day the Continental Congress declared the United Colonies Free and Independent States.”

The importance of the Congressional action was trumpeted by John Adams when, on Wednesday, July 3, he wrote to his wife Abigail that he considered July 2 the date of independence:

The Second Day of July 1776, will be the most memorable Epocha, in the History of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the Day of Deliverance by solemn Acts of Devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with Pomp and Parade, with Shews, Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other from this Time forward forever more.

In another letter of the same date, Adams again reported news of Congressional proceedings to his wife:

Yesterday the greatest Question was decided, which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps, never was or will be decided among Men. A Resolution was passed... You will see in a few days a Declaration setting forth the Causes, which have impell’d Us to this mighty Revolution.
In the two days following the resolution of independence, Congress continued to struggle with the wording of the final Declaration. Though some revisions were made (in particular, striking the provision calling for abolition of the slave trade), it remained essentially Jefferson’s prose. On Thursday, July 4, the delegates of 12 of the 13 states agreed to the final text of the Declaration, pledging “to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor” to uphold its principles. The approved manuscript, now lost, was signed by Continental Congress President John Hancock and Secretary Charles Thomson. It was then taken to printer John Dunlap, presumably by a member of the Committee of Five that had been ordered to supervise its publication.
Dissemination

Dunlap delivered the freshly-printed copies of his official broadsides to Congress on the morning of July 5. Over the next few days, Hancock sent them to the thirteen former colonies—now states—to General George Washington and other military commanders, as well as to the British government.
The Publisher


Politically, Towne was clearly a pragmatist. He espoused patriot ideals when he opened his Philadelphia print shop, but when the British occupied the city on September 26, 1776, he became a Royalist in time for his next publication. When the British evacuated the city seven months later, Towne reverted to the patriot banner. In 1778, when the city's military fortunes again shifted, Towne began publishing *The Royal Pennsylvania Gazette*, lasting only 25 issues. As the other newspapers either evacuated or suspended publication, Towne's fluid sense of loyalty allowed him to remain the sole newspaper publisher in Philadelphia. Nonetheless, his opportunism marked him as disloyal, and he was “attainted” for treason in 1778, although the charges were later dropped.

Towne, in addition to printing America’s founding document, was intimately involved in publishing other important Revolutionary-era documents, and generated controversy in doing so. Towne’s *Pennsylvania Evening Post* was the first newspaper to print the Virginia Declaration of Rights on June 6, 1776. His newspaper also printed Thomas Paine’s *American Crisis* that December. Towne was at the center of Paine’s disagreement with original *Common Sense* publisher Robert Bell. After Bell reprinted an unauthorized edition of *Common Sense*, Paine jettisoned his original publisher and instead engaged William and Thomas Bradford to re-publish the pamphlet. The Bradfords contracted with Styner & Cist (publishers of *The Pennsylvania Journal*) and with Towne to each print 3,000 copies. Moreover, the acrimony between Bell and the Bradford brothers is well documented in the dueling advertisements and editorial comments found in Towne’s newspaper.

On May 30, 1783, Towne turned the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* into the first daily newspaper in the United States. However, with Towne branded a traitor and forced to hawk his own papers on the street, the newspaper collapsed the following year. John Dunlap and David Claypoole then made their *Pennsylvania Packet* the first successful daily on September 21, 1784.

Towne’s Typesetting

In our research into the publication of all of the July 1776 Declaration broadsides and newspapers, we have discovered something significant about the first two printings. A close comparison of *The Pennsylvania Evening Post* to John Dunlap’s broadside (a single-page, printed document created to disseminate news by being read, shared, and posted) reveals a series of typesetting differences, particularly in the use of capitalization, too numerous to be coincidental. Both versions capitalize the beginning of sentences, proper names, and words such as “God,” “King,” “Prince,” etc., but excluding those, Dunlap capitalizes an additional 291 internal words (within sentences). However, Towne capitalizes only two internal words.

This observation led us to compare two June 1776 working drafts of the Declaration, one in Thomas Jefferson’s hand, and one copied from Jefferson’s draft by John Adams. The Adams copy follows the same pattern, with Adams capitalizing many words that Jefferson has in lower case.
We have seen hundreds of Jefferson letters and manuscripts, many of which show his distinctive habit of lower-casing words, even at the beginning of sentences. John Adams’s letters and documents reveal the opposite tendency; many of Adams’s lower-case letters look like capitals, and he often used capitalization for effect beyond grammatical necessity.

From these comparisons, we observe that *The Pennsylvania Evening Post* printing of the Declaration follows Jefferson’s handwriting and capitalization style, and that the Dunlap broadside conforms to Adams’s style. A comparison of these documents is provided on pages 12 and 13.

We looked for any meaningful differences in phrasing, spelling or punctuation. We did find a few spelling anomalies and capitalization inconsistencies.

In the entire text of the Declaration, as published in *The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, Towne spells three words (and one plural form) differently than Jefferson, Adams and Dunlap: “intitle,” “connexion” (and “connexions”), and “Independant.” Performing a key word search of every other 1776 issue of the *Post* available on the Early American Newspapers database, we see that Towne spells “intitle” 4 times and “entitle” 3 times; “connexion” and “connexions” 21 times, and “connection” and “connections” 2 times; “Independant” is found 30 times, and “independent” 8 times. It is reasonable to conclude that spelling differences between the *Post* and the other versions can be explained by Towne’s preferences, or at least a normal degree of variation in spelling those words.

We also noted the only two instances of Towne capitalizing a word that Dunlap does not capitalize. The first, “That,” is likely unintentional. The second, “Divine,” could have been significant, so we investigated further. Performing a similar search of Dunlap’s paper, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, we found inconsistency in capitalization: “divine providence” (March 11, 1778), “divine Providence” (July 8, 1776—Dunlap’s Declaration newspaper), and “Divine Providence” (April 22 and February 11, 1778). He also prints “propitious Providence” (June 10, 1778), “eternal Providence” (Dec. 10, 1777), “a superintending Providence” (April 22 and June 10, 1778), and “divine goodness” (May 13, 1778). Neither newspaper consistently capitalized modifiers like the word “divine.”

These typesetting differences allow us to track the Declaration’s dissemination throughout the states. From this, we see that Towne’s newspaper was sometimes the first to arrive with the momentous news—spreading the word of independence to places far beyond his Philadelphia locale.

For example, Ezekiel Russell’s four-column Salem broadside (shown here) was the first publication of the Declaration in Massachusetts. It closely follows the *Post’s* style. But soon after, Russell was given a Dunlap with the order to publish the Official Massachusetts printing. His slightly later official version closely follows the style found in the Dunlap broadside.
The Declaration in Thomas Jefferson’s Style (The Pennsylvania Evening Post)

“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 intitle 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 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;...”

The Jefferson Manuscript

“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 inherent and 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;...”
The Declaration in John Adams’s Style (The Dunlap Broadside)

“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 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;...

The Adams Manuscript

“When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for a People to advance from that Subordination, in which they have hitherto remained and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the equal and independent Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle [intitle?] them, a decent Respect to the opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes, which impel them to the Change.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident; that all Men are created equal and independent; that from that equal Creation they desire 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;..."
Reaction to the Declaration

As news of the Declaration swept throughout the former colonies and officials held public readings of the document, Americans celebrated with “huzzahs,” 13-gun salutes, toasts, parades, and sometimes boisterous mobs that tore down and burned local symbols of British authority. In Boston, jubilant crowds toppled the lion and unicorn carvings that graced the gabled ends of the Massachusetts Town House (now known as the Old State House), the seat of the Royal government. In Philadelphia, the militia tore down and burned George III’s coat of arms. The most famous scene occurred in New York City: After George Washington had the Declaration read to the American Army on July 9, a mob toppled the lead statue of George III in Bowling Green. The King and his horse were then transported to Connecticut, melted down, and cast into 42,088 musket balls for the Patriots’ cause.

"Reading the Declaration before Washington’s Army, New York, July 9, 1776" by Howard Pyle (1892)
Seth Kaller, Inc.

A fanciful depiction of the toppling of the King’s statue following the July 9 reading of the Declaration in New York City
Seth Kaller, Inc.
On August 2, 1776, members of Congress met and signed the engrossed copy of the Declaration. According to the National Archives, a few of the signers added their names at later dates: George Wythe on August 27; Richard Henry Lee, Elbridge Gerry, and Oliver Wolcott on September 4; Matthew Thornton on November 19; and Thomas McKean, the last signer, in 1781. Of the 56 signers, only 39 had actually voted for independence. Eight were newly-elected members who joined Congress after July 4. George Read of Delaware had opposed independence, but signed the Declaration anyway. And some members who voted for independence never had an opportunity to sign the actual Declaration—Henry Wisner, for instance, who returned instead to New York’s assembly, and New Jersey’s Robert R. Livingston, one of the Committee of Five appointed to draft the document.

The names of the men who had risked their lives by signing were first revealed in January of 1777, when, by order of Congress, Mary Goddard printed a new broadside of the Declaration to be sent to all the states.

The engrossed Declaration manuscript did not become a familiar image until patriotic fervor following the War of 1812 led to renewed interest in America’s founding. At the time of independence, most Americans received their news in printed newspapers or broadsides, and the first newspaper to publish the Declaration was Towne’s July 6th Post.
Page 3 leads with an “Extract of a letter from the Camp at Sorrel,” Canada, regarding General Thompson’s disastrous defeat and capture at the Battle at Three Rivers; followed by a report of the election of officers at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; notice of the July 4 Congressional resolve for a meeting between delegates from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania’s Committees of Safety and Inspection pertaining to the defense of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
Page 4 reports military news from Boston regarding British troops in Halifax embarking for Boston or New York; the arrival of vessels for the Continental Navy in New London; New York news of 45 British vessels landing a large body of troops to occupy Long Island; a Pennsylvania tax on spirits; and advertisements for a coachman, rye whiskey, and a lost horse; and an abandoned husband advertising his refusal to pay his eloped wife’s future debts.
**Census of Known Copies of The Pennsylvania Evening Post, July 6, 1776**

The census maintained by Seth Kaller, Inc. lists 19 copies. Of those, only two or three can be considered to be in private hands.

Our search of the last 50 years of major auctions and published dealer records shows only six sales representing just four copies that have changed hands (noted below). Looking further back, the next sale record we find is from 1906.

1. American Antiquarian Society
2. American Philosophical Society
3. Clements Library, University of Michigan
4. Cornell University
5. Harlan Crow Library (previously sold at Christie’s, June 19, 2007, lot 239; Parke-Bernet Streeter Collection auction, April 19, 1967, lot 785; Goodspeeds, 1951)
6. Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury, N.J.
7. Historical Society of Pennsylvania
8. Library Company of Philadelphia
10. Lilly Library, Indiana University
12. The New-York Historical Society
13. The New York Public Library
14. State Library of Pennsylvania
15. University of Oxford—Bodleian Library
17. Virginia Historical Society
18. Private collection (previously sold at Sotheby’s, December 14, 2012, lot 152)
19. The copy offered in this sale (previously sold at Sotheby’s, May 21, 1993, lot 34)

Please contact us at info@sethkaller.com if you have any additional information. With your help, we can continue to update our census on www.sethkaller.com.
## Appendix: July 1776 Printings of the Declaration of Independence

Michael J. Walsh (W), in a 1949 *Harvard Library Bulletin* article, first catalogued the broadside editions of the Declaration. Sotheby’s updated the list in their May 21, 1993, catalogue for a Dunlap broadside (S), and again in their June 17, 2010, catalogue for the sale of a Salem broadside. For reference, the numbers assigned by Sotheby’s and Walsh are included here. We have added new information and have combined the broadside information with a list of July 1776 newspaper printings of the Declaration to show how news of independence was spread.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 July</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>Philadelphia: John Dunlap (S1/W1).</td>
<td>One copy, found recently in the British Archives, bears the Dunlap imprint but with Baltimore as the place. It may well have been printed in Philadelphia to be sold by Dunlap’s Baltimore office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Philadelphia: Benjamin Towne, <em>The Pennsylvania Evening Post</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Philadelphia: John Dunlap, <em>Dunlap’s Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 July ca.</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>Philadelphia: Steiner &amp; Cist, German language printing (S2/W-).</td>
<td>It has previously been assumed that this broadside was published before the July 9 German language newspaper printing, but further research is necessary to determine the order of printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Philadelphia: John Henry Miller, <em>Henrich Miller’s Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Baltimore: John Dunlap, <em>Dunlap’s Maryland Gazette, or the Baltimore General Advertiser</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11 July ca.</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>New York: John Holt (S3/W3)</td>
<td>With July 9 resolution of the assembly in White Plains at top, joining their support to the Declaration (New York’s delegates had abstained in Philadelphia) and ordering it published on July 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-20 July ca.</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>[New York: Samuel Loudon (?)].</td>
<td>No imprint (S6/W6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Philadelphia: William and David Hall, and William Sellers, <em>The Pennsylvania Gazette</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Baltimore: Mary Katherine Goddard, <em>The Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>New York: John Anderson, <em>The Constitutional Gazette</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>? July</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>No imprint.</td>
<td>Sole copy at The New-York Historical Society (S5/W5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>? July</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>No imprint.</td>
<td>Sole copy at Boston Public Library (S9/W11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Annapolis: Frederick Green, <em>The Maryland Gazette</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>New London: Timothy Green, <em>Connecticut Gazette and the Universal Intelligencer</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>Newport: Solomon Southwick. Official Rhode Island printing. First Newport issue, incorrectly dated “June 13.” (S7a/W7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July ca.</td>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>Newport: Solomon Southwick. Second issue, date corrected (S7b/W8)</td>
<td>These official Rhode Island imprints, with resolution of General Assembly below the Declaration, were signed by Henry Ward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Philadelphia: James Humphreys, Jr., <em>The Pennsylvania Ledger, or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey Weekly Advertiser</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>14-16 July</td>
<td>Broadside. [No imprint, but Salem: Ezekiel Russell, or John Rogers at Ezekiel Russell’s shop], (S10/W12). Text based on <em>The Pennsylvania Evening Post</em> printing, not the Dunlap broadside. Date range and publisher based on time it took for the Declaration to arrive in Salem, and on Russell’s re-use of type blocks, with very minor changes, for his July 16 newspaper printing.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-18 July</td>
<td>Broadside. [Boston: Gill, Powars &amp; Willis] No imprint (S8a/W9). Date range for this and the next entry based on the first known arrival of the Declaration in Boston (July 13) and the date it was publicly read in Boston and printed by Gill, and Powars &amp; Willis in their newspapers (July 18).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14-18 July</td>
<td>Broadside. Boston: Gill, Powars &amp; Willis (S8b/W10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19 July</td>
<td>Broadside. [Exeter, N.H. (?): previously attributed to Fowle. but other printers in the area of Southern New Hampshire are also possible] No imprint, 1st state: “Hacock” (S12a/W14). Date range for this and the next entry based on the arrival of the Dunlap broadside in Exeter (July 15-16) and Fowle’s, Mycall’s and Dearborn’s newspaper printings of the Declaration (July 16, 19, and 20, respectively).</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19 July</td>
<td>Broadside. [Exeter, N.H. (?): previously attributed to Fowle] No imprint, 2nd state: “Hancock” &amp; last 3 lines reset (S12b/W15)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 July</td>
<td>Broadside. Salem: Ezekiel Russell. Official Massachusetts printing, with July 17 printed Massachusetts resolution at bottom (S11a/W13). The publisher ran a note in the Tuesday, July 23 issue of his newspaper, the <em>American Gazette</em>, apologizing for the fact that he was “giving the Public but Half a Sheet this Week; at the same Time he doubts not they will cheerfully excuse him as some Work of Importance to the State was doing in the Office on Saturday Last,” which was the 20th.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 July</td>
<td>Newspaper. Williamsburg: John Dixon &amp; William Hunter, <em>The Virginia Gazette</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>Newspaper. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, <em>The Virginia Gazette</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Our Declaration research and census files are often updated. See www.sethkaller.com for our most current version.
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Lot 102
Lot 102°
The Stone-Force Facsimile Printing of
The Declaration of Independence


Estimate $15,000-20,000

By 1820 the original Declaration of Independence, now housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., already showed signs of age and wear from handling. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, commissioned William J. Stone to engrave a facsimile—an exact copy—on a copper plate. Many still believe Stone used some sort of wet or chemical process to transfer the ink to create such a perfect reproduction, thus hastening the destruction of the original manuscript. In fact, he left minute clues to distinguish the original from the copies, also providing evidence of his painstaking engraving process. In 1823 Congress ordered 200 official copies printed on vellum.

All subsequent exact facsimiles of the Declaration descend from the Stone plate. One of the ways to distinguish the first edition is Stone’s original imprint, top left: “ENGRAVED by W.J. STONE for the Dept. of State by order,” and continued top right: “of J. Q. Adams, Sec of State July 4, 1823.” Sometime after Stone completed his printing, his imprint at top was removed, and replaced with a shorter imprint at bottom left, “W. J. STONE SC WASHn,” as seen on this document, just below George Walton’s printed signature. The shorter imprint was copied on subsequent plates.

Most descriptions date the “Force” printing to 1848, consistent with the publication of Peter Force’s American Archives: A Documentary History of the United States of America, Series V, Volume I, which included the Declaration facsimile. But Force had already procured the Declaration facsimiles 15 years earlier, when Congress authorized the American Archives project, and the State Department signed a contract for 1,500 copies. On July 21, 1833 the original engraver, William Stone, invoiced Force for 4,000 imprints of the Declaration. Perhaps Force thought he would sell as many as 2,500 additional copies of American Archives by subscription. After mounting expenses and increasing delays in producing Series IV, by 1843, when Force received Congressional re-authorization, he had scaled back his subscription plan to 500 copies.

This Force printing, the second edition of the first exact facsimile, remains one of the best representations of the Declaration as the manuscript looked over 150 years ago, prior to its nearly complete deterioration—very little of the original is legible today.

CONDITION
Fine. Folded for placement in American Archives. A few unobtrusive mends as would be expected.
Selected Sources


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Seth Kaller, Inc.
Historic Documents & Legacy Collections

www.sethkaller.com  914-289-1776  info@sethkaller.com
Live Internet Bidding works by allowing registered bidders to observe and place bids.

Live Internet Bidding will work with any browser on both PC and Mac operating systems.

Before bidding by internet for the first time, we recommend finding a sale in progress and listening to the public broadcast or logging in as a registered bidder. This will help you develop a feel for the sale tempo and bidding interface.

Start by following the simple steps to become a registered Live Internet Bidder. Once you’ve been approved for bidding, you can listen to the auction and place bids with the click of a mouse.

Registering with STAMP AUCTION NETWORK & SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES

Live Internet Bidding is managed by Stamp Auction Network (SAN). To bid, you must be registered and approved by both SAN and Siegel. To decide what you need to do, choose the description below that best fits you.

I've never bid with Siegel, nor registered with SAN.
Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on “Register” at the top. Check the box for Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries (under “R”) and submit the form with your trade references (please, no family members or credit card companies as references). Once registered at SAN and approved by Siegel for bidding, you’re ready for internet bidding.

I've already registered with SAN and have been approved by Siegel for internet bidding.

I'm a Siegel client, but I'm not registered with SAN.
Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on “Register” at the top. Check the box for Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries (under “R”) and submit the form, indicating you are a Siegel client. Once registered at SAN, you’re ready for internet bidding.

I've bid through SAN before, but this is the first time I've bid in a Siegel sale.
Then you just need to be approved by Siegel. Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on “Update Registration” at the top. Your SAN account information will be sent to us for approval (you might be asked for other trade references). Once approved by Siegel for bidding, you’re ready for internet bidding.

I've bid with Siegel, but this is the first time I've bid in a Siegel sale.
Then you just need to be approved by Siegel. Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on “Register” at the top. Check the box for Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries (under “R”) and submit the form, indicating you are a Siegel client. Once approved by Siegel for bidding, you’re ready for internet bidding.

Log on to the auction at stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel.

You can also log on at siegelauctions.com

When you're logged on as a Live Internet Bidder, the bidding interface shows a photo and description of the lot, the current bid (and your bidding status), options for placing competitive bids and buttons with bid increments.

• After you click on a bid amount, the auctioneer is immediately notified of your bid.
• retracting a bid is usually not acceptable, so please bid carefully.
• If you bid and then decide to stop, the “Pass” button will tell the auctioneer you are no longer bidding.
• You can send messages to the auctioneer (for example, a request for extension).
• You can track prior realizations from the bidding screen.

“System Down” or “Lost Connection” events do occasionally happen.
If you have any problems with Live Internet Bidding please call 212-753-6421 for immediate assistance.
In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled.

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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shown, that чувства с приложенными оценками, что государством не могут быть изменены, если есть серьезная причина для этого. Всякий раз, когда это не так, правительство должно быть уничтожено и заменено новым, основанным на таких принципах и организованном по такому устройству, какое будет наиболее пригодным для обеспечения безопасности и счастья народа.

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 take their naturalized subjects onnop of them, whereupon the expropriation of their property.
He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, until such districts would yield him a sufficient revenue.
He has refused his Assent to Bills for raising an Army, and imposing taxes on the inhabitants of the United States.
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.
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的目的，以便征收税款在未经我们的同意。
For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:
For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and a means of introducing the same absolute rule into these.
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.
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 misery.

Rarities of the World

2013

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<table>
<thead>
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