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No politics, nor party, here are known,
But East and West, and South and North, as one,
With principles, like Flags of Truth unfurled,
To spread in moral grandeur o'er the world.

Let the glad Patriotism of Peace become
The Rising Kingdom of Humanity.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
AND
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,
AND THE
THREE MAIN FRONT BUILDINGS THEREON,
IN
Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania,
AS A
MONUMENT OF MEMORIALS,
SACRED AND FOREVER,
To Honor the Fathers of our Beloved Country and their Principles.

Gather the Memorials which remain, that no more be lost.

AS THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA SAY, SO WILL SAY THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dedicated to the City and Citizens of Philadelphia, to the State and People of Penn-
sylvania, to all the Inhabitants of all the Country, and to the Cause
of Liberty, Right, and Duty for all Mankind.

By JOSEPH LEEDS, Philadelphia, 1872.

No. 1614 SUMMER STREET.

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National in design and purpose, in the People and Government, in Association and Membership, in Materials and Work, in States, Territories, and Union, in Library and Funds, and in all its fulness, and in the full exhibition of all its parts, to constitute one Grand Simplicity that will be in accordance with the greatness of our beloved Country, with the magnitude of the coming Centennial, with the dignified simplicity of our Fathers, with the gratitude and honor we owe them, and with the best good of the present and advancing generations, thereby adding lustre to our nation, renown to our States and Territories, a source of instruction and happiness for every family, a brighter bow of promise over every cradle, a broader seal to the bond of our Union, a golden band to our country's diadem, a star of promise to the coming Centennial, to future ones a fulfilling constellation, to the world a Shekinah of principles, and a jubilee of jubilees to the patriotism of Peace.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned, having severally examined the Design by Joseph Leeds for improving Independence Square and the three main front buildings thereon as a Monument of Memorials to honor the Fathers of our Nation, and his plan to pay for the same, without any subscription or gifts of money, do hereby give the same our approval, subject to such improvements as the National Association proposed therein, when formed, shall deem for the best.

U. S. Grant, *President of the United States.*

Eli K. Price.

James Pollock.

Henry C. Carey.

Alexander Henry.

Isaac Hazlehurst.

Daniel M. Fox.

James Ross Snowden.

Jay Cooke.

H. P. McKean.

Morton McMichael.

William M. Meredith.

John Jordon, Jr.

Caleb Cope.

George W. Hall.

Henry H. Bingham.

M. Baird & Co.,

Baldwin Locomotive Works.

M. L. Dawson.

W. E. Littleton.

William S. Peirce, (*Judge.*)

S. Bradford.

William Sellers & Co.

R. Patterson.

N. B. Brown.

Francis Gurney Smith.

B. Hammatt.

James E. Wood, (*Bishop.*)

Frederick Graeff.

William H. Allen.

L. A. Godey.

George Sharswood, (*Judge.*)

Richard Vaux.

Horace Austin,

Governor of Minnesota.

R. C. Powers,

Governor of Mississippi.

John W. Geary,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

J. H. Leslie,

Governor of Kentucky.

C. Delano,

Secretary of Interior.

Marshall P. Wilder.

James Page.

William R. Lejee.

Joseph Harrison, Jr.

Nelson F. Evans.

J. A. Campbell,

Governor of Wyoming Ter.

Marsh Giddings,

Governor of New Mexico.

P. McCall.

S. P. Chase,

Chief Justice U. S. S. C.

Wm. Bacon Stevens, (*Bishop.*)

- Henry Knox Thacher,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.
A. J. Drexel.
Samuel Welsh.
Daniel Steinmetz.
Benedict D. Stewart.
Thomas Mackellar.
William Henry Rawle.
William Bucknell.
Thomas A. Scott.
John L. Shoemaker.
William Chapin.
Lonis Wagner.
Isaac A. Sheppard.
Robert Morris.
John S. Morton.
John C. Dawson.
David S. Brown.
James W. White.
A. H. Franciscus.
James L. Claghorn.
R. Patterson, (*General.*)
E. C. Knight.
George G. Meade, (*General.*)
John W. Sexton.
William G. Morehead.
F. A. Drexel.
M. Simpson, (*Bishop.*)
J. G. Fell.
Robert C. Davis.
Alexander Whilklin.
E. W. Clark.
James Lynd, (*Judge.*)
B. B. Comegys.
Theodore Cuyler.
- Charles J. Biddle.
Robert Collyer.
W. A. Bartlett.
Joseph Medill,
Mayor of Chicago.
P. H. Sheridan,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.
O. O. Howard, (*General.*)
R. B. Heward.
J. Sidney Mitchell.
William L. Gregg.
Daniel Dougherty.
J. Edgar Thompson.
P. F. Rothermel.
A. E. Borie.
Joseph Patterson.
F. Sheppard.
William Linn Brown.
William W. Harding.
George C. Thomas.
George H. Stuart.
Charles E. Warburton.
John Marston,
Commodore U. S. N.
George Cadwalader, (*General.*)
J. W. Forney.
Edwin N. Benson.
Edwin North.
George D. Rosengarten.
Charles Gilpin.
Charles Santee.
Alexander J. Derbyshire.
John P. Wetherell.
William Massey.
Samuel G. King.

P. S.—The foregoing names comprise in number one hundred and thirteen. One hundred would have met the centennial number, but the thirteen over are very appropriate for the old thirteen States. The author called personally on one hundred and three, and received their several signatures. Ten, by letter, wished their names added. If hundreds more of like character and influence were needful, East, West, South or North would readily furnish them.

Among the Letters received by the Author are the following, which indicate the general tone of the Public Mind in all our States:

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SANTA FE, *September 6, 1872.*

DEAR SIR:—Please add my name to the testimonials if it can be of any service. I shall rejoice always to loan my name, influence and means, so far as I may, to secure the consummation of such an interesting, laudable and grand work for the coming ages.

Yours,

MARSH GIDDINGS.

To JOSEPH LEEDS,
Philadelphia.

WINCHESTER, MASS., *September 13, 1872.*

To JOSEPH LEEDS, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—The stupendous and noble work in which you are engaged cannot fail to meet, not only the approval, but the admiration of every patriotic citizen of this country; and may God speed you in this great undertaking. I beg you, dear sir, to place my humble name on the list. I shall watch with great interest the progress in this great National Monument. With great esteem and respect, I am truly yours,

HENRY KNOX THACHER,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORD, *September 4, 1872.*
JOSEPH LEEDS, ESQ., Philadelphia:

I have received your letter and printed sheet suggesting design for the work and plan of a monument to our country's fathers, &c. I heartily approve of it, and desire to add to its success all the weight of Kentucky's sympathy. Respectfully,

J. S. LESLIE.

INTRODUCTORY.

This subject goes back to our Fathers, and to that slow origin of the rising tide of our present speed and progress, which presents a striking contrast between Past and Present, quite sufficient to remind us all of dangers as well as duties.

To carry out this work, a National Association is proposed to be "formed by, from and for the people," having a first-class Engraved Diploma of Membership, thirty by twenty inches or more in size, noticing every State and Territory in our Union, showing the moral and material foundations of our country, with leading pictorials of our freedom and prosperity, and the Declaration of Independence, making a Portrait of Patriotism to adorn any room or parlor in the world.

This Diploma has been designed with great care, and the copyright for it granted. A pen-drawing of it only has been made, which has been examined by connoisseurs and others, but no change in it has yet been proposed. Already the number called for gives assurance that they will be taken in our States and Territories to such an extent that the price is made five dollars each, so that every family can own one or more, while, as a token of respect, thousands can present it as a gift that will always be cherished.

The estimated cost of the whole work will not exceed one million of dollars; and another million put at interest will produce an income to preserve and support it permanently. The belief is often expressed that the net profit on the sales of diplomas will supply all the needful funds.

Thus the whole can be done FROM THE PEOPLE and BY THE PEOPLE, "without money and without price," because each diploma will be a full equivalent for the amount paid for it; and when done there can be FOR THE PEOPLE, under wise and good regulations, an open door and a free admission.

And it will always stand as a vivid testimonial to that patriotism which so commenced our country and nation, that we have become the most favored land the world has ever known.

NOTE.—This pamphlet is sold for ten dollars per hundred, for the purpose of using the profit to pay for the engraving of the Diploma of Membership. Any surplus over will be applied for the work. The engraving will take six months or more to prepare it on steel. Meantime subscriptions for it will be taken.

Should the sale of diplomas produce a surplus of funds, it is proposed that, to meet contingencies, the Association may hold, not exceeding ten thousand dollars. If more, apply it to finish the Washington Monument, now standing in the City of Washington unfinished, a disparagement to us all. If possibly more, promptly apply it to national works or charities, or return it to each State and Territory in proportion as each may have taken Diplomas.

PREFACE.

The author of this pamphlet more than forty years ago conceived the idea of having a monument of memorials, to honor the Fathers of our country. He then wrote out a design, on a small scale, like the one here presented as far as it went, hoping as years passed on, that the time would come, and the place appear for its introduction. When the Centennial movement commenced, then the time arrived, the place appeared, and the opportunity opened. That design was enlarged, the manuscript constantly called for and lent. By invitation the author read it at a meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, September 12, 1870. Again it was lent, till a member of our City Councils desired it, to lay before them, which was done, June 1, 1871, and they had it printed for use of members, and placed in their records. Subsequently, the author had seven hundred printed, which have been distributed gratuitously, so that now, November, 1872, it is known to prominent men in our country, and to the people more or less in Seventeen States of our Union. By all classes, old and young, earnest wishes are expressed that the work may be done. This present pamphlet has sixteen additional pages, containing Index, Testimonials, Preface, Address to the People, Contents, Key-Note, original pamphlet with Design rearranged and additions since made, one hundred lines, the Yoke of Independence and the Patriotism of Peace, a parable, Patriotism of Peace, and the Wealth of Patriotism.

Had not the Fathers of our Nation been the noblest men to perform the noblest work ever done by man, our States might now be, not United but Divided, in constant collision with each other, with hundreds of paid emissaries to keep us so. Perhaps not a free church or a free school in the land; possibly not a free institution. Instead of our means of education, improvement, and happiness, our places of worship, and our numberless homes for enjoyment, we might have ignorance, error, superstition, oppression, tyranny, cruelty, and wrong meeting us on every side; with internal commotions to aid them. Language cannot describe the contrast between our present prosperity, resulting from their work, and what might now be, had their work not been done.

Philadelphia owns Independence Square. A moral deed of it seems to be recorded in every patriotic heart. That Divinity which rules in the affairs of men has kept it from any permanent common use, and now as a Century is ending, appears to have ordained this as the very time for the people of our Country to make it their Ark of Patriotism forever. Such the world has never known; nor can it be even supposed that circumstances will ever again occur in our nation, or any other, to call for it.

Numerous opinions are expressed that its material benefits to Philadelphia, to the real estate in its vicinity, to hotels, railroads, and business generally, will very far exceed its cost and all subsequent support. But all this dwarfs when compared with the pure and exalting influence it must exert on all minds. Every good man desires such influence in his family as being invaluable. Our Country is a family. What will be its worth for our Country?

The patriotism of war has been proved. Victories, triumphs, glory, and peace gained through trials, battles, blood, wounds, cripples, death, widows, orphans, tears, demoralization, and national debt. The glad Patriotism of Peace is awaking. Arts and pursuits to benefit man, institutions to supply want, aid the helpless and relieve suffering, and means of instruction in ways of right, duty, and happiness, are all increasing. Wastes are repaired, cities and country adorned, cemeteries made beautiful, departed worth honored, graves decorated, and anniversaries cheered with flowers, music, eloquence, and song; while homes of comfort, man's refuge and rest, woman's bright theatre of action, and a nation's reliance and strength, are crowning the land.

The proposed work, if commenced early in 1873, can be done previously to the Centennial. It will be greeted by all hearts; and as the aged patriot beholds it, he will exclaim, with emotions of gladness, "The glory has not departed." And on that day, July 4, 1876, with multitudes in and around that Square, a prayer, replete with gratitude, would rise to Heaven, an oration yet unthought of would herald the Past to the Present in eloquence flaming with life and light, and a hymn, yet unknown, from tens of thousands of voices rising, led by bands of music on every side, and the Independence bell giving time, tone, and emphasis, would be our Nation's clarion chorus of thanks and adoration, and the continuous swelling song of Freedom to roll through all lands, move in human thoughts, and inspire coming ages.

Read, mothers, daughters, all these pages read,
 And fathers, and young men, and children too;
 They mean your wise progenitors who lived,
 And made our land the favored one of Earth;
 They mean that woman and that man are names
 Divinely given to be by none excelled,
 The titles, which imply the noblest acts,
 And yet the humblest good that Heaven commands;
 They mean your people, country, kindred, home,
 In all the walks of life, and all its scenes;
 They mean that every right shall be maintained,
 That every duty shall be well performed,
 And charity have place in every heart;
 They mean that this our bright inheritance,
 The marching empire o'er the western world,
 Be cherished, loved, improved and used by us,
 That future generations, as they come,
 May bless our works, as we our fathers bless.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The first and foremost citizens of our country are making extensive arrangements for a most noble Exposition of all the productions of all nations, which the genius and industry of man have wrought out. The Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, is selected for this magnificent display. It will occupy many acres of space, about six months of time, five to ten millions in money, with mental and physical labor unceasing. It will have the support of the people throughout our States; and it will be for good to all nations. Time, however, will bring its close, its report, and its praise, and history take it to its records.

But principles have the divine seal of immortality. The real Centennial itself is the Hundreth Anniversary of Our National Independence, and it means our fathers, their toils, trials, sacrifices, sufferings, hazards, battles, and blood—it means their wisdom, integrity, truth, patriotism, courage, and kindred principles of moral excellence—it means that all these made the fourth day of July, 1776, the birthday of our practical, civil, and religious liberty, to be celebrated forever; and it means that from such a fountain the streams of our prosperity flow, and that the Centennial Exposition will be from that source: a broad, bright, beautiful lake, with surroundings of grandeur, bearing on its bosom a fleet containing all that invention, industry, and art has produced for the convenience, comfort, and happiness of mankind.

The design herein given is to make Independence Square, and its three main front buildings, a monument to those fathers and their works. That ground and those walls were consecrated by their presence, their labors, and their success. This is known throughout the land. The *Exposition* will take the intellect: *this* the heart. Independence Square stands like a mighty orator, whose eloquence for right is a constant bulletin or like a glorious instrument, the tones whereof have a response from the civilized world, while every song of freedom is its telegram. Its life is greatness; its atmosphere goodness; the only place on earth to which the hearts of our people and all people turn to make it the centre and sun of Christian patriotism for all coming time. Omit this, and no substitute for it, or to compare with it, can be found. Nor can our city and country, or any other, ever expect a like opportunity for securing universal renown.

Here, then, let "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence" have their court. Here let the record of patriot fame, the Altar of Freedom, the shrine of principles, the fortress of right, the archives of our dearest treasures, rise and stand forever.

All nations will honor the people who thus honor their illustrious ancestors, and the approving seal of Heaven will attend it.

CONTENTS.

The Design comprises the following :

- No. 1. Independence Hall, in first story of centre edifice.
- No. 2. Revolution Hall, in second story of same.
- No. 3. Constitution Hall, in second story of Fifth street corner edifice.
- No. 4. Government Hall, in second story of Sixth street corner edifice.
- No. 5. United States Hall, in first story of Sixth street corner edifice.
- No. 6. Rooms for Business, in first story of Fifth street corner edifice.
- No. 7. Independence Bell, Washington's Carriage, Statues of the Presidents of the United States, and the Mayors of Philadelphia, in the entrance Hall of centre edifice.
- No. 8. Two Corridors to connect the buildings at second story for passage way, Reading Room, Library, and portrayals of our Country previously to 1750 and since 1800. The intervening fifty years come into the design.
- No. 9. Trees in the Square on each side, emblematic of retired veterans still watching their palladium of Freedom.
- No. 10. The Waterman Monument on centre of the Square, the Federal Arch at Walnut street entrance, and twenty-seven Statues; then thirteen Lamps for the old thirteen States, emblematic of a Guard of Honor.
- No. 11. Thirteen Historical Lamps with consecutive names to stand on the centre front, between, and on a line with the corners of Fifth and Sixth street edifices.
- No. 12. Thirteen trees near curbstone in front from Fifth to Sixth street, for the *old thirteen*; an iron fence around each, having the name of a State.
- No. 13. In like manner a tree for every other State and Territory, around the other three sides of the Square, and a lamp for each, omitting the thirteen in the Square. Emblematic of all the States and Territories, as Sentinels, with lamps, on front, rear and flanks, guarding their Citadel of Liberty.

NOTE.—The outside walk all around faced with slabs of stone, as the front now is, with best curbing.

A supporting wall to the Square, its surmounting, also fountains, flowers and other adornings and fixtures, such as Committees may direct. The whole design subject to such improvement as can be made.

KEY-NOTE.

In wilderness commenced, by ancestors of Freedom with principles of Right. A voice of intelligence and wisdom directed their path. The time came. Independence was declared, Revolution accomplished, Constitution made, Government organized, practical civil and religious Liberty introduced, a new era commenced, and over this western world the Star of Humanity brightened.

The result in general, for nearly a century and still progressing, is and has been peace, prosperity, plenty, and means for social, domestic and public happiness, such as no other age or country ever enjoyed.

The Declaration of Independence, without the Revolution, was void. Both impotent without the Constitution, and the three weak without the Government. But the four united are a power to exalt, and hold up, the people, the States and the nation.

Such new and peerless work, by conventions of men, standing unequalled, may well be commemorated by a new and peerless monument of memorials, to occupy fully Independence Square and its three main front buildings, where their chief work was done.

Shall we enjoy unparalleled prosperity, and neglect to honor the Fathers who left us an inheritance so rich? Shall we live under the glorious tree of Liberty, and forget the soil and roots which support it? Shall we ride on the broad river of Freedom, and bathe in its waters, without remembering the high, pure, deep, and beautiful fountain from whence it flows? Every patriot daughter and son of the land says No! and all by adoption say No! A century is closing. Let the morning light of a new century be greeted by a nation's gratitude, embodied in a nation's shrine, on the ground where the hearts of a nation centre.

Millions on millions have been cheerfully expended in the century gone by, to keep in remembrance prominent persons, events, and things past, while anniversaries, demonstrations, speeches, toasts, orations and songs have given their aid. Language has been taxed, words almost coined, books written, records made and eloquence exhausted, in approving, lauding and praising our fathers and their patriotism. And much also, to have the proposed square and buildings preserved and kept sacred forever, to honor them and their principles. But, marvellous indeed is the fact, that their most preëminent work, performed with preëminent integrity, on a ground thus made preëminent, should be unmarked by a nation's hand, although treasured in the affections of the people. Let time be improved; let the work rise like a magnificent but simple mirror and reflect the patriotism and principles of our Fathers, vivid with all the life and truth that nature and art can give. Let it become a day and night-watch to our Freedom, wisdom to us and our children, the patriotism of peace to mankind, and to the World a standard of "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

*To the Select and Common Councils
of the City of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to present for your consideration a manuscript paper read before a meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, September 12, 1870, being a plan for making Independence Square and buildings as named therein a monument of memorials forever, to honor the Declaration of Independence, the patriots of the Revolution, the framers of our Constitution and Government, and the fathers of our country, accompanied with a plan for an association of a national character for carrying out the former and perpetuating it forever.

I have also drawn a pen-sketch for a diploma of membership to be made simply elegant, whereby hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen will become members, which will, in a simple, efficient way, produce ample funds to do all that is named or needed in the most efficient and perfect manner, besides placing a fund at interest, the income of which will pay all subsequent annual expenses of every kind; so that no subscriptions will be required, nor an entrance fee be needed, nor will the cost be hardly felt by anybody. The people will do all, and the committees and directors of the association can promptly go on with business and meet all expense without delay.

Numerous families and individuals in Pennsylvania and other States, who have heard the outlines of this design, give it such approval as to warrant the belief that it will be promptly accepted and supported by all our people throughout all our States and Territories.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, and fellow-citizen,

JOSEPH LEEDS,

No. 1614 Summer Street.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 1, 1871.*

NOTE.—Since the above was written, the design has been made known to the people more or less in seventeen States of our Union, and all have approved and expressed earnest wishes to have it carried out.

PHILADELPHIA, *November, 1872.*

J. L.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

And Independence Square, and the three Main Buildings
thereon, in Philadelphia,

AS A MONUMENT OF MEMORIALS SACRED AND FOREVER. *

The following, written by JOSEPH LEEDS, of Philadelphia, was, by invitation, read by him before a meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, September 12, 1870:

One hundred years will soon complete their rounds since the Declaration of Independence was first read to the people, and its meaning from Scripture, Leviticus xxv, 10, cast on its bell twenty-three years previously, as if prophetic, was sounded, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." The civil eloquence, the masterly writings, the patriotic voice and the military thunders of that period, carried out that declaration, breaking down the gates, bars and doors which opened the broad fields of freedom to man and humanity, revealing to our country and the world a Washington, who, with his compatriots, led on and fought under toils, trials and hardships, on that long line, till the last battle finished the victory. But a crowning victory followed, when that great and good man, beloved by the army, its officers, and the people, standing high in authority, and invited to supremacy, promptly repelled the latter, and without delay resigned the former, that the country might rest, and rise in the united ability of a new nation.

For liberty and law, for freedom, industry and peace, for education and Bible religion, and for moral greatness and grandeur, no event has taken place on earth, the advent of Christ excepted, equal to the American Revolution, in itself and in its results. By it the ensign of civil and religious liberty through the ages hidden or obscurely seen was for the first time triumphantly unfurled, elevated and displayed among men. Under it the best constituted government man has ever known was established, carried on, and is now in full success, and with it, thus far, is, and has been, the blessing of heaven, while on earth it is celebrated by the most prosperous country and people the world has ever seen. And if our goodness increased equally with our greatness, the future would realize more than human expecta-

tions ever looked for in every thing that can elevate and adorn the children of men, and render life on earth desirable and happy. If there is a place in the march of humanity which claims a lasting monument; if there is a field where patriotism deserves an immortal shrine; if there is a ground where civil and religious liberty should have an altar of light "burning and shining," it is where the American Revolution can be most vividly portrayed, and its grand results most clearly impressed on human memory.

Behold the monuments in our own and other lands; those lofty and expensive structures to commemorate great events, noble deeds and distinguished men; and with all their elaborate workmanship and immense cost, and stately appearance, what instruction do they give, excepting that each one tells the single purpose for which it was erected, and perhaps a grand view may be had from its summit, but nothing more, only the display of its well-wrought dimensions. The Bunker Hill Monument cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more. In the prospect room near its top are two brass cannon, three pounders, named Hancock and Adams, fastened to the wall. These were used through the revolutionary contest, and are looked on as our country's friends. They draw more attention, examination, sympathy, tenderness and interest, than the monument itself, with all its surroundings. For all the hill is covered with dwellings and streets, excepting a small oblong square on the summit, faced with stone, from the centre of which rises the monument, silently saying, "This is Bunker Hill." But the two cannon tell of patriots, contests, revolution, victory and freedom. The former is a symbol of loftiness, the latter of liberty.

The monument here proposed would probably cost less than some single monument now standing, but in moral value and influence on our people and all people who may visit it, or hear of it, it would surpass all the great monuments known in the world. Relics, portraits, mementos, coins, engravings, photographs, monuments, &c., have ever been dear to the human heart, and sometimes to a nation's heart, and many such become so valuable that, if only one should be lost, almost any price would be paid for its restoration. Merely to illustrate this value, suppose the Independence bell and the two cannon spoken of could be sold in memento-pieces, more than four hundred thousand dollars would soon be the result, which clearly proves that the memorials intended for this monument would be invaluable. Could such an apparent impossibility as a sale of them take place twenty-five years hence, with proper previous notice over our country, they would bring millions of dollars. But nothing of the kind will ever be done, for they would belong to immortality.

The work here proposed would be a living monument, for it would live in the respect and affection of the people of all sects and all parties, parents and children, old and young, in our land, and all lands for all time. And whatever trouble, calamity, or extremity might ever come, it would be watched by every eye,

would be sacred to every heart, and would be guarded by every hand. It would be replete with interest, instruction and information, showing, as far as practicable, who declared our Independence, who made it victorious, and who framed our Constitution, organized our Government, and put it in successful operation. And it would comprise a house and a household, in silent eloquence declaring these words from Scripture, "The glory of children are their fathers."

No children of any country ever had such a glory left to them as the American people. For industry, temperance, honesty, enterprise, intelligence and uprightness, courage and patriotism, and morals guarded by the sanctions of religion, our ancestors, in their times, stood preëminent, and with such character they were strong in right, to suppress wrong, firm in the spirit of independence, and decided to spend "millions in defence, but not a cent for tribute." Their wisdom is seen in their writings and State papers, in the constitution and forming of our government, in their forbearance under oppression united with respect for all lawful authority, and in the Declaration of Independence, that immortal document which has become a light for the nations, a lamp on the pathway of liberty.

Already the notes of preparation are being sounded to have the one hundredth anniversary of our National Independence, viz., July 4, 1876, celebrated in the best and happiest manner, and to make it so full of interest to thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, who may then be in Philadelphia, besides her own people, so grand in music, meetings, eloquence, processions, festivals, and other appropriate observances, and so glorious for the best good of mankind, that its moral light will irradiate our land and all lands, and its voice be heard as a welcome herald to all people responsive to heaven's peerless anthem of "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men."

The patriotism of our city is enough and superabundant to adopt and carry out every patriotic measure to make that day a golden page in our history. To have all places for rational enjoyment open, to have eloquence and songs in our halls, grateful services in our places of worship, sociability and hospitality in all our dwellings, and if the monument of memorials here proposed should be added, and the ringing of the bell of Independence to greet the morn, noon and sunset of the day, truly all the people will anticipate its coming with delight, and every voice would be ready to speak of it in the words of the ancient Seer in "Israel," "Joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."

The people of Philadelphia doubtless will vote to have all public offices moved from Independence Square; also, let the new Court House be taken away, and the two wings on the sides of the central building, called the State House row, and those on the rear and west side of Fifth street corner edifice, leaving Independence Hall and all the central edifice to stand in its primitive

style, excepting to make it fire-proof as far as practicable, and its internal arrangements so as to be convenient for the purpose here named; but externally to appear as it is to this and advancing generations, that all may see the architectural style of our fathers. The building at the corner of Sixth street (once the capitol of our country for nearly ten years, now a defaced monument of history) and that on the corner of Fifth street are both indispensable for carrying out this design. They conform in style to the centre edifice, and the three are dear to the American heart. They are reminders of excellence that has been. Let them become its portrait.

Where Liberty and Union had their birth,
 Let full memorials rise and ever stand;
 A light to all the nations of the earth,
 A glory to our City, State, and Land.

Let an approved wall, surmounted with an iron fence or railing, surround the Square below the buildings, with suitable gateways, and only as many paths as may be indispensable for public convenience. All else of the surface a grass green, excepting that occupied by trees. Let the wide front on Chestnut street be faced with handsome slabs of stone* and near the curbstone a border of thirteen trees, named for the original thirteen States, and an iron fence around each, the Keystone State in the centre, and each State to furnish its most enduring and beautiful tree, which, no doubt, each State would promptly do.† On the east side of the Square, below the front buildings, have fifty-six trees, named for the fifty-six signers to the Declaration of Independence, each tree, perhaps, to be somewhat characteristic of the man it represents. As many trees on the west side as will represent, in like manner, the first full Congress under the Constitution, including President Washington, his Cabinet, and the Chief Justice. Over the square and front, let such other memorials be added as will comprise a beautiful simplicity and grandeur becoming our City, State, and Nation, and have the entire Square and buildings forever sacred to Independence, Liberty, and Union, with a law, sanctioned by the people of all parties and made irrevocable, that no political meeting or election of any kind whatever, nor the sale, gift, or use of intoxicating drinks, shall ever be allowed or held on the Square, the buildings, the front, or in or on any part or parts thereof, forever.

* Since this was written, the slabs of stone have been laid in front.

† Other States a tree in like manner, on the other three sides of the square.

THE DESIGN.

First.—INDEPENDENCE HALL, first story in centre edifice. Let it have life-size portraits of each signer of the Declaration, in handsome frames, John Hancock at the head, and the others around the walls. Under each, his own table, his Bible, his cane, if he used one, his musical instruments, if he used such, his favorite books, his diary, and any other appropriate mementos of the man and the time. The original draft of the Declaration of Independence, in a suitable frame; the table, now there, on which it was signed; the Hancock chair; other chairs, if they can be found, which other signers occupied; the pen or pens they used; also letters, manuscripts, and all other memorials connected with that great work and those great men. Let the room opposite Independence Hall be fitted up in corresponding style with the Hall, and take such memorials as the Hall cannot well receive, for, doubtless, both will be needed to display the portraits and all else to proper advantage; but always, in all time, have it clearly understood that the west room is only an aid to Independence Hall.

Second.—HALL OF THE REVOLUTION, in second story of centre edifice. Let it portray as far as practicable, the men and means which carried the Declaration of Independence to victory. Have a full-length, life-size portrait of General Washington, in military dress, at the head, his camp equipage and dress now in Patent Office, his table, sword, saddle, bridle, diaries, and other things of interest used or worn by him during the revolution; also, the commission he received to be commander-in-chief, his reply of acceptance, his letter repelling an inducement to supremacy, his letter of resignation of all authority after victory had been obtained, and, after giving to his country eight years of devoted service freely, refusing pay; also, the manuscript of his farewell address, said to be in his own handwriting, with such other mementos as may be of interest in relation to that preëminent patriot and man. Around the walls full-length portraits of his chief officers, including the distinguished naval officers of that period, with similar memorials to each; also pictures of all the important battles on land or sea, and the flags, arms, cannon, drums, fifes, trumpets, pouches, powder-horns, letters, diaries, &c., of importance and interest in the revolution, all classified and historically labelled, so as to be understood by every beholder.

Third.—CONSTITUTION HALL, in second story of Fifth street corner edifice. Here have life-size portraits of the members of the convention that framed and signed the Constitution, with all memorials of interest pertaining to same.

The convention that framed the Constitution met in May, 1787, in this centre edifice, probably in Independence Hall. General Washington was chosen, unanimously, its President. After four months labor and deliberation, of five to seven hours each day, (Sundays excepted, and ten days adjournment for committee to arrange business,) the Constitution was signed September 17, 1787, by all the forty-two members present but three, sent with a letter to Congress, and by that body to the States, and by the States it was ratified. Under it General Washington was unanimously chosen the first President of our country, in his 58th year of age, and was inaugurated in New York, April 30, 1789.

Fourth.—**GOVERNMENT HALL**, in second story of Sixth street corner edifice. Here have life-size portraits of President Washington, members of his Cabinet, Chief Justice, and those of the first full Congress with memorials, as heretofore named.

Fifth.—**UNITED STATES HALL**, in first story of edifice corner of Sixth street. Here let each State and Territory be represented by a picture of its capitol and coat of arms in frames around the wall, adding any striking matter of historic importance. Then let a beautiful chain, having a link for each State, pass directly over them and between each all around, hand joining hand, the one an emblem of union, the other, of brotherhood; and at the end wall a picture of the capitol buildings of our nation, dates of erection, with some account of their rooms and their appropriate uses, including the presidential mansion. And in this hall have the best and most competent men from any and all the States invited at appointed times to give public lectures, never on party or politics but on the nature and tendencies of our government, on the duties of all persons in office, from lowest to highest, on the great importance of truth, integrity and right, on the dangers of corruption and wrong, on the principles and acts of our fathers, on the exalted character of Washington, to keep his example and counsels before the people, and adding such instruction and advice as will strengthen correct principles and promote union, welfare and happiness among all.

Sixth.—**ROOMS FOR BUSINESS**, in first story of Fifth street corner edifice. Have the first story and basement arranged with rooms for business offices, records, &c.; also, as a residence for a gentleman of intelligence and ability, who may be chosen as chief officer for the whole, with a competent salary, and who, with a chosen committee, will see that neatness, order, propriety, and every other requisite shall prevail throughout the whole and every part thereof as nearly to perfection as may be possible.

NOTE.—In this edifice the first complete Congress under the Constitution met. Congress here held sessions about ten years, the House in first story, the Senate in second. In the latter, President Washington was inaugurated for his second term, March 4, 1793; in the former, his successor, John Adams, March 4, 1797.

Seventh.—ENTRANCE HALL, in centre edifice. Let the front entrance through, with its ancient stairs, be as they are, excepting to paint them and make them neat throughout. Have the Independence Bell repaired by fusing a few pounds of like metal into the crack or breach, to blend perfectly with the metal of the bell, which will render it as it was originally, so as to give its original sound. It is said this can be done. If so, and it is done, let it be hung on its original frame, (now in the loft,) to rest on rollers and placed in the entrance, protected by a wire screen, with its tongue replaced, so that on suitable occasions it could be rolled out on the Square and rung. Every Fourth of July and every Birthday of Washington, let it welcome the morn, noon, and sunset of the day. Thus, from generation to generation, will the same tones be heard by millions of listening ears and earnest hearts, more dear to all as years roll on, linking a past, a present, and a future in a continuous chime of liberty, associated with its original proclamation and the last words of a distinguished patriot, "Independence forever."

So will the children be taught to know it, so will all understand it, and its tone will ever be recognized as the music of freedom and a response to the Declaration of Independence.

Also, in this entry, the carriage in which President Washington rode when residing in our city. It is now owned by a citizen of Philadelphia. Many travellers and others have visited it; on several public occasions it has attracted marked and profound attention and respect; large sums have been offered for it, and are still offered, but refused. The owner says he will give it and present it freely for the purpose here named, to be placed and preserved accordingly; and there is no doubt that numerous and very valuable memorials, held sacred and dear in many families, besides autographs, important letters, diaries, &c., would be given for this purpose if applied for by a person properly authorized to receive them. In this front entrance on each side have Statues of all the Presidents of the United States as a Committee to welcome the people in behalf of the Nation. And at entrance in second story, Statues of all the Mayors of Philadelphia to welcome them in behalf of the City.

Eighth.—Have two corridors of appropriate architecture run from second story of Fifth street to centre building, and thence to Sixth street building, that visitors may pass through all without going outside. Besides ample passage ways, these would give room for a library for all publications touching our country, and reading rooms to seat five hundred persons. Give notice to the original thirteen States, that each can have a certain space in the east corridor on its walls, requesting each to occupy it with pictures and memorials portraying our country previously to 1750. In like manner every State and territory for the west corridor to portray our country since 1800. The intervening fifty years are included in the design.

Ninth.—FEDERAL ARCH. To have at the wide gateway on Walnut street, a handsome granite pillar each side, supporting an arch of thirteen stones, one from each of the original thirteen States. Each State to have its name, with any device it may choose, cut deeply in each end of its stone, that both may be seen on Walnut street and on the Square. No doubt, each State would furnish a stone, according to style and dimensions given, wrought in the most perfect manner.

Tenth.—WATERMAN MONUMENT. In 1851 this was brought to public notice by Albert G. Waterman, Esq., a noble, patriotic citizen of Philadelphia, and in 1860, had been acted on by ten of the original thirteen States. (The other three would have done the same.) A committee of delegates from all came here, the centre of the Square was chosen and granted as a site, and measures taken to lay the corner-stone July 4, 1861. The war came on. Subsequently, Mr. Waterman died, and nothing since has been done. Let this monument rise on its intended site, its base sixty feet in diameter, having on its centre a pedestal of thirteen sides, with the Declaration of Independence in solid stone, surmounted by a tower or shaft of thirteen sides, each to have tablets, &c., from each State, bearing such inscriptions as each may desire. Let some inscription be added to honor the man who for ten years labored for this noble object.

Eleventh.—Place in front of this monument nine granite pedestals, supporting nine statues of the most fearless and prominent advocates of Independence, like James Otis and Patrick Henry, who, as pioneers, proclaimed it years before the declaration, from North, South and Middle States of the original thirteen, three each; directly in front of the monument a statue of Thomas Jefferson; on each side of it two others—Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingstone—making the committee of five who presented the Declaration to Congress, and in the rear thirteen statues, General Washington in the centre, and six each side of him of his chief revolutionary men from North, South and Middle States of the original thirteen, four each.

Twelfth.—Thirteen Lamps, each having the name of one of the thirteen original States. Place one on the keystone of said arch, and six on each side of the avenue leading from said arch to Independence Hall. They would be emblematically like a guard of honor to the statues and monument.

Thirteenth.—TREES AND LAMPS. In front on line from inner corner of Fifth street to inner corner of Sixth street building, have thirteen historical lamps marked Bible, Lord's day, School,

NOTE.—The author is indebted to Mr. John G. Waterman, son of the late A. G. Waterman, for all the official documents, letters, papers, and records, relating to said intended monument, its site, architecture, inscriptions, &c.; and it is believed that what our unhappy national strife prevented will only prove a delay, to render the work more perfect.

Press, Independence, Victory, Peace, Liberty, Constitution, Union, Government, Freedom, Prosperity. On front, near curbstone, from Fifth to Sixth street, thirteen trees, one from each of the original States. Around each, an iron fence, and on it the name of the State whence the tree came. In like manner, a tree for each of the other States, on the other three sides of the Square. And for said other States, a lamp for each, with its name thereon, to extend around the four sides. Thus, all the States would be represented emblematically, as sentinels on the front, the rear, and the flanks, with these lamps, watching their palladium of Liberty.

Pennsylvania is most appropriately the Keystone State. When the Declaration of Independence was being considered, each State was by its delegation in front of the Speaker's chair, on the right six, on the left six, with Pennsylvania at the centre like a keystone. The vote was taken by States, and a majority of delegates from a State carried that State; and it was deemed very desirable to have the vote unanimous, in adopting the Declaration. On Monday, July 1st, 1776, in Committee of the Whole, all the States excepting Pennsylvania and Delaware voted in the affirmative, the former in the negative 4 to 3, the latter a tie vote.

July 2d, Lee's celebrated resolution in favor of Independence was adopted in Committee of the Whole, according to McKean.

July 4th, all the States but Pennsylvania voted in the affirmative on the Declaration of Independence, and so stood. Pennsylvania had but four delegates present. Two voted for and two against the Declaration. One was expected to come in who had been called out by friends and others, to urge him to vote in the negative.

Here was a momentous pause in a time when men's souls were tried to their very centre, the arch of union standing hazardous, with the keystone suspended over it by a tie vote, and all in deep anxiety looking for the one Pennsylvania member to come in by whose vote the great decision would be made. That man was John Morton. It is said that John Hancock, anxious for his arrival, instead of declaring the vote as it stood, occupied the time by speaking until he saw him enter the door. Here was a man, having adverse influences, outside and otherwise, urging and pressing on him with almost crushing weight to vote against the Declaration by scores of friends and others who viewed it as direct rebellion to British rule, and apprehended a failure that would end in dreadful punishment. Yet that noble patriot and man, with love of country in his heart rising above all, came in and took the responsibility of deciding the great question, not only for Pennsylvania, but as umpire for the whole country. John Morton voted. Simultaneously the Keystone was in its place, the arch was complete, the States were unanimous, the grand Declaration sprang into life, the fountain of freedom flowed, Independence, Liberty and Union were baptized, and a nation was born.

Well might the spirit of the Huguenots, the Pilgrims, Puritans, and Penn, have lingered here to approve, rejoice, and say, "Let all this have a choice place in every American heart, to be seen in the brightest mirror of memory forever."

John Morton placed the Keystone in the arch of patriotism. He lived eight months afterwards. Before leaving the world, he said, "Tell my friends and others who censured me for my vote, that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service I ever rendered to my country." His vote proved a victory; his last words a reality. If the work here proposed should be done, let some part of it honor the memory of John Morton.

In each department have a book to record a list of the memorials, the names of donors of such as are given, date when given, place where given, when received, and such further account of each as may be essential and interesting. Also a book for each visitor to write therein his or her name, residence, &c., and have all records carefully preserved for all time, with every other paper of interest.

As in the east appears the breaking morn,
And gilding light the scenes of earth adorn;
So Freedom's sun on eastern line arose,
To spread its glories wide to western close.

Begins the emblem on our Square, east side;
In grandeur see each step a moral stride;
Till on its west, the States presented stand,
Our country's chain, our Union, hand in hand.

Thus, in one great exhibition, our beloved country would be seen, especially in that all-important period from 1750 to 1799, when Washington, standing at the close of the eighteenth century and at the head of the nineteenth, the model man of the world, departed this life, leaving a character spread out before his country and all countries as pure and as beautiful as the golden skies in a clear autumnal sunset. Great in goodness, good in greatness, with rising fame, still rising, and still to rise, as if lettered on the firmament with ascending stars.

Probably no work has ever been done on earth by man that can more appropriately meet the scriptural words, "God requireth that which is past," than the one here proposed to be done.

Its entire cost may reach one million of dollars, and as much more at interest, for an income for yearly expenses. A small sum, compared with the wealth of our city, more so with that of our State, far more with that of our Nation. To illustrate its own financial or pecuniary value, just suppose, for a moment, an impossibility, viz.: That a company could own it, and, without any entrance fee, could receive all the additional value it would give to real estate around it, the benefits of all the increase of business it would bring to our city, the additional gains to our Railroads, commerce, hotels, stores, &c., augmenting from year to year, and then its pecuniary worth at the end of twenty-five years,

the company could pay one hundred per cent. yearly dividends, and at the termination of said time would have millions still to divide. All this would flow into the business and wealth of our citizens and city. But no pecuniary or speculative gains can be high enough to reach the exalted platform of this patriotic purpose, nor can its worth be told in dollars and cents. It would be a diadem to our country, adorned with richest jewels, a firmament of patriotism, illumined by the spreading radiance of the Sun of Liberty.

If the beauty, loveliness, grandeur, magnificence of the scenes of nature portrayed on canvas, tend to elevate and purify human thoughts; if the pictures and statues of the departed great and good are beheld with reverence; if mementos, emblems and memorials have in all ages been dear, telling of excellence that lived, and prompting to higher excellence; if the single and sometimes simplest gift of affection is held as priceless; and if all such (some of which are handmaids to religion) lead the minds of the children of men upward and onward in the atmosphere of truth, purity, freedom, philanthropy, patriotism, peace and charity, then what will be the influence of this monument of memorials, in winning the admiration, the love and the reverential regard of every beholder, and of all who may hear of it, in all civilized nations?

Its moral worth in words cannot be given,
 Each heart can feel, and 'mid its scenes may say,
 Sublime and solemn, like the stars of heaven,
 This ushered in the morn of Freedom's day.

Historical, genealogical, antiquarian and other societies, also libraries, records, travels, searches, &c., involving years of time and millions in cost, are all cheerfully supported for the one great purpose of knowing the past. Can any one of them, or even all, display an event so important, or any in so vivid a manner, as the work here proposed? For this, if carried out, will show the introduction of civil and religious liberty to man. The Reformation was like a few voices crying for it in a wilderness: the Huguenots, Pilgrims and Puritans were its pioneers; bold and dauntless patriots like James Otis, Patrick Henry and others, opened its pathway; the Declaration of Independence unlocked its gates; the Revolution entered its field victoriously, our country is planting that field world-wide, and the harvest is freedom, order, peace, with human rights and duties for all mankind.

It would be a lasting honor to Philadelphia; it would more than substitute and supply all monuments that have been proposed; it would be a standing testimony that republics are not always ungrateful; it would give to children and youth a clear view of their country, their country's fathers, and the priceless value of liberty, government, order, safety and happiness; it would tend to unite all parties in selecting and choosing wise and good men for every official station; it would make our city more than ever respected and beloved by our country, and the increasing fame of our beloved Washington would be followed by the

fame of Philadelphia, as having the most noble, interesting and instructive monument of patriotism mankind has ever known. It would tend to increase moral purity and goodness, to strengthen the union of our States, to augment the true greatness of our nation, and everybody would see it as the ark of human rights and duties, riding high above the reckless and miry undercurrents of deception, falsehood, corruption, injustice, oppression and the whole catalogue of wrongs.

Well might a citizen of Philadelphia feel some degree of pride in taking his family, his friends, his guests to this place, where all could be entertained, be interested, be instructed, and in a day learn more of the American Revolution, of our fathers, and of the origin and formation of our government, than usually would be learned in years. Besides which, the impressions on every mind would be lasting, especially with the young. No museum would be more interesting, no other nation could have such a monument, and no city on earth but Philadelphia could possibly obtain such a treasure.

Aged persons are now living who are happy to relate many things of great interest, seen or known by them in their youth, never published, but which pertain to this matter, and if secured now while such are living, may prove important and valuable.

Perhaps no time can be more favorable than now for this work. Every recent movement in relation to Independence Square favors it, no better thing can be done for our city, our country and mankind, and if commenced and directed by patriotic, judicious minds, it would in three years be ready for an appropriate dedication, unless that service should be postponed to the one hundredth anniversary of the Day of Independence.

Washington gave freely, without pay, eight years of his life in rendering his invaluable services to our country, and with his compatriots underwent labors, hazards, sacrifices, anxieties, toils, sufferings, severe trials, contests, privations, war, battles and blood-struggles, to carry out and establish those great principles of order, freedom and right, which have made us the most prosperous and favored nation on earth, under a government formed by them, which protects equally the nation, the State, the county, the town, the borough, the neighborhood, the family and the

NOTE.—Children and youth have inquiring minds, and early impressions are said to be most deep and lasting. If this design should be carried out, the children and youth of Philadelphia would, in their earliest years, be visiting it with their parents and teachers, and in it, and from it, would learn rapidly respecting our Independence, our Revolution, our Constitution, our government, our patriotic leaders, our States, our Union, our civil and religious liberty, our beloved Washington, our great country, and our means of prosperity and happiness, and to value such as blessings from Heaven, beyond all price.

No children in any other city in the world would or could have a school so interesting and so full of useful instruction.

The advantages to children, if there were nothing more, would warrant all the expense that can attend it.

cradle. Let us now, in our peace and prosperity, evince our gratitude, and honor their character, principles and names, by this monument of memorials, that will command the respect, love and reverence of all men, and give to the world a lasting demonstration that we do and will honor the fathers who left such glory to their children. And in so doing, that we do not forget the mothers and daughters who did their part in the great work :

For mothers, wives and sisters, steadfast, true,
 In spirit, for their country, were the van ;
 They cheered each patriot, for resolves anew,
 And hardships, toils, and triumphs shared with man.

With such a monument of memorials, Philadelphia would have a Mount Zion of patriotism, a temple beautified with the portraits of departed excellence, an altar adorned with priceless mementos and emblems, constituting a glory surpassing in many respects that of Solomon's, with no offering required but affection and reverence, no homage but gratitude to the Divine Giver of all good, to whom our fathers looked for wisdom, and no sacrifice, but love to God and man.

To contemplate all is inspiring ; to behold its reality would bring the tribes from our thirty-six States, and others when added, and tribes from all nations, with the words of the ancient prophet verified, "Joy and gladness is found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody ;" and all hearts vibrating with love for our country, Union, government, order, peace, prosperity, charity and happiness.

Throughout our land, and all lands, the tidings would run, to tell that the city of William Penn and of brotherly love has a shrine of patriotism by no other equalled ; a monument of respect, veneration and reverence for their country's fathers, and their character and principles, that in moral grandeur links the past to the present, earth with heaven, and mortal with immortality ; and over which the cherubim and seraphim of freedom might spread their wings and give it their approving voice.

Our people, our children, our descendants for all time, and from the south, north, east and west of our country, besides hundreds and thousands from all nations, would visit this fountain of freedom to be refreshed ; this house of patriotism, to be introduced to our patriot fathers in portrait ; this shrine of memorials, to behold in it the heart of a mighty nation ; this monument to ancestral excellence, to see in it the gratitude of their descendants ; this palladium of independence, government, peace and order, to behold it as a grand moral fortress to guard the rights of man ; this ark of liberty, to see in it the choicest jewels of our land, and this moral light-house of our beloved country, to behold it as a guide for all nations to the field of true democratic-republican-federal government ; and, finally, to view the whole in all its intrinsic and commanding importance, as well as in all its touching and tender influence, in its silent but unceasing eloquence ; declaring this great and funda-

mental truth to all people, and which should be most deeply fixed in every heart, namely, that the Bible, the Sabbath, the school, and well-conducted press are, have been, and must be the light of our beloved land forever, the light approved by heaven, and blest for man.

'Tis our fathers' great record, exalt it in light,
And the children will keep it, untarnished and bright.

Thus, Independence Square and its three main front buildings will be a permanent institution, showing the introduction of practical, civil, and religious liberty; a government "by, from, and for the people," and the great principles involved in both. Results therefrom, moral and material, will be vividly set forth and made manifest to the world, by the grandest and most interesting centennial ever known on earth, for which our country, States and city are making preparation.

This design and plan have been made known to distinguished men of our city and nation, and to the people, more or less, of *eleven different States in our Union, and by all approved, with the belief expressed, that diplomas of membership will be sold, sufficient to pay for all and provide for all subsequent expense. The diplomas will be large, full, and instructive.

When the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid, on the 17th day of June, 1825, La Fayette, then our nation's guest, was present, with thousands from various parts of our country, including many veterans who served in the Revolutionary war, some of whom were survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill, and among whom was a Rev. Mr. Thaxter, who was a chaplain in the army of the Revolution, and who, fifty years previously, officiated on the same hill. He led the multitude in prayer, and was followed by Daniel Webster, who gave his celebrated address, in which, when speaking of the monument, he used these poetic and prophetic words, descriptive of a scene to come of beauty and magnificence, viz.:

"Let it rise, till it meets the sun in his coming,
Let the earliest light of the morning gild it,
And parting day linger and play on its summit."

If Independence Square should have the monument of memorials here proposed, then we will borrow Mr. Webster's idea, and say: Let the children and youth of our land, in the bright morn of early life, greet it with the rising beams of joy and gladness; let the ascending sun of manhood, its noon-tide and onward line of brightness, to life's declining day, encircle it and crown it with the radiance of moral beauty, tenderness, care, protection, and love; and let the heart and intellect of age, made wise by experience, gild it with the pure and beautiful rays of lingering affection, and the calm, golden halo of a farewell blessing.

* Now to seventeen States.

A Plan for carrying out the Design. Submitted to the Philadelphia City Councils, June 1, 1871, by Joseph Leeds, residing at No. 1614 Summer street:

First. To form an association specially for the purpose, to be composed of gentlemen whose names and character will inspire perfect confidence with the people, and under whose auspices every thing will be done in such a manner that in every household the voice of approval will be heard, to which every heart will respond.

Second. To organize by having the President of the United States, and his successors in said office, ex-officio, the President of this association; the Governors of each State, and their successors in office, ex-officio, Vice-Presidents; the oldest Senator in Congress and two oldest Representatives, Members of Cabinet and Chief Justice, Honorary Members; the Mayor and Presidents of two Councils of Philadelphia, with ten others, to be chosen Directors. Any vacancy occurring in said ten to be filled by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from a nomination of five persons.

Third. To have a commission of trust, and proper authorities petitioned to grant to said commission and successors "Independence Square and Buildings," for the purpose set forth in said design.

Fourth. To have suitable rooms for business, and for depositing all memorials, until the present buildings on Independence Square are vacated, the said grant obtained, and all things made ready for their reception.

Fifth. To engage honest, able, intelligent persons to visit the families having the mementos and memorials desired, state to them the object, procure such as far as practicable, and report all doings to the Board of Directors weekly.

Sixth. To make known to all the people throughout our land the design and purpose, that all may understand it, that it is to be for our entire country, and to benefit mankind.

Seventh. To appoint suitable committees for such portraits, pictures, engravings, &c., as may be required; and have the diploma of membership, of such simple elegance as will adorn any parlor or room in our nation, or the world.

Eighth. To consider and act on all other matters requisite to carry out the design.

If carried out, it will forever commemorate the practical introduction of civil and religious liberty on earth, the grandest declaration man ever made, the most important revolution for the world's welfare, the fathers of our beloved country, the birth of our nation, and the best constituted government in the world.

Besides which, it will be on a ground hallowed by patriotic associations; a monument such as no nation has known; such as will win all hearts; such as advancing generations will love, reverence, and keep sacred; such as will draw, for all coming time, increasing multitudes from our country and the world, to visit it, and such as no city or place can have in such perfection as Philadelphia, because Independence Square and Hall are *here*.

WASHINGTON.

No page herein can have a subject more appropriate than the following brief notes of his life, and the tribute to his character, taken from Spark's volume, No. 12. The latter portrays the excellence of that great and good man, the esteem and affection in which he was held, and accords with the words and proceedings of the President, the Senate, the House, the States, and the people when he departed this life, and with the acts of other nations. Such was the man who was chief in giving us Independence, Constitution, and Government, and whose influence for good on national and individual character is untold.

Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, near the banks of the Potomac, February 22, 1732. At the age of seventeen, an able Surveyor of lands. At nineteen, a Major in the Virginia forces to repel the French and Indians. At twenty-three, Commander-in-Chief of all the Virginia forces. At twenty-six, resigned his commission. Was married January 6, 1759. For fifteen years was a member of the House of Burgesses in Virginia. At forty-two was a member of the Continental Congress, and Chairman of the most important Committees. At forty-three, unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. At fifty, repelled the proposal to make him dictator or king. At fifty-one, went before Congress, resigned his commission, and retired to private life, having given to his country eight years service, refusing any pay. At fifty-six, was President of the Convention that framed the Constitution. At fifty-seven, unanimously chosen President of the United States. At sixty-one, unanimously chosen a second term. At sixty-four, gave his farewell address. At sixty-seven, departed this life at his residence, Mount Vernon, Virginia, on Saturday evening, December 14, 1799.

WASHINGTON.

“The Defender of his Country; the Founder of Liberty;
The Friend of Man.
History and Tradition are explored in vain
For a Parallel to his Character.

In the Annals of modern Greatness
 He stands alone;
 And the noblest Names of Antiquity
 Lose their Lustre in his Presence.
 Born the Benefactor of Mankind,
 He united all the qualities necessary
 To an Illustrious career.
 Nature made him Great:
 He made himself Virtuous.
 Called by his Country to the Defence of her liberties,
 He triumphantly vindicated the Rights of Humanity,
 And on the Pillars of National Independence
 Laid the Foundation of a Great Republic.
 Twice invested with Supreme Magistracy,
 By the Unanimous voice of a Free People,
 He surpassed in the Cabinet
 The Glories of the Field;
 And voluntarily resigning the Sceptre and the Sword,
 Retired to the Shades of Private Life.
 A Spectacle so new and so sublime
 Was contemplated with the profoundest Admiration.
 And the Name of *Washington*,
 Adding new Lustre to Humanity,
 Resounded to the remotest Regions of the Earth.
 Magnanimous in Youth;
 Glorious through Life;
 Great in Death.
 His highest Ambition: the Happiness of Mankind.
 His noblest Victory: the Conquest of himself.
 Bequeathing to Posterity the Inheritance of his fame,
 And building his Monument in the Hearts of his Countrymen,
 He lived the Ornament of the Eighteenth Century:
 He died, regretted by a mourning World."

"The author of this composition is not known. It has been transcribed from a manuscript copy written on the back of a picture-frame, in which is set a miniature likeness of Washington, and which hangs in one of the rooms of the mansion at Mount Vernon, having been left there some time after Washington's death."

THE ANCESTORS OF OUR COUNTRY
AND
THE FATHERS OF OUR NATION.
ONE HUNDRED LINES.

Old Ocean bore the first to this our land,
The Huguenots, the Quakers, (freedom men,)
And Puritans, and Pilgrims of like faith.
The South, the Centre and the North to them
Almost unknown, they sought, but not for wealth
Nor power. From such in tyrant hands they fled,
And found this land, that they might here enjoy
Religious Liberty, the only force
Which fosters and protects all other rights.
This boon, in every age and every clime
From man was hid or held, or met, if known,
By threats or prison, torture, scourge or death,
While moral darkness and misrule prevailed.

The ocean wide, the lonely, distant shores,
The rocks, and cliffs, and forests deep and dark,
They dauntless met. In wilderness they lived,
With prayer they wrought, the Bible read and gained
Increasing light. They sung in praise to God,
The forest heard, and shore, and sea, and Heaven,
And thus the freedom-hymn for man commenced.

And thus, with care they planted here a seed,
A tree grew up, and they did eat thereof,
And their descendants too. To all it proved
A tree of life, the life of Heaven-born truth,
Of knowledge, wisdom, foresight, human rights,
Of Christian courage fixed in patriot hearts,
And ever ready to suppress all wrong.
The mothers, daughters, wives and sisters too,
Partook that fruit, and often foremost stood,
And with their presence and their counsel cheered
Their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers on,
To paths of duty straight, at every cost,
If possible, with peace ; if needful, war.

A crisis came, and prompt their chosen men
Were here convened, and here transplanted well
That noble tree, on Independence Square.
With healthful root, it pierced the subsoil deep,
Its mighty strength has grown, and rapid grows.
The mammoth branches high o'er mountain peaks,
And wide beyond our bounds of ocean shores,
Are waving moral empire over Earth.
Its rich perennial foliage bright and full,
A fragrance gives and purifying air,
On wings of health, to waft away from man,
The inhumanity which oft unmans,

And crushes noble feelings to despair ;
 And then to man it gives these richest fruits
 In constant full supply, enough for all :
 Our Independence, Victory and Peace,
 Our Liberty and Constitution, firm,
 Our Union and Government, secured,
 Our Freedom and Prosperity untold.
 Religion, learning, institutions wise,^f
 Imparting hope, instruction and relief ;
 Homes, friendships, pastimes where affection gains ;
 The flowers that fill the vase for Auld Lang Syne.

In wilderness the freedom song began,
 And children's children learned full well the strain,
 Until at length on Independence Square
 Those chosen ones declared in thunder tones,
 That song to be a nation's anthem full,
 " Proclaiming liberty throughout the land,
 And unto all inhabitants thereof."

No history here repeats itself, nor is
 A like precedent known among mankind.
 No other nation, country, age, or place
 Can such a record show, nor such a line
 Of ancestry draw out, nor such results
 For good to man declare. A hand Divine
 Directed all, and thus our Country stands.

Respect and reverence, gratitude and love
 Beget their like, in works and deeds performed ;
 And these to such progenitors we owe,
 But most to Heaven who made their triumphs sure.

The Plymouth Hall, the noble monument
 To Standish rising now, and everywhere
 Through all our States, memorials scattered, tell
 That worth ancestral, made our Country's base,
 A rest most sure, on which to rise most high.
 Enough not yet is done to honor them,
 And vivify to man what they performed.

But where shall we the monument behold,
 Commemorating those, the chosen ones,
 Who bravely from the wilderness came out,
 Proclaiming loud and clear the rights of man,
 And then through perils, trials, battles, blood,
 Triumphant marched to victory and to peace,
 To Constitution, Union, Freedom, Laws,
 And then to immortality on high ?
 Illustrious men ! Ye Fathers, wise and true,
 You opened wide the path to make us all
 The favored people that we are to-day ;
 A rising Christian empire to the World.
 Your monument, instructive, ample, large,
 Must rise our nation's temple, altar shrine ;
 One " grand simplicity," to win all hearts,
 And thus to honor you, will be a work,
 To honor all your line of ancestors ;
 The land you loved, our Country, and our age,
 And marching generations as they come.

THE YOKE OF INDEPENDENCE
AND
THE PATRIOTISM OF PEACE.

The chief building on the central front of Independence Square in Philadelphia is by some persons called Independence Hall, by others the State House. Independence Hall makes a portion of the first story, on the east end of this edifice. It measures forty-five by forty-five, and is, from floor to ceiling, twenty-one feet. The members of the Continental Congress that declared Independence had their places in this hall, as follows, viz.: at the head or east end was the chair of John Hancock, a little elevated by the platform on which it stood; this made the cross-piece to the yoke; on his left or South side of the bow were the members from the six Southern States; on his right or North side of the bow were those from the six Northern States; while at the bend of the bow, of course opposite the chair, were the members from Pennsylvania. The whole formed in shape a Yoke.

On Thursday, July 4th, 1776, that Congress put this Yoke on the Elephant Liberty, and with the harness Principles attached him to the Chariot Freedom, having on its front the luminary Peace; on one side, the lamps Knowledge, Wisdom and Integrity, on the other, Truth, Right and Duty, while the bright torch of the Patriotism of Peace waved high on its rear. A herald went before, with an order taken from Scripture, viz.: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." And the move began: on meeting oppression or wrong, the Elephant breathed out the fire of conquest, and made the chariot wheels flame with the words Liberty or Death.

The foes of our country were repelled or expelled, the chains of tyranny broken up, the luminary Peace brightened the land, the lamps Knowledge, Wisdom, Integrity, Truth, Right and Duty guided to order, stability, government and prosperity; the torch of the Patriotism of Peace waved high, and a new nation stood before the world. The retinue traversed, and after many years, it reached the bounds of slavery; there it broke every yoke but its own, and let the oppressed go free. It has advanced into the distant regions of the Indian tribes, and is there preventing a recurrence of the wrongs done by them to us, and by us to them, teaching them right, and by honest dealing and kindness winning them to become useful citizens and friends.

Its grand movement throughout has been to destroy oppression, persecution, cruelty and wrongs of every kind, and with its mighty

tread and ponderous wheels to break in pieces and press out of sight every shackle, fetter, manacle, chain, lock, bar, bolt and lash used for inhumanity and oppression. In the same time, its influence has been for peace, and all the pursuits, benefits and blessings of peaceful life. Religion, education, industry, charity, truth and happiness attend its pathway. It provides for the widow and orphan, the discouraged and depressed, the destitute and cripple, the poor and homeless, the dumb, deaf and blind, and forgets not the useful animals that cannot speak or plead. It regards and respects worth in character, whether living or departed. It elevates woman, increases deference and defence for female excellence, makes the good wife the husband's safest and best adviser, and also the beautiful gentle morning-star of life to illumine the kingdom of the cradle and childhood and youth with the radiance of maternal love never forgotten, but producing new lights, rising to guide our beloved country, its government, and its whole social life. Children ride in this chariot with joyous hearts, for protection, care, teaching, discipline, amusement, culture, and kindness attend them. Girls and boys may play with the elephant, shout their gladness around him, and become his happiest companions.

The stability of our Country is in well-ordered families, not in politicians and politics, for they rise and fall like prices in market. Mothers and Fathers are in fact the Queens and Kings of the land, and most so the former; because a good mother gives that first direction and impress to character which makes daughters and sons moral princesses and princes, and self-government and home the reliable strength of a nation. These home-yokes made the mighty yoke of independence. United, they are a State of States, a kingdom of kingdoms, a government of governments, a country of homes, and a union for happiness. Such is the yoke our Fathers made, and such has been and is the use of it. To make it still stronger, the elephant more powerful, the harness brighter, the chariot more beautiful, the luminary more radiant, the lamps more brilliant, the torch looming up to light earth and skies, the traverse ceaseless and irresistible, and the proclamation world-wide, must be the happy and welcome duty of their descendants.

Let the retinue traverse the nations, take the children in its arms, do away all oppression, elevate all rights, alleviate all sufferings, increase the blessings of human life, by promoting religion, knowledge, integrity, charity, industry, and goodness everywhere, until the patriotism of peace shall see its work perfected, and hear the Angelic song from all mankind ascending, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men;" and the full firmament reverberating with universal *Amens*.

The patriotism of peace would then with joy
Behold the triumphs of the Prince of peace,
Who gave the wisdom that to victory led,
And when on earth this patriot language spoke,

In saying to the City that he loved,
 Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how oft
 Would I thy children gathered unto me!
 His kingdom in all households and each heart
 Would make them true reciprocating lights.
 And then ability, though diverse given,
 With just accountability would stand;
 While man for immortality would live,
 And earth and Heaven hold converse pure and high.

Such must be the legitimate results which will ever attend the great first principles of integrity, truth, and right; and such are the safeguards of the individual, the family, and the nation. They are foundations for the highest and noblest structures of personal and national character. The grandest edifice stands on a base unseen; the loftiest tree, and most beautiful, is supported by a root under ground. The base and the root must be kept firm and sound. So must principles: the base of all good character. With those principles, let this bright inheritance received from our Fathers be transmitted by us to our children, not only unimpaired, but advancing in every excellence, to make us the beloved people of all people, as our Washington stands in character, the beloved man of all men.*

*The letters he received in his official life, his own letters, and his original papers, would amount to more than two hundred folio volumes.

Amid all the cares of public life, no duties were omitted by him. When trials were heavy, he wrote from camp, in a letter to Mr. Lund Washington, who had charge of his estate at Mount Vernon, as follows: "Let the hospitality of the house, in respect to the poor, be kept up; let no one go away hungry. If any want corn, supply their necessities, if it does not encourage idleness, and give of my money in charity, forty or fifty pounds a year, when you think it well bestowed."

Eighteen years afterward, when declining the second term as President of the United States, three members of his cabinet wrote to him long letters urging his acceptance. Says Jefferson, "The confidence of the whole Union is centred in you. North and South will hang together if they have you to hang on." Says Hamilton, "It is clear that if you continue in office, nothing materially mischievous is to be apprehended; if you quit, much is to be dreaded. I trust and pray God that you will continue to make further sacrifice of your tranquillity and happiness to the public good." Says Randolph, "The Constitution would never have been adopted, but from a knowledge that you had once sanctioned it, and an expectation that you would execute it. It is in a state of probation. The public deliberations need stability; you alone can give them stability. It is the fixed opinion of the world that you surrender nothing incomplete."

When pressed to serve a third term as President, he peremptorily declined, using these sublime words, "I would not give the shades of Mount Vernon for the Empire of the World."

PATRIOTISM OF PEACE.

1. Our country's Past, let Present see it rise
 2. In vivid portrait; simple, noble, grand.
 3. Instructive, too, declaring Right and Truth
 4. To make impressions deep on every heart,
 5. And place conviction full in every mind.
 6. A lesson wise for us and for the world,
 7. That knowledge, freedom, joined with Heaven-
born light,
 8. And duties well performed, with self-control,
 9. Secure a nation's government from all,
 10. To rule impartial, just, and well for each.
 11. Let mothers, fathers, daughters, sons, and friends,
 12. Unite in such a work with heart and hand,
 13. And spread the boon which thirteen States wrought
out.
-

Independence Square and Three Main Front Edifices.

That noble casket see! Its jewels gone,
But still their fadeless lustre lights the land;
And here will rise again a welcome morn,
To shine in pristine glory, simply grand.

Its golden day all days will brighter make,
To breathe its air, and moral strength obtain;
The little child the mother's hand will take,
And youth, and age, and nations share the gain.



The Wealth of Patriotism.

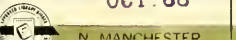
1. OUR COUNTRY,
2. Its Moral Treasures;
3. OUR NATION,
4. Its Moral Jewels;
5. OUR STANDARD,
6. Their Works and Worth Portrayed.
7. And when brought out,
8. A moral power
9. To guard our dearest rights,
10. Guide as a Family our States,
11. Make strong our Union Bond,
12. And fill our land
13. With happy, cheerful homes.







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