



CHRISTMAS 1980

827 Linden Place
Idaho Falls, Idaho, USA

Dearest family,

We sincerely hope your Christmas, New Year, and each day thereafter, will be happier because of the use you make of this gift from us to you.

It is a compilation of pictures, quotations, information, etc., etc. about our United States of America, God's purposes for our country, truths about our Founding Fathers, the relation of our Church to our country, our personal privileges and responsibilities as citizens of both, etc. etc.

Again this year, all of the materials are taken from our files. Much more, perhaps better, is available. But again, much of this material is difficult to find elsewhere and you will appreciate knowing what and where it is.

Perhaps, herein, you may find a needed story or idea about America, inspiration for a talk you want to give, confirmation of something you've heard or read but haven't yet verified, or you may find that which will enlarge the understanding of your family members in your daily scripture reading and prayer.

Ever since the joy and blessings which came from our involvement in our country's Bicentennial, we have wanted to share some of these choice bits with you. So now, here it is. You will want to add much of your own to it, or add this to what you already have. Incidentally, we wish all of you could spend a few hours with Joseph and have him tell you things about our Constitution and related matters.

As we have been privileged to travel in many "foreign" lands, we have been impressed with: 1. How much our Heavenly Father loves all his children and wants them to have more of what we have. They are indeed precious to him, and to us, their brothers and sisters. 2. How great and real and serious is our responsibility to be informed with the truth and to share it with others but first to be exemplary citizens of our country, giving allegiance to the spirit and intent of its founding documents and also its founding fathers. The best way to be truly exemplary citizens of our country is to be truly exemplary members of the true, restored Church of Jesus Christ, meaning exemplary citizens of the Kingdom of God on earth --

"Next to being one in worshipping God, there is nothing in this world upon which this Church should be more united than in upholding and defending the Constitution of the United States." (David O. McKay)

After carefully perusing the contents of this compilation, we think you will sing with deeper fervor: "Our fathers' God to thee, Author of liberty, To thee
We sing. Long may our land be bright, with freedom's
Holy light. Protect us by thy might, Great God, our
King."

We trust the younger family members may find adequate adult interest and supervision in their activity books so as not only to enjoy properly completing them but also to understand and appreciate the events and characters connected with them.

May each member of all our beloved families live such lives as to contribute to the strength and righteousness of our country that the Lord's purposes for us and for our country and Church may be realized --

Always,

Mother and Father Groberg

Also included: Dad's talk, Founding Fathers booklet, post cards from U.S. Capitol

CHRISTMAS 1980

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SPENCER W. KIMBALL, OUR LIVING PROPHET, HAS SAID:

"WE AFFIRM THAT AMERICA WILL REMAIN STRONG AS LONG AS ITS
PREDOMINANT CITIZENRY RECOGNIZE THAT OUR HEAVENLY FATHER GOVERNS
IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN AND THAT RIGHTEOUSNESS IS OUR GREATEST
DEFENSE."

ANCIENT PROPHETS SPOKE OFTEN OF US AND OF OUR DAY, I.E. ISAIAH:

"AND IT SHALL COME TO PASS IN THE LAST DAYS, THAT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LORD'S HOUSE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAINS, AND SHALL BE EXALTED ABOVE THE HILLS; AND ALL NATIONS SHALL FLOW UNTO IT. AND MANY PEOPLE SHALL GO AND SAY, 'COME YE, AND LET US GO UP TO THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LORD, TO THE HOUSE OF THE GOD OF JACOB; AND HE WILL TEACH US OF HIS WAYS, AND WE WILL WALK IN HIS PATHS; FOR OUT OF ZION SHALL GO FORTH THE LAW, AND THE WORD OF THE LORD FROM JERUSALEM.." (Isaiah,2:2-4)

* * * *

I.E. JEREMIAH:

"BEHOLD, THE DAYS COME, SAITH THE LORD, THAT I WILL MAKE A NEW COVENANT WITH THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL, AND WITH THE HOUSE OF JUDAH; NOT ACCORDING TO THE COVENANT THAT I MADE WITH THEIR FATHERS..... BUT THIS SHALL BE THE COVENANT THAT I WILL MAKE WITH THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL; AFTER THOSE DAYS, SAITH THE LORD, I WILL PUT MY LAW IN THEIR INWARD PARTS, AND WRITE IT IN THEIR HEARTS, AND WILL BE THEIR GOD, AND THEY SHALL BE MY PEOPLE..." (jeremiah 31:31-33)

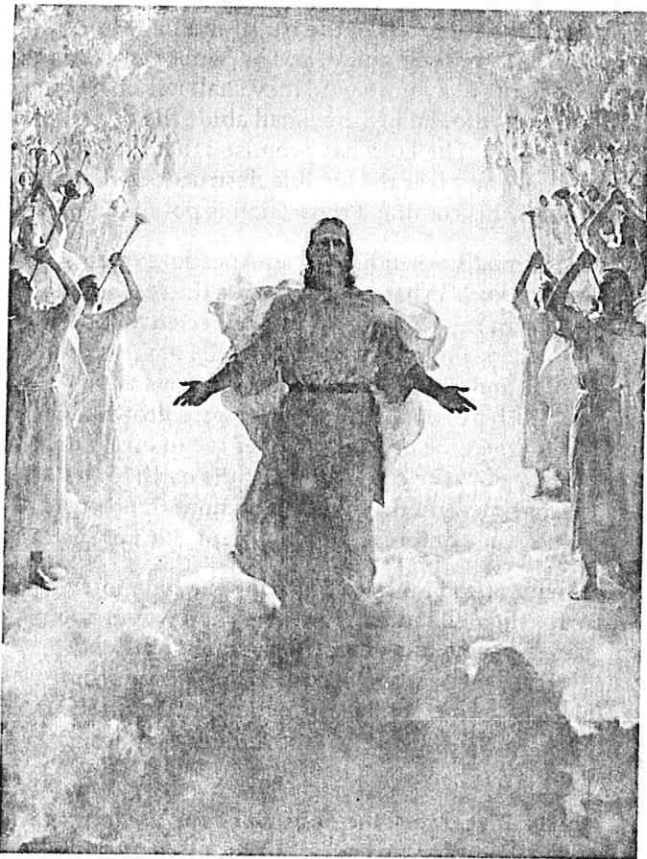
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I.E. MORONI:

"BEHOLD I SPEAK UNTO YOU (of our day) AS IF YE WERE PRESENT AND YET YE ARE NOT. BUT BEHOLD, JESUS CHRIST HATH SHOWN YOU UNTO ME AND I KNOW YOUR DOING....WHY ARE YE ASHAMED TO TAKE UPON YOU THE NAME OF CHRIST? WHY DO YE NOT THINK THAT GREATER IS THE VALUE OF AN ENDLESS HAPPINESS THAN THAT MISERY WHICH NEVER DIES--BECAUSE OF THE PRAISE OF THE WORLD?.....SEE THAT YE DO ALL THINGS IN WORTHINESS AND DO IT IN THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST, THE SON OF THE LIVING GOD, AND IF YE DO THIS AND ENDURE TO THE END, YE WILL IN NOWISE BE CAST OUT."

(Mormon 8:35,38;9:29)

The Second Coming painting by John Scott, Washington Temple



"If ye are prepared ye shall not fear." D&C 38:30

The Articles of Faith:

10. We believe.....that Zion, THE NEW JERUSALEM, will be built upon the AMERICAN CONTINENT; that CHRIST will reign personally upon the earth; and, that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.

* * * * *

Ether 2:12-

Behold, this is a choice land, and whatsoever nation shall possess it shall be free from bondage, and from captivity, and from all other nations under heaven, if they will but serve the God of the land who is JESUS CHRIST...

* * * * *

II Nephi 10:11,14 -

And this land shall be a land of liberty unto the Gentiles, and there shall be no kings upon the land... for I, the Lord, the king of heaven, will be their king, and I will be a light unto them forever, that hear my words.

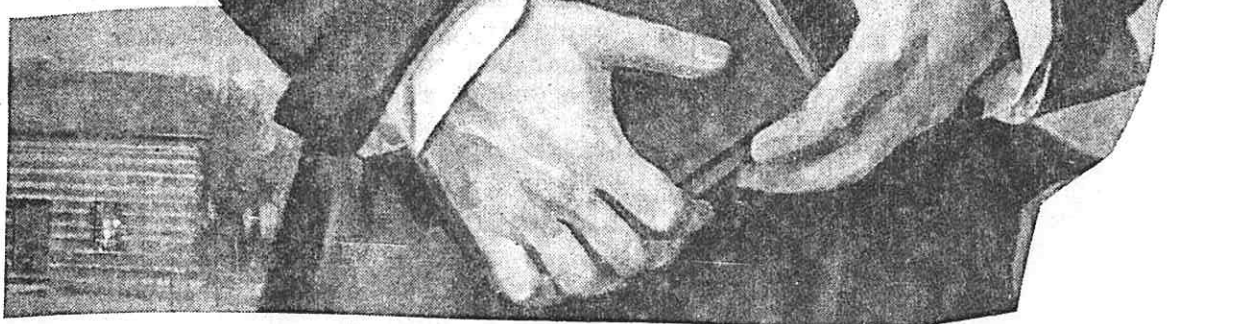
D.&C. 65-Revela on given thru Joseph Smith the Prophet, at Hiram, Ohio, October, 1831.."
..The keys of the kingdom of God are committed unto man on the earth, and from thence shall the gospel roll forth unto the ends of the earth....Call upon the Lord, that his kingdom may go forth upon the earth, that the inhabitants thereof may receive it, and be prepared for the days to come in the which the Son of Man shall come down in heaven, clothed in the brightness of his glory, to meet the kingdom of God which is set up on the earth"

JOSEPH SMITH:

"I AM THE GREATEST ADVOCATE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES THERE IS ON THE EARTH..."

* * * *

"...WHEN THE CONSTITUTION IS UPON THE BRINK OF RUIN, THIS PEOPLE WILL BE THE STAFF UPON WHICH THE NATION SHALL LEAN AND THEY SHALL BEAR THE CONSTITUTION AWAY FROM THE VERY VERGE OF DESTRUCTION." (from Ch. Historians Office-J.S. collection, Msept. D155, Box 4, folder 4)



Church News Jan. 5, 1980-This portrait of Joseph Smith-commissioned by the Deseret News--is one of the most carefully researched paintings ever done of the Prophet. Artist Wm. Whitaker of Provo, Utah studied everything he could find on the appearance of Joseph Smith, including measurements of the Prophet's death mask. After exhaustive research, he used the carefully assembled information to build a clay bust of Joseph Smith which served as a model for the painting. He even went to such lengths as having a suit made by an expert in clothing styles of the times.

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Prologue to "THIS IS AMERICA"

choral reading -
published by the General Boards of the M.I.A. of the Church
of Jesus Christ of L.D.S. October, 1952:

We bring you first a short symbolic story, "Acres of Diamonds"
as lately recorded by Dr. Clarence Manion in his book, "The Key
to Peace."

- - - - -

(music)

Long ago in Persia lived a humble farmer--Hafed and
to Hafed's home one day came a mystic wise man of the
East with thrilling tales concerning the great value,
the beauty--the incredible magnificence of Diamonds!

"In a
Persian
Garden"
the
"beautiful
princess"
softly
and out.

Said he: "With but a handful of these glitter-
ing gems one may purchase mighty power--with a diamond
mine one may rule the kingdoms! And even now great quan-
tities of diamonds--lie within the earth in various places
waiting to be discovered and carried forth.

Hafed, enchanted, sold his farm and ventured on
to foreign lands looking--seeking--searching for the magic
wealth of Diamonds- but always he searched in vain and
found none.

(music)
same, then
fades-out

Then, by chance--after long and weary years when the
penniless Hafed came to a tragic end in a strange country,
another Persian digging in Hafed's deserted garden dis-
covered the Diamond mines of Golconda--the richest, the
most fabulous ever uncovered in the ancient world.

Americans--are we, like Hafed, peering abroad for alien
philosophies and strange ideas? Are we searching for
mystic concepts in tragic, foreign lands where the light
of human freedom flickers low? Are we deserting our own
garden where lie the precious diamonds of our hard won
heritage?

Rough-hewn though they be, here shine our jeweled concepts
and our wealth.

(music)

"America
the
"Beautiful"

What then, is America? The priceless civilization we must
forever guard and nourish-and preserve?.....
America is a land, a government, a nation, a reality!
All of this and more than what you see- the living presence
of a song--a prayer--a promise--and--a dream.....
of universal liberty, abundant life for all..who acknow-
ledge their Creator proclaiming with a joyful voice:
"God is my refuge--my fortress, my deliverance and my
strength --It is He that hath made us-and not we, our-
selves. We are His people, His children and the sheep of
His pasture. "From Him cometh our salvation, Our great
glory and our good." "For the earth is the Lord's and
the fulness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein."

God's Hand in the Founding of America.

The Bicentennial effort of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons) is to communicate three unique messages to America:

The messages are:

1. That America's earliest history began more than 2,000 years ago and is contained in an ancient and sacred book called the *Book of Mormon*.
2. That the discovery of America and the establishment of the United States was a part of God's plan and was brought about by men who were inspired and guided by God.
3. That America's future destiny is dependent on the righteousness and morality of Her families.

Why is it important to know and understand America's past? Because in that past, there are important lessons and warnings for today – lessons about God and His interest in the affairs of men – warnings in the form of the destruction that came to earlier American civilizations that lost their reverence for family, for morality, and for God.

Why are these messages particularly important during the Bicentennial year? Because the only true way to celebrate the Bicentennial is in the same spirit that prevailed 200 years ago – a spirit of humility and of the acknowledgement of God's control over the earth and man's dependency on Jesus Christ.

Ancient America

Archeologists now confirm the existence of great pre-Aztec civilizations on the American continents. The Book of Mormon is a record of this civilization, beginning some 600 years before Christ when a man named Lehi left Jerusalem and came by boat to the Americas. The book was originally written by these ancient people on thin sheets of gold. Lehi's son Nephi, depicted here, was a great prophet who foresaw much that would happen in the future of this new land. He foresaw a time, after Christ's resurrection,

when the Son of God would appear here in America.

"I saw the heavens open, and the Lamb of God descending out of heaven; and he came down and showed himself unto them." (1 Nephi 12:6)

He foresaw, later on, an apostasy, both here and in the Old World when "...they have taken away from the gospel of the Lamb many parts which are plain and most precious..." (1 Nephi 13:26)

Nephi also saw the destruction of this early American civilization and later the rediscovery of this land by an inspired explorer. *"And I looked and beheld a man among the Gentiles, who was separated from the seed of my brethren by the many waters; and I beheld the Spirit of God, that it came down and wrought upon the man; and he went forth upon the many waters, even unto the seed of my brethren, who were in the promised land."* (1 Nephi 13:12)

Finally, he foresaw the Restoration, here on this land, of the full Gospel of Christ. *"... These last records... shall make known the plain and precious things which have been taken away from them..."* (1 Nephi 13:40)

Ancient America

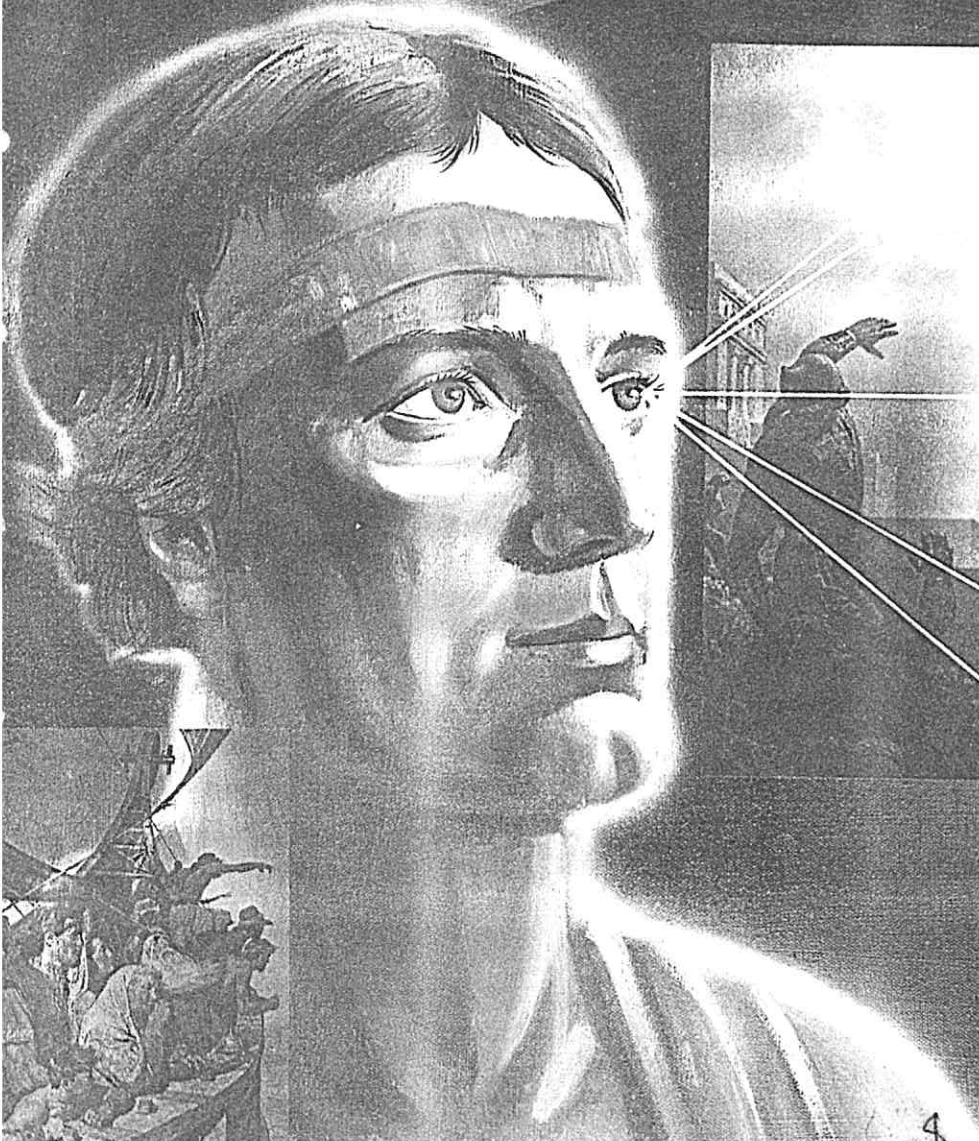
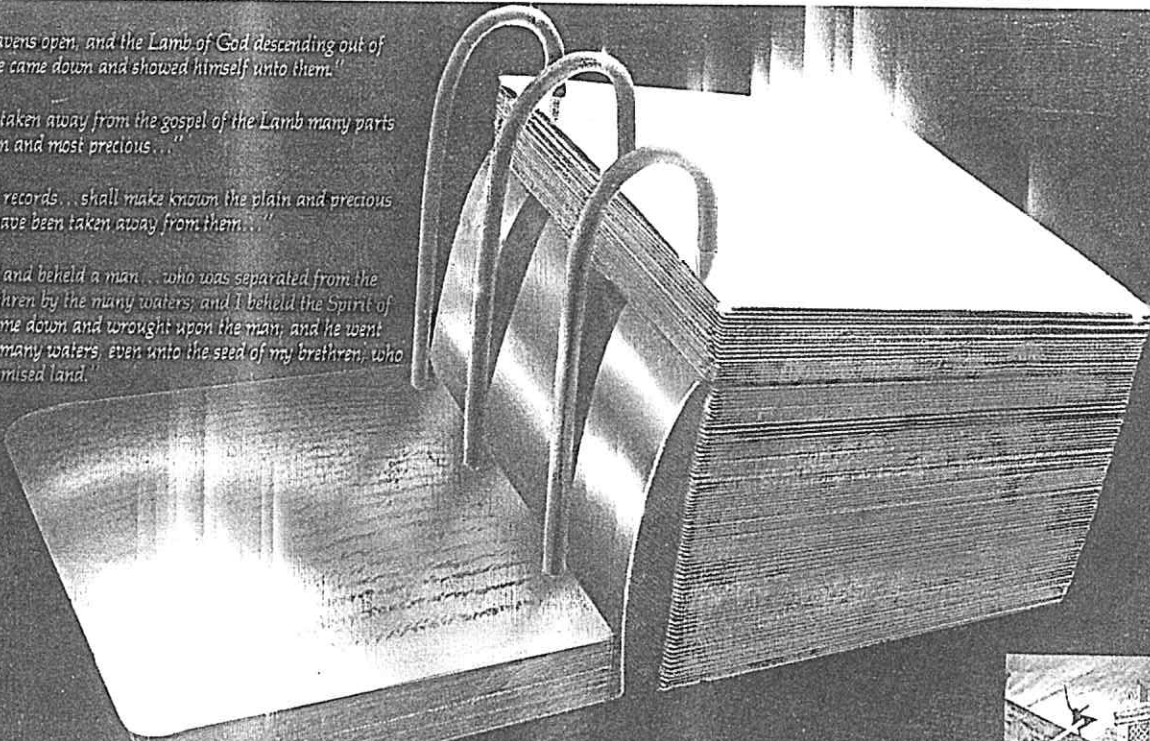
The Book of Mormon – This continent's history from 600 B.C. to 400 A.D.

"I saw the heavens open, and the Lamb of God descending out of heaven; and he came down and showed himself unto them."
1 Nephi 12:6

"... they have taken away from the gospel of the Lamb many parts which are plain and most precious..."
1 Nephi 13:25

"... These last records... shall make known the plain and precious things which have been taken away from them..."
1 Nephi 13:40

"And I looked and beheld a man... who was separated from the seed of my brethren by the many waters; and I beheld the Spirit of God, that it came down and wrought upon the man; and he went forth upon the many waters, even unto the seed of my brethren, who were in the promised land."
1 Nephi 13:12



Winberg



Christ in America

The greatest event recorded in the Book of Mormon is the visit of Jesus Christ to the Americas shortly after His resurrection. The Book of Mormon thus becomes a "second witness" of the divinity of the Son of God.

Mormons use both the Bible and the Book of Mormon, believing that they are both

ancient and sacred writings—one from the Old World and one from the New World.

The last part of the Book of Mormon recounts a great war that virtually destroyed this great ancient American civilization. In order to preserve their history, which had been recorded on plates of gold, they buried the records in the earth.

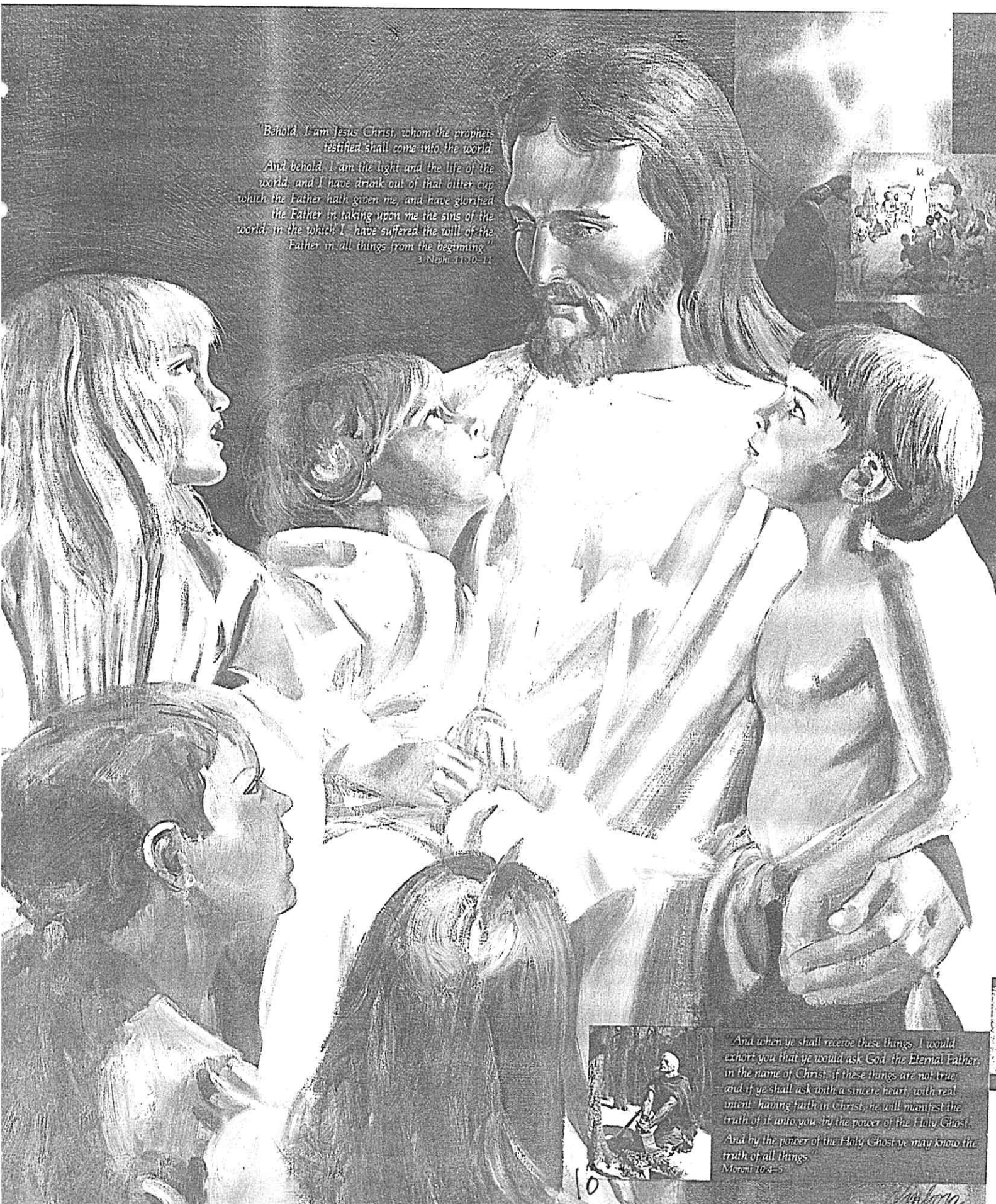
The man who abridged and summarized these records, just prior to the destruction of his people, was named Mormon, hence the name the "Book of Mormon." It was Mormon's son, Moroni, who buried the plates. Before doing so, he made this promise to we who read the book today: *"And when ye shall receive these things, I would exhort you that ye would ask God, the Eternal Father, in the name of Christ, if these things are not true; and if ye shall ask with a sincere heart, with real intent, having faith in Christ, he will manifest the truth of it unto you, by the power of the Holy Ghost. And by the power of the Holy Ghost ye may know the truth of all things."*

(Moroni 10:4-5)

Christ in America

"Other sheep I have which are not of this fold." *John 10:16*

*Behold, I am Jesus Christ, whom the prophets
testified shall come into the world.
And behold, I am the light and the life of the
world, and I have drunk out of that bitter cup
which the Father hath given me, and have glorified
the Father in taking upon me the sins of the
world, in the which I have suffered the will of the
Father in all things from the beginning.
3 Nephi 11:10-11*



*And when ye shall receive these things, I would
exhort you that ye would ask God, the Eternal Father,
in the name of Christ, if these things are not true,
and if ye shall ask with a sincere heart, with real
intent, having faith in Christ, he will manifest the
truth of it unto you, by the power of the Holy Ghost.
And by the power of the Holy Ghost ye may know the
truth of all things.
Moroni 10:4-5*

America Rediscovered

Centuries passed before America was rediscovered. The Lord inspired the thinking and guided the sailing of the man, Christopher Columbus, who, on several

occasions, gave credit to the Almighty:

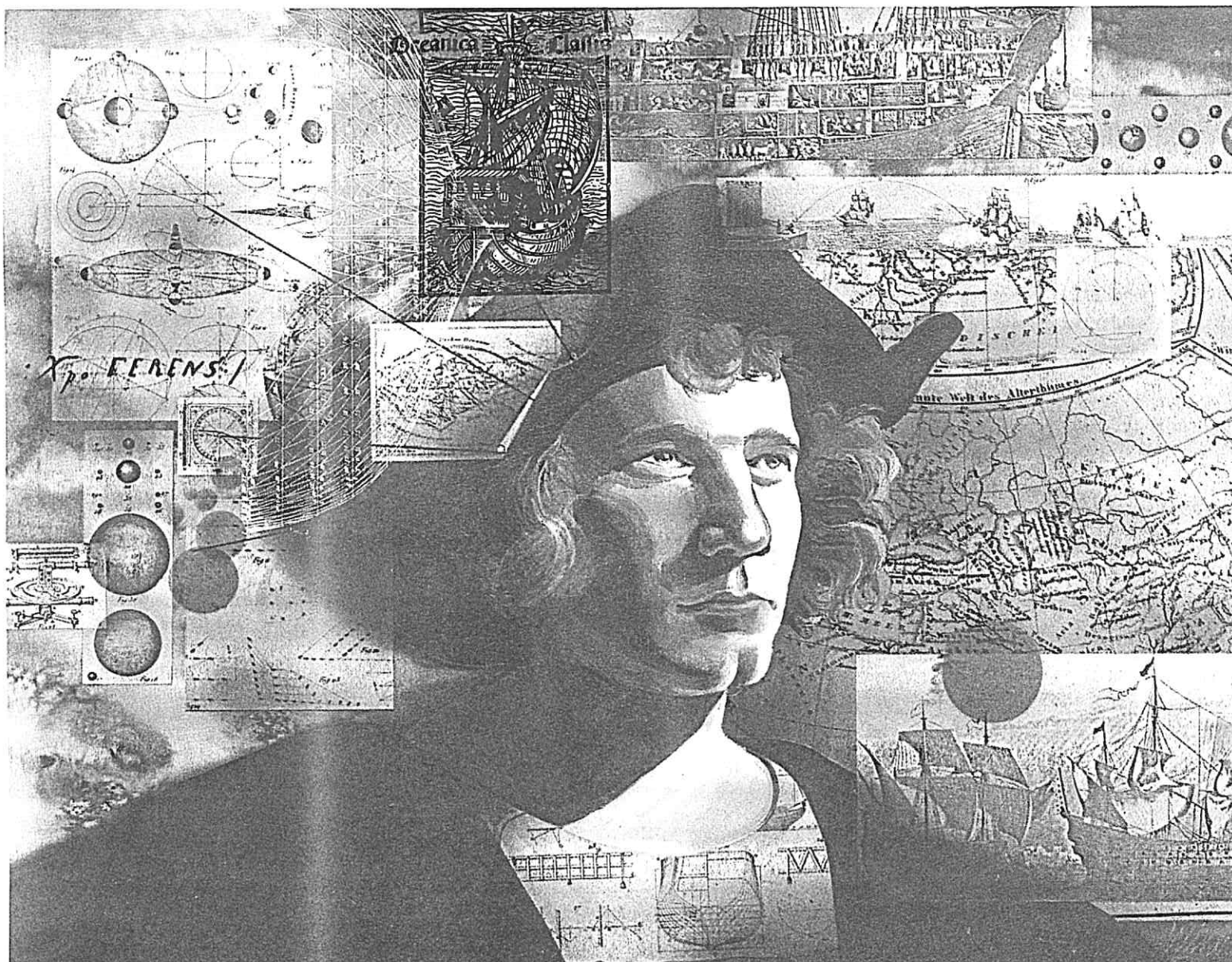
In a letter written to the Spanish Hierarchy, Columbus said, "*...our Lord unlocked my mind, sent me upon the sea, and gave me fire for the deed. Those who heard of my enterprise called it foolish, mocked me, and laughed. But who can doubt but that the Holy Ghost inspired me?*"

During the voyage, after weeks of sailing with no sign of land, mutiny raised its head. Finally, Columbus promised the captains of the Pinta and the Nina; both of whom wanted to turn back, that if no land was sighted in forty-eight hours, they would turn back. Then he went to his cabin and, in his words, "*prayed mightily to the Lord.*" On October 12, the very next day they sighted land.

We believe that a land of liberty and religious freedom was a necessary ingredient in the plan of God, thus Columbus and others, particularly those seeking religious freedom, were led to America's shores.

America Rediscovered

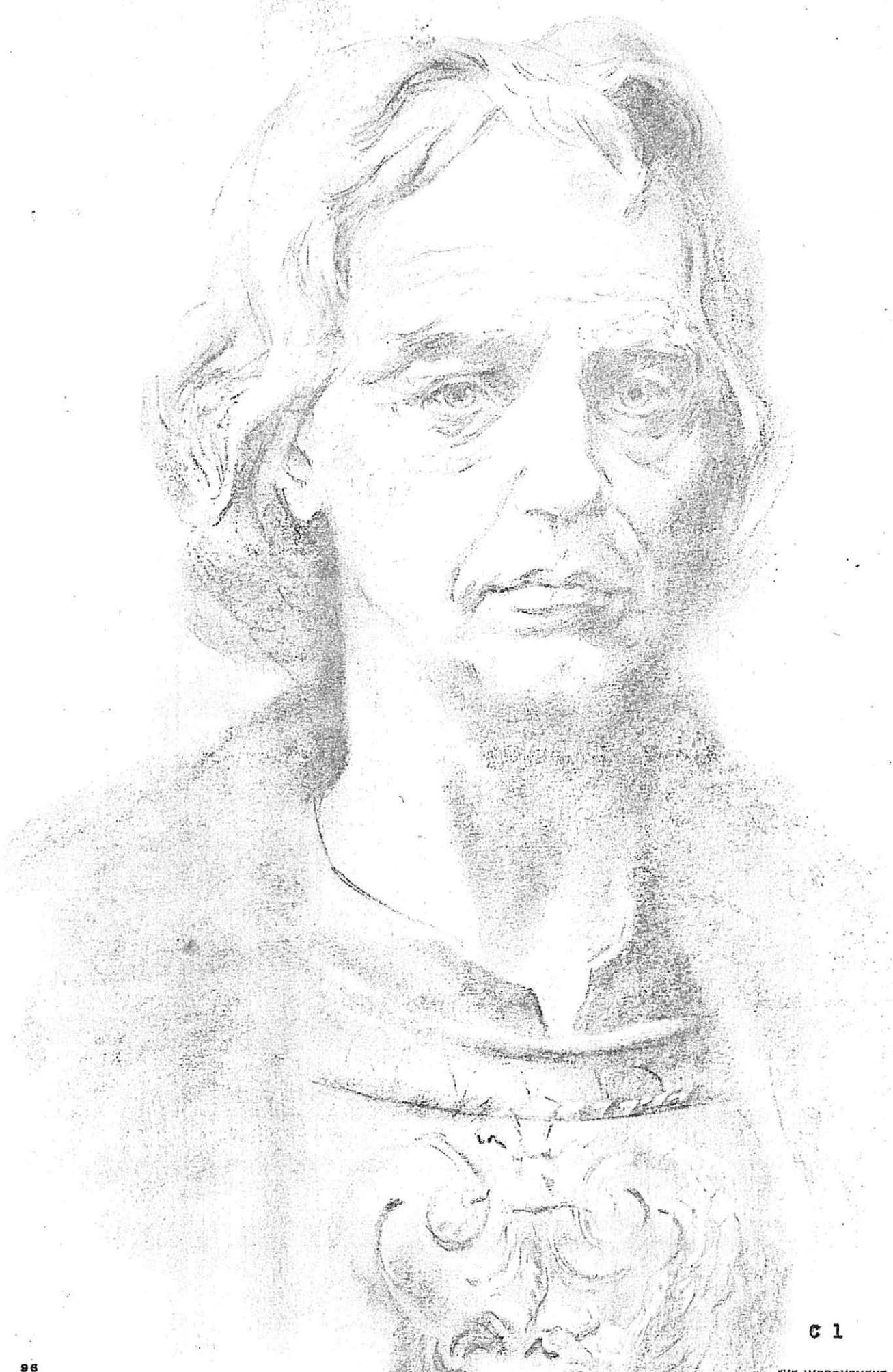
"Who can doubt that the Holy Ghost inspired me?" Christopher Columbus



During the voyage, after weeks of sailing with no sign of land, mutiny raised its head. Finally, Columbus promised the captains of the Pinta and the Nina, both of whom wanted to turn back, that if no land was sighted in forty-eight hours, they would turn back. Then he went to his cabin and, in his words, "prayed mightily to the Lord." On October 12, the very next day they sighted land.

"...our Lord unlocked my mind, sent me upon the sea, and gave me fire for the deed. Those who heard of my enterprise called it foolish, mocked me, and laughed. But who can doubt but that the Holy Ghost inspired me?"

Taken from a letter written by Columbus to the Spanish Hierarchy



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THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IS IN THE OCTOBER, 1978 COPY OF PULPIT HELPS (published by AMG International, Chattanooga, TN 37421) -This was a reprint from The Presbyterian Layman):

COLUMBUS, THE CHRISTIAN -by August J. Kling

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS WAS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CHRISTIAN LAYMEN OF ALL TIME. AS WE CELEBRATE COLUMBUS DAY, 1978, THE FOUR HUNDRED EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS EPOCH-MAKING LANDING ON THE ISLAND OF SAN SALVADOR, IT SHOULD BE INTERESTING TO LOOK AT THE STORY OF THIS DEVOUT LAYMAN'S CAREFUL USE OF THE BIBLE. HIS VOYAGE TO AMERICA WAS THE REALIZATION OF A VISION DRAWN ENTIRELY FROM THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

COLUMBUS' USE OF THE BIBLE IS ONE OF THE BEST DOCUMENTED FACTS OF HIS REMARKABLE CAREER, BUT IT IS ONE OF THE LEAST KNOWN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS WAS A CAREFUL STUDENT OF THE SCRIPTURES AND OF SUCH GREAT BIBLICAL COMMENTATORS AS NICHOLAS OF LYRA, ST. AUGUSTINE AND PIERRE D'AILEY. HE USED LATIN FLUENTLY AND KNEW ENOUGH ELEMENTARY GREEK AND HEBREW TO STUDY THE EXEGESIS OF CERTAIN BIBLICAL WORDS THAT WERE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO HIM. HIS LEVEL OF SCHOLARLY ATTAINMENT WAS UNUSUAL FOR A SELF-TAUGHT LAYMAN OF HIS PERIOD.

ALL OF COLUMBUS' SAILING JOURNALS AND MOST OF HIS PRIVATE LETTERS GIVE EVIDENCE OF HIS BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE AND HIS DEVOUT LOVE FOR JESUS CHRIST. OUR REFERENCES IN THIS ARTICLE, HOWEVER, DEAL LARGELY WITH ONE OF THE LEAST KNOWN OF COLUMBUS' WORKS, THE ONLY BOOK THAT HE EVER WROTE... (CALLED) LIBRO DE LAS PROFECIAS OR BOOK OF PROPHECIES.. (It) WAS A CAREFUL COMPILATION OF ALL THE TEACHINGS OF THE BIBLE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EARTH, DISTANT LANDS, SEAS, POPULATION MOVEMENTS, UNDISCOVERED TRIBES, PROPHECIES OF THE FUTURE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WORLD, PROPHECIES OF THE END OF THE WORLD AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EARTHLY KINGDOM OF JESUS CHRIST AS KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS.

COLUMBUS' ENTIRE WORLD VIEW WAS FIRMLY GROUNDED UPON THESE BIBLICAL TEACHINGS ABOUT GEOGRAPHY AND ESCHATOLOGY. HE BELIEVED ESPECIALLY IN THE PROPHECIES CONCERNING THE CLIMAX OF WORLD HISTORY AND THE PERSONAL RETURN OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST. HE BELIEVED THAT CHRIST'S RETURN AND THE FORMATION OF HIS UNIVERSAL KINGDOM COULD NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL ALL NATIONS AND TRIBES OF THE DISTANT ISLES HAD BEEN EVANGELIZED. ONLY THEN COULD THE PROMISED NEW AGE COME INTO BEING.

COLUMBUS BELIEVED THAT HIS OWN NAME, GIVEN TO HIM (AT HIS) BAPTISM, WAS A SPECIAL SIGN THAT GOD HAD PREDESTINATED HIM TO BE THE EVANGELIST (CHRISTOPHEROUS -CHRIST-BEARER) who would open up the unreached tribes of the DISTANT ISLES TO THE SAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE GOSPEL OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST. HE BELIEVED THAT THE HOLY SPIRIT HAD GIVEN HIM SPECIAL ASSISTANCE IN UNDERSTANDING BOTH THE SCRIPTURES AND THE SCIENCES OF NAVIGATION AND GEOGRAPHY REQUIRED FOR HIS LIFE'S MISSION.

THE REMARKABLE BOOK OF PROPHECIES WAS WRITTEN BY COLUMBUS IN SEVERAL VERSIONS. THE FIRST VERSION HE HAD IN HAND WHEN HE WENT TO THE COURT OF QUEEN ISABELLA TO PLEAD FOR SHIPS TO MAKE THE VOYAGE. THE DEEPLY RELIGIOUS KING AND QUEEN WERE MUCH IMPRESSED BY COLUMBUS' DEVOUT SPIRIT AND BIBLICAL LEARNING...

(A) RECENT WORK OF SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON (TELLS) THE TRUE STORY OF COLUMBUS' RELIGIOUS DEVOTION BUT.. (FAILS) TO PRESENT DETAILS ABOUT HIS BIBLICAL STUDIES.

AS COLUMBUS URGED HIS NEAR-MUTINOUS SAILORS TO SAIL ON THROUGH UNCHARTED

SEAS IN THE FALL OF 1492, HIS ZEAL AND ASSURANCE WERE NOT DERIVED FROM LOVE OF ADVENTURE OR GREED FOR GOLD AND GLORY, BUT WERE FOUNDED WHOLLY UPON THE REVEALED WORD OF GOD IN SCRIPTURE. HE REGARDED THE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF HIS VOYAGES AS CONFIRMATION OF THE TRUTH OF SCRIPTURE AND THE FAITHFULNESS OF THE SOVEREIGN GOD WHO HAD GRACIOUSLY DECREED THE OPENING OF NEW LANDS AND TRIBES TO THE GOSPEL OF THE SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

COLUMBUS NAMED HIS FIRST LANDFALL "SAN SALVADOR" (HOLY SAVIOUR) AND IN FEBRUARY, 1493, WHILE MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR HIS FOURTH VOYAGE, HE WROTE TO POPE ALEXANDER VI ASKING FOR PRIESTS AND FRIARS TO ASSIST HIM, "IN THE NAME OF THE LORD JESUS TO SPREAD HIS NAME AND GOSPEL EVERYWHERE." COLUMBUS SPECIFIED THAT HE WANTED TO SELECT THESE EVANGELISTS HIMSELF.

THROUGHOUT THE LATER YEARS OF HIS LIFE, COLUMBUS' CONFLICT AND DISAPPOINTMENT WERE CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF OTHERS TO SHARE HIS BIBLICAL AND PROPHETIC VISION AND STRIVE TO MAKE IT A REALITY. THE SOLDIERS AND ADVENTURERS WHO FOLLOWED HIM IN LATER VOYAGES TO THE NEW WORLD HAD LITTLE INTEREST IN MISSIONARY WORK, IN BIBLE STUDIES, OR IN THE PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL TO NEW TRIBES AND FAMILIES OF THE ISOLATED DESCENDANTS OF ADAM AND NOAH. BUT WHILE THE LARGE PART OF MANKIND STILL SPENDS ITS LIVES AND EXPLOITS ITS FELLOWMEN IN THE QUEST FOR GOLD AND PLEASURES, THE VISION OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS IS STILL BRIGHT WHEREVER LAYMEN "SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES" AND EXPEND THEIR PRAYERS AND THEIR TREASURES THAT THE GOSPEL OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST MAY BE PREACHED THROUGH THE DISTANT "COASTLANDS" AND "ISLANDS OF THE SEAS" UNTIL THE SAVIOUR HIMSELF RETURNS TO RULE THE WHOLE WORLD IN PEACE AND JUSTICE.

THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS (FROM HIS BOOK OF PROPHECIES) TELL THE STORY IN COLUMBUS' OWN WORDS:..

"FROM A VERY EARLY AGE I BEGAN TO SAIL UPON THE OCEAN. FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS, I HAVE SAILED EVERYWHERE THAT PEOPLE GO.

"I PRAYED TO THE MOST MERCIFUL LORD ABOUT MY HEART'S GREAT DESIRE, AND HE GAVE ME THE SPIRIT AND THE INTELLIGENCE FOR THE TASK: SEAFARING, ASTRONOMY, GEOMETRY, ARITHMETIC, SKILL IN DRAFTING SPHERICAL MAPS AND PLACING CORRECTLY THE CITIES, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS AND PORTS. I ALSO STUDIED COSMOLOGY, HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

"IT WAS THE LORD WHO PUT INTO MY MIND (I COULD FEEL HIS HAND UPON ME) TO SAIL FROM HERE TO THE INDIES. ALL WHO HEARD OF MY PROJECT REJECTED IT WITH LAUGHTER, RIDICULING ME. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE INSPIRATION WAS FROM THE HOLY SPIRIT, BECAUSE HE COMFORTED ME WITH RAYS OF MARVELOUS ILLUMINATION FROM THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, A STRONG AND CLEAR TESTIMONY FROM THE BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, FROM THE FOUR GOSPELS, AND FROM THE 28 EPISTLES OF THE BLESSED APOSTLES, ENCOURAGING ME CONTINUALLY TO PRESS FORWARD, AND WITHOUT CEASING FOR A MOMENT THEY ENCOURAGED ME TO MAKE HASTE.

"OUR LORD JESUS DESIRED TO PERFORM A VERY OBVIOUS MIRACLE IN THE VOYAGE TO THE INDIES, TO COMFORT ME AND THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF GOD. I SPENT SEVEN YEARS IN THE ROYAL COURT, DISCUSSING THE MATTER WITH MANY PERSONS OF GREAT REPUTATION AND WISDOM IN ALL THE ARTS; AND IN THE END THEY CONCLUDED THAT IT WAS ALL FOOLISHNESS, SO THEY GAVE IT UP. BUT SINCE THINGS GENERALLY CAME TO PASS THAT WERE PREDICTED BY OUR SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, WE SHOULD ALSO BELIEVE THAT THIS PARTICULAR PROPHECY WILL COME TO PASS. IN SUPPORT OF THIS, I OFFER THE GOSPEL TEXT, MATT. 24:25, IN WHICH JESUS SAID THAT ALL THINGS WOULD PASS AWAY BUT NOT HIS MARVELOUS WORD. HE ALSO AFFIRMED THAT IT WAS NECESSARY THAT ALL

THINGS BE FULFILLED THAT WERE PROPHESED BY HIMSELF AND BY HIS PROPHETS.

"I SAID THAT I WOULD STATE MY REASONS: I HOLD ALONE TO THE SACRED AND HOLY SCRIPTURES, AND TO THE INTERPRETATIONS OF PROPHECY GIVEN BY CERTAIN DEVOUT PERSONS.

"IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THOSE WHO SEE THIS BOOK WILL ACCUSE ME OF BEING UN-LEARNED IN LITERATURE, OF BEING A LAYMAN AND A SAILOR. I REPLY WITH THE WORDS OF MATT. 11:25: 'LORD, BECAUSE THOU HAST HID THESE THINGS FROM THE WISE AND PRUDENT, AND HAS REVEALED THEM UNTO BABES.'

"THE HOLY SCRIPTURE TESTIFIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT BY THE PROPHETS AND IN THE NEW TESTAMENT BY OUR REDEEMER JESUS CHRIST, THAT THIS WORLD MUST COME TO AN END. THE SIGNS OF WHEN THIS MUST HAPPEN ARE GIVEN BY MATHEW, MARK AND LUKE. THE PROPHETS ALSO PREDICTED MANY THINGS ABOUT IT.

"OUR REDEEMER JESUS CHRIST SAID THAT BEFORE THE END OF THE WORLD ALL THINGS MUST COME TO PASS THAT HAD BEEN WRITTEN BY THE PROPHETS.

"THE PROPHETS WROTE IN VARIOUS WAYS. ISAIAH IS THE ONE MOST PRAISED BY JEROME, AUGUSTINE AND BY THE OTHER THEOLOGAINS. THEY ALL SAY THAT ISAIAH WAS NOT ONLY A PROPHET, BUT AN EVANGELIST AS WELL. ISAIAH GOES INTO GREAT DETAIL IN DESCRIBING FUTURE EVENTS AND IN CALLING ALL PEOPLE TO OUR HOLY CATHOLIC FAITH.

"MOST OF THE PROPHECIES OF HOLY SCRIPTURE HAVE BEEN FULFILLED AIREADY.

"I AM A MOST UNWORTHY SINNER, BUT I HAVE CRIED OUT TO THE LORD FOR GRACE AND MERCY, AND THEY HAVE COVERED ME COMPLETELY. I HAVE FOUND THE SWEETEST CONSOLATION SINCE I MADE IT MY WHOLE PURPOSE TO ENJOY HIS MARVELOUS PRESENCE.

"FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE JOURNEY TO THE INDIES I DID NOT MAKE USE OF INTELLIGENCE, MATHEMATICS OR MAPS. IT IS SIMPLY THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT I FEEL ISAIAH HAD (EMPHASIZED). ALL THIS IS WHAT I DESIRE TO WRITE DOWN FOR YOU IN THIS BOOK.

"NO ONE SHOULD FEAR TO UNDERTAKE ANY TASK IN THE NAME OF THE SAVIOUR, IF IT IS JUST AND IF THE INTENTION IS PURELY FOR HIS HOLY SERVICE. THE WORKING OUT OF ALL THINGS HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO EACH PERSON BY OUR LORD BUT IT ALL HAPPENS ACCORDING TO HIS SOVEREIGN WILL, EVEN THOUGH HE GIVES ADVICE. HE WANTS NOTHING THAT IT IS IN THE POWER OF MEN TO GIVE HIM. OH WHAT A GRACIOUS LORD, WHO DESIRES THAT PEOPLE SHOULD PERFORM FOR HIM THOSE THINGS FOR WHICH HE HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE! DAY AND NIGHT, MOMENT BY MOMENT, EVERYONE SHOULD EXPRESS TO HIM THEIR MOST DEVOTED GRATITUDE.

"I SAID THAT SOME OF THE PROPHECIES REMAINED YET TO BE FULFILLED. THESE ARE GREAT AND WONDERFUL THINGS FOR THE EARTH, AND THE SIGNS ARE THAT THE LORD IS HASTENING THE END. THE FACT THAT THE GOSPEL MUST STILL BE PREACHED TO SO MANY LANDS IN SUCH A SHORT TIME--THIS IS WHAT CONVINCES ME."

Christopher Columbus & The Book of Mormon

BY HYDE M. MERRILL

○ Lehi, in one of his last addresses to his people, made the following important prophecy concerning the land of promise to which they had been led:

"Yea, the Lord hath covenanted this land unto me, and to my children forever, and also all those who should be led out of other countries by the hand of the Lord.

"Wherefore, I, Lehi, prophesy according to the workings of the Spirit which is in me, that *there shall none come into this land save they shall be brought by the hand of the Lord.* . . .

"And behold, it is wisdom that *this land should be kept as yet from the knowledge of other nations.* . . .

"Wherefore, I, Lehi, have obtained a promise, that inasmuch as those whom the Lord God shall bring out of the land of Jerusalem shall keep his commandments, . . . they shall be kept from all other nations, that they may possess this land unto themselves. . . .

"But behold, when the time cometh that they shall dwindle in unbelief, . . . behold, I say, if the day shall come that they will reject the Holy One of Israel, the true Messiah, their Redeemer and their God, behold, the judgments of him that is just shall rest upon them.

"Yea, *he will bring other nations unto them, and he will give unto them power, and he will take away from them the lands of their possessions.* . . ."¹

Nephi had already seen the following vision regarding the fulfilling of the prophecy made by his father:

"And it came to pass that the angel said unto me: Behold the wrath of God is upon the seed of thy brethren.

"And I looked and beheld a man among the Gen-

tiles, who was separated from the seed of my brethren by the many waters; and I beheld the *Spirit of God, that it came down and wrought upon the man;* and he went forth upon the many waters, even unto the seed of my brethren, who were in the promised land."²

These prophecies mention several specific points: first, that the land now known as America would be protected by the Lord from interference from other nations until after the descendants of Lehi had rejected the true Messiah and had dwindled away in unbelief; second, that when the people had become unrighteous, the Lord would bring other nations, led specifically by "a man" on whom his Spirit would work; third, that he would give these gentiles power over the unrighteous Israelites, that he would take away from them the lands which heretofore had been theirs.

There is nothing earthshaking or new in stating that America has been discovered and Lehi's descendants subjugated. Were this my purpose I could pack up my typewriter and get back to by differential equations. But what these scriptures indicate, and what we accept, largely as a matter of faith, is that this was brought about directly by divine intervention. If we could produce evidence, encountered after the publishing of the Book of Mormon, indicating that such was the case, we would have another witness to the truthfulness of the Book of Mormon.

As a minor sidelight, before getting down to the meat of the question, let me quote the following which was attributed to Sebastian Cabot, contemporary of Columbus and himself a great explorer, as he comments on what people of the time felt about

Columbus' achievement in discovering America: Columbus' voyage ". . . was much discussed by everyone at the court of King Henry VII, who then reigned, saying that it was a thing more divine than human to have found that way never before known to go to the east where the spices grow."³

Thus at least one knowledgeable contemporary authority indicates that what Columbus accomplished was so difficult, by the standards of the times, as to be considered beyond the capabilities of a mere human being.

But in order to find out if Columbus really was "wrought upon by the Spirit of the Lord," let us learn a little more about him. He was a student of the Bible and was familiar with its contents as is evidenced by the frequent references to scripture that are found in his writings. However, in spite of his great religious faith, or perhaps because of it, he differed with the religious leaders of the day when they opposed his proposed trip to the Indies and his theory of the roundness of the earth on the basis of certain misinterpreted scriptures.

A very interesting and illuminating picture of the character of Christopher Columbus is afforded by a couple of paragraphs from a private, highly personal letter he wrote to his son Diego just before embarking on his fourth and last voyage to the New World:

"I command and charge you to be very devote in giving the tithes of all the moneys you shall have, be they from rents, or from any other source, give in service of our Lord to the poor and needy, and to relatives, before others: and, if there are none where you are, set it apart, to send it to them: if you do this, you will never lack what you need, because Our Lord will provide.

"I command you that you honor all the people with whom you come in contact and that you treat them well from the greatest to the least, because they are the people of God Our Lord. He will honor you, and will make you prosper, if you honor His people; and if you mistreat any one of them, Our Lord will mistreat you; and He will afflict you, if you afflict anyone.

Therefore, be merciful, and be assured that He will be merciful to you."⁴

The above selections are typical of the many that characterize Columbus' writings and demonstrate the deep testimony that he had of a personal, living God. Of course, this we would expect from a man who was inspired of God, but not necessarily from a man who wasn't. Remember that at the time the above was written, Columbus had fallen into great disfavor. He was financially in dire straits, and to insist this strongly that his son pay tithing at a time when they were practically penniless is indicative of the depth of his confidence in God.

The most interesting document, however, is a letter written by Columbus to the king and queen of Spain. During his fourth voyage, he was shipwrecked in the Caribbean and sent this letter to the nearest Spanish settlement by means of the Indians.

First of all, although he was theoretically Admiral of the Ocean Seas and Viceroy of the Indies, his ships were such deteriorated old hulks that it was practically suicide to try to take them out on the open ocean. He was also prohibited from making a landing at any Spanish settlements in the New World. He had no sooner crossed the ocean than there rose up a terrible tempest, lasting 88 days, which destroyed their sail and rigging and opened up leaks in their ships. His ship was so rotten and worm-eaten that with three pumps and pots and kettles, he could hardly keep it afloat. It was a miracle that they escaped with their lives. No sooner had this storm ceased than they were set upon by another which had them at its mercy for several weeks. They found harbor, but the natives were not friendly: many of the Spaniards were killed, and their position was made untenable. He managed to escape from the harbor with his ship, but his brother, in command of a second vessel, was left inside. Just at this awful moment another storm sprang up, and he found his life and the lives of his men and son, who had accompanied him, endangered from still another quarter. He was suffering from a severe fever and worn down (Continued on page 135)

SUCCESS

BY HELEN KIMBALL ORGILL

*To hope and dream and wait—
Again and still again;
To face the changing hours,
Aglow or numbed with pain,
Unstinting of your powers;
Then meet defeat, and once more,
Still fighting midnight doubt,
Work as you worked before,*

*Till by your will you climb,
Yet keep the wished ideal
Untarnished and unstained—
So from the days you reap
The seeds that have been sown;
Serene you face the years,
Dreams realized, your own,
Aloof from fate or fears.*

C6

C6

*Christopher Columbus
and the Book of Mormon*
(Continued from page 98)

from fatigue. He said:

"All hope of escape was gone. I toiled up to the highest part of the ship, and, with a quivering voice and fast-falling tears, I called upon your Highnesses' war-captains from the points of the compass to come to my succor, but there was no reply. At length, groaning, I fell asleep, and heard a mild voice address me thus:—

"O fool, and slow to believe and to serve thy God, the God of all! What did He do more for Moses, or for David his servant, than He has done for thee? *From thine infancy He has kept thee under His constant and watchful care.* When He saw thee arrived at an age which suited His designs respecting thee, He brought wonderful renown to thy name throughout all the land. *He gave thee for thine own the Indies, which form so rich a portion of the world, and thou hast divided them as it pleased thee, for He gave thee power to do so. He gave thee also the keys of those barriers of the ocean sea which were closed with such mighty chains; and thou wast obeyed throughout many lands, and gained an honorable fame throughout Christendom.* What did the Most High do for the people of Israel, when He brought them out of Egypt? or for David, whom from a shepherd He made to be king in Judea? Turn to Him, and acknowledge thine error—His mercy is infinite. Thine old age shall not prevent thee from accomplishing any great undertaking. He holds under his sway many great inheritances. Abraham had exceeded a hundred years of age when he begat Isaac; nor was Sarah young. Thou criest out for uncertain help: answer, who has afflicted thee so much and so often, God or the world? The privileges promised by God, He never fails in bestowing; nor does He ever declare, after a service has been rendered Him, that such was not His intention, or that He had regarded the matter in another light; nor does He inflict suffering in order to make a show of His power. His acts conform to His words; and He fulfills all His promises with interest. Is this hard

usage: Thus I have told you what the Creator has done for thee, and what He does for all men. Even now He partially shows thee the reward of so many toils and dangers incurred by thee in the service of others."

"I heard all this, as it were, in a trance; but I had no answer to give to such true words, and could but weep for my errors. He concluded speaking, whoever he was, saying, 'Fear not, but trust; all these

tribulations are written on marble stone, and not without cause.'"

Isn't this fascinating? In his vision Christopher Columbus is being told some of the things that Lehi told his people 2,000 years before, which sermon was written on metal, and not without cause. First, he was told that the Lord gave him the "keys" to the barriers of the ocean, implying that before He did so, the barriers were locked. Correspondingly, in the words of Lehi,



ALL ELSE BUT DEPENDABILITY

RICHARD L. EVANS

Before the death of Jacob, as recorded in the Genesis account, he blessed and counseled and characterized his sons, of one of whom he said: "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel. . . ." In context there may be many meanings of this statement that could be considered, but in general it well could pertain to the character, the quality of dependability. "In any line of endeavor," observed a current source, "one trait of character that makes a man stand out from his fellows, is dependability. There are, of course, many who have little else than dependability to recommend them. Taken alone it could never elevate one very high . . . but, possessing all the other necessary attributes to . . . success and lacking dependability, he would never attain the heights that he otherwise might. . . . A leader who is not dependable will not keep his following for long. An executive expects dependability in his subordinates and he himself must have it in order to retain their respect." In any relationship in life, in business, in marriage, in the home, in the pursuit of any profession, and even in the relationships of countries and communities, people need to know what they can count on. Laws and locks, contracts and commitments are still in some ways only as good as the dependability of the people who are parties to them. And the opportunities that are open are limitless for dependable, prepared young people, who have the character and the competence to see things through. And the greatest stumbling block to success and achievement and a solid position in life is an irresponsibility that cannot be counted on. Whatever else he has to offer—ability, talent, brilliance, skill—still no person is safe without dependability. No investment, no commitment, no contract is what it appears to be without knowing how a person will perform—without knowing that he will do *what* he says he will, *when* he says he will, to the best of his ability. Without this quality there is always unsatisfactory uncertainty. Without this quality no one can be counted on. Dependability is of greater worth than one can calculate. President McKay has often quoted a well-known Scottish writer who said: "To be trusted is a greater compliment than to be loved." Without dependability there can be no trust. "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel. . . ."

¹Gen. 49:4.

²Roger Haglund, Rhode Island Governor's monthly letter, June 1965.

³George Macdonald, *Marquis of Lossie*, ch. 4.

"The Spoken Word," from Temple Square, presented over KSL and the Columbia Broadcasting System, November 28, 1965. Copyright 1965.

“. . . this land should be kept as yet from the knowledge of other nations. . . .” (2 Nephi 1:8.) Second, Columbus was told that the Lord had been preparing him with His constant and watchful care since infancy for his important role. Or as Nephi would say, the Spirit of God “. . . came down . . . and wrought upon the man. . . .”⁶ Third, Columbus was informed that the Lord gave him power to divide the Indies as he saw fit. This compares with the Lord’s declaration that He would give power to other nations and would take away from Lehi’s descendants the lands of their possessions.⁷

The reference at the end of Columbus’ vision is interesting. The expression “marble stone” is a fairly common metaphor referring to a durable material. The statement is that his feats had already been written on “marble stone.” It is interesting that after Columbus died, his remains were buried in first one place and then another. An English traveler to Spain in the mid-1800’s, by which time the value of Columbus’ work was of course appreciated, after giving a description of the tombstone of a son of Columbus, where Columbus’ name and date of birth are also mentioned, says:

“Throughout all Spain I know of no other inscription to the memory of Columbus. At Valladolid, where he died, and where his body lay for some years, there is none that I could discover, neither is there any trace of any at the Cartuja, near Seville, to which his body was afterwards transferred, and in which his brother was buried.”

“It is a striking confirmation of the reproach of negligence, in regard to the memory of this great man, that in this solitary inscription in old Spain, the date of his death should be inaccurately given.”⁸

So, in the more than three hundred years after his death, in the country he served so valiantly, nothing in “marble stone” commemorated his tribulations. The only interpretation which makes sense is that the messenger told Columbus not only that he was able to accomplish what he did through the help of God, but that God had foretold his accomplishments and that this prophecy had been recorded in “durable material,” not without cause.

And what could be the cause? What could be the significance of the relationship between the Book of Mormon accounts and what Columbus was told in his vision?

The letter referring to the vision was written several hundred years before the publishing of the Book of Mormon. During that period it was published, to the best of my knowledge, three or four times in Spanish but was quite rare.

The earliest English translation of the letter to which I have found reference was made in London in 1847. It has been translated into English at least twice since then and published several times, but even today the fact of its existence is almost universally unknown. It appears that Joseph Smith and his contemporaries could certainly have had no knowledge of the existence of this account of Columbus.

Having, then, two completely independent accounts which record similar prophecies, the authenticity of both the vision of Columbus and the Book of Mormon account is strengthened. As discussed, each in its own characteristic wording acknowledges (1) the withholding from Europeans until an appointed time, (2) the assurance that divine influence prepared Columbus, and (3) the *power* by which the possessions of Lehi’s descendants were taken from them. To explain away these unusual parallels as being a case of borrowing one from the other, we have learned, is quite unlikely. Neither does a dismissal of the comparisons by saying that they are coincidental appear convincing. This leaves one other position: that both the Book of Mormon prophets—and consequently Joseph Smith—and Christopher Columbus obtained their knowledge by direct divine revelation.

FOOTNOTES

¹² Nephi 1:5-6, 8-11. Italics added.

²¹ Nephi 13:11-12. Italics added.

³ *Ramusio*, ed. Ven., 1550-53, i, f. 414 quoted in *The Journal of Christopher Columbus . . . et al.* (London: The Hakluyt Society, 1893), p. 213.

⁴ *Colección de Documentos para la Historia de Costa Rica relativos al Cuarto y Ultimo Viaje de Cristóbal Colón*, trans Hyde M. Merrill (San José, Costa Rica Academia de Geografía e Historia de Costa Rica, 1952), p. 14.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 25. Italics added.

⁶ 1 Nephi 13:12.

⁷ 2 Nephi 1:11.

⁸ George Sumner, in *Select Letters of Columbus* (London: The Hakluyt Society, 1870), p. lxxvii.

COLUMBUS, DON QUIXOTE OF THE SEAS—by Wasserman, pp.19-20)

"From my first youth onward I was a seaman..The Lord was well disposed to my desire and He bestowed upon me courage and understanding, knowledge of seafaring. He gave me an abundance of astrology..of geometry and astronomy..He gave me joy and cunning in drawing maps and thereon cities, mountains, rivers, islands, harbours, each one in its place..our Lord unlocked my mind sent me upon the sea, and gave me fire for the deed. Those who heard of my emprise called it foolish, mocked me, and laughed. But who can doubt but that the Holy Ghost inspired me?"...

Columbus was a six-footer with red hair...He and his brother ran a mapmaking firm...He shared with the best scholars of his day the long-established belief in the sphericity of the earth..

After weeks of sailing with no sight of land, mutiny raised its head..Columbus promised..if not land sighted in 48 hours he would turn back. Then he went to his cabin and "prayed mightily to the Lord" as he himself expressed it. On October 12, the very next day, they sighted land. In the year of his success he wrote to King Ferdinand of Spain: "I came to your Majesty as the Emissary of the Holy Trinity"(Wasserman—who comments)When Columbus represents himself as inspired by the Holy Ghost he is convinced from the bottom of his heart that he is speaking the truth...his achievements..so inexpressibly great that it could be achieved only by the direct assistance of God."

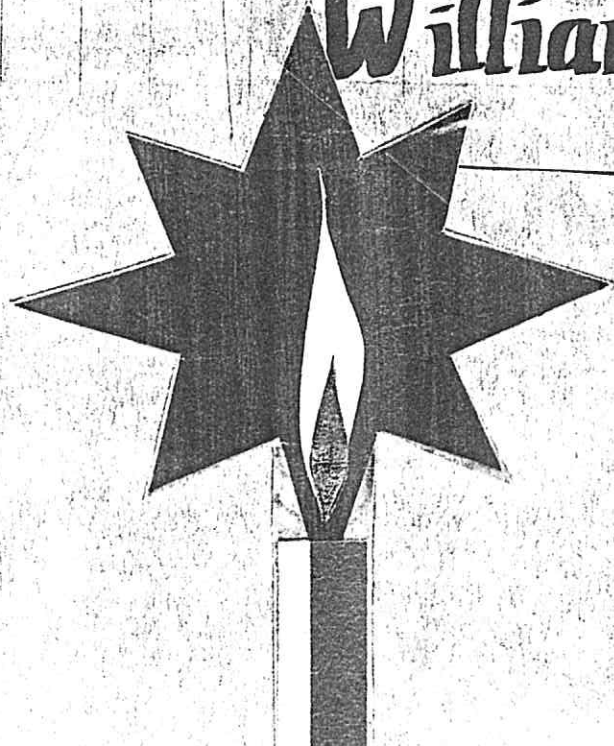
Washington Irving's biography of Columbus:In presence of Queen Isabella, he "unfolded his plans with elegance and zeal for he felt himself kindled as with a fire from on high and considered himself the agent chosen of Heaven to accomplish the grand design." (Great Proluge—pp 26-29)

MAYFLOWER Compact



As one small candle
may light a thousand,
so the light kindled here
has shone unto many.

William Bradford





For many years Gov. William Bradford's journals were lost--then found in Royal Library in London and returned to U.S.A. (probably taken there during War of 1812)

The following excerpts are from a selection of his journal entries as found in "Of Plymouth Plantation" by Wm. Bradford;

Bradford's accounts are considered the most reliable as well as the most complete history of the Pilgrim times

"Being thus arrived in a good harbor and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed the God of Heaven who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean and delivered them from all the perils and miseries thereof--again to set their feet upon firm and stable earth---they had no friends to welcome them nor inns to entertain or refresh their weatherbeaten bodies, no houses (nor much less towns) to repair to...The savage barbarians were readier to fill their sides full of arrows than otherwise. It was winter--sharp and violent and with cruel and fierce storms....What could now sustain them but the Spirit of God and His grace-- They cried unto the Lord and He heard their voice and looked on their adversity... They gave God thanks for his mercies in his manifold deliverance...and this being the last day of the week (excerpts--more in between) they prepared there to keep the Sabbath holy."

(quickly reminds us of another group guided here by the Lord about 2200 B.C.--Jaredites--who landed with grateful hearts: "And when they had set their feet upon the shores of the promised land they bowed themselves down upon the face of the land and did humble themselves before the Lord and did shed tears of joy before the Lord because of the multitude of his tender mercies over them" ((Ether 6:..12)

We Stand for the Constitution of the United States as having been divinely inspired

The First Written Constitution

When the people who drew up this famous and original document had managed to get through a year of life in a wilderness country for which most of them were poorly prepared, they gave solemn thanks to God, and thereupon started a custom that persisted, more or less on its own down through the years, until 1789 when George Washington issued the first Presidential Proclamation.

The Plymouth colonists were willing to learn from error. And so after the communal system of ownership they established had brought the colony to the edge of ruin after seven years, they changed it. They established the free enterprise system of private ownership that has brought America to its present material greatness.

THAT'S A LESSON that we who look back to that first establishment of government should never forget.

BOEBING UP AND DOWN in a tiny ship on the waters of Massachusetts Bay on November 21, 1620, 41 Englishmen formulated and set down on paper what historians still point to as the first written Constitution ever drawn up anywhere in the world for the purpose of establishing a body politic responsible for enacting laws in the public interest.

Because the name of their vessel was "Mayflower," the document they produced is known as the "Mayflower Compact." It is reprinted on this page today). The Compact served its purpose for a small but steadily increasing number of people for a period of nine years, when it was superseded by the Royal Charter establishing the Massachusetts Bay Colony. But the thinking that went into the Compact's brief wording laid a cornerstone for all the free, democratic governments that exist today.

The 'Mayflower Compact'

The Birth Of Americanism

IN 1620 the Pilgrims, persecuted for conscience's sake, "braved the tempests of the vast and furious ocean and the terrors lurking in the American wilderness" to plant their State of Freedom.

Even before landing they set up their government by a written Compact; the first charter of a government of the people, by the people and for the people known to history.

In the cabin of the Mayflower humanity recovered its rights.

Here is this venerable document, the first American State paper.



THE COMPACT

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11 of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland and fifty-fourth. Ano. Dom. 1620.

John Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, William Brewster, Isaac Allerton, Myles Standish, John Alden, Samuel Fuller, Christopher Martin, William Mullins, William White, Richard Warren, John Howland, Stephen Hopkins, Edward Tilly, John Tilly, Francis Cooke, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Tinker, John Rigdale, Edward Fuller, John Turner, Francis Eaton, James Chilton, John Crackston, John Billington, Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Degory Priest, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow, Edmond Margeson, Peter Brown, Richard Britteridge, George Soule, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardiner, John Allerton, Thomas English, Edward Doty, Edward Leister."

THUS THESE MEN became the First Americans. They believed in the equality of all men before God; therefore, without other precedent; they made all men equal before the Law.

Here was the birth of popular constitutional liberty, foreshadowing our Declaration of Independence and our American Constitution, which guarantees freedom to all of us today.

Tremendous suffering was endured as they grappled with the great unknown. Half their number perished in the struggle of that first terrible winter. On the sarcophagus which contains their remains is this inscription:

"THIS MONUMENT marks the first burying-ground in Plymouth of the Passengers of the Mayflower. Here, under cover of darkness, the fast dwindling Company laid their dead; levelling the earth above them lest the Indians should learn how many were the graves.

"READER, History records no nobler venture for Faith and Freedom, than that of this Pilgrim band. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and cold they laid the foundations of a State wherein every man, through countless ages, should have liberty to worship God in his own way. May their example inspire thee to do thy part in perpetuating and spreading throughout the World the lofty Ideals of our Republic."

Men Raised Up

The success of the Declaration of Independence and of the Revolutionary War came through men who were raised up by God for these very purposes...one must merely read the Declaration of Independence to feel its inspiration. One must merely study history to know that the defeat of the world's most powerful country by a group of fledgling colonies was the result of a force greater than man.

Where else in history do we find a group of men together in one place at one time who possessed greater capacity and wisdom than did the Founding Fathers...Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and others.

But it was not to their own abilities that they gave the credit. They acknowledged Almighty God and were

certain of the impossibility of their success without His help. George Washington, in his first inaugural address said, *"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency."*

Jefferson felt that God's control was *"self-evident."* In the Declaration of Independence, he wrote, *"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."*

(The Declaration of Independence)

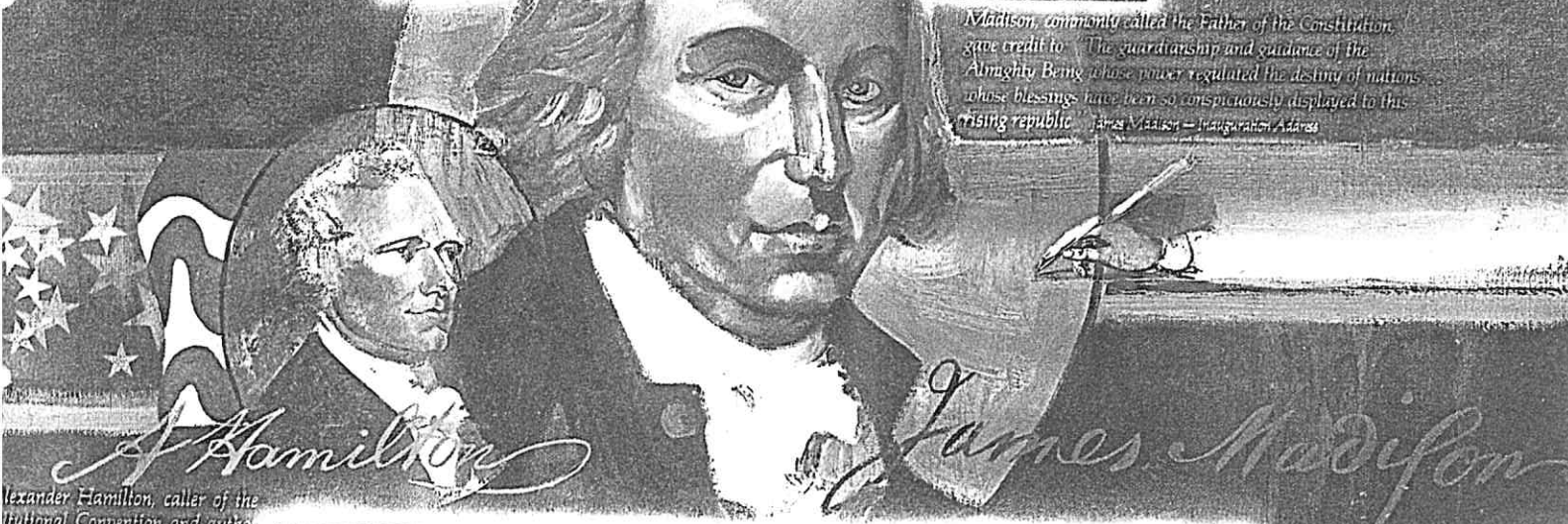
Benjamin Franklin made an appeal for daily prayers in the Constitutional Convention. In that appeal he said, *"If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? I believe without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the building of Babel."*

Inspired Document

Washington and Madison both called the Constitution "a Miracle".



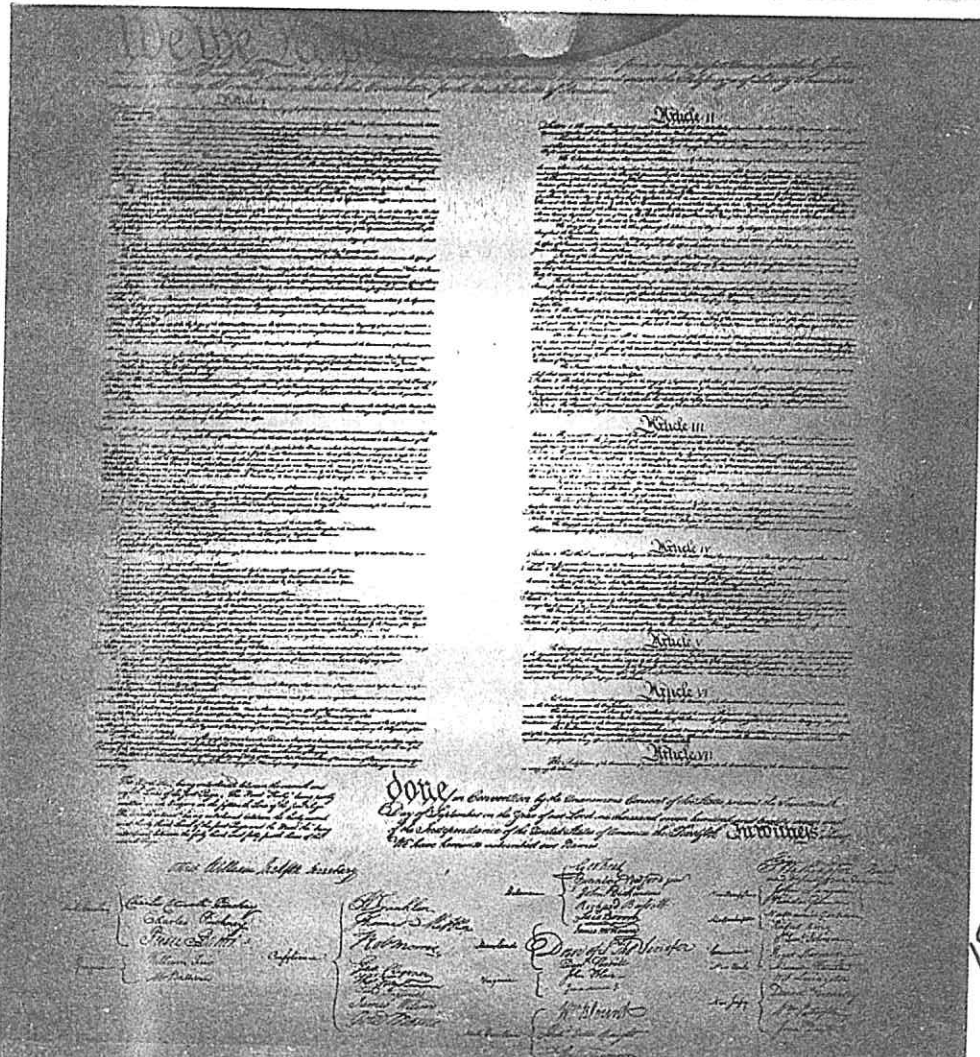
Madison, commonly called the Father of the Constitution, gave credit to "The guardianship and guidance of the Almighty Being whose power regulated the destiny of nations whose blessings have been so conspicuously displayed to this rising republic." — James Madison — Inauguration Address



Alexander Hamilton

James Madison

Alexander Hamilton, caller of the Constitutional Convention and author of the Federalist Papers to ratify the Constitution, insisted that the convention was "in the hands of Providence." — The Works of Alexander Hamilton, Vol. V



The Constitution of the United States is a glorious standard — it is founded on the wisdom of God — it is a heavenly charter.

The Constitution was dictated by the visible operations of the Almighty.

One of the reasons America is great today is because those men who formulated the Constitution had vision. They looked ahead to this day and all us here are recipients of their wisdom and foresight.

Washington

18

Inspired Document

No constitution on earth has endured longer than ours. We seek, and usually find, the answers to today's hardest legal questions in this document of yesterday.

The Constitution was and is a miracle. Both Washington and Madison referred to it as such. It is an inspired document written under the guidance of the Lord. James Madison, commonly called the Father of the Constitution, recognized this inspiration and gave the credit to: *"The guardianship and guidance of the Almighty Being whose power regulates the destiny of nations . . . whose blessings have been so conspicuously displayed to this rising republic."* (Inaugural Address).

We believe that the Consti-

tution was brought about by God to ensure a nation where liberty could abound and where His Gospel could flourish. Joseph Smith, who we will come to in a moment, said, *"The Constitution of the United States is a glorious standard — it is founded in the wisdom of God — it is a heavenly banner."*

Brigham Young said, *"The Constitution was dictated by the invisible operations of the Almighty."*

Spencer W. Kimball, our living prophet and current Church President said, *"One of the reasons America is great today is because those men who formulated the Constitution had vision. They looked ahead to this day and all of us here are recipients of their wisdom and foresight."*

Among other things, the Constitution guaranteed the religious freedom that allowed the reformation to continue and flourish. The Great Reformers in this land began to throw off the ritual and dogma that had been attached to Christianity during the Dark Ages—and sought to return to the pure and simple truths of the New Testament.

We also offer an unusual editorial this month. Patrick Henry is well known for his "liberty or death" speech to the Virginia House of Burgesses, but his remarks urging the delegates to the Continental Congress to sign the Declaration of Independence are seldom noted. So, with that historic anniversary just a couple of weeks away, we bring his words to you across two hundred years, as stirring today as they were on that memorable occasion.

D.B.W.

Editorial

By PATRICK HENRY
Delegate, Continental Congress



The Textbook of Freedom

SPOKEN IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776:

These words will go forth to the world when our bones are dust. To the slave in bondage they will speak hope; to the mechanic in his workshop, freedom.

That parchment will speak to kings in language sad and terrible as the trumpet of the archangel. You have trampled on the rights of mankind long enough. At last, the voice of human woe has pierced the ear of God, and called His judgment down.

Such is the message of the Declaration to the kings of the world. And shall we falter now? And shall we start back appalled when our free people press the very threshold of freedom?

Sign! If the next moment the gibbet's rope is around your neck. Sign! if the next moment this hall rings with the echo of the falling ax. Sign! by all your hopes in life or death, as husbands, fathers—as men with our names to the parchment, or be accursed forever! Sign! not only for yourselves, but for all ages; for that parchment will be the textbook of freedom—the Bible of the rights of man forever.

Sign! for the Declaration will go forth to American hearts like the voice of God. And its work will not be done until throughout this wide continent not a single inch of ground owns the sway of privilege or power.

It is not given to our poor human intellect to climb the skies, to pierce the councils of the Almighty One. But methinks I stand among the awful clouds which veil the brightness of Jehovah's throne. Methinks I see the recording angel—pale as angel is

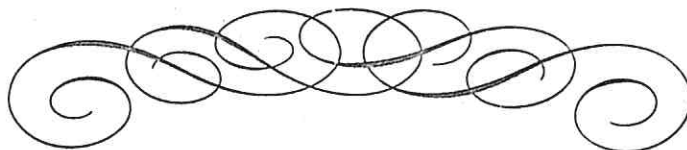
pale, weeping as an angel can weep—come trembling up to the throne and speaking his dreadful message.

Father! The old world is baptized in blood. Father! It is drenched with the blood of millions who have been executed, in slow and grinding oppression. Father, look! With one glance of thine eternal eye, look over Europe, Asia, Africa, and behold everywhere a terrible sight—man trodden down beneath the oppressor's feet, nations lost in blood, murder, and superstition walking hand in hand, over the graves of their victims, and not a single voice to whisper hope to man.

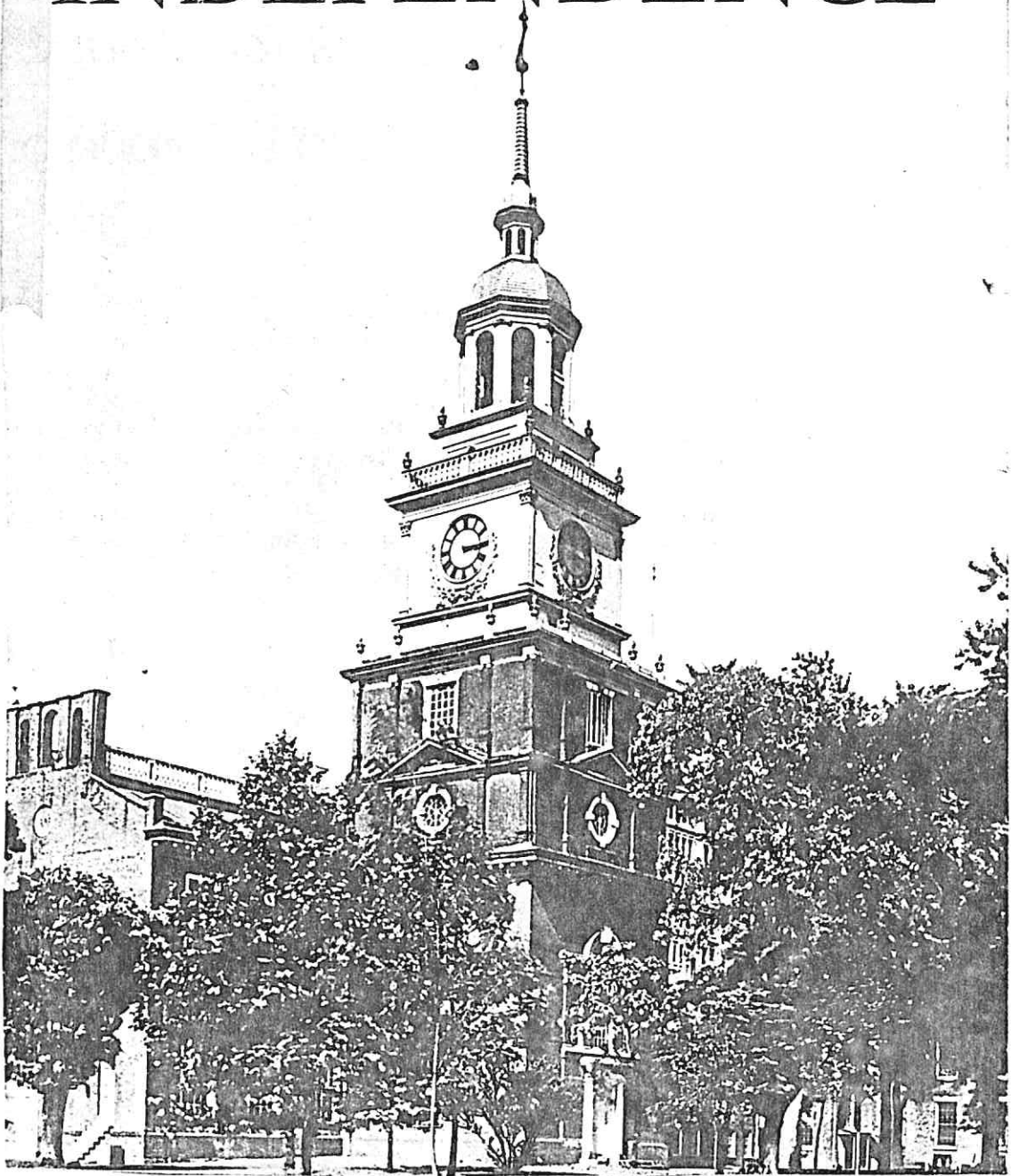
He stands there (the angel), his hand trembling with the human guilt.

But hark! The voice of Jehovah speaks out from the awful cloud: Let there be light again. Let there be a new world. Tell my people, the poor down-trodden millions, to go out from the old world. Tell them to go out from wrong, oppression, and blood. Tell them to go out from the old world to build up my altar in the new.

As God lives, my friends, I believe that to be His voice. Yes, were my soul trembling on the wing of eternity, were this hand freezing to death, were my voice choking with the last struggle, I would still, with the last gasp of that voice, implore you to remember the truth! God has given America to be free. Yes, as I sank down into the gloomy shadows of the grave, with my last gasp I would beg you to sign that parchment. In the name of the One who made you, the Saviour who redeemed you, in the name of the millions whose very breath is now hushed, as, in intense expectation, they look up to you for the awful words, YOU ARE FREE!



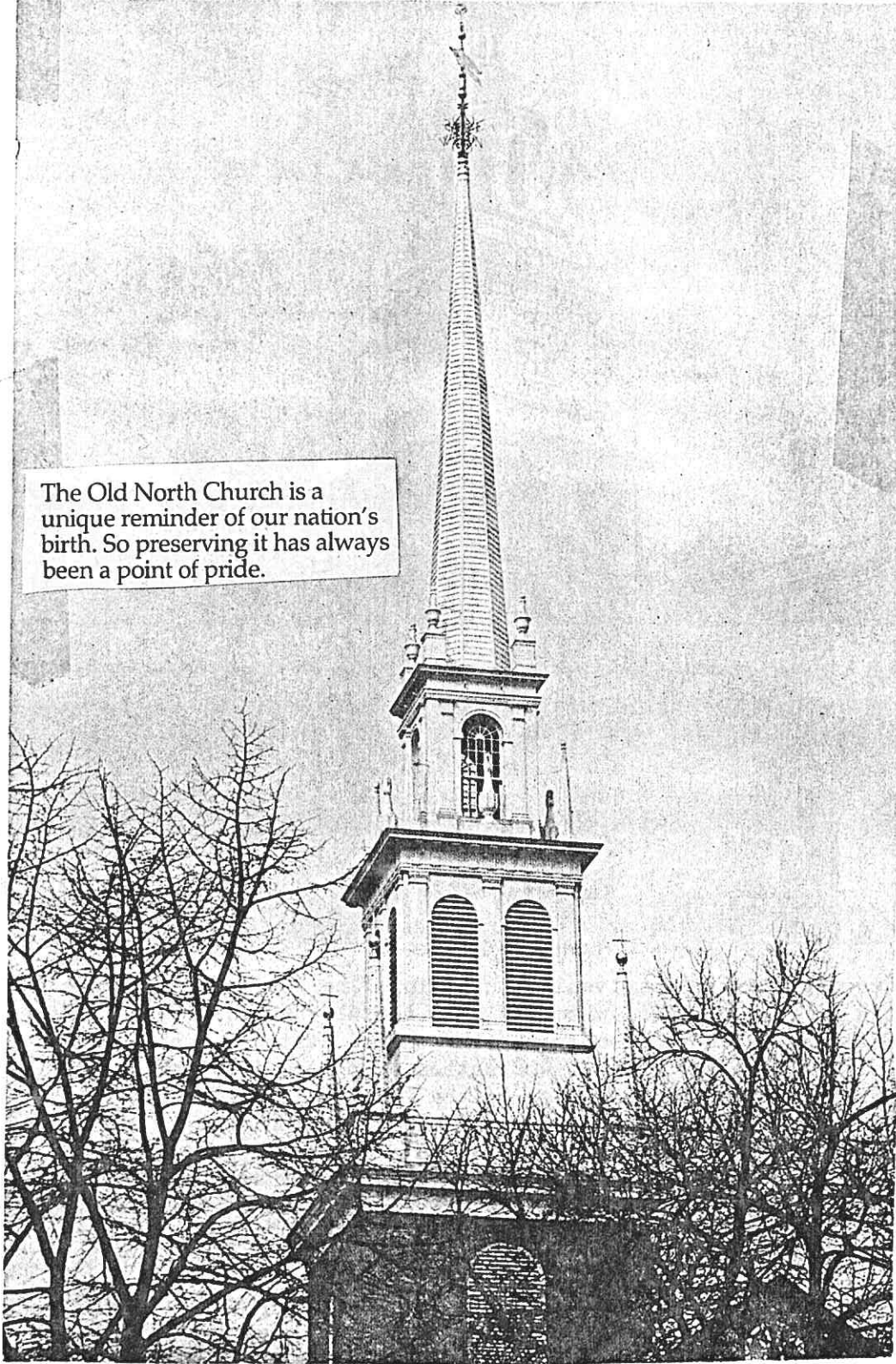
INDEPENDENCE



(National Historical Park-Pennsylvania, bulletin) "The United States was created in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress voted the final form of the Declaration of Independence. The United States was perpetuated on September 17, 1787, when the Federal Convention completed its work on the Constitution and referred it, through Congress, to the individual States for ratification... Both these great decisions were made in the same chamber in what is now called Independence Hall but was then the Pennsylvania State House..On account of the Declaration of Independence, it is a shrine honored wherever the rights of men are honored. On account of the Constitution, it is a shrine cherished wherever the principles of self-government on a federal scale are cherished." (Carl Van Doren)

America's heritage: A lot to be proud of.

The Old North Church is a unique reminder of our nation's birth. So preserving it has always been a point of pride.



(Time-July 4, 1776 (19--)) "Six months ago perhaps nine out of ten Americans opposed independence and favored reconciliation with England. Now that independence is a proclaimed fact, the astounding change in public opinion may be attributed largely to an anonymous 47-page pamphlet entitled Common Sense. 'The sun never shined on a cause of greater worth' the author cried out in support of independence, nor indeed has the sun ever shined on a political pamphlet so widely read. Originally printed in Philadelphia last January--..perhaps as many as 100,000 copies have been bought and passed from hand to hand.

'Sound doctrine and unanswerable reasoning,' says General George Washington. 'By private letters which I have lately received from Virginia I find Common Sense is working a wonderful change there in the minds of men.' General Charles Lee is equally enthusiastic: 'A masterly, irresistible performance. I own myself convinced, by the arguments of the necessity of a separation. Sound reasoning is not the main strength of Common Sense but its fierce rhetoric--

Who is the vehement author?...TIME has learned that he is Thomas Paine, 39, a blunt, quick, florid immigrant.....Paine did write occasionally on political questions but it was the news of last spring's skirmish at Lexington and Concord that turned him into the fiery prophet of the new America he saw taking form. Says he, 'It was the cause of America that made me an author. I neither read books nor studied other people's opinions--I thot for myself' - He adds that he has not earned a shilling from the huge popularity of his pamphlet --Paine's half of the profits was to be donated to buy mittens for the American expedition against Quebec."

(Bonneville Bicentennial Commission notice) "The American colonists had left England to escape British oppression. But tyranny did not end and the Americans again banded together. One of the great influences on public opinion against Great Britain was the writing of Tom Paine. He wrote the booklet Common Sense and followed this with a series of stirring pamphlets entitled 'The American Crisis,' from which the following famous passage is taken:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to Tax) but "to Bind us in all cases whatsoever," and if being bound in that manner is not slavery, then there is not such a thing as slavery upon the earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God."



PATRIOT PAMPHLETEER THOMAS PAINE
He has genius in his eyes.



The primary source of information on the Philadelphia Convention is Professor Max Farrand's four volume edition, Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, published by Yale University in 1911. In it are found the very brief official minutes, the notes of Madison, Robert Yates, and other delegates, and a great body of correspondence. The notes of Madison are the most voluminous, and on the prayer episode they tell the most complete first-hand story. Let them speak for themselves;

"Mr. Hamilton and several others expressed their apprehension that however proper such a resolution might have been at the beginning of the convention, it might at this late date, 1. bring on it some disagreeable animadversions and 2. lead the public to believe that the embarrassments and dissensions within the convention had suggested this measure." Defenses of the proposal by Franklin, Sherman, and others prompted Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, to suggest that the "true cause" of the failure to have prayers could not be mistaken--"The Convention had no funds." This was an era in which public prayers were regarded as the function of the professional clergy, and was not the labourer worthy of his hire?

In a gesture of compromise, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, proposed that a sermon be preached to the Convention on July 4th and that thereafter daily prayers be heard. Dr. Franklin seconded this motion, but it met with no more success than his earlier proposal. According to Madison, "after several unsuccessful attempts for silently postponing the matter by adjourning. The adjournment was at length carried, without any vote on the motion." Franklin's own recorded opinion was that "the Convention, except three or four persons, thought Prayers unnecessary."

* * * * *

The above refers to the following: "Franklin said: 'In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayer in this room for the divine protection. Our prayers were heard and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor. I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men.'"

* * * *

(Franklin: "As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals and his religion, as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw or is ever to see."

The Price They Paid . . .

Have you ever wondered what happened
to those men who signed
the Declaration of Independence?

Five signers were captured by the British as traitors, and tortured before they died. Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned. Two lost their sons in the Revolutionary Army, another had two sons captured. Nine of the 56 fought and died from wounds or the hardships of the Revolutionary War.

What kind of men were they? Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists. Eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and large plantation owners, men of means, well educated. But they signed the Declaration of Independence knowing full well that the penalty would be death if they were captured.

They signed and they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Carter Braxton of Virginia, a wealthy planter and trader, saw his ships swept from the seas by the British navy. He sold his home and properties to pay his debts, and died in rags.

Thomas McKearn was so hounded by the British that he was forced to move his family almost constantly. He served in the Congress without pay, and his family was kept in hiding. His possessions were taken from him, and poverty was his reward.

Vandals or soldiers or both, looted the properties of Ellery, Clymer, Hall, Walton, Gwinnett, Heyward, Rutledge and Middleton.

At the Battle of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson Jr., noted that the British General Cornwallis had taken over the Nelson home for his headquarters. The owner quietly urged General George Washington to open fire, which was done. The home was destroyed, and Nelson died bankrupt.

Francis Lewis had his home and properties destroyed. The enemy jailed his wife, and she died within a few months.

John Hart was driven from his wife's bedside as she was dying. Their 13 children fled for their lives. His fields and his grist mill were laid waste. For more than a year he lived in forests and caves, returning home after the war to find his wife dead, his children vanished. A few weeks later he died from exhaustion and a broken heart.

Norris and Livingston suffered similar fates.

Such were the stories and sacrifices of the American Revolution. These were not wild-eyed, rabble-rousing ruffians. There were soft-spoken men of means and education. They had security, but they valued liberty more. Standing tall, straight, and unwavering they pledged: "For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

They gave us an independent America . . . Can we keep it?

Second Speaker

WILFORD WOODRUFF, LATTER-DAY LEADER AND TEMPLE WORKER

Coming of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

In 1877 President Wilford Woodruff, then an Apostle, was presiding over the St. George Temple, dedicated that year. It was the first year that endowments could be administered for the dead. The following is a quotation from the journal of Elder Woodruff:

"Aug. 21, 1877. I, Wilford Woodruff, went to the Temple of the Lord this morning and was baptized for 100 persons who were dead including the signers of the Declaration of Independence except John Hancock and William Floyd. (John Hancock had already been baptized, 29 May 1877; and endowed, 30 May 1877, by Levi Ward Hancock, his 3rd cousin.) I was baptized for the following named: (names follow)

"Brother McAllister ... was baptized by me for all the Presidents of the United States that were not on my list, except Buchanan, Van Buren and Grant. (President Ulysses S. Grant was then living, and did not die until 1885, hence the omission of his name.) It was a very interesting day. I felt thankful that we had the privilege and the power to administer for the worthy dead, especially for the signers of the Declaration of Independence, that inasmuch as they had laid the foundation of our government that we could do as much for them as they had done for us." (Copied from the Original Journal of Wilford Woodruff in the Church Historian's Office.)

Returning to Salt Lake City following the death of Brigham Young, Elder Woodruff gave this account at General Conference, September 16, 1877:

"We have labored in the St. George Temple since January, and we have done all we could there; and the Lord has stirred up our minds, and many things have been revealed to us concerning the dead. President Young has said to us, and it is verily so, if the dead could they would speak in language loud as ten thousand thunders, calling upon the servants of God to rise up and build Temples, magnify their calling and redeem their dead....I feel to say little else to the Latter-day Saints wherever and whenever I have the opportunity of speaking to them, than to call upon them to build these Temples now under way, to hurry them up to completion. The dead will be after you, they will seek after you as they have after us in St. George. They called upon us, knowing that we held the keys and power to redeem them.

"I will here say, before closing, that two weeks before I left St. George, the spirits of the dead gathered around me, wanting to know why we did not redeem them. Said they: 'You have had the use of the Endowment House for a number of years and yet nothing has ever been done for us. We laid the foundation of the government you now enjoy, and we never apostatized from it, but we remained true to it and were faithful to God.' These were the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and they waited on me for two days and two nights. I thought it very singular that notwithstanding so much work had been done, and yet nothing had been done for them. The thought never entered my heart, from the fact, I suppose, that heretofore our minds were reaching after our more immediate friends and relatives. I straightway went into the baptismal font and called upon Brother McAllister to baptize me for the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and fifty other eminent men, making one hundred in all, including John Wesley, Columbus, and others; I then baptized him for every President of the United States except three; and when their cause is just, somebody will do the work for them." (Journal of Discourses, 19:229; Temples of the Most High, p. 88.)

(OVER)

Coming of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence (cont'd)

Over twenty years later, at the last General Conference he ever addressed, President Woodruff paid a high tribute to these men for whom he had officiated.

"I am going to bear my testimony to this assembly, if I never do it again in my life, that those men who laid the foundation of this American government and signed the Declaration of Independence were the best spirits the God of heaven could find on the face of the earth. They were choice spirits, not wicked men. General Washington and all the men that labored for the purpose were inspired of the Lord.

"Another thing I am going to say here, because I have a right to say it. Every one of those men that signed the Declaration of Independence, with General Washington, called upon me, as an Apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the Temple at St. George two consecutive nights, and demanded at my hands that I should go forth and attend to the ordinances of the house of God for them. Men are here, I believe, that know of this, Brothers J. D. T. McAllister, David H. Cannon and James G. Bleak. Brother McAllister baptized me for all those men, and then I told those brethren that it was their duty to go into the Temple and labor until they had got endowments for all of them. They did it. Would those spirits have called upon me, as an Elder in Israel, to perform that work if they had not been noble spirits before God? They would not.

"I bear this testimony because it is true. The Spirit of God bore record to myself and the brethren while we were laboring in that way." (Conference Address, April 10, 1898, pp. 89-90; Temples of the Most High, p. 87. The record of these baptisms is found in the St. George Temple Baptisms for the Dead, Book E, pp. 180-186.)

(Saviors on Mount Zion, pp. 153-154.)

.....On the night of March 19th, 1894, he had a dream which followed his meditations upon the future life and work that he had done for the dead. In his dream there appeared to him Benjamin Franklin for whom he had performed important ceremonies in the House of God. This distinguished patriot, according to his dream, sought further blessings in the Temple of God at the hands of his benefactor. President Woodruff wrote: "I spent some time with him and we talked over our Temple ordinances which had been administered for Franklin and others. He wanted more work done for him than had already been done. I promised him it should be done. I awoke and then made up my mind to receive further blessings for Benjamin Franklin and George Washington."

It may be well here to record the fact that President Woodruff and John D. T. McAllister, at the early opening of the St. George Temple were baptized for the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and for nearly all the Presidents of the United States. The appearance, therefore, in his dream, of Franklin, was to him a satisfying conclusion that he had at least received joyfully the blessings that came to him from the ordinances of the Lord's House. (Wilford Woodruff, pp. 586-587.)

QUOTES FROM FOUNDING FATHERS, CHURCH LEADERS, -SCRIPTURES ALSO.

1. D & C ^{101:} ~~133~~ 80 - "...I established the Constitution of this land by the hands of wise men whom I raised up unto this very purpose..."
2. D & C 134: "We believe that governments were instituted of God for the benefit of man and that he holds men accountable for their acts in relation to them, both in making laws and administering them, for the good and safety of society. We believe that no government can exist in peace, except such laws are framed and held inviolate as will secure to each individual the free exercise of conscience, the right and control of property, and the protection of life."
3. Mosiah 29: "...this shall ye observe and make it your law--to do your business by the voice of the people..I desire that this land be a land of liberty and every man may enjoy his rights and privileges alike..the burden (of government) should come upon all the people, that every man might bear his part..they became exceedingly anxious that every man should have an equal chance throughout all the land; yea, and every man expressed a willingness to answer for his own sins..and they were exceedingly rejoiced because of the liberty which had been granted unto them."
4. I Nephi 13: "...I beheld a man among the Gentiles, who was separated from the seed of my brethren by the many waters..the Spirit of God wrought upon the man..we went forth upon the many waters..to the promised land..the Spirit of God wrought upon other Gentiles and they went forth..upon the many waters..and the power of the Lord was with them..their mother Gentiles were gathered to battle against them..the Gentiles that had gone out of captivity were delivered by the power of God out of the hands of all nations..and they did prosper in the land..."
5. Ether 2:12: "Behold, this is a choice land, and whatsoever nation shall possess it shall be free from bondage and from captivity and from all other nations under heaven if they will but serve the God of the land, who is Jesus Christ."
6. II Nephi 10: "...this land shall be a land of liberty and there shall be no kings upon the land..for I, the Lord, the King of Heaven, will be their King, and I will be a light unto them forever, that hear my words..."

* * * * *

7. Joseph Smith: "The constitution of the United States is a glorious standard; it is founded in the wisdom of God. It is a heavenly banner; it is to all those who are privileged with the sweets of liberty, like the cooling shades and refreshing waters of a great rock in a thirsty and weary land. It is like a great tree under whose branches men from every clime can be shielded from the burning rays of the sun." (Tchgs)
- 7, Joseph Smith: (Church Historians Office) July 19, 1840--"...Even this nation will be on the verge of crumbling to pieces and tumbling to the ground and when the constitution is upon the brink of ruin, this people will be the staff upon which the nation shall lean and they shall hear the constitution away from the very verge of destruction." (from "Joseph Smith Collection, Msct. D155, Box 4, folder 4)
8. Joseph Smith (Tchgs p. 326) "I am the greatest advocate of the constitution of the United States there is on the earth."
9. Brigham Young: "The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Constitution were inspired from on high to do that work...He (Almighty) moved upon Columbus to launch forth upon the trackless deep to discover the American continent; He moved upon the signers of the Declaration of Independence and He moved upon Washington to fight and conquer..It was the voice of the Lord inspiring all those worthy men who bore influence in those trying times, not only to go forth in battle but to exercise wisdom in council, fortitude, courage, and endurance in the tented field as

well as subsequently to form and adopt those wise and efficient measures which secured to themselves and succeeding generations the blessings of a free and independent government."

10. David O. McKay: "Next to being one in worshipping God there is nothing in this world upon which this Church should be more united than in upholding and defending the Constitution of the United States.

11. David O. McKay: "The Constitution of this government was written by men who accepted Jesus Christ as the Savior of Mankind. Let men and women in these United States then continue to keep their eyes centered upon him who ever shines as a light to all the world; men and women who live in America, "the land of Zion" - have a responsibility greater than that yet borne by any other people--theirs the duty, the obligation to preserve not only the Constitution of the land but the Christian principles from which sprang that immortal document."

12. J. Reuben Clark, Jr.: "The framers of the Constitution were 'as giants to pygmies' when placed alongside our political emigres..of today"

13. Ezra Taft Benson: "(in Idaho Falls, July 24, 1975) "The Mormon people, from the inception of the Church in 1830 and thru the years to this very day, have always declared allegiance to the Constitution and the flag of the United States. And they will do so in the future. For America is the Lord's base of operations, which shall be preserved, and the Mormon people have a duty as sentries in securing the command post."

14. Ezra Taft Benson: "(in Idaho Falls, September 17, 1978) "It is my firm conviction that the Constitution of this land was established by men whom the God of Heaven raised up unto that very purpose. It is my firm belief, also, that the God of Heaven guided the Founding Fathers in establishing it for his particular purposes..those heroes who founded this Republic were moral men--men of God."

15. J. Reuben Clark, Jr. "I firmly and earnestly believe that the Constitution is an inspired document designed by our Maker to set up a government which would make sure and secure the rights set forth in the Bill of Rights and particularly the right of freedom of conscience and worship."

16. L. Tom Perry: "This country is immeasurably important to the Church and the Church is equally important to the future of this country..We have insight and knowledge concerning this land that others do not possess. To fail to tell this nation about its earliest history and about the spiritual aspects of the origin of its Constitution would be to rob the people of this country of the most important part of the Bicentennial celebration."

17. L. Tom Perry: (June 1975) "The Church teaches that America is a promised, inspired, guided and protected land..there is a strong line between the righteousness of the American people and the future of the American country. It has held tenaciously to the basic values and fundamental principles on which this country was founded."

* * * * *

18. Jefferson: (like Washington, had fought earnestly for freedom of religion (when he heard of draft and insisted on Bill of Rights) (when became President of U.S.) "I shall need, too, the favor of that being in whose hands we are, who led our fathers, as Israel of old,

19: Jefferson (urging Washington to accept presidency: "The confidence of the whole union is centered in you. North and South will hang together if they have you to hang on.

20. George Washington: "The liberty enjoyed by the people of these states of worshipping Almighty God agreeable to their conscience, is not only among the choicest of their blessings but also of their rights."

21. George Washington: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education..reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

22. Benjamin Franklin: "I believe in one God, the creator of the Universe; That he governs it by his providence, that he ought to be worshipped, that the most acceptable service we render to him is doing good to his other children, that the soul of man is immortal and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this (letter to Ezra Stiles, March 9, 1780)

23. John Adams (inauguration) "May that Being who is supreme over all, the patron of order, the fountain of justice, the protector in all ages of the world, of virtuous liberty, continue his blessing upon this nation and its government and give it all possible success and duration consistent with the ends of his providence."

24. Catherine Drinker Bowen (Miracle at Philadelphia): "Miracles do not occur at random, nor was it the author of this book who said there was a miracle at Philadelphia in the year 1787. George Washington said it and James Madison said it. They used the word in writing to their friends, Washington to Lafayette, Madison to Thomas Jefferson."



DRAFTING COMMITTEEMAN BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Our Glorious Day--Our Challenges--1976 Our Bicentennial

A. For 2,000 years the Lord has prepared for this day in which we live, and His preparation has been as extensive as it has been miraculous. We are now the beneficiaries of this marvelous work and a wonder. No people have had a greater opportunity or a more important calling in the service of God than the Latter-day Saints. No people have been given a greater trust. Will we fulfill that trust?

"Areas now closed (~~to receiving the Gospel~~) will be opened by the blessings of the Lord, for all nations, kindreds, tongues, and peoples must receive the glad word. The Lord will send tribulations to cleanse the earth before His coming, but through it all He will protect His Saints wherever they are, for they are his servants on whom he depends to do the very work He requires to build His Kingdom. They will be preserved to meet Him at His coming. (Prologue pp.131-2)

B. A Message to the World (America and the World must repent)-Elder Benson-Ensign, Nov. 1975, pp 32-34.

C. Oh Beautiful for a Troop Dream, -Elder Dunn, Nov. 1975-Ensign pp 53-55

D. Actions we must take to keep America strong.

"Our ideals are as noble as when first written into the Declaration of Independence....But there must be enthusiasm for these ideals.. Otherwise, enthusiasm for what is bad will surely triumph over lack of enthusiasm for what is good. (Henry Cabot Lodge)

* * * * *

The Spirit of Freedom

by Paul Cracroft, U of U
Parleys Stake- Salt Lake -

I am the spirit of freedom--unembodied, but very real. We are not strangers, you and I. Yet sometimes we seem almost foreign to each other. For me, the saddest experience of all is to hear any of you say that I am dead. I am alive. Like you, I can get run down, weary, but never old, even tho in some places I am weak, feeble, almost as death.

I've been in a lot of dangerous places. Lexington and Aincourt. I've walked with a lot of scared men at Thermopylae, at St. Petersburg, at Waterloo, at the Suez, in places like Budapest and Prague. Like me, fear wears all kinds of uniforms. I owe allegiance to no single nation. Nobody owns me. If they did, I'd cease to exist.

I've seen both heroism and fear. Often I saw plenty of both displayed against the Phillistines.; in the Roman catacombs, on one memorable occasion along the walls of Zarahemla, and in the country around a hill called Cummorah. I was there with them all.

Sometimes I've learned courage doesn't come with a spear or a knife. I helped steady the hand of King John when he signed the Magna Carta--not quite willingly. Martin Luther was not alone when he tacked those 95 theses on that chapel door at Wittenberg. I helped smelt out 16 stones alongside a man known to history only as the Brother of Jared. I was there when the Mormons fled across the ice at Nauvoo and worked their way west to the Rockies. When the peace treaties are signed, no matter how hesitantly, I'm there, for sometimes it takes as much courage to lift a pen as a sword.

All of you need me--not because in America it's the month of July, but because none of you in my country, in any month, can properly fulfill your political or spiritual destiny without me. My credentials? Free Agency was my father; Peace my mother. I am your friend and brother; I am the Spirit of Freedom.

1. The discovery of America; the Revolutionary War, and the establishment of a constitutional form of government were steps toward the fulfillment of the Lord's ancient covenant with Abraham. The covenant was to be fulfilled by "us Gentiles" through the preaching of the Gospel to, and the gathering of, the house of Israel, who were scattered worldwide. That is why we send our missionaries to all parts of the world.

All of these great events were directed "of the Father" and were prophesied in great detail. We have lived in prophecy!

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, these things shall be made known unto them of the Father and shall come forth of the Father, from them unto you; For it is wisdom in the Father that they (these Gentiles) should be established in this land (America), and be set up as a free people by the power of the Father, that these things (the gospel truths) might come forth from them unto a remnant of your seed, that the covenant of the Father may be fulfilled which he hath covenanted with his people, O house of Israel."

(3 Nephi 21:3-4)

.. "The Great Prologue," Mark E. Petersen, p. 7

II. Discovery of America

A. Prophecy: I Nephi 31:10-12

B. Fulfillment: Columbus was inspired by the Holy Ghost as testified by himself in many accounts.

1. The Great Prologue, pp. 23-31

2. Christopher Columbus and the Book of Mormon, Imp. Era, Feb. 1966-
(copy attached)

III. Colonists

A. Prophecy: I Nephi 13:13-15

B. Fulfillment: Pilgrims, Puritans, and other groups were led by God to America for religious liberties and established permanent settlements.

1. Scriptures were literally fulfilled: "seed of my brethren (Lamanites) were scattered before the Gentiles and were smitten," Indian wars with white gentiles.

New settlers to be "white and exceeding fair". Olive-skinned Spanish, Italians, French and Portuguese discovered the New World but the colonizers were "white and exceeding fair" English, Dutch, Irish, German, and Scandinavians. Even U.S. Immigration laws set quotas heavily favoring "white-skinned" Northern Europeans.... The Great Prologue, pp. 32-39

2. Roger W. Babson's interview with President of Argentina regarding reason South America is so far behind North America.

.. Roger W. Babson, Fundamentals of Prosperity
pp. 94-95 (copy attached)

IV. Revolutionary War

A. Prophecy: I Nephi 13:16-19

B. Fulfillment: Colonists "humbled themselves before the Lord and the power of Lord was with them". Colonists "delivered by the power of God out of the hands of all other nations."

1. By themselves the colonists were no military match for Great Britain. Other countries who helped the colonists during the war were also denied governing power in America.

George Washington acknowledged his dependence on God and affirmed that Providence had intervened and that their victory "was little short of a standing miracle." .. The Great Prologue, pp. 40-61

2. Our Debt to Washington (Church News Editorial-copy attached)

3. "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world... and for support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." ..Declaration of Independence.

V. No Kings on the Land --Constitutional form of government--Wise men raised up as leaders.

A. Prophecies: 2 Nephi 10:11-14, 3 Nephi 21:4, D. & C. 101:76-80

B. Fulfillment: George Washington rejected the idea of becoming king. George Washington and James Madison both described U.S. Constitution as coming by a miracle. All L.D.S. Presidents have affirmed that the Constitution was divinely inspired. History affirms greatness of founding fathers.

1. "Next to being one in worshipping God there is nothing in this world upon which this Church should be more united than in upholding and defending the Constitution of the United States."..David O. McKay

An examination of the lives of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Monroe and others shows that indeed "Wise Men" were raised up by the Lord for this very purpose....Great Prologue pp.62-96

2. "The Price They Paid" review of destinies of signers of Declaration of Independence. (copy attached)

3. Temple work done in St. George for early patriots of U.S. Presidents. Faith Precedes the Miracle, Spencer W. Kimball, pp 44-46 (copy attached)

4. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine. Elder L. Tom Perry, The Ensign, Nov. 1975, pp 85-87.

VI. Gospel is Restored.

A. Prophecies: 1 Nephi 22:7-9, 3 Nephi 21:4

B. Fulfillment: George Washington died Dec. 12, 1799. Joseph Smith was born six years later Dec. 23, 1805. Restoration of the Gospel began spring of 1820. The restoration of the Gospel could only have taken place with success in free country.

1. The Great Prologue, pp 97-104

2. Tolstoi's Appraisal of Mormonism -the American Religion
Elder John Longden Conf. address, Oct. 3, 1953, CR p. 68 (attached)

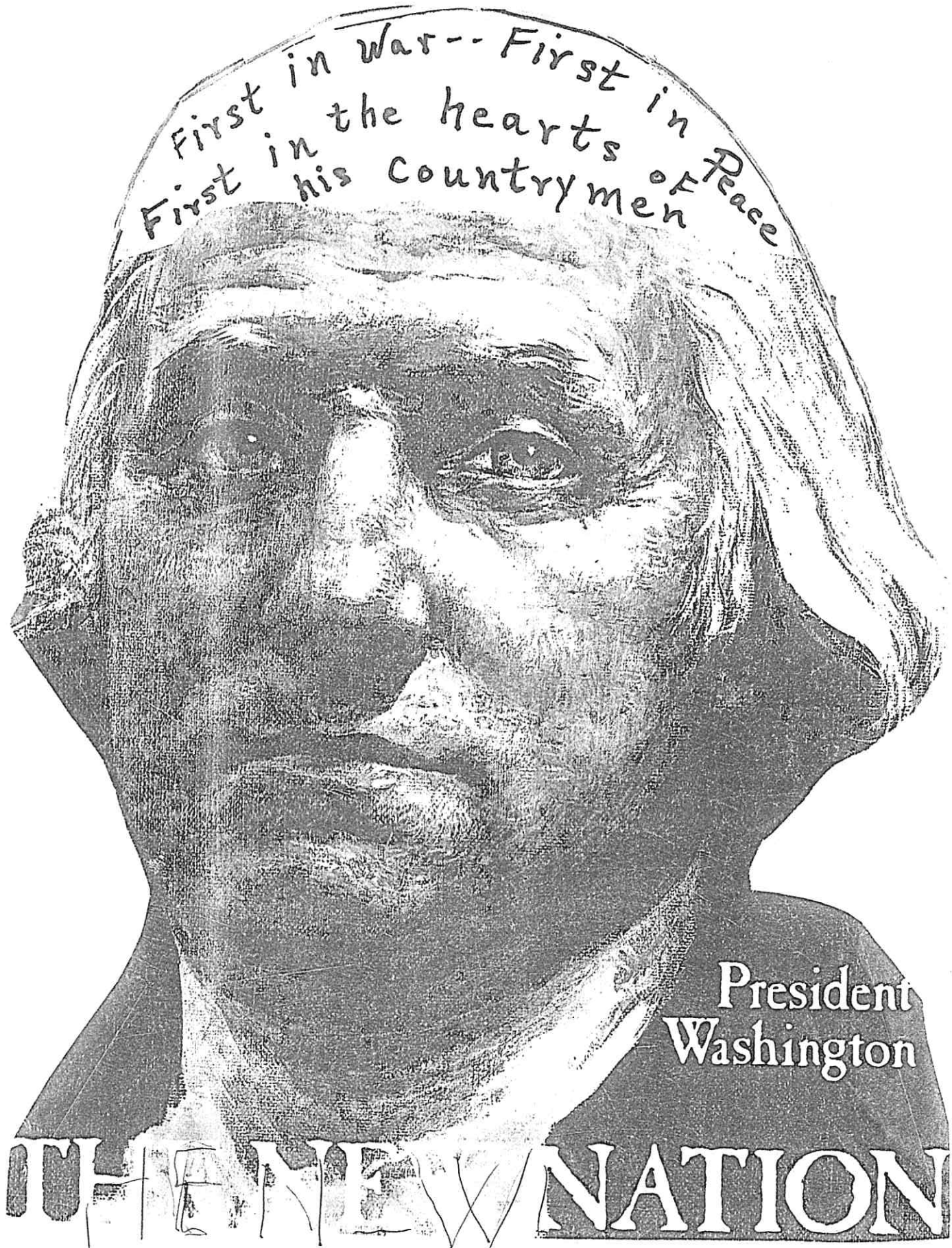
VII. America's Future

A . Prophecies: 2 Nephi 22:16-19, 22, D & C 57, ^U&C 5:19-20, D&C 45:31
Ether 1:42-43, Ether 2:12, 10th Article of Faith

B. Fulfillment: The prophets have told us that the days when these prophecies will be fulfilled are very close, even at our door. We should not lose our faith in America for although it must be "cleansed" first, one day it will house the New Jerusalem and play an important role in the Second Coming and Millennial reign of our Lord and Savior. America is a land choice above all other lands and will remain free if we but serve the God of the land, who is Jesus Christ.

1. The Great Prologue, pp 105-113.

2. America's Destiny, Pres. Marion G. Romney, Ensign Nov. 1975, pp 35-37



from TIME Sept. 26, 1789 (published Sept. 1989) -
Louis Glanzman..relied on both Jean Antoine Houdon's sculpture
and Gilbert Stuart's paintings to produce this picture.

A few ideas from "The Making of George Washington" by William H. Wilbur, highly recommended by President Ezra Taft Benson --

"..The children were..taught to conduct themselves in such a way that they could always be a credit to the Washington family. They were told that John Washington, George's great-grandfather, had landed in Virginia in 1657 and was thus the first of the Washington family to live in America. John Washington's son Lawrence was George's grandfather. George was therefore a fourth generation American, a distinction many would have been proud to own....

The Little Hunting Creek farm where the family lived during the initial years of George's instruction, was particularly isolated. No schools were available....George's father must have played a major role in the boy's schooling over a period of many years August's first step was to start the boy on penmanship exercises. George was thus introduced to the idiosyncracies of a quill pen which contained ink that was not always manageable. Under his father's supervision he carefully drew slant lines--over and over--slant lines by the hundreds.August pointed out the defects and emphasized that good results require skill and ability; that excellence can be achieved only by conscientious practice and long continuing effort.....

On thousands of occasions in later life Washington demonstrated an ability to write a hand that was both beautiful and completely legible and to do it at incredible speed. foundation laid by slow, steady, everyday effort, made the great achievement possible. The first excellent results began to show by the time George was twelve years old.

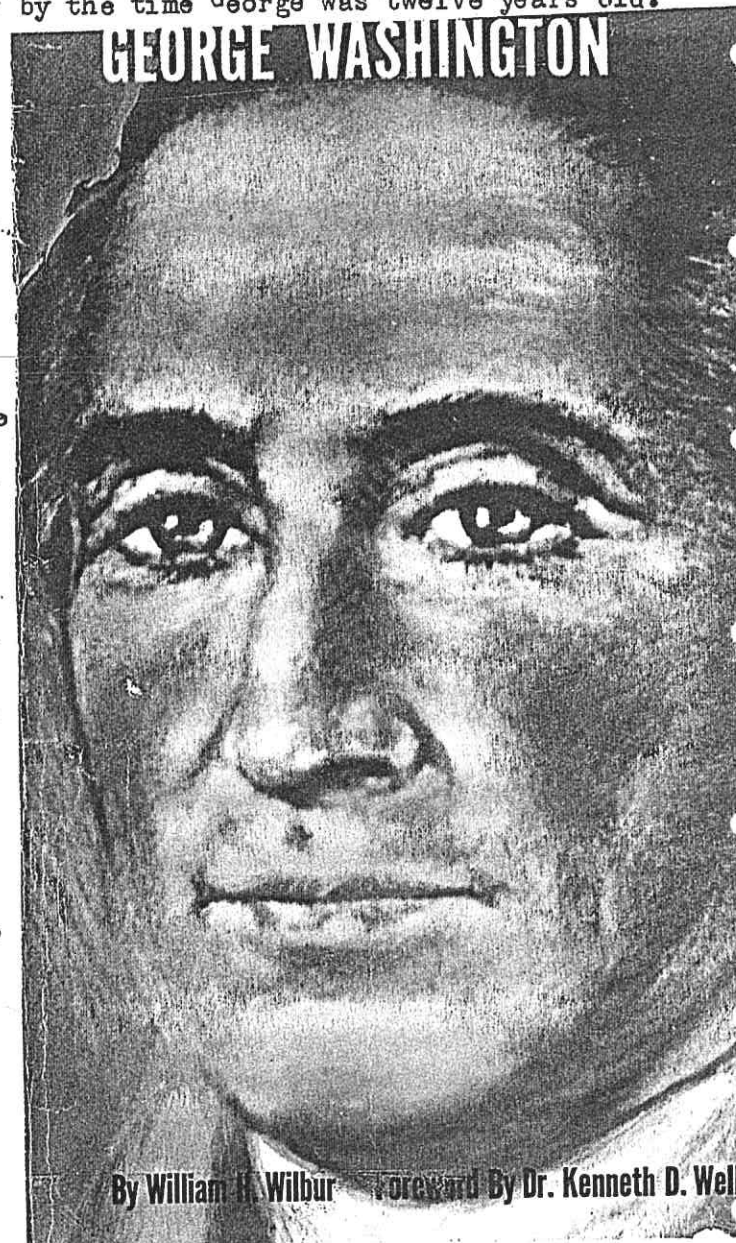
What did George Washington look like?

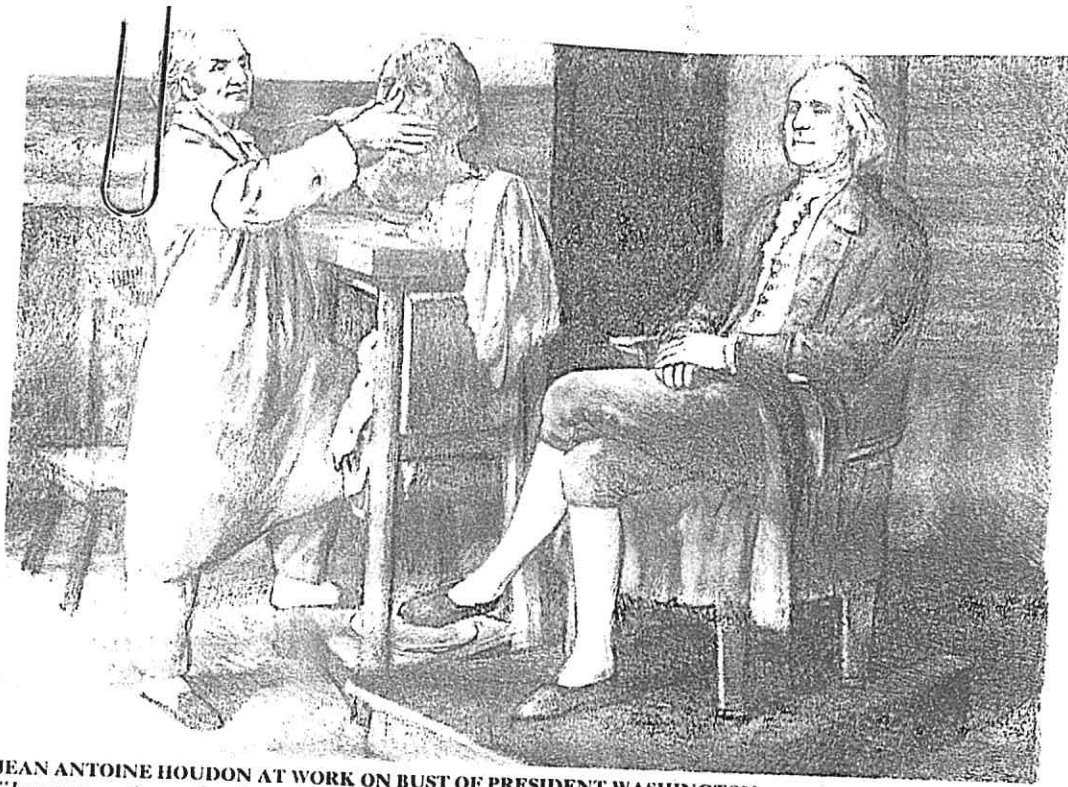
About same height as Lincoln but Lincoln weighed 175-180 pounds and Washington 215-225..Both of them were sparse, lean, powerful men..Lafayette reported that Washington had larger hands than any man he had ever known.

Stuart painted over 120 portraits of him--Peale painted the one now hanging in the office of the Vice-Pres. of U.S. Mrs. Ruth Stedman Druliner is responsible for this one--Washington as he looked to the men and women of the young American nation during the Revolution..the most accurate portrait ever produced of George Washington --

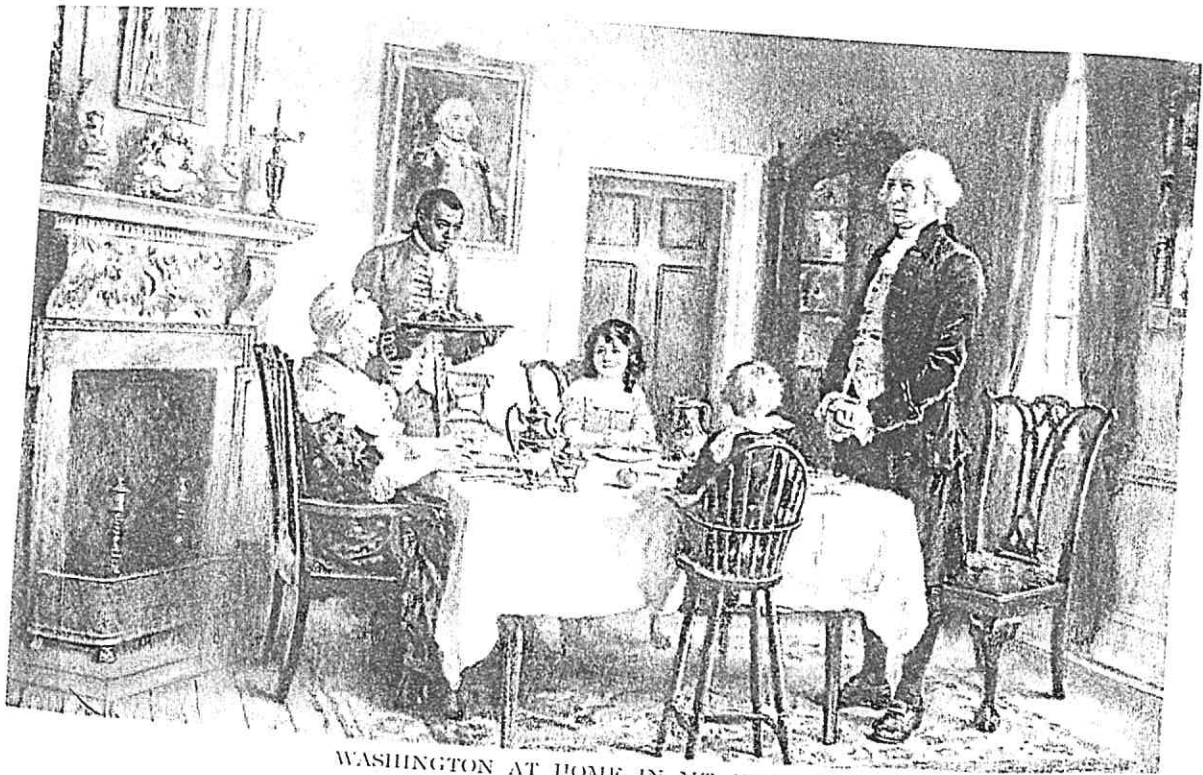
"As August contemplated his son he began to realize pridefully that the boy had inherited his father's physical characteristics. The boy's face had Ball (Mary Ball his mother) family features but his strong, lean, already extra-large body was a replica of that of his father...

For George the daily association with his father was a pleasure and a deep satisfaction. bond of faith ripened into increased admiration and complete trust well before George reached eleven and his father passed away.





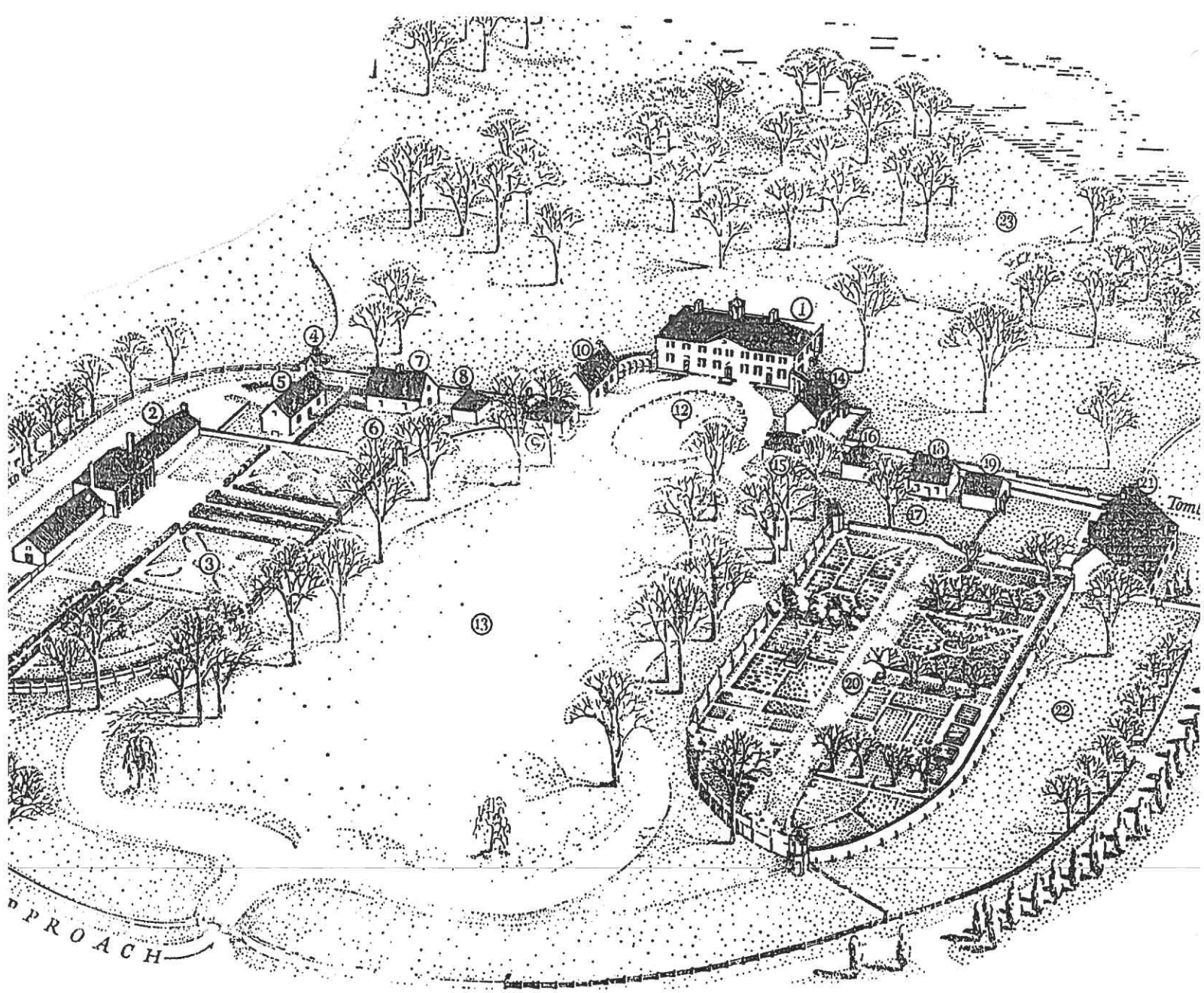
JEAN ANTOINE HOUDON AT WORK ON BUST OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON
"I was as restive under the operation as a colt is of the saddle."



WASHINGTON AT HOME IN MT. VERNON

(from John Crane, Am. Hist. Series, 3 p. 3, p. 34)

"While still a young man, he inherited the great estate of Mount Vernon and showed unusual interest in the subject of farming. He was among the first scientific farmers in this country. He was one of the first students of methods of improving livestock, of rotating crops and of diversified agriculture. Not only was Washington a farmer but he was one of the foremost business men of his time. He knew how to make his farm profitable. He had a commercial vision far beyond his contemporaries. He organized corporations, drained swamps, developed lands, was the first inland waterways advocate, and did a considerable shipping business."



MOUNT VERNON - A PERSPECTIVE VIEW--OF THE MANSION, OUTBUILDINGS, GARDENS, TOMB, ETC.

The Washington title to Mount Vernon dates from the grant in 1674 of five thousand acres to John Washington, great-grandfather of George, and Nicholas Spencer. The tract was divided in 1690 and the Washington half descended by inheritance to Mildred Washington, aunt, In 1726 Augustine Washington, father of George, purchased the tract. In 1740 Augustine deeded it to his son Lawrence--elder half-brother of George... Lawrence renamed it "Mount Vernon" in honor of Admiral Vernon under whom he had served in the Caribbean (known before as Hunting Creek Plantation)--Augustine died in 1743 and his young son George spent a part of his youth with his elder half-brother at Mount Vernon...In 1752 Lawrence died and two years later the Mount Vernon title passed to George. During the next five years active military operations against the French and Indians kept the young proprietor away from his plantation. George married Martha Custis and they took up their residence at Mount Vernon in 1759-- lived the peaceful lives of southern planters for fifteen years. In 1775 he became commander-in-chief of the Continental army and was gone six years..Returned to Mount Vernon Christmas Eve 1783-- In 1789 he became President of the United States and was away from home for eight more years (except for brief periods). In 1797 he returned to Mount Vernon and died here December 14, 1799--here he was buried.

(TIME Sept. 26, 1789) "A PATH AS CLEAR AS A RAY OF LIGHT"

"I walk on untrodden ground. There is scarcely any part of my conduct which may not hereafter be drawn into precedent."

In the flurry of congressional adjournment, President Washington last week completed the list of the men he has chosen to head the executive departments.....Most notable of the new appointments is Virginian Thomas Jefferson, presently Minister to France who will become the first Secretary of State...the nation is truly making a start toward the kind of government that he has long believed it must accept in order to survive. The President has majestically described this process--"a whole people deliberating calmly on what form of government will be most conducive to their happiness,"--as a greater drama "than has heretofore been brought on the American stage or any other in the world.

The men who created the Constitution two years ago ..would never has gone as far as they did in granting power to the presidency if they had not been encouraged by the presence of Washington himself..they knew how the former Commander of the Continental Army was twice offered virtually absolute power during the war, once rejecting it and once relinquishing it as quickly as possible.--everyone also knew Washington would be chosen President....The flesh-and-blood President whom New Yorkers have intermittently seen this summer is anything but a demigod. At 57, grown partly deaf and almost toothless (During his recent illness Dr. John Greenwood made him a new set of false teeth carved mainly from hoppelotamus tusks and edged with pink sealing wax) in the service of his country, he remains, even to those who know him best, a remote and somewhat perplexing figure. Washington genuinely seems to dread power, yet power again and again has been thrust upon him, almost as if Providence desired it. Even Washington's enemies concede his greatness; even his friends are sometimes at a loss to explain exactly what makes him great.

Incorruptible virtue, an unmatched sense of justice, a sound administrator's care for detail, an almost Roman stoicism when it comes to duty--all these are variously granted to him. But in New York he is a planter in a forest of lawyers.... Every step of the way the President has been watched by suspicious lawmakers who fear that any prerogative granted Washington today might be misused by future Presidents. ..To show how unregal he is, the President has made personal calls on every Congressman in New York. Without either falling into familiarity or aping sovereignty he was anxious, he said, to make himself available to the people. (The stiffness of his bow, he told a friend, should be ascribed to the effects of age, or to the unskillfulness of his teacher, rather than to pride of office which, he says, has no charms for him.)

"Lady Washington," as she is sometimes called, is everyone's favorite, particularly noted for her kindness, her rich catering, and her fancy Belgian lace caps. Her teeth and hair are both very white."...At Presidential dinners ..beyond perfunctory toasts, the President says little...sometimes drums on the table, apparently out of boredom, and retires to bed shortly after 9.

In his dealings with Congress too, the President has been self-conscious... In his inaugural speech he did suggest that Congress consider a bill of rights, but he has since refrained from publicly stating his opinion on any legislative matters that are purely the business of the Congress.

Washington has gone to great lengths to make good on his resolve of getting only the best men to join the government. Here, too, he tries hard to avoid all taint of favoritism. Ben Franklin's grandson...was refused a job in the diplomatic corps..The President's nephew applied to be a district attorney and was turned away.

"I see a path as clear and direct as a ray of light" Washington wrote to Lafayette--"to extricate my country from the embarrassments in which it is entangled..The President is tired and he longs to return to Virginia but it will be months."

(Bonneville Bicentennial sheet) "General Washington Accepts: In June of 1775 George Washington stood before Congress and accepted the appointment as Commander of the Revolutionary Army. Altho he modestly expressed some concern about his abilities as a General, Washington proved later that he was more than equal to the task. --'Mr. President: Tho I am truly sensible of the high honour done me in this Appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and Military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important Trust; However, as the Congress desires I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their Service for the Support of the glorious Cause: I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their Approbation. But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every Gentleman in the room, that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the Command I am honoured with. As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to Assure the Congress that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to have accepted this Arduous employment, (at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness) I do not wish to make any profit from it: I will keep an exact Account of my expenses; those I doubt not they will discharge, and is all I desire.'" (quoted from "The Spirit of 1776")

(Reader's Digest, June, 1975: -A Birthday to Remember) --"Washington urged Congress to pay officers as much as the British were paying. He was ignored. He asked for permission to offer a bounty... Congress said it would 'give up the dispute' before it would pay a bounty....He bowed to Congress and enlisted as many men as he found willing to sign up -10,000 against 25,000 British...He turned to the militia.. but the men who responded performed disastrously... 'Are these the men with whom I am to defend America?' he roared in disgust.

Congress multiplied Washington's problems in other ways..Congress or the states would appoint all officers..Washington was to make no decisions unless a majority of his generals agreed....As the year 1776 slid toward total disaster--congress, in a panic, went to the opposite extreme. It appointed Washington a virtual dictator over military affairs....Here was Washington's opportunity, if he had the inclination of a Cromwell or a Napoleon. But he remained true to that 'innate spirit of freedom' which has prompted him to join the Revolution.

Swiftly Washington took charge...offering a bounty..sent officers home with orders to raise 16 regiments..A chastened Congress voted its approval..gave Washington the power to appoint and dismiss all officers under the rank of brigadier general... emerged a new relationship between the American government and the Army. At its heart was a mutual trust created by Washington's commitment to freedom.

Washington and the Army had to cope with another problem--the weakness of the Continental Congress..unable to tax..no central power.....At least as serious was the neglect of the men who stayed in the Army. The starvation of 1777-78 at Valley Forge was repeated for the next five years.....These harsh experiences convinced Washington and many of the men around him that America needed a strong central government..... A Constitutional Convention finally met in Philadelphia in 1787...the men who led the fight for ratification of the Constitution were ex-officers of the Continental Army."

* * * * *

There is such a pointed parallel of the above with the story found in Alma 60 in the Book of Mormon- we will refer to it:

Moroni's second epistle to Pahoran, governor of the land: "..(our armies) have suffered hunger, thirst, and fatigue...great has been the slaughter..it might have otherwise been if ye had rendered unto our armies sufficient strength and succor for them. Great has been your neglect towards us...many have fought and bled out their lives because of their great desires which they had for the welfare of this people; yea, and this they have done when they were about to perish with hunger, because of

your exceeding great neglect towards them....except ye ..begin to be up and doing.. send forth food and men unto us...show unto me a true spirit of freedom and strive to strengthen and fortify our armies....I do not fear your power nor your authority.-- but it is my God whom I fear...I seek not for power but to pull it down. I seek not for honor of the world, but for the glory of my God and the freedom and welfare of my country...."

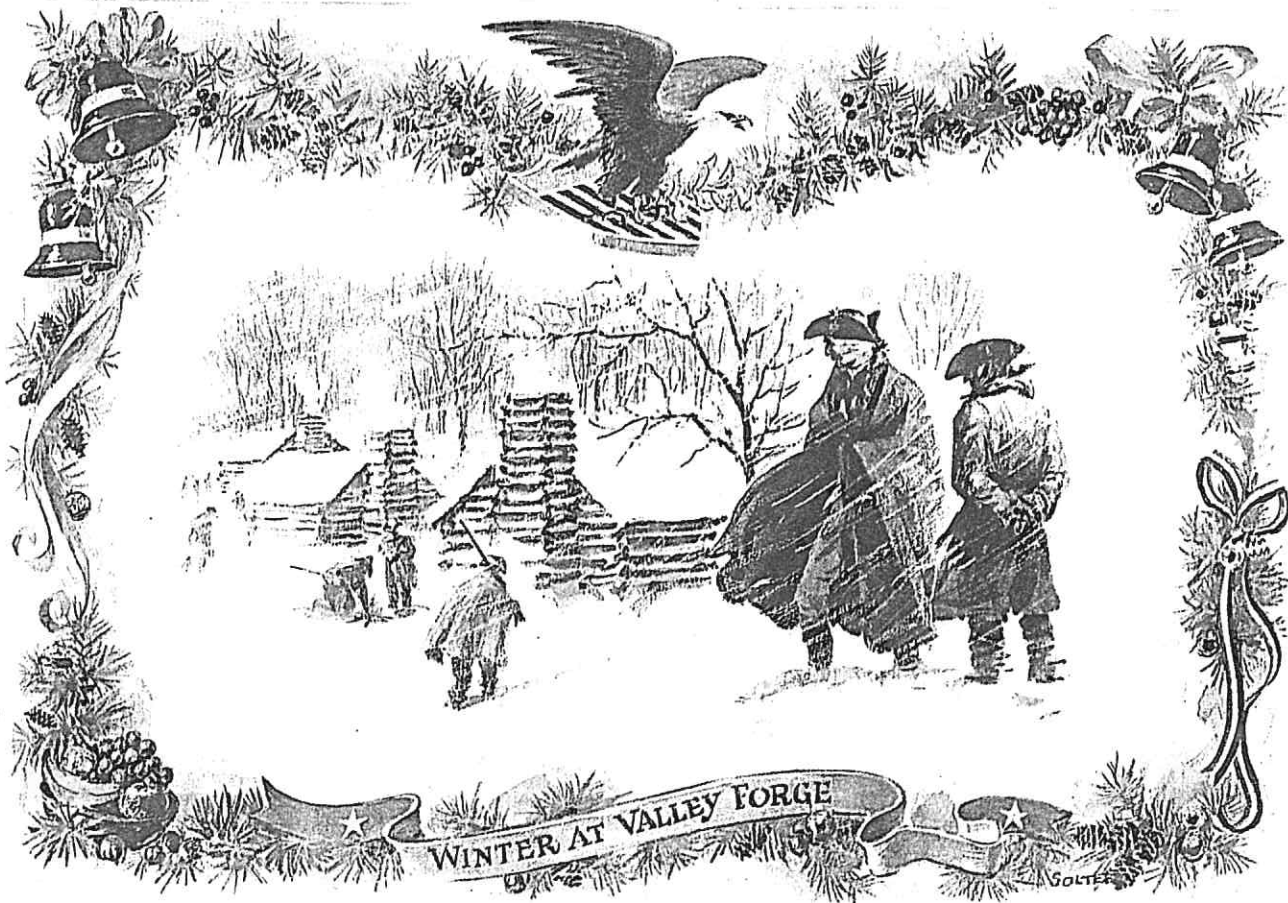
Washington: (Maxims) "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency...We have abundant reason to thank Providence for its many favorable interpositions in our behalf. It has, at times, been my only dependence for all other resources seemed to have failed us...Let us implore the Supreme Ruler of Nations to spread his holy protection over these United States...

"By the miraculous care of Providence that protected me beyond all human expectation I had four bullets thru my coat and two horses shot under me, and yet escaped unhurt."

"I flatter myself that a superintending Providence is ordering everything for the best and that, in due time, all will end well."

"When I contemplate the interposition of Providence, as it was visibly manifested, in guiding us thru the Revolution, in preparing us for the reception of a general government, and in conciliating the good will of the People of America towards one another after its' adoption, I feel myself oppressed and almost overwhelmed with a sense of the divine munificence." (Writings, Vol. 30 p. 289)

Our First Thanksgiving proclamation (by Washington)"..the purpose of this is to preserve us from arrogance because of prosperity and to keep us from the ill effects from our own bounty."



"One of Washington's greatest admirers and most enthusiastic followers was Abraham Lincoln. Washington died 10 years before Lincoln was born, yet he probably did more to shape Lincoln's character and aim in life than any other man who ever lived. Lincoln said, 'Washington is the mightiest man on earth, long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name a eulogy is expected that cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name and in its naked deathless splendor, leave it shining on.'

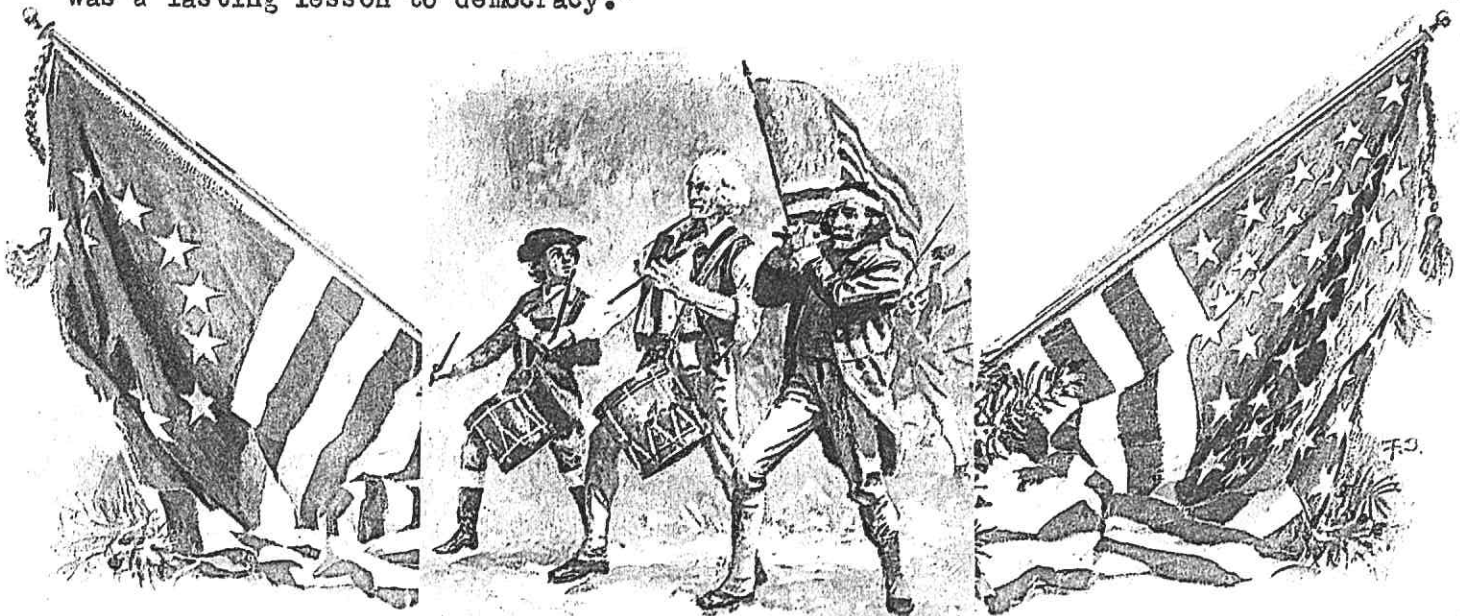
After observing his feats of courage and deeds of honor, Lafayette exclaimed: 'Never did I behold so superb a man.'

Washington kept together a starved, unpaid and suffering army by his personal firmness, patience, and judicious handling of men. In the midst of blank despair neither his heart nor his purpose wavered. He defeated the best-trained generals of Europe, yet as we look back on those Revolutionary years, we see closely that the greatest factor in the final success was not his military greatness, it was the confidence inspired by Washington, the man, rather than his great genius as a soldier. His character made him the only man who could have carried the Revolution to a successful conclusion.

If we seek an explanation of the greatness of Washington himself, it will not be found in his unusual mind for Franklin's was greater. Neither was it found in his energy or ingenuity for Benedict Arnold surpassed him in these qualities. It was not in his military experience for Charles Lee's was far more extensive. The secret of Washington's success lay in the strength of his character.. Day by day his absolute firmness and unquestioned devotion to duty and right won the love of his soldiers and the perfect confidence of his countrymen.

.....Washington won the independence of the American states not so much by what he knew or even by what he did. His overwhelming success came because of what he was. He was divinely inspired to point out the path that American destiny should follow. He brought to pass great things as the Father of his Country....

As he had been the greatest in war he was also the most fitted to lead his country in peace....Without him the Union might well have lost its cohesion and the nation that we know might have died before it was born....He was sworn in as the first President of the U.S. on April 30, 1789...his simple, honest manner was well suited for the beginning of a great republic and his own self-mastery was a lasting lesson to democracy."



Washington's Inaugural; "voiced the hope that 'the foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality...since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness..." He also believed that "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity religion and morality are indispensable supports."

Again: "If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed in the Convention where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it..I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny and every species of religious persecution."

* * * * *

Washington, a slave owner from young manhood, grew to abhor the institution of slavery and looked forward to the day when America would be free of it. "There is not a man living (he wrote in 1786) who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery. But there is only one proper way and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority...I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

"The citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition..are,..as actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designated by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity...It is in their choice and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation..The eyes of the whole world are turned upon them...It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence...")

* * * * *

"Government is not reason; it is not eloquence; it is force! Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master."

"The liberty enjoyed by the people of these states of worshipping Almighty God agreeable to their consciences is not only among the choicest of their blessings but also of their rights."

* * * * *

"Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

* * * * *

"Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education... reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle...."

* * * * *

"While just government protects all in their religious rights, true religion affords to government its surest support."

WHEN WASHINGTON WAS FIFTEEN YEARS OLD, HE COPIED IN AN EXERCISE BOOK CERTAIN RULES OF BEHAVIOR WHICH HE THOT WERE IMPORTANT.

1. IN THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS SING NOT TO YOURSELF WITH A HUMMING NOISE NOR DRUM WITH YOUR FINGERS OR FEET.
 2. SLEEP NOT WHEN OTHERS SPEAK: SIT NOT WHEN OTHERS STAND; SPEAK NOT WHEN YOU SHOULD HOLD YOUR PEACE.
 3. USE NO REPROACHFUL LANGUAGE AGAINST ANYONE; NEITHER CURSE NOR REVILE.
 4. GAZE NOT ON THE MARKS OR BLEMISHES OF OTHERS AND ASK NOT HOW THEY CAME. WHAT YOU MAY SPEAK IN SECRET TO YOUR FRIEND, DELIVER NOT BEFORE OTHERS.
 5. IT'S UNBECOMING TO STOOP MUCH TO ONE'S MEAT. KEEP YOUR FINGERS CLEAN AND WHEN FOUL, WIPE THEM ON A CORNER OF YOUR TABLE NAPKIN. IN COMPANY OF YOUR BETTERS BE NOT LONGER IN EATING THAN THEY ARE ; LAY NOT YOUR ARMS BUT ONLY YOUR HAND UPON THE TABLE. KEEP YOUR NAILS CLEAN AND SHORT, ALSO YOUR HANDS AND TEETH CLEAN YET WITHOUT SHOWING ANY GREAT CONCERN FOR THEM.
 6. TREAT WITH MEN AT FIT TIMES ABOUT BUSINESS AND WHISPER NOT IN THE COMPANY OF OTHERS.
 7. LABOUR TO KEEP ALIVE IN YOUR BREST THAT LITTLE SPARK OF CELESTIAL FIRE CALLED CONSCIENCE.
 8. SHOW NOT YOURSELF GLAD AT THE MISFORTUNE OF ANOTHER, THOUGH HE WERE YOUR ENEMY.
-
9. LET YOUR CONVERSATION BE WITHOUT MALICE OR ENVY
 10. LET YOUR RECREATIONS BE MANFUL AND NOT SINFUL.

(World Book W. p. 8630)

* * * *

"..as the allwise disposer of events has hitherto watched over my steps, I trust that in the important one I may soon be called upon to take, he will mark the course so plainly, as that I cannot mistake the way."

(Maxims, p. 276)

* * * * *

"..Our affairs are brought to an awful crisis, that the hand of Providence, I trust, may be more conspicuous in our deliverance.

"The many remarkable interpositions of the divine government in the hours of our deepest distress and darkness have been too luminous to suffer me to doubt the happy issue of the present contest."

(Maxims p. 279)

A Great Among Greats

WHEN GEORGE WASHINGTON became the first President of the United States in 1789, he faced difficulties as formidable as those which had confronted him as commander-in-chief in time of war.

A new system of government was coming into operation. There was no money in the Treasury. Great Britain was still holding the frontier forts along the northern boundary. The young republic was in default on almost all its foreign debts. There was no national currency; there were 13 kinds of paper money of dubious and varying value, issued by the states.

BIT BY BIT, order emerged from the chaos; the energy of the people under free institutions and the natural wealth of the country set America on the road to prosperity. But the steadying influence of President Washington in those first testing years, when the bonds of union were still fragile, can scarcely be overestimated.

It is America's good fortune that the man who led the Revolution to victory and steered the young republic through its first years under the Constitution was a good man. George Washington, like Abraham Lincoln after him, rose to the occasion of his time. Neither yielded to the temptation to play the tyrant in a good cause. Both loved and cherished free institutions.

Washington's dream, during the years

of his service as soldier and statesman, was to settle down at Mount Vernon and spend his last years "cultivating the affections of good men, and in the practice of domestic virtues." He was quick to throw the whole weight of his personality against any proposal to set up a military dictatorship.

Once, when some of his officers, embittered by long arrears in their pay, urged him in the Newburgh Address to take power in his own hands, Washington was quick to denounce and repudiate the idea, after saying, as he received the addresses: "Gentlemen: You will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray, but also almost blind, in this service of my country." After that the talk of mutiny and sedition quickly evaporated.

GEORGE WASHINGTON lived at a time when, although there were less than four million Americans, there were probably more men of authentic greatness than at any time in our history. Less brilliant and original than Franklin, less versed in finance and statecraft than Hamilton, less at home with books and studies than Adams and Jefferson, less adroit and subtle in Constitutional thinking than Madison, he was, nonetheless, recognized by the judgment of these men, and of succeeding ages, as the unquestioned "father of his country."

By JOHN DURANT
(Reprinted by special permission
from Sports Illustrated magazine.)

"Washington, always superbly mounted, in true sporting costume of blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, velvet cap, and whip with long thong, took the field at day's dawn, with his huntsman Will Lee, his friends and neighbors. . . . He rode, as he did everything, with ease, elegance and with power . . . and ridiculed the idea of its being even possible that he should be unhorsed, providing that the animal kept on his legs. . . . The General usually rode, in the chase, a horse called Blue-skin, of a dark, iron grey color."

THUS WROTE Washington's stepgrandson, George W. Parke Custis, of the Father of our Country—an ardent and superb horseman and the first of a long line of U.S. presidents who have been avid sportsmen.

DESERET NE
Salt Lake Telegram

II Nephi 10:11 - "And this shall be a land of liberty unto the Gentiles and There shall be no kings upon the land, who shall raise up unto the Gentiles."

Verse 14: ". . . for I the Lord, the King of Heaven, will be their king, and I will be a light unto them forever, that hear my words."

Great Prologue by Petersen: "Some of the army officers, great admirers of Washington, thought he should be the ruler of the country --they were proposing a monarchy. Colonel Lewis Nicola was selected to present the proposal to Washington. He wrote the proposal in a letter and sent it May, 1782. These men knew of the personal sacrifices in behalf of the colonies, Washington had made; they also knew that he was a fair and unselfish administrator. They had also seen how inefficiently Congress had worked and were afraid that more of this kind of administration would spell the doom of the infant nation.

Nicola's proposal was revolting to Washington. He was deeply incensed that his officers would so much as consider such a thing and being a man of decision he immediately replied: "With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read . . . the sentiments you have submitted to me. . . . Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed and I must view them with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. . . . You could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate as from yourself or anyone else a sentiment of the like nature."

George Washington's Wisdom for Today

Family Weekly

February 18, 1962



What goal should Americans seek?

"Impress upon the mind of every man, from the first to the lowest, the importance of the cause and what it is they are contending for."

Can democracy work?

"It is to be regretted, I confess, that the democratical states must always feel before they can see—it is this that makes their governments slow—but the people will be right at last . . ."

"I am sure the mass of citizens in these United States . . . will always act well whenever they can obtain a right understanding . . . but it is on great occasions only after time has been given for cool and deliberate reflection, that the real voice of the people can be known."

What do we need to remain

strong in purpose?

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports . . . And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

What is education's place in democracy?

"Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness . . . I conceive a knowledge of books as the basis upon which other knowledge is to be built."

National debt—can it be worthwhile?

"Cherish public credit . . . Use it sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursement to prepare for

danger frequently prevents much greater disbursement to repel it."

Not every American agrees with American laws. What should we do?

"There never was a law yet made that hit the taste exactly of every man or every part of the community . . ."

"Let the reins of government be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon whilst it has an existence."

What about foreign countries with different forms of government than ours?

"Every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it shall

live most happy; provided, it infracts no right or is not dangerous to others; and that no government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another, except for the security of what is due to themselves."

These are belligerent days. How should we react?

"My first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished off the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasant and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind . . ."

"(But) if we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire peace . . . it must be known that we are at all times ready for War."

IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL NATIONS TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE PROVIDENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD, TO OBEY HIS WILL, TO BE GRATEFUL FOR HIS BENEFITS, AND HUMBLY TO IMPLORE HIS PROTECTION AND FAVOR."

GEORGE WASHINGTON

"It was easy for some to criticize Washington as General Walter Jones, a Virginia Physician and member of Congress from 1797 to 1799 and from 1803 to 1811. ...We have a letter written to Mr. Jones by Thomas Jefferson in defense of Washington, but also giving us a great portrait of General Washington:

"to Walter Jones --You say that in taking General Washington on your shoulders, to bear him harmless thru the federal coalition, you encounter a perilous topic. I do not think so. You have given the genuine history of the course of his mind thru the trying scenes in which it was engaged and of the seductions by which it was deceived but not depraved. I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly and were I called on to delineate his character it should be in terms like these:

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, ..and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention of imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field.....He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.

Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going thru with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision.

He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity.

His person..was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback.

Altho, in the circle of his friends where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day.

His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors.

On the whole, his character was in its mass, perfect; in nothing bad, in few points indifferent, and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance, .For his

was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully thru an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence, of conducting its councils thru the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train, and of scrupulously obeying the laws thru the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example...

How, then, can it be perilous for you to take such a man on your shoulders? He has often declared to me that he considered our new constitution as an experiment on the practicability of Republican government and with what dose of liberty man could be trusted for his own good; that he was determined the experiment should have a fair trial and would lose the last drop of his blood in support of it..

These are my opinions of General Washington, which I would vouch at the judgment seat of God, having been formed on an acquaintance of thirty years....I felt, on his death, with my countrymen, that 'verily a great man hath fallen this day in Israel' (referring to II Sam. 3:38-Abner, head of Saul's hosts, slain by Joab) "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

* * * * *

"Most of the recent writers who have gone so far astray have done so because that the colonial army at Cambridge was not yet ready for a finished, professional general. Von Steuben would not have fitted if he had arrived in 1776. Washington, the army, and the people, all had to develop. Washington and his glorious men had to go thru Valley Forge together in order to produce the final perfect combination. The army needed him; he felt the men's appeal, responded to it, and grew steadily in stature.

Of all great military leaders, Washington almost alone, was able to keep his modesty, his consideration for others, his direct, absolutely honest character. At the same time he preserved an indomitable will to achieve thru insistence on high standards.

George Washington, as he rode into Cambridge, in July of 1775, was the right man, in the right place at the right time....Who among us is qualified to appreciate the astounding moral and spiritual force which Washington demonstrated in holding the army together and in changing the awful sufferings of that winter into a final glorious triumph...

Today there are many forces that are trying to push us away from the honesty, integrity, right thinking, and the kind of 'try' that was very much in evidence in the first one hundred and fifty years of our national existence. The real George Washington personified all those great qualities. May we have an honest picture of this remarkable man and make George Washington live in the minds and hearts of Americans."

OUR DEBT TO WASHINGTON (Church News...)

As our nation was saved through the divine strength and inspiration which came to Abraham Lincoln, so it was founded in the first place by the aid of heaven and the deep spiritual nature of George Washington.

Anyone reading the colonial history of the United States must know that our country was established by the direct intervention of heaven. They must know too that men like Washington, Franklin, Adams and Hancock depended upon the Almighty, and that when Jefferson wrote into the Declaration of Independence the words: "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence," he expressed the faith of the entire thirteen colonies.

When Washington fought, he did so with trust in God. He did not take up arms, nor the command of his soldiers, until he had gone to the Almighty in earnest prayer.

There was hardly a battle fought that was not preceded by appeals to Deity. There was never a victory won but was followed by an acknowledgement of divine aid. This heaven-sent assistance was a great reality to Washington. He knew the weakness of his armies, their handicaps, their poor equipment and the strength of the well-trained Red Coats who faced him. And when victory came--almost as a gift--Washington was the first to acknowledge it.

America should ever remember his statement after the battle of Yorktown: "Divine service is to be performed tomorrow in the several brigades and divisions. The commander-in-chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interposition of Providence demands of us."

This is characteristic of his repeated statements on the subject. God was the moving factor in his life. Washington knew of the divine existence. He knew too that the Almighty had fought for the colonists, giving them liberty.

Students of the Book of Mormon are well aware to what extent Deity did take part in that war. The vision of the first Nephi clearly predicted that God would win the war for the colonists, and the words of the Savior are so clear that none can misunderstand:

"It is wisdom in the Father that they (the Gentiles in America) should be established in this land and be set up as a free people by the power of the Father, that these things might come forth from them unto a remnant of your seed, that the covenant of the Father may be fulfilled, which He hath covenanted with His people, O house of Israel." (3 Nephi 31:4)

The hand of oppression had to be removed from America. The people who lived here must be set up as a free people. It was done by act of the Father. But a human agent was required as in all other things. Washington was an agent of heaven in bringing about His work. He realized it and knew that God was fighting his battles for him. So in humility and gratitude he thanked heaven repeatedly for it.

Why was America set up as a free nation? In the words of the Savior, "that these things (meaning the Gosepl as recorded in the Book of Mormon) might come forth from them (the Gentiles in America who set up the nation) unto a remnant of your seed (the descendants of Lehi) that the covenant of the Father may be fulfilled which he hath covenanted with his people, O House of Israel."

Thus we see Washington in his true perspective.

As a man of God he was raised up to be the agent thru whom the battles of freedom would be fought and whom God would assist in obtaining the victory.

He was an agent, too, in assisting to set up the new government after the war, and was the first President of this free land.

What do we owe Washington?

We owe it to him to perpetuate what he began, a free nation, under God, to remain free that "these things" (the divine message of the Restored Gospel) might go forward in fulfillment of the divine covenant. In the words of the Prophet Joseph Smith: "Brethren, shall we not go on in so great a cause? Go forward and not backward. Courage, brethren, and on, on to victory!"

* * * * *

READERS DIGEST, JULY 1969--by John W. Gardner, Chairman Urban Coalition)

The second and most famous sentence in the Declaration of Independence reads: '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.'

To me, nothing can detract from the beauty of that sentence nor from the significance for Americans of the moral strivings it reflects...One of the things we know now is that there are other and perhaps more stubborn obstacles to individual fulfillment than the tyranny and oppression that preoccupied our Founding Fathers. We have long entertained a wonderfully complacent notion that if each of us minds his own business, well, the system will take care of itself. It isn't taking care of itself. Thus, we're going to have to do something we haven't done since the late 18th century, when a lawyer named Jefferson, a planter named Washington, a printer named Franklin, a banker named Morris, and others of varied occupations--made themselves experts in statecraft in order to found a new nation... So, today, must a lot of us--on a local, grassroots, community level--begin to think hard about how our nation can be made to work, We're badly out of practice. But we had better start."

(Time July 4, 1776) ".he looks every inch a general. A big man, heavily muscled (6 feet 2 inches 200 pounds) he has a strong, square face lightly marked by small pox. At 44 he is in perfect condition but for several missing teeth. He dresses in a fine uniform of dark blue faced with buff, set off by brass buttons. He is a great horseman,--some say the best in Virginia....he settled down with the widowed Martha Custis, then 27 (two children by her first marriage, none by the second) Said Washington: "With an agreeable consort for life...I hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidst a wide and bustling world."

In almost 17 years of retirement Washington built up his inherited estate, Mount Vernon, and bought large areas of western land (present total close to 35,000 acres). He also bought additional slaves to carry out his experiments in growing wheat, barley, hemp and flax, in building fisheries, and even in trying to breed buffaloes as beasts of burden.

...under the burdens of command, he drives himself even harder than he drives his men, sometimes rising as early as 4:30 a.m.

The general's orders of the day are famed for their sonority. One on personal behavior reads; 'The general most earnestly requires and expects a due observance of those articles of war..which forbid profane cursing, swearing and drunkenness.' Wherever he moves secretaries are kept busy handling the prodigious number of letters he turns out each day. Many of them are written to Congress to stir up pay and equipment for the army....It took him months to get the Congress to approve uniform standards of pay, terms of re-enlistment...etc. But he has done it. "

* * * *

President David O. McKay (Instructor July 1955) "I hope," said George Washington, "that I may ever have virtue and firmness enough to maintain what I consider to be the most enviable of all titles--the character of an honest man."

It was Washington's character more than his brilliancy of intellect that made him the choice of all as their natural leader when the 13 original colonies decided to sever their connection with the mother country. As one in eulogy to the father of our country truly said: "When he appeared among the eloquent orators, the ingenious thinkers, the vehement patriots of the Revolution, his modesty and temperate profession could not conceal his superiority; he at once, by the very nature of his character, was felt to be their leader.

'Men of sterling statesmanship, unknown or renowned, who strive to emulate his strength of character constitute today as always the greatest asset of our mighty and much beloved United States.'

* * * * *

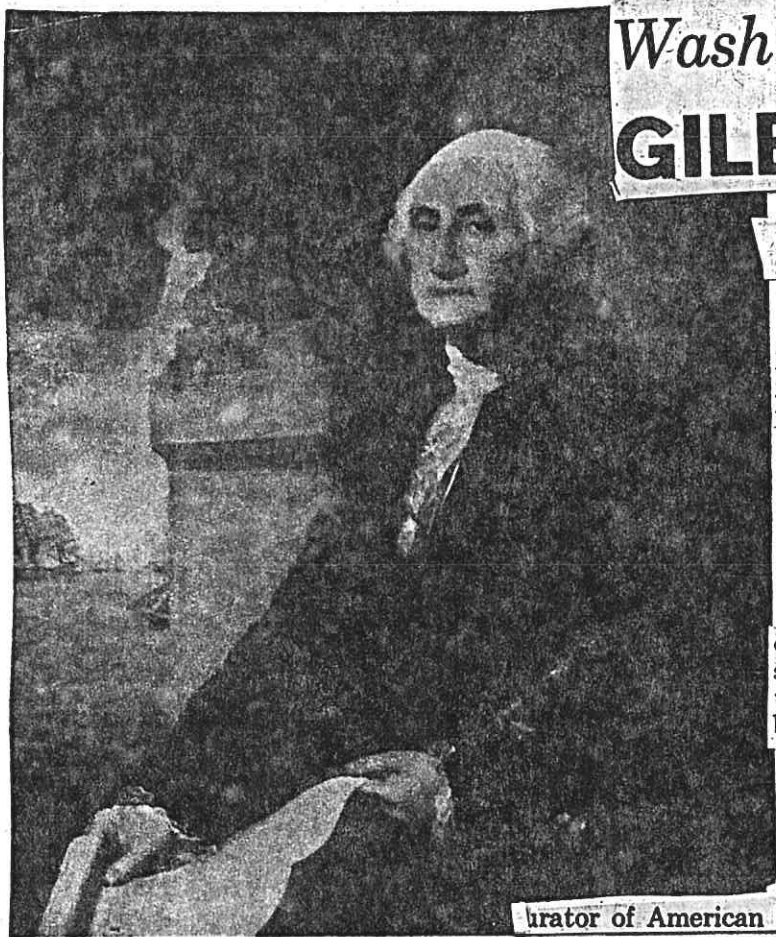
(Letter published by Boston paper a few days after Washington's death (Crane booklet):

"The General, a little time before his death, had begun several improvements on his farm. Attending to some of these he probably caught his death. He had in contemplation a gravel walk on the banks of the Potomac, between the walk and the river there was to be a fish pond. Some trees were to be cut down and others preserved. On Friday, the day before he died, he spent some time by the side of the river, marking the former. There came a fall of snow which did not deter him from his pursuit, but he continued til his neck and hair were quite covered with snow. He spent the evening with Mrs. Washington, went to bed as usual about nine o'clock, waked up in the night, found himself extremely unwell but would not allow Mrs. W. to get up or the servants to be called. In the morning found himself very ill. Dr. Craik of Alexandria was sent for..two consulting physicians were called (they performed 'letting of blood' which doctors nowadays think may have hastened the death)..to no avail. had his wife bring two papers from his study--gave one back as his will. Later he told Dr. Craik- 'I die hard but I am not afraid to go.' About 10 o'clock he succeeded with difficulty giving some directions about his funeral..His last words: 'It is well.' (died between 10 and 11)"

Great Prologue--p. 55: "Writing to Congress from Valley Forge in December of 1777--

Washington declared that unless Congress acted at once to supply both men and provisions, his army must inevitably starve, dissolve, or disperse...There were now "in camp 2898 men unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked." And this was in the dead of winter...He was convinced that independence must come to America and that God would provide it despite the refusal of so many colonists to sacrifice for the cause...He felt he was fighting a war on two fronts: The British and American indifference."

November 2, 1783, in his farewell orders to the Army, he said:"...the disadvantageous circumstances on our part under which the war was undertaken can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition were such as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the U.S. thru almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight years was little short of a standing miracle."



Washington's Portrait Painter. **GILBERT STUART**

"As a portrait painter, Stuart is not excelled, I believe, by any man living."

Stuart was indeed one of the greatest American artists, leaving us a rich legacy of likenesses of famous men of the late 18th and early 19th century. Y

To begin with, Stuart painted more than 100 portraits of Washington. The question is—how many of these portraits did our busy first President actually pose for? Only five, I'm afraid. And for all practical purposes, three of these are the same picture.

observer commented, "Stuart's portraits of Washington are so implanted in our minds that if Washington were to return to earth today and stand beside one of them and not resemble it, he would be declared an impostor."

By **FREDERICK A. SWEET**

urator of American Painting and Sculpture, The Art Institute of Chicago

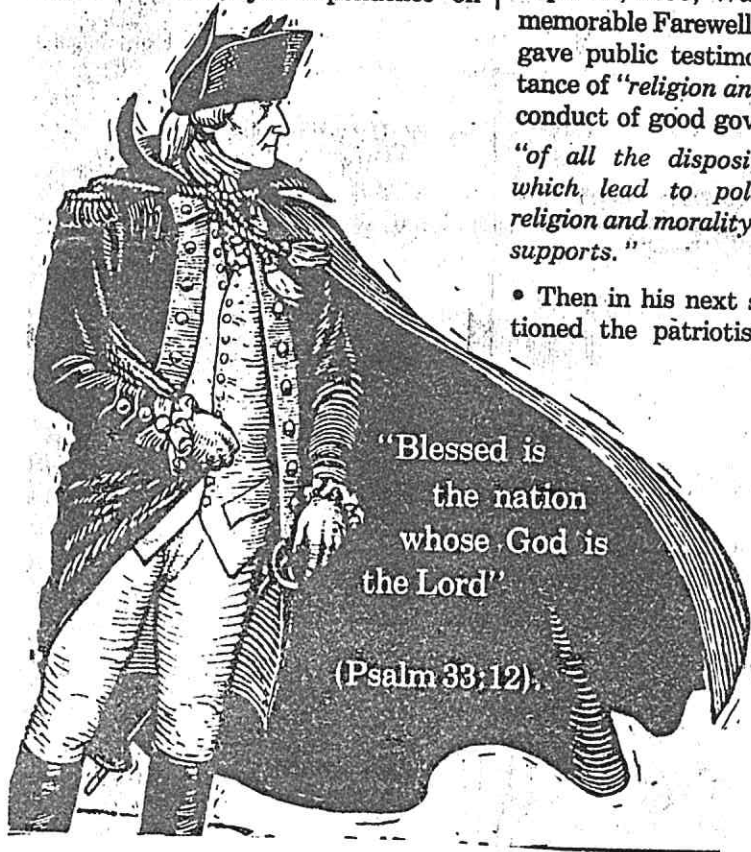
Stuart painted this portrait in 1797, but Washington is not known to have sat for it. It hangs in New York Public Library.

"One Nation, Under God . . ."

George Washington Said

When he took the oath as first President on April 30, 1789: "So help me God." He spontaneously added this four-word prayer of his own, an invocation still used in official oaths by those taking public office, in courts of justice and in other legal proceedings.

In the first part of his Inaugural Address, immediately following the oath, Washington reverently acknowledged our country's dependence on



"...if such talents as I possess have been called into action by great events and those events have terminated happily for our country, the glory should be ascribed to the manifest interposition of an over-ruling Providence."

Almighty God:

"... it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the council of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes . . ."

• Seven and a half years later, on Sept. 19, 1796, Washington gave his memorable Farewell Address. In it, he gave public testimony to the importance of "religion and morality" in the conduct of good government:

"of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports."

• Then in his next sentence he questioned the patriotism of those wh

would banish religious truth from public affairs:

"In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the destinies of men and citizens."

• Continuing in the same vein, Washington maintained that we would endanger the very security and survival of our nation if we forgot, ignored, or failed to teach the intimate connection between religion and morality:

"Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligations desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

(from Pulpit Helps Feb. 1979)

GENERAL ORDER

Issued by General George Washington in New York, July, 1776:

The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it.

W19

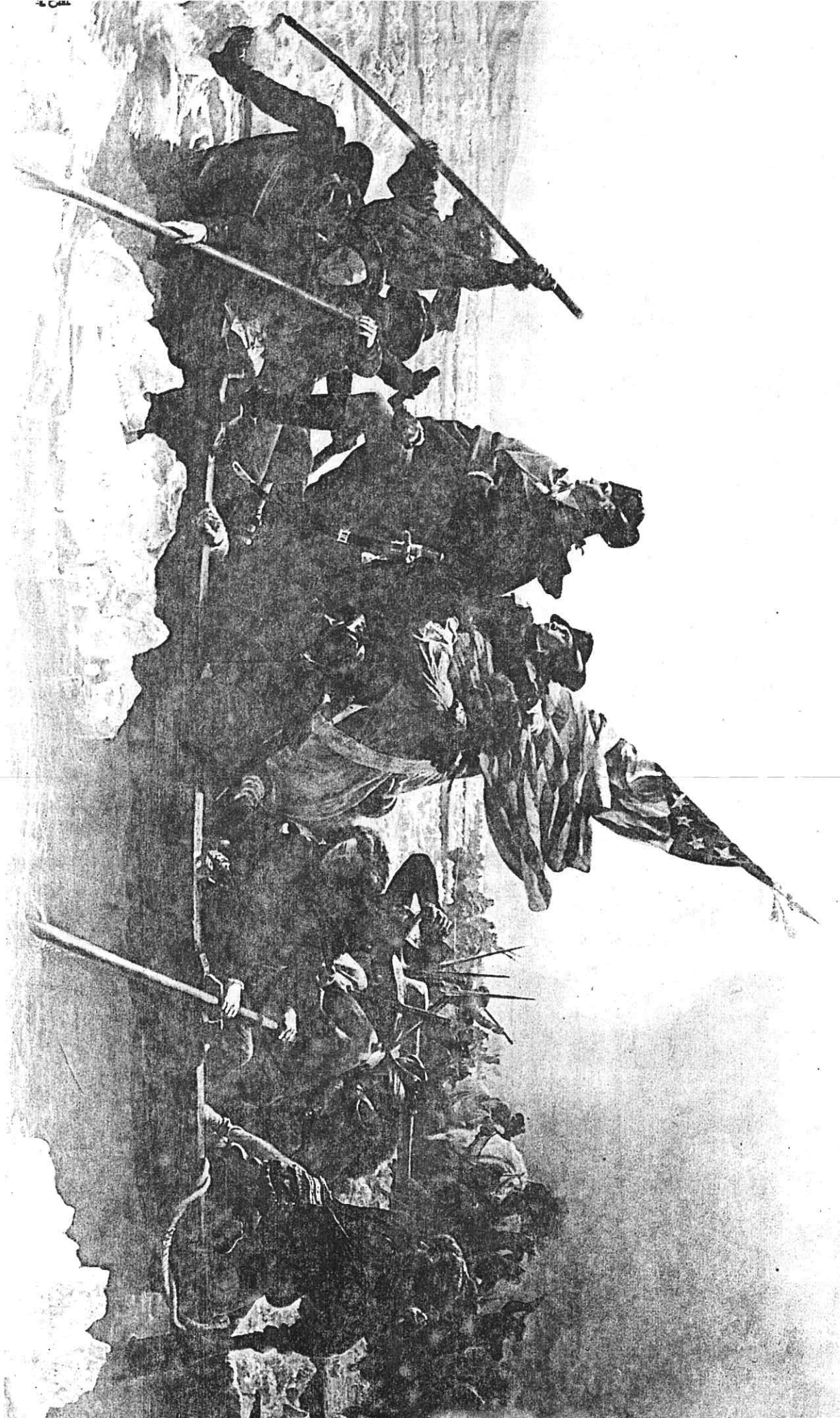


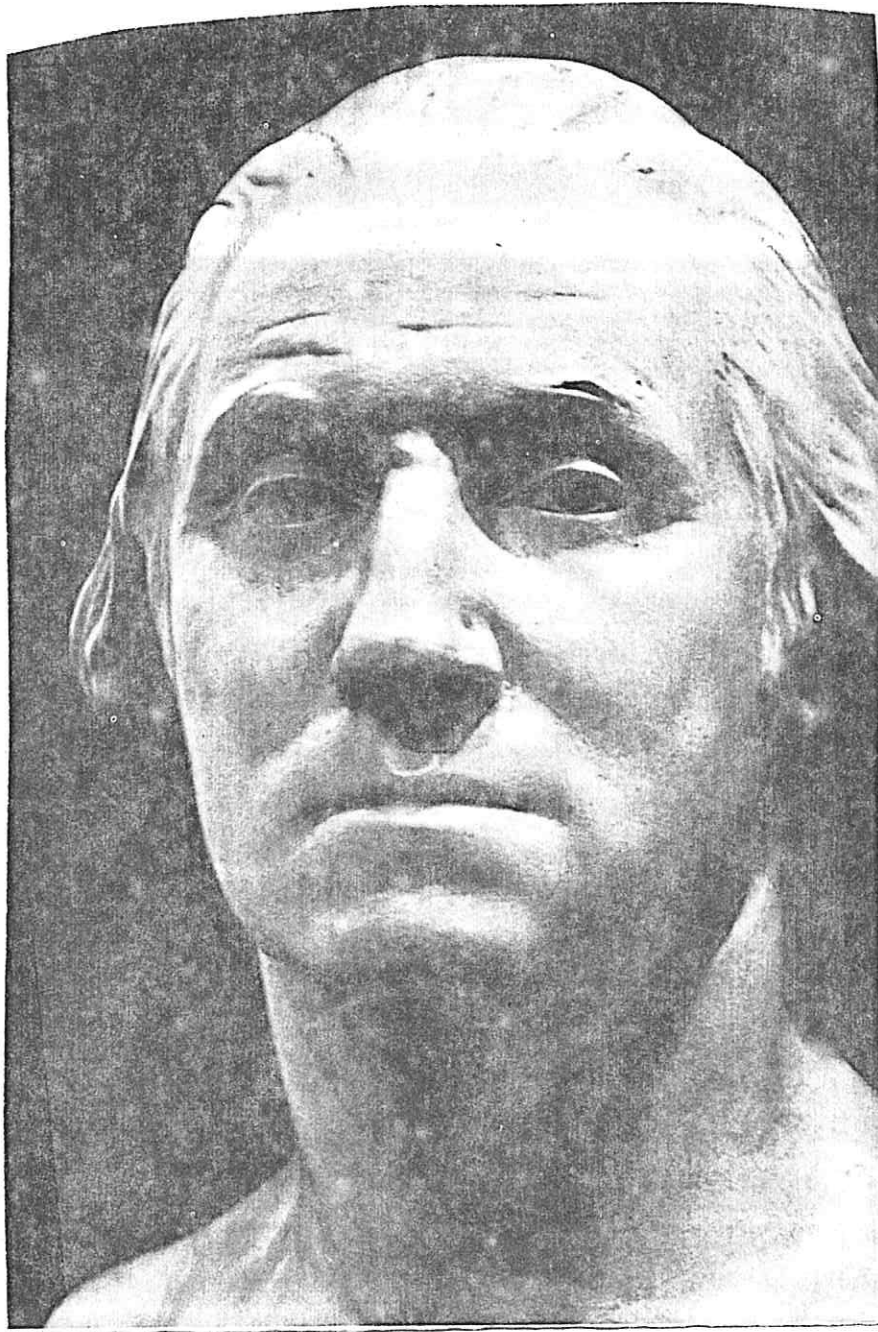
The Prayer at Valley Forge

Painting by Arnold Friberg. R.S.A

At

WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE





GEORGE WASHINGTON: "I HOPE THAT I MAY EVER HAVE VIRTUE AND
FIRMNESS ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN WHAT I CONSIDER TO BE THE
MOST ENVIABLE OF ALL TITLES --THE CHARACTER OF AN
HONEST MAN."

John

Adams

At this writing the Republican National Convention has just ended and the big excitement was related to the choosing of the Vice-President to run with Reagan--ex-President Ford appeared to be favored but when he explained that if he accepted the nomination he would have to be guaranteed more to do than just cut bows at ceremonies --well-at any rate, Bush, not Ford, is now the candidate for Vice-President. So I smiled as I started to copy this --also from TIME, Sept. 1979 (19--)

"Perhaps the most discomfitted man in the United States is Vice President John Adams--..he sits in grandeur under the crimson canopy of the Senate chamber--and fumes....As he puts it: 'My country in its wisdom has conceived for me the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived. It is, to be sure, a punishment to hear other men talk five hours every day and not be at liberty to talk at all myself especially as more than half I hear appears to me very young, inconsiderate and inexperienced.'"

Bostonian Adams well knows that the vice presidency was a kind of afterthought of the Constitution's makers --They feared that the 13 states electors might vote for 13 local heroes for President so they decreed that each elector must vote for two candidates from two different states. Nobody ever doubted the first winner would be Washington, but that left the Vice President a mere straw man, representing little and with nothing much to do....

Installed as president of the Senate a week before Washington was sworn in, Adams began worrying about protocol. "Gentlemen, I feel great difficulty how to act. I am Vice President. In this I am nothing. But I may be everything. But I am also president of the Senate. When the President comes into the Senate, what shall I be? I can not be president then. No, gentlemen, I can not. I can not. I wish (the) gentlemen to think what I shall be."

He also worried about the proper form of address for Washington... A Senate committee took that and proposed "His Highness, the President of the United States of America and Protector of their Liberties." This was too much even for many Senators but Adams insisted on the need for some such title.. "The President must be something that includes all the dignities of the diplomatic corps and something greater still. Religion and government have both been used as pageantry. Signs do not necessarily imply abuse." The only result: some Senators mocked Adams as "His Rotundity.".... Adams can only accept the advice he recently gave to some fellow Yankees during the tariff debate - "They must grin (as is commonly said) and bear it."



JOHN ADAMS PORTRAIT BY C.W. PEALE
"I feel great difficulty how to act."

John to Abigail: "It was long before I had the least intimation of the Distress of the Family....I grieve for you and your Brother and Sisters, I grieve for your Father...The Situation of Things is so alarming that it is our Duty to prepare our Minds and Hearts for every Event..From my earliest Entrance into Life, I have been engaged in the public Cause of America; and from first to last I have had upon my Mind, a strong impression, that Things would be Wrought up to their present Crisis... This has been the source of all the Disquietude of my Life. It has lain down and rose up with me these twelve Years...And even now, I would cheerfully retire from public Life forever, renounce all Chance for Profits or Honours from the public, nay I would cheerfully contribute my little Property to obtain Peace and Liberty.- But all these must go and my Life too before I can surrender the Right of my Country to a free Constitution. I dare not consent to it.-I should be the most miserable of Mortals ever after.....

Abigail to John March 2, 1776--"The House this instant shakes with the Roar of Cannon...No sleep for me to Night

March 3rdI went to Bed after 12 but got no rest, the Cannon continued firing and my Heart Beat pace with them all night...

March 4thI have just returned from Penns Hill where I have been sitting to hear the amazing roar of cannon and from whence I could see every Shell which was thrown. The Sound I think is one of the Grandest in Nature..

March 17....."From Penns Hill we have a view of the largest Fleet (the departing British) ever seen in America. You may count upwards of 100 and 70 Sail. They look like a Forrest.

John to Abigail - May 22 --"I read and read again your charming Letters and they serve me, in some faint degree as a substitute for the Company and Conversation of the Writer. I want to take a Walk with you in the Garden, to go over to the Common, the Plain, the Meadow. I want to take Charles in one Hand and Tom in the other and Walk with you, Nabby (their daughter Abigail) on your Right Hand and John upon my left, to view the Corn Fields, the orchards, etc.

Abigail to John -May 27 - "My heart is as light as a feather and my Spirits are Dancing. I received this afternoon a fine parcel of letters and papers by Coll. Thayer. It was a feast to me.

John to Abigail: June 26: "The Congress have been pleased to give me more Business than I am qualified for and more than, I fear, I can go thru with Safety to my Health. They have established a Board of War and Ordnance and made me President of it, an Honor to which I never aspired, a Trust to which I feel myself vastly unequal.... This, with Constant attendance in Congress, will so entirely engross my Time, that I fear I shall not be able to write you so often as I have. But I will steal Time to write you.

Adams autobiography, July 1, 1776 - It was on this or some preceding day, that the greatest and most solemn debate was had on the question of independence. The subject has been in Contemplation for more than a Year..all the arguments for it and against it had been exhausted..I expected no more...but Mr. Dickinson was determined to bear his testimony against it..He had prepared himself with great Labour and Zeal and in a speech of great length and all his Eloquence he combined together all that had before been written in Pamphlets and News papers and all that from time to time had been said.....

No Member rose to answer him and after waiting some time in hopes that some one less obnoxious than myself who had been..and still was represented and believed to be the Mischief, I determined to speak.

(from LIFE, 1961- "The deeds and ideas of the Adams family have led and inspired the nation since even before that great July day when independence was declared. But the Adamses ... were more than makers of history. They were brilliant reporters of it.... LIFE is presenting the papers in a special series.. beginning with John Adams. No founding father did more to bring his country freedom.. and none told as much about the beginnings of that freedom. Reading his diary... is 'like watching a display of fireworks.'

"John Adams was a thorough American but he always believed his 'native Country'- New England- was the best part of the nation. (diary) 'Philadelphia.. is not Boston. The Morals of our People are much better, their Manners are more polite, and agreeable-- they are purer English. Our Language is better, our Persons are handsomer, our Spirit is greater.'

..to Abigail, summer of 1774: 'I must prepare for a journey to Philadelphia.... I have a zeal at my Heart for my Country.. which I cannot smother or conceal; it will burn out at Times and in Companies where it ought to be latent in my Breast... I must intreat you, my dear Partner, to take a Part with me in the struggle... Above all... let your ardent Anxiety be to mould the Minds and Manners of our Children.. Fix their Ambition upon great and solid Objects and their Contempt upon little, frivolous, and useless ones...'

From now to the end of his presidency, some 27 years later, Adams lived mostly away from his beloved home. His wife's letters bolstered his morale with news, family gossip, and shrewd comments on public affairs.....

'I have persuaded Johnny (John Quincy Adams, then aged 7) to read me a page or two every day and hope he will from his desire to oblige me entertain a fondness for it.. I want much to hear from you. I long impatiently to have you upon the Stage of action....'

On the road to Philadelphia and at odd intervals during the sessions of Congress, Adams jotted down intimate notes on the men who came together to try to unite the 13 colonies..... 'We dined with Mr. Lynch... a solid, firm, judicious Man. He told us that Col. (George) Washington made the most eloquent Speech at the Virginia Convention that ever was made. Says he, "I will raise 1000 Men, subsidize them at my own Expence, and march myself at their Head for the Relief of Boston" ... "Mr. Henry (Patrick)... "The Distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders, are no more. I am not a Virginian but an American."

In a letter to Abigail when Congress was called back into session after Lexington and Concord: "In a Cause which interests the whole Globe, at a Time when my Friends and Country are in such keen Distress, I am scarcely ever interrupted, in the least Degree, by Apprehensions for my Personal Safety-- I am often concerned for you and our dear Babes.. In Case of real Danger... fly to the Woods with our Children."

In June came the battle of Bunker's Hill. Instead of hiding in the woods, Abigail watched the fighting from a hill in Braintree, holding young John Quincy by the hand she wrote her husband: "The Battle began... Saturday morning about 3 o'clock and has not ceased yet and tis now 3 o'clock Sabbath afternoon.... How many have fallen we know not. The constant roar of the cannon is so distressing that we cannot Eat, Drink, or Sleep."



"The battle began upon our intrenchments upon Bunkers Hill"

"Although the war had actually started, Congress was still timid about becoming officially involved. In this emergency John Adams almost single-handedly maneuvered his colleagues into 'adopting' the American army and appointing George Washington as its commander.....His autobiography tells:

..Another Embarrassment which was never publicly known...Mr. Hancock (John Hancock) -wealthy Boston merchant and president of the Congress) had an Ambition to be appointed Commander in Chief....
..when Congress assembled I rose in my place and represented the State of the Colonies, the Uncertainty in the Minds of the people, the distresses of the army..the probability that the British Army would take Advantage of our delays, march out of Boston, and spread Desolation....I concluded with a motion in form that Congress would Adopt the Army at Cambridge and appoint a General...I had no hesitation to declare that I had but one Gentleman in my Mind for t at important command, and that was a Gentleman from Virginia who was among Us and very well known to all of Us, a Gentleman whose Skill and Experience as an Officer, whose independent fortune, great Talents and excellent universal Character, would command the Approbation of all America, Mr. Washington, who happened to sit near the Door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his Usual Modesty darted into the Library Room.

Mr. Hancock, who was our President..heard me with visible pleasure, but when I came to describe Washington for the Commander, I never remarked a more sudden and sinking Change of Countenance. Mortification and resentment were expressed as forcibly as his Face could exhibit them.....the Voices were generally so clearly in favour of Washington that the dissentient Members were persuaded to withdraw their Opposition and Mr. Washington was nominated....

While Adams was on duty in Philadelphia his wife was coping with terrible problems at home, as an epidemic raced thru the American army and spread thru the nearby towns...

Abigail to John: "Your brother Elihu lies very dangerously sick...Elihu ..died this day..You may remember Isaac (Abigail's cousin) ..Two days after he was Sick, I was seized with the same disoreder in a violent manner.. little Tommy (3) was the next and he lies very ill now..Our House is an hospital in every part. (much later) my Dear Mother has left me, this day about 5 o'clock she left this world for an infinitely better..At times I almost faint under this severe and heavy Stroke. Separated from thee who used to be a comforter towards me in affliction..."

...I began by saying that this was the first time in my life that I had ever wished for the Talents and Eloquence of the ancient Orators of Greece and Rome for I was very sure that none of them ever had before him a question of more Importance to his Country and to the World...But the Question before me appeared so simple, that I had confidence enough in the plain Understanding and common Sense that had been given me, to believe that I could answer to the Satisfaction of the House all Arguments which had been produced, notwithstanding the Abilities which had been displayed and the Eloquence with which they had been enforced. Mr. Dickinson, some years afterwards published his Speech. I had made no Preparation beforehand and never committed any minutes of mine in writing.

Before the final Question was put (on July 2) the new Delegates from New Jersey came in, and expressed a great desire to hear the Arguments. All was Silence; No one would speak; all Eyes were turned upon me. I was ashamed to repeat what I had said twenty times before. The New Jersey Gentlemen insisting..I summed up the Reasons, Objections and Answers, in as concise a manner as I could till at length the Jersey Gentlemen said they were fully satisfied and ready for the Question, which was then put, and determined in the Affirmative.

As soon as independence was approved, Adams rushed off the glad news to Abigail, without waiting for the formal ratification on July 4.
"Yesterday the greatest Question was decided, which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps, never was nor will be decided among Men. A Resolution was passed without one dissenting Colony 'that these united Colonies, are, and of right ought to be free and independent States....' You will see in a few days a Declaration setting forth the Cause, which have impelled us to this mighty Revolution, and the reasons which will justify it, in the sight of God and Man.

Had a Declaration of Independence been made Seven Months ago, it would have been attended with many great and glorious effects--We might before this Hour, have formed Alliances with foreign States.--We should have mastered Quebec and been in possession of Canada....But on the other Hand, the Delay of this Declaration to this Time, has many great Advantages attending it...The whole people in every Colony of the 13 have now adopted it, as their own Act....

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.

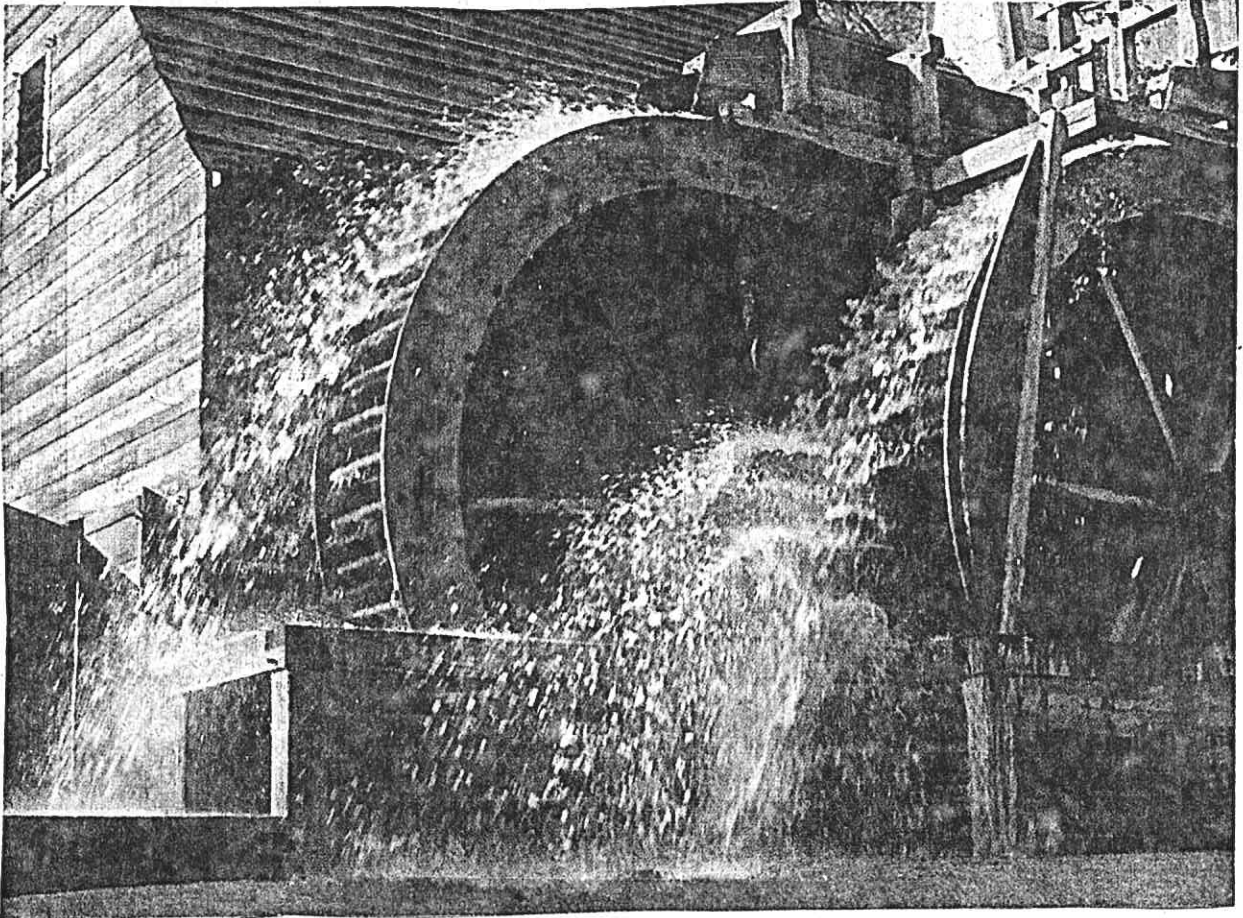
You will think me transported with Enthusiasm but I am not. I am well aware of the Toil and Blood and Treasure, that it will cost Us to maintain this Declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet through all the Gloom I can see the Rays of ravishing Light and Glory, I can see that the End is more than worth all the Means. And that Posterity will triumph in that Days Transaction, even altho We should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

* * * * *

Among the many letters of Adams to Jefferson and also Jefferson to Adams --these quotes: (Adams to Jefferson, December 8, 1818: "I know not how to prove, physically, that we shall meet and know each other in a future state; nor does revelation, as I can find, give us any positive assurance of such a fecidity. My reasons for believing it, as I do most undoubtedly, are that I cannot conceive such a being could make such a species as the human, merely to live and die on this earth. If I did not believe a future state, I should believe in no God. This universe, this all, this...would appear, with all its swelling pomp, a boyish firework. And, if there be a future state, why should the Almighty dissolve forever all the tender

ties which unite us so delightfully in this world and forbid us to see each other in the next?"

Again, Adams to Jefferson, November 4, 1816: "We have now, it seems, a national Bible society, to propagate King James's Bible thru all nations. Would it not be better to apply these pious subscriptions to purify Christendom from the corruptions of Christianity than to propagate those corruptions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America?...The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount contain my religion."



Waterwheels like these at Saugus, Mass. told Adams on his travels that New England industry was rising despite British hostility.

Reminders of the battles which led up to the Declaration of Independence here surround portraits of John Adams, who fomented the Revolution, and his wife Abigail. The sword in front was carried by Joseph Warren, a close



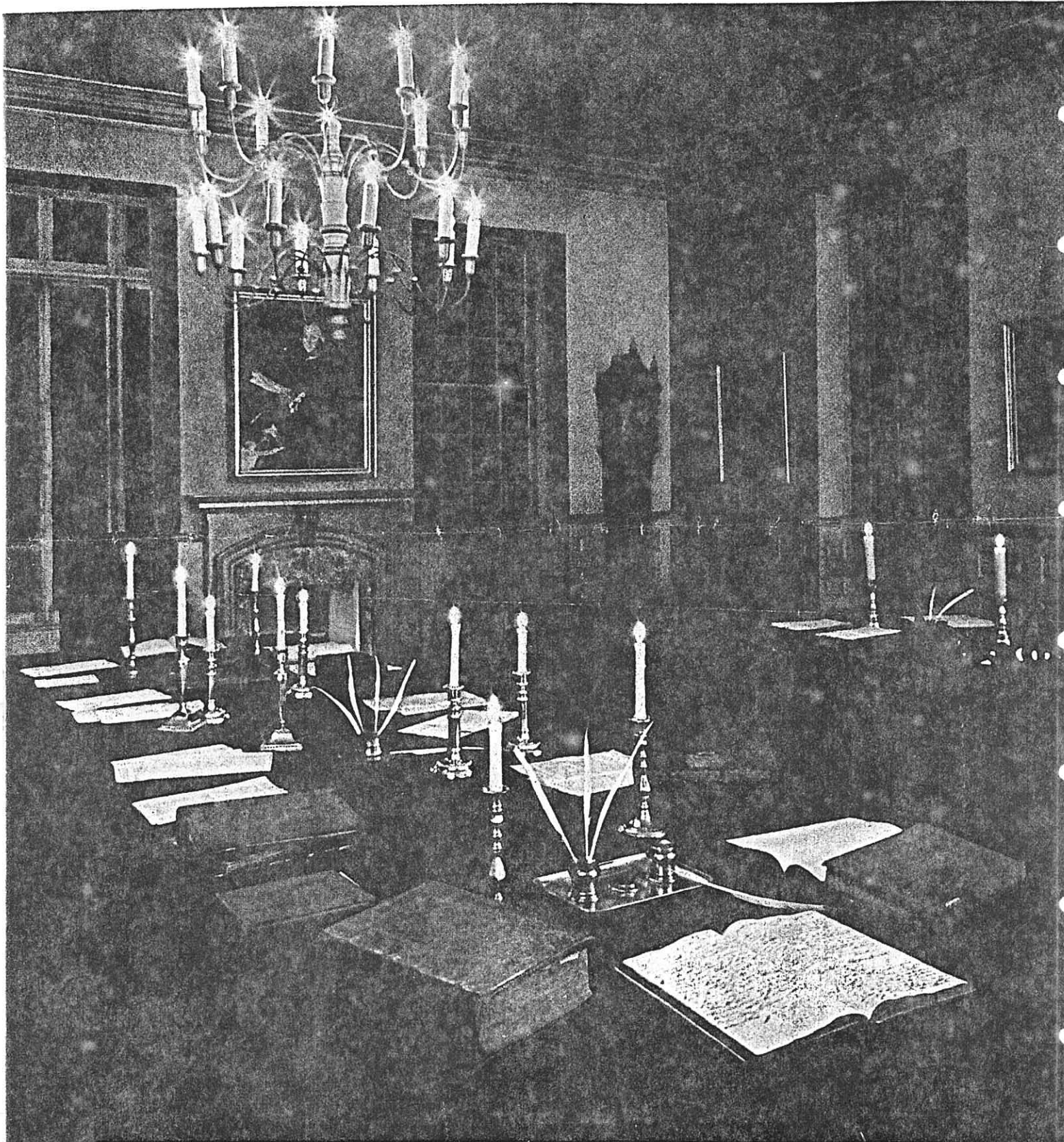
BLOODY BUTCHERY.
BRITISH TROOPS.
RUNAWAY FIGHT OF

By the GOVERNOR
A PROCLAMATION.
EXTENDING to the several
An Act to block up Boston Harbour.

(By particular DESIRE)
 For the BENEFIT of a few Individuals, who shall be admitted
 At the LOWER GLOBE in Christmas Street,
MOCKERISM:
 A True Picture of the Times.

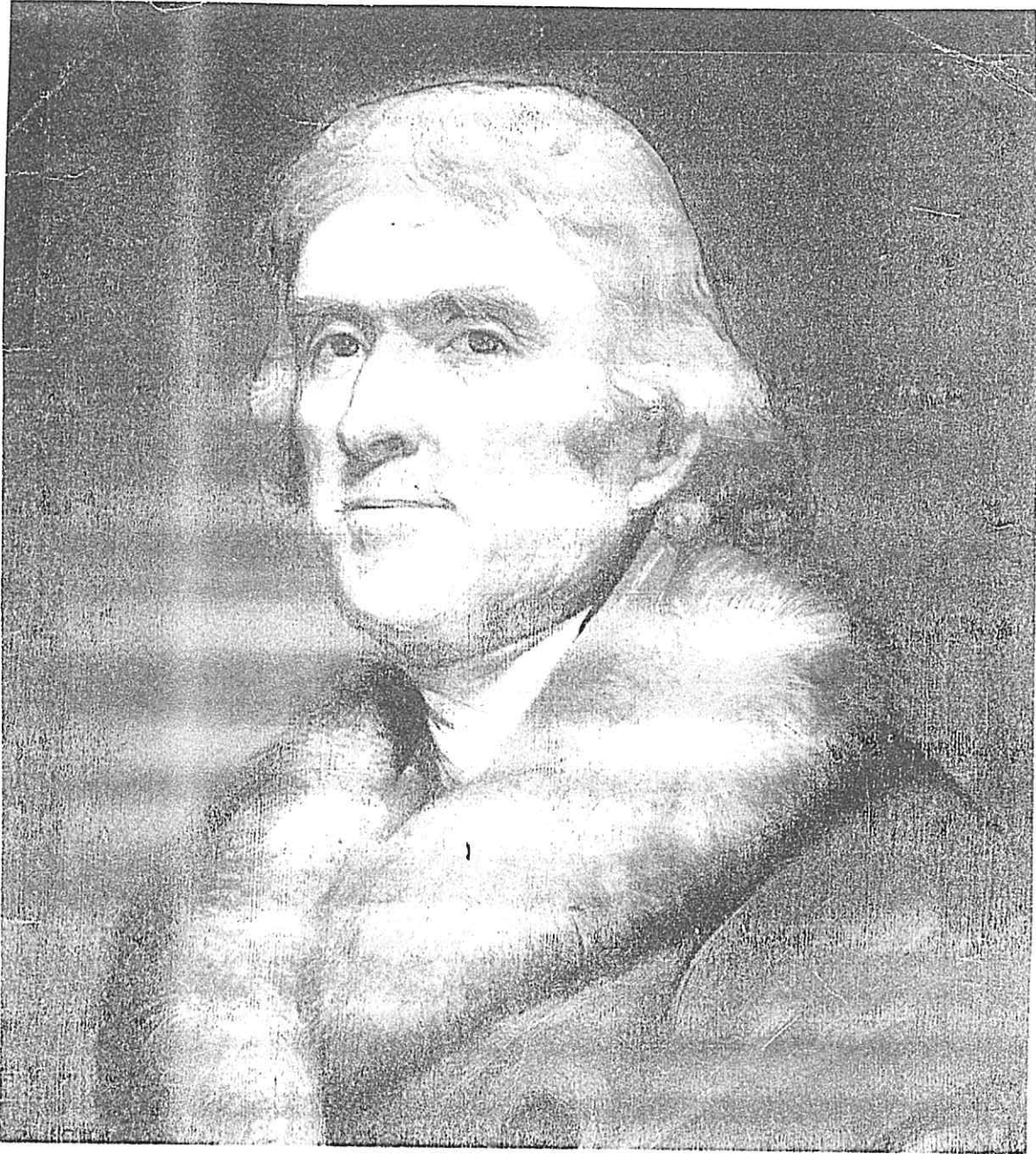
A LIST of the NAMES of the
PROVINCIALS who were killed and
 wounded in the late Engagement with
 the British's Army.

friend of the Adamses, who was killed at Bunker's Hill. On it rest British revenue stamps which Americans refused to buy. The Chinese punch bowl is believed to have served a brew which inspired patriots to dump A7



Then and there the child Independence was born," wrote John Adams of the scene in the Council Chamber of Boston's old State House where he heard James

Otis defy the British writs of assistance. In the restored chamber today hang (from left) portraits of Samuel Adams, Otis, Paul Revere, John Hancock.



JEFFERSON

"IT SEEMED AS IF FROM HIS YOUTH HE HAD PLACED HIS MIND, AS HE HAD DONE HIS HOUSE, ON AN ELEVATED SITUATION, FROM WHICH HE MIGHT CONTEMPLATE THE UNIVERSE."

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS IN JEFFERSON'S LIFE:

- 1743 - April 13, Born at Shadwell, Virginia, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains
- 1757- His father, Peter Jefferson, died.
- 1760-Entered William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va.
- 1762-Graduated from William and Mary College and began to study law in the office of George Wythe, first professor of law in America.
- 1762-April. On coming of age, assumed management of father's affair. Appointed Justice of Peace and Vestryman
- 1767-Admitted to the Bar in Virginia
- 1769-Elected to House of Burgesses; took active part in resisting oppressive measures of the British Parliament.
- 1770-His home and library at Shadwell burned. Construction of Monticello started.
- 1772-January 1. Married Martha Wayles Skelton, widow of friend and daughter of eminent lawyer of Virginia.
- 1773-Devised and arranged the first organized system of colonial resistance by forming committees of correspondence in the several provinces-first important political act.
- 1774-Wrote his celebrated "Summary View of the Rights of British America" protesting British tyranny and foreshadowing the Declaration of Independence.
- 1775-Member of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Co-author of "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms"-containing many of his greatest thoughts.
- 1776 -Drafted-wrote-and signed the Declaration of Independence.Re-elected to the legislature of Virginia
- 1777-Appointed to a Committee to revise the laws and constitution of Virginia. In this capacity he wrote his famous "Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom"-also he introduced a bill to abolish slavery and prevent the importation of slaves into Virginia; a bill for more General Diffusion of Knowledge; a bill to abolish the laws of Primogeniture and Entailment; a bill to abolish the death penalty except for murder & treason.
- 1779-1781-Gpvernor of Virginia.
1782. His wife died
- 1783-Elected to the Congress of the Confederation.
- 1784-Appointed as Minister to France succeeding Benjamin Franklin. Published in Paris his well-known "Notes on Virginia."
- 1789-Returned to America after serving diplomatic mission for five years.
- 1790-Accepted from Pres. Washington office of Secretary of State-first. Devised our first commercial treaties with foreign nations.
- 1793-Resigned from Washington's cabinet and retired to Monticello.

- 1796-Elected Vice-President of the United States. Wrote (1801) "A Manual of Parliamentary Practice" which even today guides the deliberations of the U.S. Senate
- 1797-Sworn in as Vice-Pres. U.S. and President of the Senate.
- 1798-Wrote the "Kentucky Resolutions" whereby the Alien and Sedition laws were declared unconstitutional.
- 1800-Elected President of the U.S. after a political campaign that is sometimes called "The Second American Revolution"
- 1801 -Inaugurated as Pres. of the U.S.(third) but first to be inaugurated in Washington.
- **1803-Purchased from France for \$15,000,000, on his own initiative, the vast Louisiana Territory; 800,000 square miles.
- 1804-Sent the Lewis and Clark Expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory.
- 1805-Re-elected for a second term as Pres. of the U.S.
- 1809-Refused a third term as President and returned to Monticello.
- 1815-Sold his library of 7,000 volumes(?) to give a new start to the Library of Congress which was burned by the British in 1812. Jefferson's was a far better collection
- 1819-Founded the University of Virginia, an "institution based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind". As architect he designed the buildings, walks and lawns that constitute the University; as builder, he supervised each detail even to the burning of the bricks. He regarded it as "the crowning event of my life"
- 1823-Advocated United Support of South Americans under Bolivar fighting to free themselves from Spain and strongly urged President Monroe to send a message to Congress in which he announced that the U.S. considered any attempt of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." Thus, fathered by Jefferson, the Monroe Doctrine was born.
- 1825-University of Virginia opened its doors with Jefferson as first Rector.
- 1826-July 4 -Died at Monticello on the fiftieth anniversary of the ratification of the Declaration of Independence and within a few hours of John Adams.

(American History Series)

- 1796- Actually ran for President and missed by 3 votes-so Vice-Pres. to John Adams.
- 1793-when retired to Monticello -said "in the society of my neighbors and my books, in the wholesome occupations of my farm and my affairs, in an interest or affection in every bud that opens, in every breath that blows around me, in an entire freedom of rest, of motion, of thought, owing account to myself alone of my hours and actions."
- **Jefferson consummated what was probably the greatest real estate deal ever made in our country when he purchased from Napoleon what we call the Louisiana Territory--about 3 cents an acre.

Thomas Jefferson was born in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains at Shadwell, Virginia, April 13, 1743. His father, Peter Jefferson, had several tobacco plantations but the one at Shadwell was the most important. Peter's education has been neglected and he was without means so he had to make his own way in the world. But he became a large landholder and gained laurels as a surveyor and explorer in the wilderness and was recognized as the first citizen of his county. His wife, Jane Randolph, belonged to one of the largest and most influential of the Virginia clans. When their son, Thomas, was born, his economic status and social standing were secured. He, however, paid little attention to this -he could afford to take it for granted. His father died when he was 14--left on his own

Large families were the rule and between 1740 and 1755 Jane gave Peter ten children, thomas being the third and first son.

Thomas was only five when his father decided to give him the education he himself had been denied. So most of his childhood was spent away from home altho he was always at home on week-ends. At age nine he learned Latin, Greek and French. At fourteen he entered Reverend Maury's classical school--music, dancing, etc. At age seventeen he entered William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Having been born and reared on the frontier where hunting, fishing, riding, coming to know nature, were the way of life --he felt awkward and shy. He had not yet grown up to his big hands and feet --freckled, auburn-haired, clear eyes, and how he loved books -At firsthe was tempted to flee society for books but made up his mind that friendliness was important --However, he succeeded in friendship because he worked at it. Afterwards, all his life, he did things for his friends -innumerable and troublesome things -Time was precious to him but never too precious for that-- His table was never set for less than eight. He learned early the importance of being a true gentleman all the time.

Along with his sisters he had taken dancing lessons very early, reels, square dances, minuets. He played the violin and cello and always had a passion for good music --

When Jefferson entered William and Mary College there were less than 100 students and about 7 on the faculty. One of the faculty, William Small, almost became his private tutor -he was the famous and inspring teacher of Jefferson--altho his field was science and math --He recognized this lad from the hills as more than eager and promising--full of real greatness. he taught him much more than "school learning"

Jefferson studied law at Williamsburg for five years--with George Wythe who introduced him to the Royal Governor--Francis Fauquier-- Small, Wythe, Fauquier and Jefferson became close friends and at the Governor's palace they dined often -hence Jefferson learned fine manners and a feeling for elegance. He often played his violin or cello there.

Jefferson loved learning and studied 14 to 15 hours daily and played his violin (usually) at least a half hour in the a.m. and after the evening meal. He was never out riding or walking unless he was singing.

He habitually practiced his Violin 3 hours daily.

Jefferson quoted and exemplified the words of Euripides; "For with slight efforts, how should one obtain great results? It is foolish even to desire it."

He himself counseled:

"Determine never to be idle. No person will have occasion to complain of the want of time who never loses any. It is wonderful how much may be done if we are always doing." His fierce determination applied even to minor details.

"As a young man of about 19 he fell in love with--Belinda. He was so infatuated that he thought he couldn't live without her. Finally he gained courage to propose to her. He fumbled and stuttered so badly that he left her in a state of embarrassment which humiliated him. So he went home and practiced and worked over his proposal until he could say it perfectly. So a few months later he returned to Belinda and this time proposed marriage in a way that was too clear, too logical, and told her now he had stated his case and the decision rested with her and any new interview would not serve any purpose; he would now await her answer. Imagine his feelings when a few weeks later he received her answer--announcing her marriage to a Mr. B. Out of consideration for the rejected suitor, Jefferson, Mr. B. and Belinda invited him to be the best man at their wedding! Jefferson said this experience actually helped him grow up. For some time he did not have time for women.

However, when Jefferson was 28, he married Martha Wayles Skelton, on January 1, 1772 --She was the widow of his college friend, Bathurst Skelton and the daughter of an eminent lawyer of Virginia. Jefferson said their love and affection were "unabated on both sides." Sorrow may well have served to deepen their love. Little Jack Skelton died in June of 1772 and three of their six children also died early. Martha was well educated and always a lovely gracious hostess and friend, an efficient housekeeper and manager of the slaves. She was intrigued with her husband's talent on the violin, ability to sing duets, dance, play the spinet, etc.

However, their married joy ended in this life after about ten years. In 1782 his wife died. Of her death he wrote: "I lost the cherished companion of my life in whose affections I had lived ten years of unchequered happiness."

On May 8, 1782 Martha gave birth to their sixth child and fifth daughter, Lucy Elizabeth. From then on her life and energy seemed less each day. Much of the time Jefferson waited upon her, fetching her water and medicine. For four months he was never far from her bed at the head of which was a small room for writing. His daughter writes of the passing: "A moment before the closing scene he was led from the room in a state of insensibility by his sister, Mrs. Carr, who with great difficulty got him into the library where he fainted and remained so long insensible that they feared he would never revive." Mrs. Carr's husband, who had died, had been his closest friend. For three weeks Martha witnessed his violent grief, even when he recovered enough to take long horseback rides about the mountains. This is the only time known when he was completely overcome by his feelings. He wrote to John Adams: "There are, I acknowledge, even in the happiest life, some terrible convulsions, heavy set-offs against the opposite page of the account. I have often wondered for what good end the sensations of grief could be intended." Jefferson always maintained some day they would be reunited.

For some years he was both father and mother to his daughters Martha and Maria but Maria also died in her twenties, (but a married woman with children) -which was another crushing sorrow to him.

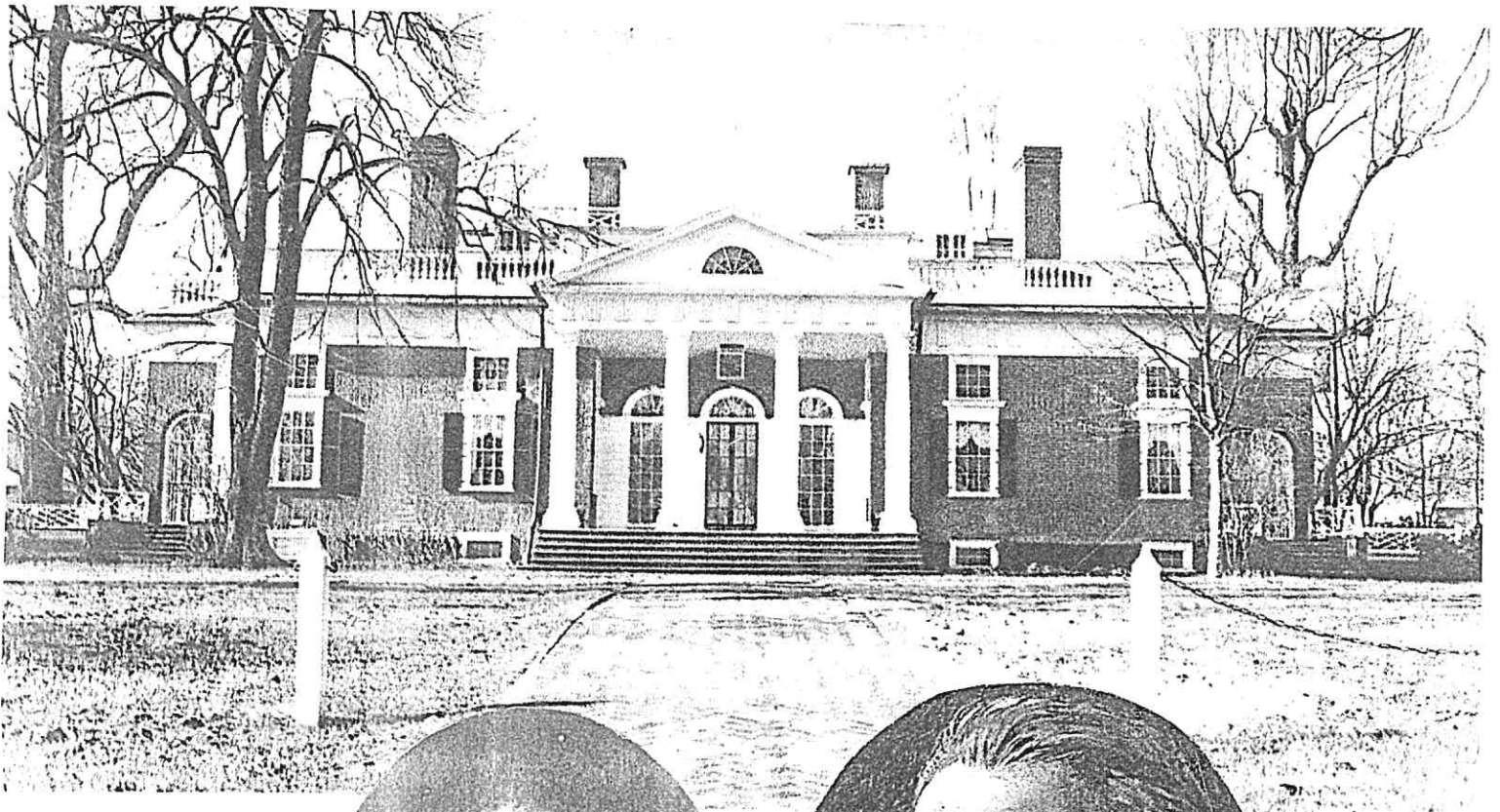
Martha became mistress of the White House when Jefferson served as President. She married a Randolph and had a large family. Out of consideration for his son-in-law Pres. Jefferson insisted on eating at a small table alone so Martha's family could be independent at their meals. He adored Martha's children (and Maria's) -his grandchildren, as he had his own children but was sensitive to their real needs - for one of their birthdays he saw to it that each was given a Bible (by him). An early morning joy for them (when at Monticello) was early morning walks with Grandpa - watching the flowers and learning about them.

When it was difficult to locate Grandpa, they would carefully open his private room door and find him kneeling in front of a chair with his Bible open--in prayer and study.

It is said Jefferson's first and great love was his wife and children; his second was his home which he called Monticello, Italian for "little Mountain" Its elevation

is only 500 feet but it provides a view of 20 miles in the Blue Ridge Mountains. It was claimed by some to be the finest home in the United States. Jefferson designed it (also the University of Virginia and the State Capitol) --It allowed for plenty of space for his private library - 1200 volumes. When the British set fire to the capitol and all the books, records, etc., were destroyed, Jefferson replaced them with his own library.

Monticello became a sort of pattern in architecture for the classic Greek column-style which became so prominent in Southern mansions. Monticello is today a very popular tourist attraction--Many things Jefferson invented are on display--i.e. an ingenious dumb-waiter, a weather-measuring device - ladder to wind the clock-- "A methodical, almost obsessively orderly man, Jefferson has long kept a garden book in which he jots down when the flowers bloom at Monticello and when they die, as well as various account books in which even the smallest expenditure and receipt are entered,--a farm book to record his plantings and crops, and in another ledge he recorded each day's temperature. On the day the Declaration was accepted he observed not only that the temperature was 68° at 6 o'clock in the morning but that it was 72½° at 9, 76° at 1 in the afternoon and 73½° at 9 that night." (Time-6/4/1976)



When he was
48--portrait by
Charles Wilson
Peale-1791
(Indep. Hall in
Phil.)



JAMES WYETH'S JEFFERSON

When Jefferson as Minister to France, arrived in Paris in 1784, he had but one of his daughters with him-Martha. Maria had refused to accompany him so he had left her in care of some relatives. For two years he plead with Polly (Maria) to come and join them but he had not had a line from her.

He wrote her: "If you knew how much I love you, you would have written to me...I wish so much to see you that I have desired your uncle and aunt to send you to me...I know, my dear Polly, how sorry you will be to leave them and your cousins but your sister and myself cannot live without you and after a while we will carry you back again to see your friends in Virginia....."

Her answer: "Dear Papa --I long to see you and hope that you and sister Patsy (Martha) are well. Give my love to her and tell her that I long to see her and hope that you and she will come very soon to see us. I hope that you will send me a doll. I am very sorry that you have sent for me. I don't want to go to France. I had rather stay here..Your most happy and dutiful daughter, Polly Jefferson."

Jefferson then wrote her guardian but Polly answered: "Dear Papa, I should be very happy to see you but I cannot go to France, and hope that you and sister Patsy are well. Your affectionate daughter, Adieu, P.J."

A year later he received this letter: "Dear Papa, I want to see you and sister Patsy but you must come to Uncle Eppes's house. P.J."

However, it was arranged that Polly visit a ship soon to leave for France and somehow she was inveigled to stay on board a while longer, unawares that it was already on its way to France. How happy her father was to be reunited with her after two years separation. He put both the girls in a Catholic Nunnery for education but after a few months when he received a note from Martha that maybe she should become a nun, he dropped everything and rushed to the Nunnery where he totally and immediately withdrew them both.

To his daughter Martha regarding her new governess, he wrote: "Consider her, I say, as your mother, as the only person to whom, since the loss with which Heaven has been pleased to afflict you (the death of her real mother) you can now look up to."

Then he gave her the following schedule and told her to read it and follow it: She read: (in a letter to her)

From 8 to 10 practice music
10 to 1 -dance one day and draw another
1 to 2 - draw on the day you dance and write a letter next day.
3 to 4 - read French
4-5-exercise yourself in music
5 to bedtime, read English, write, etc.

He added: "Take care that you never spell a word wrong--it produces great praise to a lady to spell well--If you love me, then strive to be good under every situation, and to all living creatures....I do not wish you to be gaily clothed at this time of life but that what you wear should be fine of its kind. But above all things, and at all times, let your clothes be clean, whole, and properly put on."

The original of this letter was treasured by Queen Victoria of England - given to her when as Princess Victoria, she had asked for an autograph of Jefferson.

When Jefferson and Martha arrived in France and were ceremoniously met by the top officials, one said: "It is you, sir, who replace Franklin?"

To which Jefferson at once replied: "No, Sir. I succeed him. No one can replace him."

* * * * *

It is most interesting to note how many things Jefferson did that good Mormons are expected to do today. i.e. He recorded January 6, 1821: (genealogy)

"At the age of 77 I begin to make some memoranda and state some recollections of dates and facts concerning myself for my own more ready reference and for the information of my family. The tradition in my father's family was that their ancestor came to this country from Wales and from near the Mt. of Snowdon, highest in Great Britain.... My first particular information I have of any ancestor was of my grandfather who lived at a place in Chesterfield called Osborne's...had three sons: Thomas, who died young; Field, who settled on the waters of Roanoke, and left numerous descendants; and Peter, my father, who settled on lands I still own...born February 29, 1707-8 and married Jane Randolph, daughter of (and then he traces his mother's pedigree)

* * * * *

Two special home incidents: Once a grandchild was heartbroken because her new dress had accidentally been ruined --it could not be repaired. A day or two later a large, fancy box appeared in her home --Grandpa had been able to locate a duplicate of the dress for her.

Once while in the White House, Jefferson was on the floor in the parlor bouncing his little grandchildren up and down - when an ambassador had called - Jefferson had asked that he brought in where he was --without pomp or ceremony --In fact the gentleman was really non-plussed when Jefferson engaged in the official conversation--from where he lay on the floor entertaining his little grandchildren--As Jefferson, above all others, seems to have been known for his constant good manners --it is doubted he actually stayed on the floor--

DISPLAY OF NEW HATS FROM FRANCE. SOME CAN TAKE NINE MONTHS TO CONCOCT AND COST UP TO 100 DOLLARS

1789



To Jefferson is given the distinction of having written more letters than any other person on record, save Napoleon. If they can be collected it is estimated they will fill about twenty volumes. Priceless!

Because he had so many letters to write and in his usual wisdom, he built a machine so that each letter he composed was copied while he was actually writing. Actually his voluminous correspondence became almost an intolerable burden: of this situation he said:

"..keeps me at the drudgery of the writing table all the prime hours of the day leaving for the gratifications of my appetite for reading, only what I can steal from the hours of sleep."

Sometimes his letters were made public without authorization. He wrote: "I sometimes expressly desire that my letters not be published but this is so like requesting a man not to steal or cheat that I am ashamed of it after I have done it."

(Writings of Thomas Jefferson by Padover, pp 335-7); "Considering the exclusive right to invention as given not of natural right, but for the benefit of society, I know well the difficulty of drawing a line between the things which are worth to the public the embarrassment of an exclusive patent and those which are not...I have thus, sir, at your request, given you the facts and ideas which occur to me on this subject. I have done it without reserve, altho I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally. In thus frankly committing myself to you, I trust you will feel it as a point of honor and candor to make no use of my letter which might bring disquietude on myself. And particularly, I should be unwilling to be brought into any difference with Mr. Evans whom, however, I believe too reasonable to take offence at an honest difference of opinion. I esteem him much and sincerely wish him wealth and honor. I deem him a valuable citizen, of uncommon ingenuity and usefulness. And had I not esteemed still more the establishment of sound principles, I should now have been ill...."

* * * * *

At age 82 Lafayette came from France to Jefferson's home at Monticello to see his old friend. Jefferson had been our ambassador to France. They had not seen each other for 36 years altho they had corresponded. As Lafayette descended from the carriage, Jefferson descended the steps of the portico. Jefferson was feeble and tottering with age, Lafayette was permanently lamed and broken in health. As they approached each other their uncertain gait quickened itself into a shuffling run and soon they fell into each other's arms and burst into tears as they exclaimed: "Ah, Jefferson! "Ah, Lafayette!"

* * * * *

Jefferson had many friends, some ladies, educated, clever, older - He treated them always as ladies --Sending a copy of "Homer" to one of them he included this message: "To so perfect an edition then of so charming a poet, allow me to add so charming a reader."

To another friend, a portrait painter, regarding a certain portrait: "Really, it appears to me to have extraordinary merit-write me your judgment on it. It will serve to rectify my own, which, as I told you, is a bad one, and needs a guide. It will multiply too the occasions of my hearing from you."

Monticello June 24. 26.

Respected Sir

The kind invitation & request from you, on the part of the citizens of this city of Washington, to be present with them at their celebration of the 50.th anniversary of American independence, as one of the surviving signers of an instrument, pregnant with our own, and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honorable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. It adds sensibly to the suffering of sickness, to be deprived by it of a personal participation in the rejoicings of that day, but acquiescence is a duty, under circumstances not placed among those we are permitted to control. I should indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged these congratulatory personally, with the small band, the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us, on that day, in the bold and doubtful election we were to make, for our country, between submission, or the sword; and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact that our fellow citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continued to approve the choice we made. May it be to the world what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains, under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings & security of self government. The form which we have substituted restores the free right to the unobscured exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened or opening to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few bootied and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day, for ever refresh our recollections, of these rights and an undiminished devotion to them.

I will ask permission here to express the pleasure with which I should have met my ancient neighbors of the City of Washington and its vicinities, with whom I parted so many years of a pleasing social intercourse; an intercourse which so much relieved the anxieties of the public cares, and left impressions so deeply engraved in my affections, as never to be forgotten. With my regret that ill health forbid me the gratification of an acceptance, be pleased to receive for yourself and those for whom you write the assurance of my highest respect and friendly attachments

Th. Jefferson

This was Thomas Jefferson's last letter in which he summoned his countrymen to renew their faith in the rights of man and the blessings of America's free government. It was Jefferson's reply to an invitation to him, John Adams and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, as the only living survivors of the fifty-six who signed the Declaration of Independence, to attend a celebration in the City of Washington on the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the American charter of liberties. (Am. Hist. Series)

In a letter to Maria Jefferson Eppes, written from Philadelphia, January 7, 1798:

"...habitual intoxication will destroy himself, his fortune, and family. Of all calamities, this is the greatest. I wish my sister could bear his misconduct with more patience. It would lessen his attachment to the bottle..make her own time more tolerable. When we see ourselves in a situation which must be endured..make up our minds to it, meet it with firmness..fretting and fuming only serves to increase our own torments.

Errors and misfortunes of others should be a school for our own instruction. Harmony in the married state is the very first object to be aimed at. Nothing can preserve affections uninterrupted but a firm resolution never to differ in will, and a determination in each to consider the love of the other as of more value than any object whatever on which a wish had been fixed -- other sources of discontent-- disposition to criticize and question whatever the other says..especially in company-- if our companion views a thing in a light different from what we do, to leave him in quiet possession of his view--What is the use of rectifying him if the thing be unimportant and if important, let it pass for the present and wait a softer moment and more conciliatory occasion of revising the subject together.. It is so important to each to continue to please the other, that the happiness of both requires the most pointed attention to whatever may contribute to it--and the more as time makes greater inroads on ..."

* * * * *

To Youth:

Writing to his Grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph - referring to when he himself was 14 - "thrown on myself entirely -Considering the various sorts of bad company with which I associated from time to time, I am astonished I did not turn off with some of them and become as worthless to society as they were....I had the good fortune to become acquainted very early with some characters of very high standing and felt an incessant wish that I could ever become what they were. Under temptations and difficulties, I would ask myself what would Dr. Small, Mr. Wythe, Peyton Randolph do in this situation. What course in it will insure me their approbation?"

"Good humor is one of the preservatives of our peace and tranquility--I never saw an instance of one of two disputants convincing the other by argument...one of the rules which, above all others, made Doctor Franklin the most amiable of men in society, 'never to contradict anybody' --If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as if for information, or by suggesting doubts. When I hear another express an opinion which is not mine, I say to myself, he has a right to his opinion, as I to mine; why should I question it?....."

A Decalogue of Conduct - Monticello, February 21, 1825

To Thomas Jefferson Smith (son of Jefferson's old friend, Samuel Harrison Smith, one-time editor of the 'National Intelligencer');

This letter will, to you, be as one from the dead. (died in July 4, 1826) The writer will be in the grave before you can weigh its counsels. Your affectionate and excellent father has requested that I would address to you something which might possibly have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run, and I too, as a namesake, feel an interest in that course. Few words will be necessary, with good dispositions on your part.

Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself and your country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Murrmur not at the ways of Providence.

So shall the life into which you have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of the world, every action of your life will be under my regard. Farewell

(accompanying the letter was a decalogue of canons for observation in practical life.

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.



What we term "minority groups" were special friends of Jefferson-Indians and colored slaves.

Jefferson recorded: "I knew much of the great Ontassere, the warrior and orator of the Cherokees; he was always the guest of my father on his journeys to and from Williamsburg. I was in his camp when he made his great farewell oration to his people, the evening before his departure for England. The moon was in full splendor and to her he seemed to address himself in his prayers for his own safety on the voyage and that of his people during his absence; his sounding voice, distinct articulation, animated action and the solemn silence of his people at their several fires, filled me with awe and admiration."

While he served as President of the United States he kept up constant correspondence with some of his Indian chief friends. He also made a pioneer anthropological study of the Indian to prove him not inferior to European races.

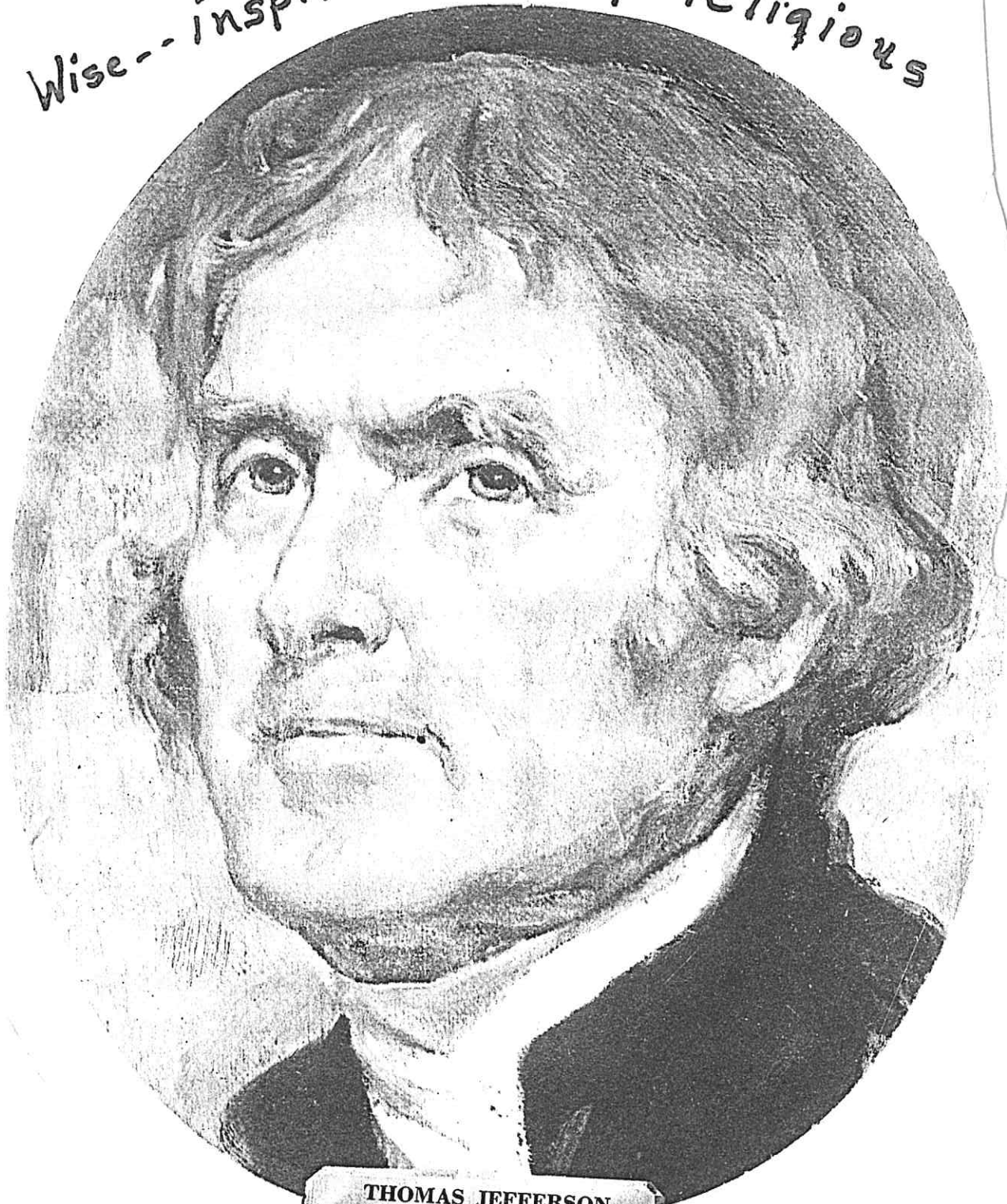
"Jefferson tried to include the abolishment of slavery in the Declaration but it was thrown out. In fact as early as 1769 while a member of the Virginia Legislature, Jefferson urged the passage of a bill for the emancipation of the negroes...From his early manhood until the day of his death, Jefferson was the foremost advocate of emancipation. As president he made repeated attempts to have the negroes set free and settled in a country to their own liking. He set the example for other plantation owners by freeing his own slaves and helping them adjust to a free role in our society...Like the Prophet Joseph Smith and Abraham Lincoln after him, Jefferson proposed that the slaves be bought from their owners by the government, set free, and educated. It was from Jefferson that Lincoln derived his philosophy on the slavery issue. In the year of his death, 1826,..Jefferson expressed the fear that the slavery issue would tear the nation asunder." (Thos. J. by John J. Stewart Jefferson was a "gentleman farmer" -10,000 acres of land and 135 slaves (large portion of each he had inherited from his father.

As was also true with Washington, Jefferson found great personal enjoyment in his large properties and homes and families--took great pride in keeping up his properties, making them productive and beautiful.

(American Hist. Series) "He was not a good public speaker. In fact, he shrank from the contentions of the court room, but he was an accurate, painstaking and laborious person and his law practice increased until he was retained in nearly 500 cases in a single year. He practiced law for nearly 8 years until the Revolutionary War summoned him to other and greater labors. His public life began at age 26 when he took his seat as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and attempted, tho unsuccessfully, to make it legally possible for owners who wished to do so, to free their slaves. --and took the first step toward the American Revolution when he committed Virginia to support opposition to the Townshend Revenue Act.

When he entered public life he made a resolution "never to engage while in public office, in any kind of enterprise for the improvement of my fortune, nor to wear any other character than that of a farmer" --At the close of his long public career of half a century he still could say he had kept this resolution.

Wise--inspired--deeply religious



THOMAS JEFFERSON
3rd President 1801-1809

Altho he was of the U. S.
he did not consider this as important
as, i.e. :

J 14

① his writing of the Declaration,



THE DECLARATION COMMITTEE OF FIVE

Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Robert R. Livingston of New York, and John Adams of Massachusetts were appointed June 11, 1776, to draw up a declaration of independence. This was to be in accordance with the resolution offered in Congress, June 7, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. He was unable to serve on the committee because of the sudden illness of his wife. The Declaration was prepared by the Chairman, Thomas Jefferson, and with a few alterations was reported by the Committee to the Congress on June 28. At midday July 4, 1776, the Thirteen Colonies were declared free and independent states, under the name of the United States of America.

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT: THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN INALIENABLE RIGHTS, AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. THAT TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS GOVERNMENTS ARE INSTITUTED AMONG MEN. WE SOLEMNLY PUBLISH AND DECLARE, THAT THESE COLONIES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES...AND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THIS DECLARATION, WITH A FIRM RELIANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, WE MUTUALLY PLEDGE OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOUR.

For the first time in his life he was confined to his bed. Two weeks before his death he said of the Declaration: "May it be to the world what I believe it will, to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all, the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves and to assume the blessings and security of self-government."

'On Monday, July 3, 1826, Jefferson inquired with much solicitude what was the day of the month. They told him it was the third of July. He then eagerly expressed his desire that he might be permitted to live yet a little while, to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. His wish was granted. He died at twenty minutes to one in the afternoon, July 4, 1826. John Adams, his long-time friend and co-worker for Independence, died a few hours later on the same day.."

(from Thomas Jefferson by John Crane-American Historical Series)
(Dupont Circle Bldg. Wash.D.C.)

Editing the Declaration

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE underwent numerous changes, mostly minor but some major, before Congress approved it last week. The editing process is illustrated in key excerpts. The words that are crossed out and replaced in roman type are alterations made after Thomas Jefferson consulted with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. The bracketed words were cut and the italicized words were added by the Congress.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one ^{to} dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to have hitherto remained, & to assume among the powers of the earth the ^{separate and equal} ~~equal & independent~~ station to which the laws of nature & 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.} ~~the change.~~

"We hold these truths to be ^{self-evident;} ~~sacred & undeniable~~; that all men are created equal & independent; that ^{they are endowed} ~~from that equal~~ creation they derive in rights ^{certain} [inherent &] inalienable* among which ^{these} are the preservation of life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these ^{rights} ~~ends~~, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government shall become ^s ~~destructive~~ of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it. . ."

The Declaration then lists 27 specific charges against King George III. Among the most important:

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

"he has dissolved, Representative houses repeatedly [&

*This word was changed — to "unalienable" — apparently by the first printer, John Dunlap of Philadelphia.

continually], for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people: . . .

"he has [suffered] *obstructed* the administration of justice [totally to cease in some of these ^{states} colonies]. . .

"he has made [our] judges dependent on his will alone. . .

"he has kept among us in times of peace standing armies [& without the consent of our legislatures: ships of war] [^]

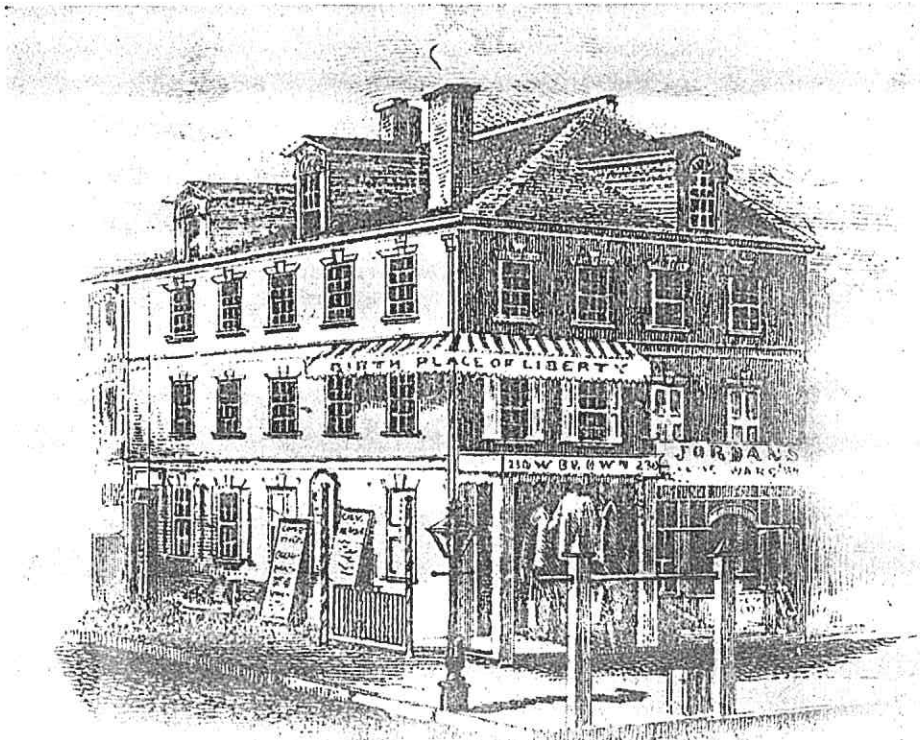
"he has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their ^{acts of} ~~pretended acts of~~ legislation. . . for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us *in many cases* of the benefits of trial by jury. . ."

The Declaration concludes:

"We therefore the representatives of the United states of America in General Congress assembled *appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions*, do, in the name & by authority of the good people of these [states, reject & renounce all allegiance & subjection to the kings of Great Britain . . . & finally we do assert & declare these colonies to be free & independent states.] *colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United colonies are, and of right ought to be, free & independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown . . . & that as free & independent states they shall hereafter full* have [^] power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, & to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, *with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence*, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes & our sacred honour."

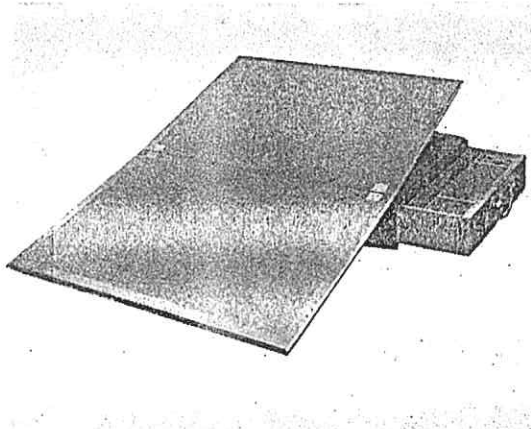
A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for ^{one} people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to ~~assume among the powers of the earth the equal & independent station to~~ ^{separate and equal} ~~the equal & independent station to~~ ^{as}



Where the Declaration was Written

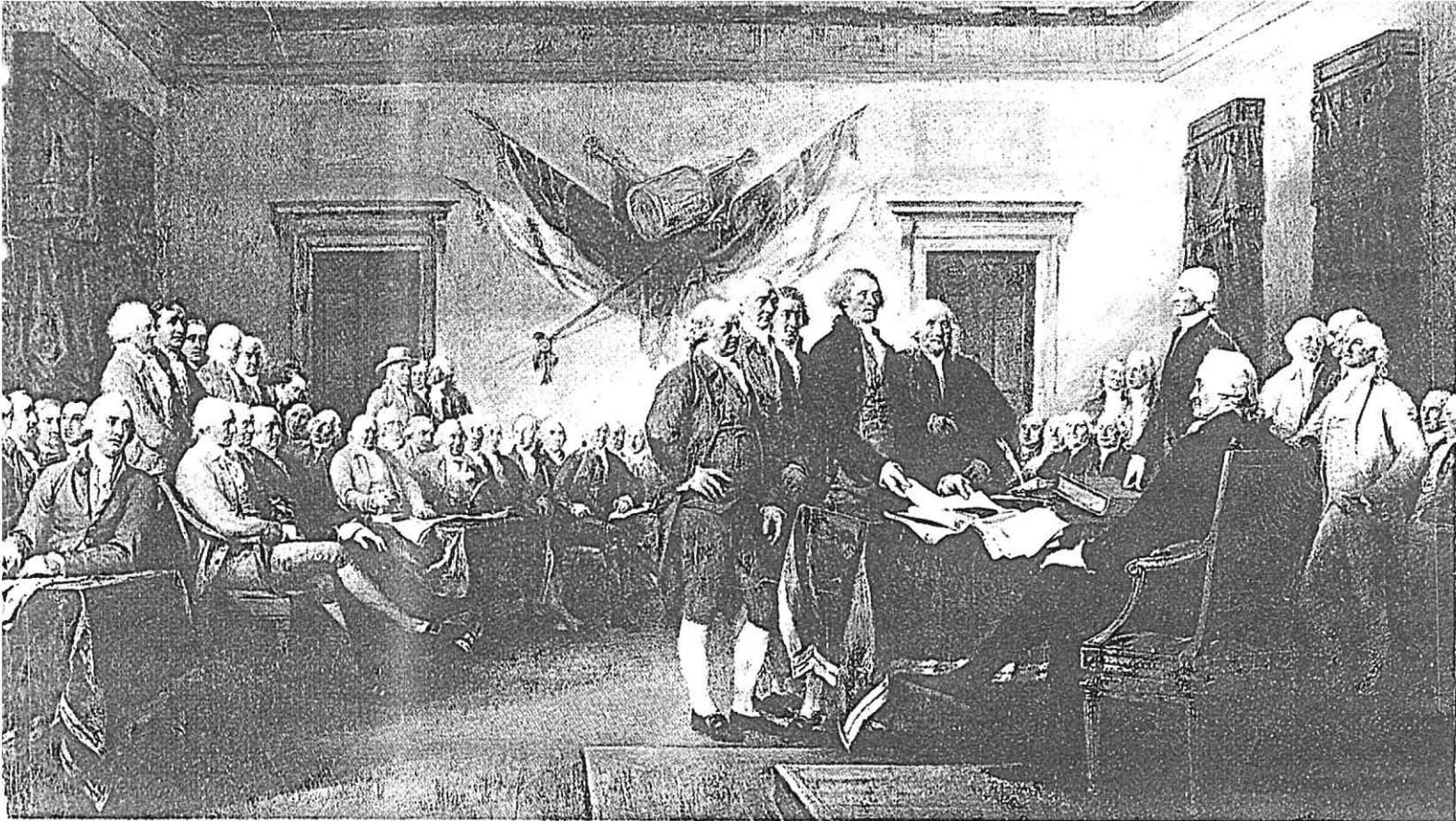
Declaration was written in the house of a bricklayer in Philadelphia and according to Jefferson's own description: "At the time of writing that instrument, I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house....of which I rented the second floor..and that his house was on the south side of Market Street, probably between 7th and 8th streets, and if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it."(Am. Historical Series)



THE DESK ON WHICH JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

This lap desk used by Jefferson in writing of the Declaration is made of mahogany and lined with green baize. It cost one dollar and a half. It is now in the U.S. National Museum.

Jefferson says, "I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it" -altho some of his ideas can be traced back to European origins, Jefferson and his colleagues are also men of considerable experience in public affairs and the law. Their arguments are therefore based solidly on that American experience.'
(Time July 4, 1776)



JOHN TRUMBULL'S VERSION OF PHILADELPHIA SCENE: JEFFERSON & COMMITTEE PRESENT DECLARATION TO HANCOCK

YALE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY

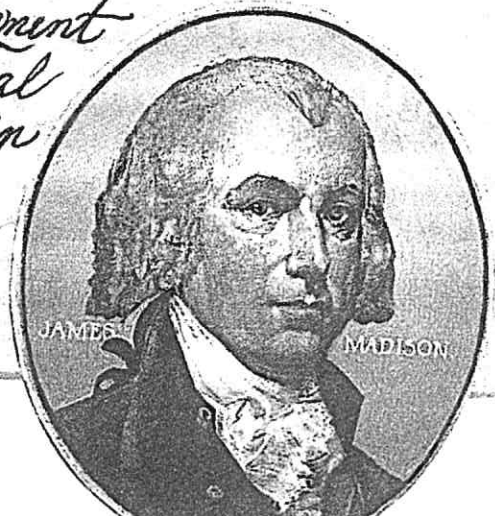
We have too many high-sounding words, and too few Actions that correspond with them.

Abigail Adams.



There are more Instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent Encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations!

James Madison



(TIME July 4, 1776(1976) "On July 2, after the vote for independence, Congress pushed on to consider the Declaration. The process continued for two more days with Jefferson sitting nervously silent. For propriety's sake, he never rose to defend a word or thought in the document. John Adams undertook that task and argued the case against all critics. Sometimes, however, the critics proved victorious.

At the end of his long list of grievances, Jefferson, a slaveowner himself, inserted a somewhat illogical passage vitriolically accusing the King of abetting the slave trade and thus waging 'cruel war against human nature itself and violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty.' In deference to the delegates from South Carolina and Georgia the passage was struck....

The various changes on the whole improved the document by making it more austere and spare. Nonetheless, Jefferson's pride of authorship seems to have been wounded. After the Congress adjourned last week, he sent copies of his original document to several friends, patently assuming that they would see for themselves that it was superior to the one finally adopted.

At one point during the session, the mellow Franklin attempted to console Jefferson by telling him an anecdote about a Philadelphia hatter named John Thompson who had a sign made for his shop that read: JOHN THOMPSON, HATTER, MAKES AND SELLS HATS FOR READY MONEY, with a picture of a hat underneath. But before hanging the sign, Thompson showed it to friends, each of whom criticized some word or phrase ('Sells hats!' cried one. 'Why nobody will expect you to give them away!') At last, said Franklin, the sign showed merely JOHN THOMPSON with the figure of a hat beneath his name.

Finally, on July 4, the Congress adopted the Declaration and ordered it 'authenticated' and printed... Oddly, no member of the drafting committee seems to have gone along to John Dunlap's shop to supervise the printing--which accounts, perhaps, for the caprices of punctuation, capitalization and spelling that occur in the printed document. On July 5 and 6, the Declaration was sent out to all the colonies, and one copy was inserted into the Congress's 'rough' (secret) journal.

Thus last week the dangerous enterprise of American independence began. Besides Hancock, none of the members of Congress signed the Declaration--that will perhaps come later and may depend somewhat on the American fortunes in the war: if they sign, the members could be hanged for treason.

John Adams observed last week: 'I am surprised at the suddenness as well as the greatness of this Revolution. Britain has been filled with folly and America with wisdom, at least this is my judgment. Time will determine..... Thomas Jefferson, too, understands the immense stakes of the American gamble. To him, 'all eyes are open, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open in every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs.' For all Americans, Jefferson wrote.....: it is a matter of 'our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour.'"

Relating to the Declaration of Independence--in June, 1776, Jefferson reached Philadelphia as an alternate member. George Washington, Commander of the Continental forces, had just left for Boston as word had come of the battle of Bunker Hill.

On June 7 Richard Henry Lee gave Congress a resolution saying: "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, all political connections ought to be totally dissolved.

What excitement followed! Then a committee was appointed to draft a Declaration of Independence. It consisted of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Robert R. Livingston of New York and John Adams of Massachusetts, were appointed June 11, 1776, to draw up a declaration of independence. This was to be in accordance with the resolution offered in Congress, June 7, 1776 by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. He was unable to serve on the committee because of the sudden illness of his wife. The Declaration was prepared by the Chairman, Thomas Jefferson, and with a few alterations was reported by the Committee to the Congress on June 28. Jefferson was asked to do the actual writing altho he felt that both Adams and Franklin were better qualified and more experienced but they assured him he had the talent to do it correctly. It seemed to Jefferson that Adams was older and more widely accepted as a statesman but Adams said Jefferson was the superior writer. Jefferson wrote the first draft in about two weeks then for three days the document was debated, word by word, paragraph by paragraph, clause by clause --Benjamin Franklin observed that Jefferson was almost in agony as this went forward--

"Between June 11 and 28 Jefferson labored over the Declaration, writing on a portable writing box that he himself designed. The document that he produced --later amended slightly by the rest of the drafting committee and further altered by the Congress itself--combines solemnly elevated thought with artful, political stratagem....Jefferson intended to state the common American sense, not to invent political theory..the Declaration was to be, as nearly as possible, what he calls 'an expression of the American mind'.

"Jefferson and Adams have formed an extraordinary partnership, Adams arguing the case for independence in the day-to-day clutches of debate, and Jefferson formulating the argument in private and on paper."(TIME July 4,1776(1976)

As the declaration was considered by the Congress --"John Dickinson was on his feet. What was there to gain from declaring independence?--Would it impress the nations of Europe? or make them think Americans were blustering windbags.... Outside nature added to the drama of Dickinson's powerful speech. Huge clouds had formed..thunder crashed, lightning streaked the sky--Candles were lighted against the room's sudden gloom..Dickinson spoke on. A declaration of independence was a declaration of all-out war...war against the richest, most powerful empire in the world...rain could be heard lasing against the windows. Dickinson sat down and all eyes turned to the stumpy, 41-year old delegate from Massachusetts, John Adams. Only he could answer Dickinson...

"Wearily, Adams rose to his feet. For months he had been living on four hours sleep a night, serving on more committees than anyone else in Congress, writing endless letters and reports, battling each day on the floor for independence. For a moment he wondered if he could go thru with another repetition..But the moment he began, the immense importance of the subject gripped him again, and weariness vanished from his voice. In the pounding, vehement style that had made him one of the dominant voices in Congress, he gave the greatest speech of his career. Of that speech Thomas Jefferson would later say that it had 'a power of thot and expression that moved us from our seats.'

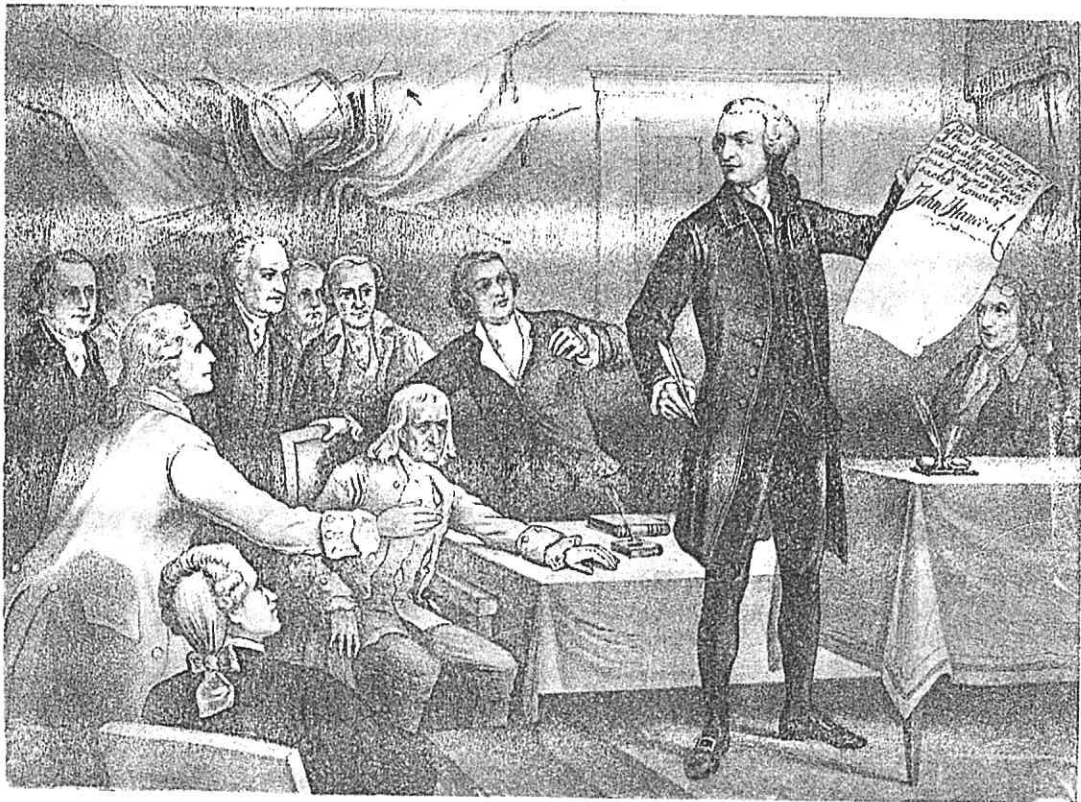
....the hour had come, said Adams, for the people of America to decide whether to submit as slaves or to fight as free men...as for himself, Adams cried, 'All that I have, all that I am, and all that I hope for in this life, I am now ready to stake on this resolution, Live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration.'" (Readers Digest, July 1969)

" July 2 dawned rainy and cooler....All morning and into the afternoon, Pres. John Hancock delayed the vote...further delay was impossible.. Name by name the Secretary called the roll of the delegates....Thomas McKean had spent most of the day straining eyes and ears for sight or sound of a horseman..at last he saw what he was praying for. Covered with mud after an all-night ride, Caesar Rodney slid off his horse. Minutes later, he arose in the meeting room to declare, "The voice of my people at home is for independence. I concur. (Delaware)...

In a voice that trembled with suppressed excitement, President John Hancock read the result; for independence--12; against--none. The great decision had been made.....

Little of John Adams' magnificent speech was recorded....Congress, after debating various deletions and additions..voted approval of the document on the evening of July 4.

Yet some of sturdy John Adams' praise of independence deserves to be remembered by Americans forever. 'I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration," he wrote to his wife. "Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph in that day's transactions, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not." (Ibid)



The Declaration of Independence being fully adopted, John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress took up the pen and signed his name to it in a large, bold hand. Then rising, he said; "There, John Bull can read my name without spectacles and may double his reward for my head. That is my defiance."

Chronology of Independence



1763 Feb. 10. After nine years of intermittent fighting along American borders, French and Indian War ends. France cedes all claims on Canada to Britain, as well as Louisiana territories east of the Mississippi. Victorious Britain nonetheless has added £100 million to its national debt.

1765 March 22. British Parliament, hoping to raise £60,000 per year, passes Stamp Act requiring payment for revenue stamps on all newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, legal documents, playing cards and dice. Sons of Liberty clubs formed in Boston and elsewhere to resist Stamp Act.

Oct. 7-25. Delegates from nine colonies meet as Stamp Act Congress in New York City, protesting against taxation without representation, and resolve not

to import any goods that require payment of duty.

1766 March 18. Stamp Act repealed.

1767 June 29. Townshend Revenue Act (named after Chancellor of the Exchequer Charles Townshend) requires colonists to pay import duties on tea, glass, paints, oil, lead and paper. Expected revenue: £40,000 per year.

1768 Feb. 11. Massachusetts legislature asks other colonies to join in resisting Townshend duties. British threaten to dissolve any legislature that answers call. On May 16, 1769, Virginia House of Burgesses issues resolutions rejecting Parliament's right to tax colonies. Virginia Governor dissolves Burgesses, but members meet privately to declare boycott on dutiable goods.

1770 March 5. Confrontation between Boston waterfront crowd and British sol-

diers. Five in crowd are killed. Samuel Adams, Paul Revere and other patriotic radicals denounce the troops for "Massacre."

April 12. Townshend Act repealed, except for tax on tea, symbolic of Parliament's insistence on right to impose taxes.

1773 May 10. King approves Tea Act to save the East India Company from bankruptcy. New law authorizes reimbursement of English duty paid on company's tea shipments to America, thus allowing company to undersell many American tea merchants.

Dec. 16. Boston radicals stage "Tea Party" by dressing up as Indians, boarding British ships and throwing 342 chests of tea overboard.

1774 March 31. King approves first of parliamentary reprisals known as "Intolerable Acts." To punish Boston for Tea Party, the port is to be closed until colonial authorities pay £18,000 for destroyed tea. Later measures include ban on any public meetings without Govern-

nor's approval and a requirement that British troops be housed in private dwellings wherever necessary.

May 17. Rhode Island issues first call for a colonial Congress, soon echoed by Pennsylvania and New York.

Sept. 5. First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia for nearly two months and issues a declaration of ten "rights," including "life, liberty and property," and "a right peaceably to assemble . . . and petition the King."

1775 March 23. Patrick Henry, Virginia's foremost orator, denounces British rule by declaring, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

April 18-19. British send force of 700 regulars out from Boston to seize arms cache in Concord. Clash with Minutemen on Lexington Green, then are turned back at Concord's North Bridge. Estimated casualties: American, 95; British, 272.

May 10. Colonel Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys attack Fort Ticonderoga and seize gateway to Lake Champlain and water route to Canada.

May 10. Second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia.

May 18. Congress urges colonies to put their militia in state of preparedness.

June 15. Congress appoints George Washington commander of Continental troops.

June 17. Colonial forces driven from Breed's Hill, near Boston's Bunker Hill, but inflict casualties of 1,150.

Aug. 23. George III proclaims Americans have "proceeded to open and avowed Rebellion."

Oct. 13. Congress authorizes acquisition of first Continental naval warships.

Dec. 31-Jan. 1. American General Richard Montgomery and Colonel Benedict Arnold join in attack on Quebec and are routed. Montgomery killed.

1776 Jan. 1. British forces burn Virginia port of Norfolk.

Jan. 10. Thomas Paine publishes *Common Sense*, first important demand for complete independence.

March 17. British General Sir William Howe evacuates besieged Boston and sails for Halifax to await reinforcements.

March 26. South Carolina creates its own constitution, foreshadowing independent governments in colonies.

May 15. Congress recommends that all colonies establish their own governments "sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs."

June 7. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offers Congress a resolution that the Colonies "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." Resolution is generally opposed, but Congress resolves to try again.

June 11. Thomas Jefferson elected to committee to produce a Declaration of Independence, and soon starts writing a draft.

July 1. "Preliminary" vote approves Lee's resolution by 9 to 2 with 1 abstention (and Delaware unable to break its tie).

July 2. Independence voted by 12 to 0 (New York still abstaining).

July 4. Declaration of Independence approved "without one dissenting colony," signed by Congress President John Hancock and ordered "proclaimed in each of the united states."

BENJAMIN RUSH SAID OF JEFFERSON: HE POSSESSED A GENIUS OF THE FIRST ORDER--UNIVERSAL IN ITS OBJECTS. HE WAS NOT LESS DISTINGUISHED FOR HIS POLITICAL THAN HIS MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL KNOWLEDGE. HE WAS NOT ONLY THE FRIEND OF HIS COUNTRY BUT OF ALL NATIONS AND ALL RELIGIONS. HE HAD A NEAR PURE LOVE FOR TRUTH AND FOR SINCERITY IN PROFESSION. HE WAS NATURALLY HARD ON THE PROUD AND ON THE IMPOSTER. HE SAID 'IF WE EXPECT TO BE IGNORANT AND FREE WE EXPECT WHAT NEVER WAS AND NEVER WILL BE' BUT 'AN ENLIGHTENED AND INFORMED PEOPLE WILL BANISH BOTH TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION'--AND RETAIN THEIR FREEDOM."

traitorous ideas. South Carolina and Georgia considered direct assertions of independence, but held back. North Carolina broke the dam when its Provincial Congress empowered its delegates in Philadelphia "to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency."

The proprietary colonies (Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, where the heirs of William Penn and Lord Baltimore still control vast tracts of land received from the Crown) delayed. Pennsylvania's James Wilson argued before the Congress: "Before we are prepared to build the new house, why should we pull down the old one, and expose ourselves to all the inclemencies of the season?" But on May 15, at the suggestion of John Adams, the Congress recommended that the colonies form new governments "where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established." John Adams wrote at the end of the month: "The Middle Colonies have never tasted the bitter cup; they have never smarted, and are therefore a little cooler . . . The proprietary governments are not only encumbered with a large body of Quakers, but are embarrassed by a proprietary interest; both together clog their operations a little."

Also in May, Congress received copies of the treaties by which George had hired more than 12,000 Hessian mercenaries for his American war. The event was decisive. Redcoats were one thing, but hired Germans, professionals fighting for pay, destroyed in many American minds the vestiges of loyalty to the King.

Thus the last act began. Virginia, the continent's most populous colony, precipitated it. The 112 members of its convention in Williamsburg voted unanimously on May 15 "that the delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independent states . . ." With that, Virginia set about establishing an independent state government and adopting a bill of rights.

On June 7 Richard Henry Lee rose and made a motion to the Congress: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; and 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."

Consideration was postponed until the 8th, then until the 10th, when congressional moderates succeeded in having the question postponed until July 1. But on June 11, the Congress appointed "a committee to prepare a declaration to the effect of the said resolution." Its members: Thomas Jefferson, 33, John Adams, 40, Benjamin Franklin, 70, Connecticut Lawyer and Merchant Roger

The Signer

The man who put his bold signature at the bottom of the Declaration of Independence is one of the richest men in the Colonies and one of those most adored by the crowds. He is also one of the vainest. Unsatisfied by his largely ceremonial post as President of the Continental Congress, John Hancock of Massachusetts yearned to be Commander of the Continental Army. When General Washington was named instead, one witness noted a "sudden and striking change of countenance—mortification and resentment." Offered the chairmanship of Congress's Marine Committee, Hancock is now trying to make sure that the most lavishly outfitted ship being built for the new Navy is the 32-gun frigate *Hancock*.

He was born in relative poverty, the son of an unassuming parson who died when the boy was seven. He was thereupon adopted by his childless uncle Thomas, a Gargantuan export-import trader (tea, codfish, whale oil) who had built the first mansion on Beacon Hill. Uncle Thomas put young Hancock through Harvard, class of '54, and then eight years in the counting room of the House of Hancock. When Thomas Hancock died, he left his 27-year-old nephew a fortune of £80,000, the largest in New England.

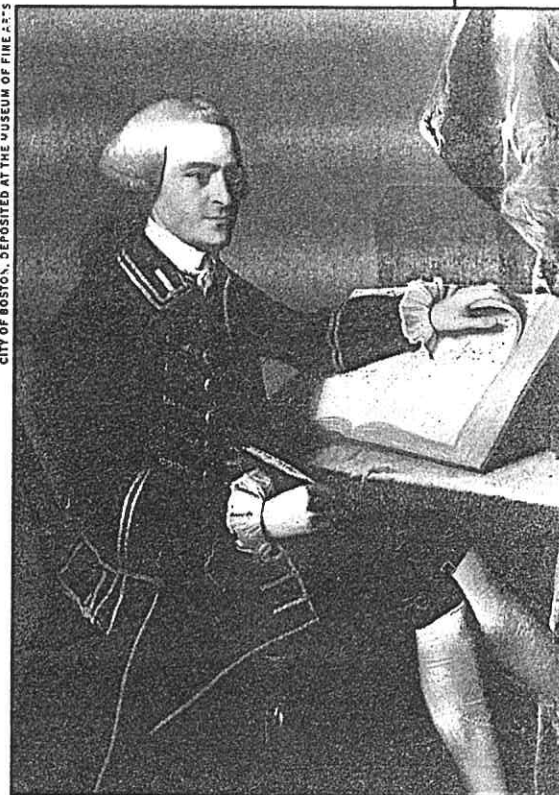
Status and radicalism are not at all contradictory in Boston. At the Merchants Club, Hancock drank and debated with Attorney James Otis Jr., who first argued in court in 1761 against the constitutionality of general search warrants known as writs of assistance (John Adams believes that "American independence was then and there born"). At a Masonic lodge, Hancock encountered both Otis and Samuel Adams, an inept businessman but master polemicist and organizer of the Sons of Liberty. These three soon became leaders in the resistance to the Stamp Act. Declared Hancock: "I will not be a slave. I have a right to the liberties and privileges of the English Constitution."

Hancock's wealth paid for the enthusiasm of the waterfront bravos who rallied round the Rebel leaders. On one occasion, he provided £1,000 for the care and feeding of the mob. In 1766 Hancock won a seat in the state legislature as the protégé of Samuel Adams, who had been elected the previous year (Otis had been there since 1761). From then on, his political star kept rising.

In 1770 came the so-called Boston Massacre, possibly instigated by Samuel Adams, and Hancock headed the citizens' committee that persuaded Acting Governor Thomas Hutchinson to remove most troops from Boston. Yet in 1772 Hancock was made captain of the Independent Company of Cadets, also

known as the "Governor's Own." He outfitted himself and his men with bright new uniforms, and he liked to appear on horseback at the head of his troop on the King's birthday. Then, on the fourth anniversary of the Boston Massacre, he publicly denounced the British with Ciceronian fervor: "Ye dark, designing knaves; ye murderers, parricides! How dare you tread upon the earth which has drank in the blood of slaughtered innocence?"

As the public idol of the most radical state, Hancock was easily elected President of the Congress (after his predecessor, Peyton Randolph, decided to return to Virginia). Although the job involves mostly paper work, Hancock has

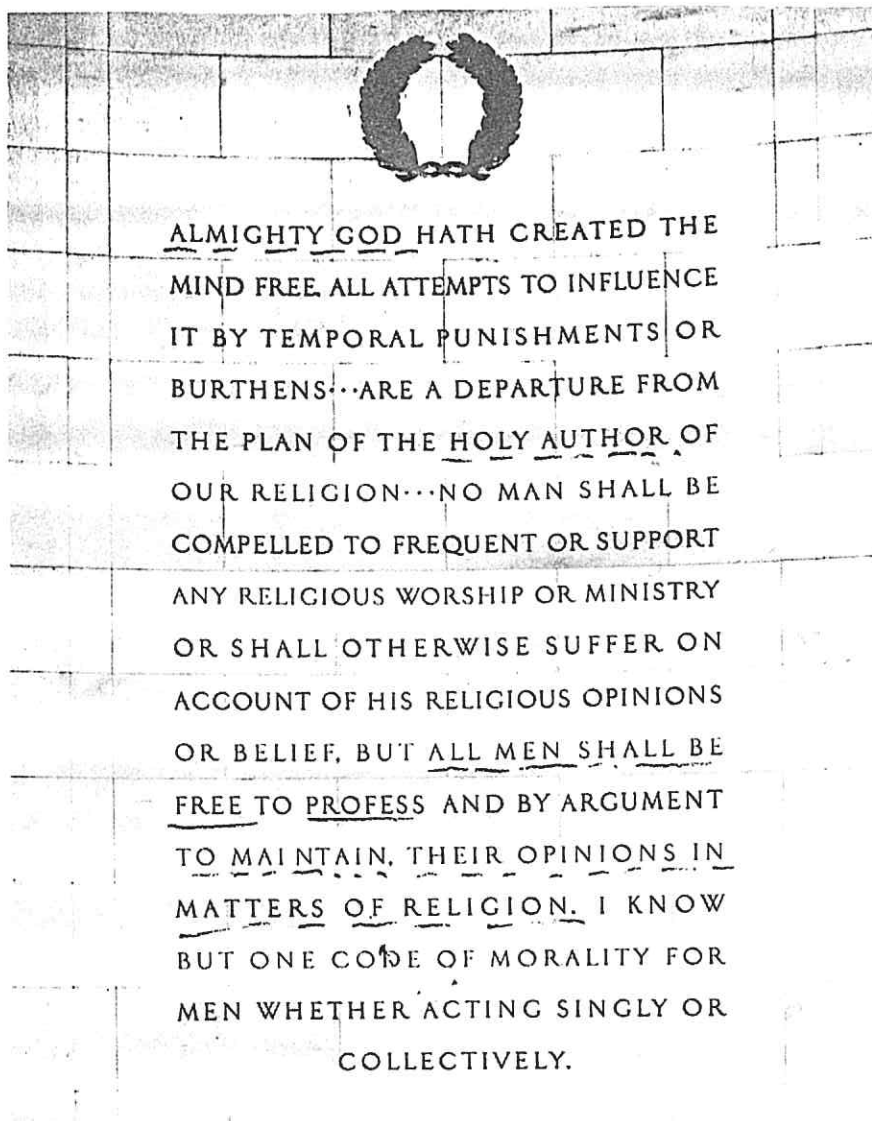


COPLEY'S PORTRAIT OF HANCOCK
"Ye murderers!"

often served skillfully in mediating differences among the delegations. With similar skill, he conducted a long and arduous courtship of the very social Dorothy Quincy, whom he married last August during the congressional recess.

The Declaration of Independence is a triumph not only for Hancock but for the whole Boston delegation; yet their triumph is shadowed by the absence of James Otis. Accused of treason by the British customs commissioners in 1769, he publicly denounced them as liars. One of them attacked him with a cutlass and delivered such a severe blow to the head that Otis has since lost his reason. He was awarded £2,000 in damages, but has never successfully resumed his career. He now lives in retirement, with intermittent spells of insanity.

② the Statute for Religious Liberty in Virginia



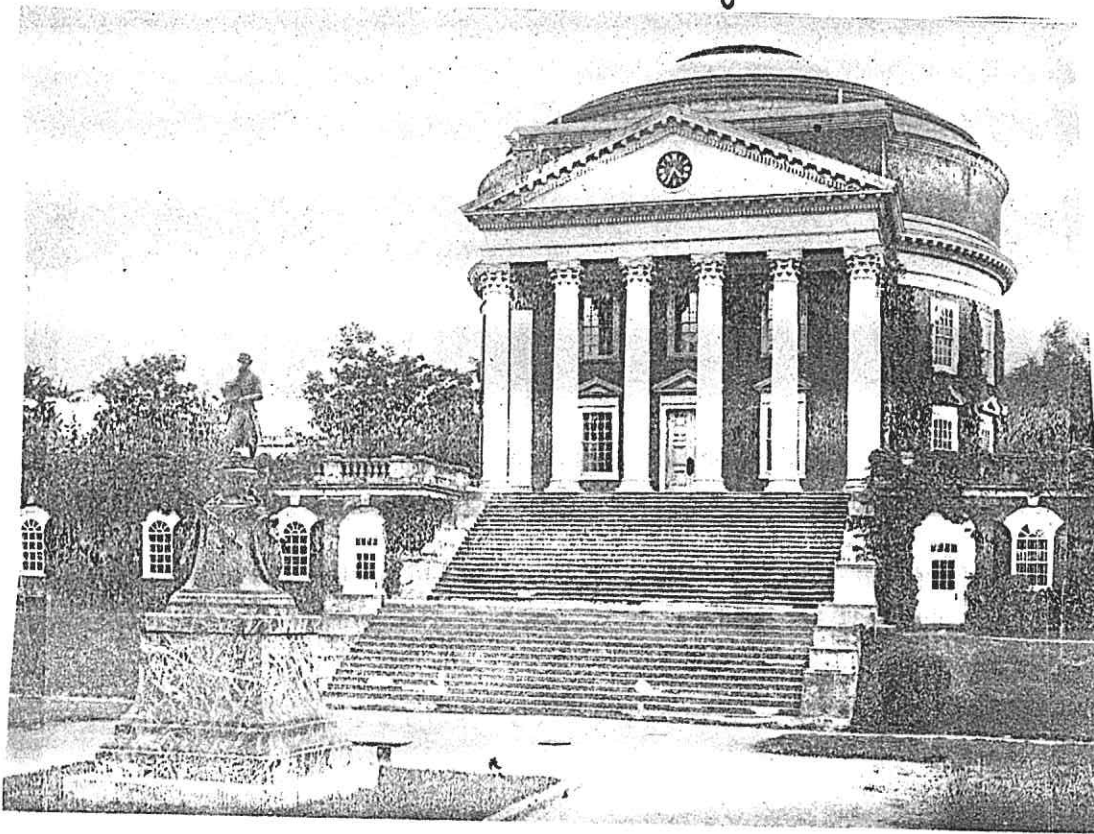
JEFFERSON'S doctrine of the freedom of the mind was best expressed in the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom of which he was the author. The inscription on panel number 2, in the northwest quadrant of the Memorial, was taken from this Statute, with the exception of the last sentence. This thought, "I know but one code of morality for men whether acting singly or collectively," was written by Jefferson to his close friend and fellow patriot, James Madison, from Paris, France, August 28, 1789.

The Panels

Jefferson Memorial

AT THE four quadrants of the interior walls of the Memorial, selections from the writings of Thomas Jefferson on Independence, Religious Freedom, Public Education and the Abolition of Slavery are recorded in bronze letters.

③ the Founding of the University of Virginia



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

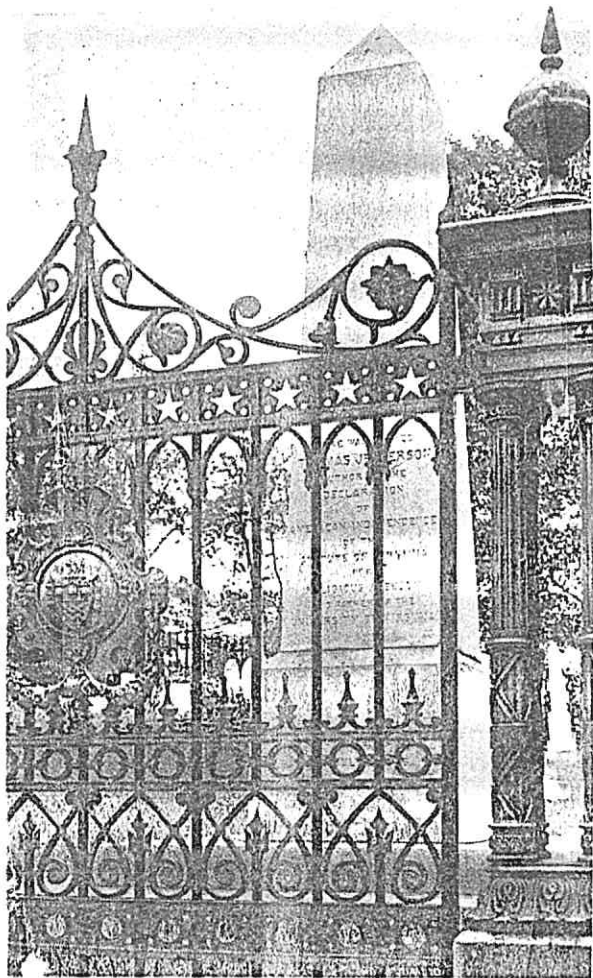
The Rotunda, completed in 1826, was the central feature among the university buildings. It was burned in 1896 but later restored. "I am closing the last scene of my life by fashioning and fostering an establishment for the instruction of those who come after us. I hope that its influence on their virtue, freedom, fame and happiness will be salutary and permanent."

"1825-daily looking thru his Monticello telescope upon the first students crossing the lawn, in their oxford gray, swallow-tailed coats, cotton or linen pantaloons, white or black neckcloths and round black hats,--(the prescribed dress)--Jefferson insisted on self-government of the students - no public whippings such as Harvard had --- It was not a year old (university) when a band of students rioted one night and were brought before the Board - Jefferson was in charge. He arose to speak to them but was so overcome with emotion and weakness that another had to utter his rebuke --"

"I do most anxiously wish to see the highest degrees of education given to the highest degrees of genius, and to all degrees of it, so much as may enable them to read and understand what is going on in the world, and to keep their part of it going on right; for nothing can keep it right but their own vigilant and distrustful superintendence, advancing the happiness of men."

"A part of my occupation, and by no means the least pleasing, is the direction of the studies of such young men as ask it. They place themselves in the neighboring village and have the use of my library and counsel and make a part of my society. In advising the course of their reading I endeavor to keep their attention fixed on the main objects of all science, the freedom and happiness of man."

"WHENEVER THE PEOPLE ARE WELL-INFORMED THEY CAN BE TRUSTED WITH THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT."



THE TOMB OF JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO

The inscription on the monument was written by Jefferson himself, and sets forth the three things which he considered the greatest achievements of his life: the Declaration of Independence; the Statute for Religious Liberty in Virginia; and the Founding of the University of Virginia. The epitaph was found among his papers after his death.

These were the three achievements that he felt were his greatest and which he wrote as his epitaph. They are inscribed on the monument of his tomb near his home in Monticello.

* * * * *

(1)

The messages given in his vast letter-writing frequently reveal how deeply inspired and religious he actually was. So did his talks.

I.E.: "Acknowledging and adoring an over-ruling Providence which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here and his greater happiness hereafter" (taken from his first Inaugural Address)

"Can the liberties of a nation be that secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that their liberties are the gift of God?"

In a letter written to Joseph Priestly (famous English scientist who discovered oxygen, who also was a Unitarian Minister) "...about Jesus - his system of morality was the most benevolent and sublime probably that has been ever taught..more perfect than those of any of the ancient philosophies. His character and doctrines have received still greater injury from those who pretend to be his special disciples and who have disfigured and sophisticated his actions and precepts, from views of personal interest, so as to induce the unthinking part of mankind to throw off the whole system in disgust and to pass sentence as an impostor on the most innocent, the most benevolent, the most eloquent and sublime character that ever has been exhibited to man." (p. 322)

To John Adams (shortly before their deaths): "It is of some comfort to us both that the term is not very far distant at which we are to deposit in the same cerament, our sorrows and suffering bodies and to ascend in essence to an ecstatic meeting with the friends we have loved and lost and whom we shall still love end never lose again."

He was buried by the side of wife and children in the family plot at Monticello. No invitations issued and no notice of the hour given but crowds waited at the grave.

To John Adams, Monticello, Oct. 13, 1818 -

In extracting the pure principles which He (Jesus) taught, we should have to strip off the artificial vestments in which they have been muffled by priests who have travestied them into various forms, as instruments of riches and power to themselves..select the very words only of Jesus, pering off the amphibologisms into which they have been led, by forgetting often, or not understanding what had fallen from Him, by giving their own misconceptions as his dictates, and expressing unintelligibly for others what they had not understood themselves, there will be found remaining the most sublime and benevolent code of morals which has ever been offered to man. I have performed this operation for my own use by cutting verse by verse out of the printed book, and arranging the matter which is evidently his, and which is as easily distinguishable as diamonds in

He was buried by the side of wife and children in the family plot at Monticello. No invitations issued and no notice of the hour given but crowds waited at the grave.

a dunghill. The result is an octavo of forty-six pages of pure and unsophisticated doctrines such as were professed and acted on by the unlettered apostles, the apostolic fathers and the Christians of the first century.. ..their successors in after times..in order to legitimate the corruptions which they had incorporated into the doctrines of Jesus, found it necessary to disavow the primitive Christians who had taken their principles from the mouth of Jesus himself..."

Jefferson's pointed and powerful attacks against the bigotry of the clergy drew forth an avalanche of retaliation that seems to still affect, in the minds of those with too little information, many of today's readers --who could mistakenly think of him as un-religious or even atheistic--both false.



"I was answered that I must join none of them for they were all wrong..." (J. Smith 2:19)

Six years before his death, July 4, 1826, and in the very year the Prophet Joseph Smith beheld his First and Glorious vision of the Father and the

Son, Jefferson wrote to a friend: (Mr. F.A. Van Der Kemp)

"THE GENUINE AND SIMPLE RELIGION OF JESUS WILL ONE DAY BE RESTORED SUCH AS IT WAS PREACHED AND PRACTICED BY HIMSELF...VERY SOON AFTER HIS DEATH IT BECAME MUFFLED UP IN MYSTERIES..."

(John J. Stewart book-Thos. Jeff.)

* * *

Jefferson believed firmly that he would, after separation, be reunited with his beloved wife and children.

About ten years before his death he wrote: "I enjoy good health, I am happy in what is around me, yet I assure you I am ripe for leaving all, this year, this day, this hour..."

This same attitude was expressed when his beloved daughter, Martha, (who acted as hostess in the White House) -but just a young girl when

it appears she had been frightened about the concept of the world coming to an end. Since the passing of his beloved wife Jefferson had been both father and mother to the two girls left him so they were very close. Jefferson said to his daughter at this time:

"The Almighty has never made known to anybody at what time he created it (the world) nor will he tell anybody when he will put an end to it, (if he ever means to do it. As to preparations for that event, the best way is for you to be always prepared for it."

Shortly before his death he told Martha (his only living child at the time) that in a certain drawer in an old pocket book she would find something for her. After his death she went there and found a piece of paper on which he had written eight lines entitled: "Death-bed adieu from Thomas Jefferson to Martha Randolph."

It was a simple expression of his last hope that on the shore "which crowns all my hopes or which buries my care" he would find awaiting him, "two seraphs, long shrouded in death," his beloved wife and his young daughter Maria ---

A choice letter written John Adams and wife when they had lost a loved one --

Jefferson wrote: "on the subject of the postscript of yours of August 16th and of Mrs. Adams' letter, I am silent. I know the depth of the affliction it has caused and can sympathize with it the more sensibly inasmuch as there is no degree of affliction produced by the loss of those dear to us which experience has not taught me to estimate. I have ever found time and silence the only medicine and these but assuage, they never can suppress the deep-drawn sigh which recollection forever brings up, until recollection and life are extinguished together. Ever affectionately yours,...."

"IF IN THIS LIFE ONLY WE HAVE HOPE IN CHRIST, WE ARE OF ALL MEN
MOST MISERABLE" (I Cor. 15:18)

* * * *

Once while walking with a friend Jefferson fell and fractured a bone in his right wrist. The legend is that he escorted the friend home, gripping his injured wrist with his other hand but saying nothing about the injury --then went to an ignorant and pompous surgeon who bungled the treatment so that Jefferson never recovered full and normal use of his right hand --that is why his handwriting after that, while still legible, no longer had its normal smoothness or grace. Also after that he would not play his beloved violin (except in private)

But of this episode, he merely wrote: "We have no rose without its thorn, no pleasure without alloy. It is the law of our existence and we must acquiesce. It is the condition annexed to all our pleasure, not by us who receive, but by Him who gives them."

"FOR IT MUST NEEDS BE THAT THERE IS AN OPPOSITION IN ALL THINGS. IF NOT SO...RIGHTEOUSNESS COULD NOT BE BROUGHT TO PASS, NEITHER WICKEDNESS, NEITHER HOLINESS NOR MISERY, NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD....."

He wrote: Those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God-- whose breasts he has made his peculiar depository for..genuine virtue." He designed a plow which lifted, turned and pulverized the soil.

What joy Jefferson found in cultivating his gardens, experimenting with crops, etc. He constantly did what President Kimball recently advocated we all do: "Our pride is great in the people who have listened and who have planted gardens and orchards and trees in the past months. From all directions we hear of gardents which have made an outstanding contribution...We would add to the garden and orchard projects, the clearing of yards and homes."

He was the first man to prove the wisdom of crop rotation.

* * * * *

Jefferson was so generous with his friends that he was in serious financial trouble in 1826--the year of his death. But when word of his financial problem was known, all over America, friends rallied to his aid. In New York City \$8,500 was collected, in Philadelphia \$5,000, in Baltimore \$3,000, etc. All of it--pure and unsolicited offerings of love.

(nowdays the ex-presidents of the United States are assured ample income and protection for the rest of their lives)

Jefferson and Washington were close personal friends as well as
Co-Leaders in forming the new nation.



THE FUTURE CAPITAL IS PLANNED ON PAPER

Under the direction of Washington and Jefferson, Major Pierre L'Enfant, French architect and engineer, laid out the new Federal City at Washington. It was selected as the seat of the Goernment in 1790 and in 1800 became the Capital. Jefferson's tastes influenced the style of the Executive Mansion, later to be known as the White House and the United States Capitol.

THOMAS JEFFERSON



(by John Crane, American Historical Series) "Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, lived and died with a deep, unfaltering trust in the American people. As long as the freemen of this nation cherish their liberty, as long as the men of any land thruout the world fight for their God-given rights, just so long will America and the world honor and revere the memory of Thomas Jefferson, patriot, statesman, and author of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson was the first great popular champion of the new American Republic. His great mind ranged the whole gamut of political and social science, searching for one thing--the way of life that would contribute most to the happiness of his fellow man. When his life ended in 1826, he left behind the priceless heritage of freedom--freedom that still belongs to us today and that shall, God willing, belong to those who follow after us. For Thomas Jefferson personified the spirit and hope that built this nation--a democracy with liberty and opportunity for all. Said Abraham Lincoln, "The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of a free society."

In the field of political science, he gave us that basic charter of American liberties, the Declaration of Independence, which he had foreshadowed in his earlier and matchless 'Summary View of the Rights of British America'.

In the annals of all the nations of the world there is no finer expression of the right of religious freedom than is to be found in his justly celebrated 'Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom.'

In the field of statesmanship he foresaw the inestimable value of purchasing the vast Louisiana Territory out of which seventeen great states have been carved.

In the field of education he founded the University of Virginia. Of this, the crowning effort and glory of his life, he said, 'The institution will be based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind. For here we are not afraid to follow the truth wherever it might lead, or to tolerate any error, so long as reason is left free to combat it.' On his gravestone at Monticello you will find the words, "Father of the University of Virginia."

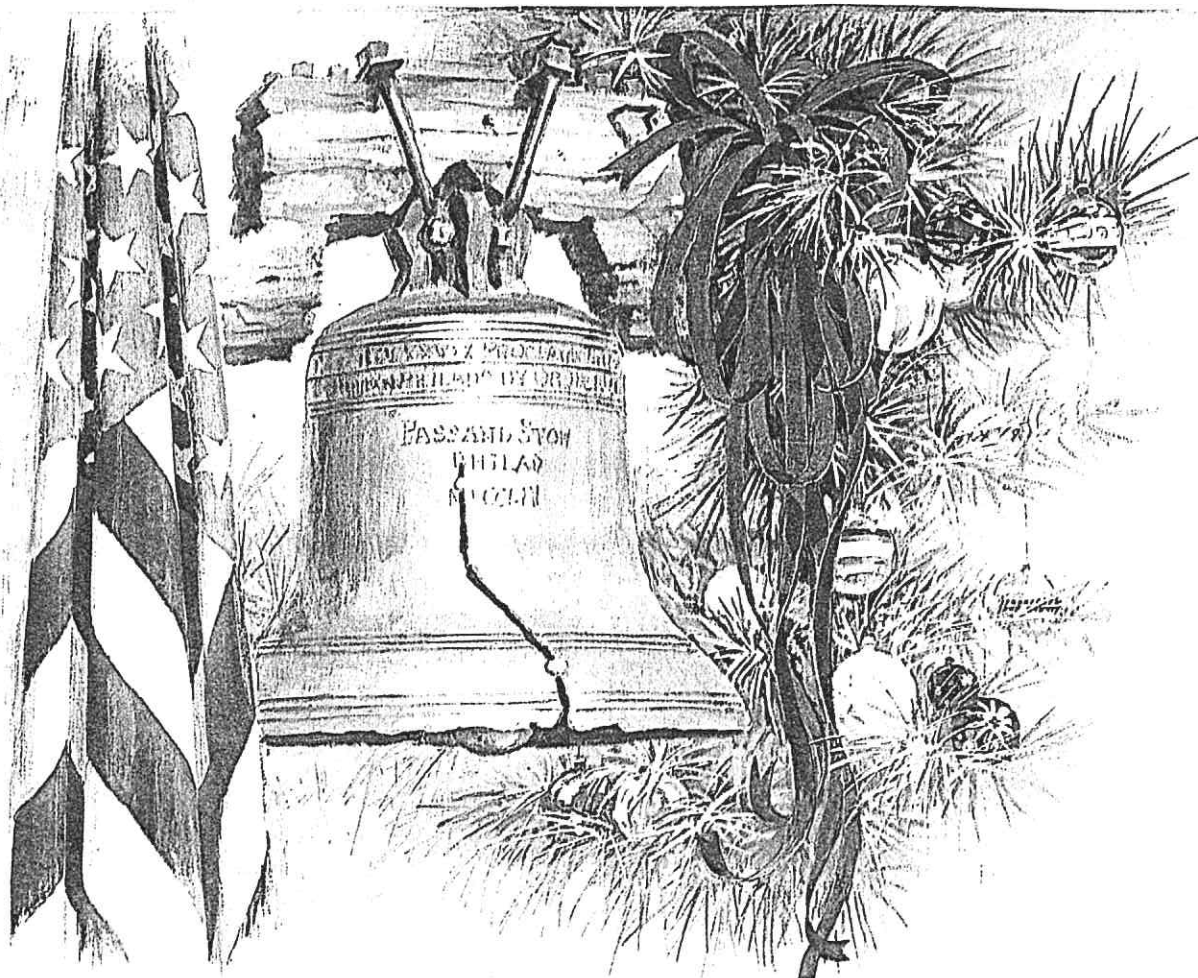
Thomas Jefferson loved the people. He had a sublime faith in the

goodness of the people and in their ability to set things aright. He once said, 'My confidence in my countrymen leaves me without much fear for the future.' All his life he championed the cause of the American people. The passion of his life was freedom. Said he, 'I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.'

By almost any standard of measure Thomas Jefferson's mind was the greatest in our history. He was architect, scholar, inventor, scientist, statesman, diplomat, farmer, musician, lawyer, author, mathematician, philosopher..but more than all of these, he was a friend to his fellow man. In recognition of his outstanding ability he was naturally summoned early to public life. As a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, of the Continental Congress, as Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, Secretary of State, Vice-President, and finally President of the United States, he administered the affairs of the people with steadfast courage and great insight....."

* * * * *

Abraham Lincoln: "All honor to Jefferson--to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that today and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression."



Bill of Rights

(TIME Sept. 26, 1789 (19--)) "It was an event of a certain moral splendor but the witnesses to the scene could hear no golden trumpets sounding. The progress of the American Bill of Rights into the world had been so long and wearisome that its birth last week when the bill finally passed both houses of Congress in New York, seemed almost routine.

After four months gestation in this Congress, after many months more of a controversy that sometimes threatened the survival of the Constitution, the young Republic had its Bill of Rights.....

Most of the amendments...have antecedents in English law. Others--like freedom of speech, of the press and of religion--have an American originality about them. In any case, the United States is the first nation ever to put such safeguards into its basic instrument of government.....

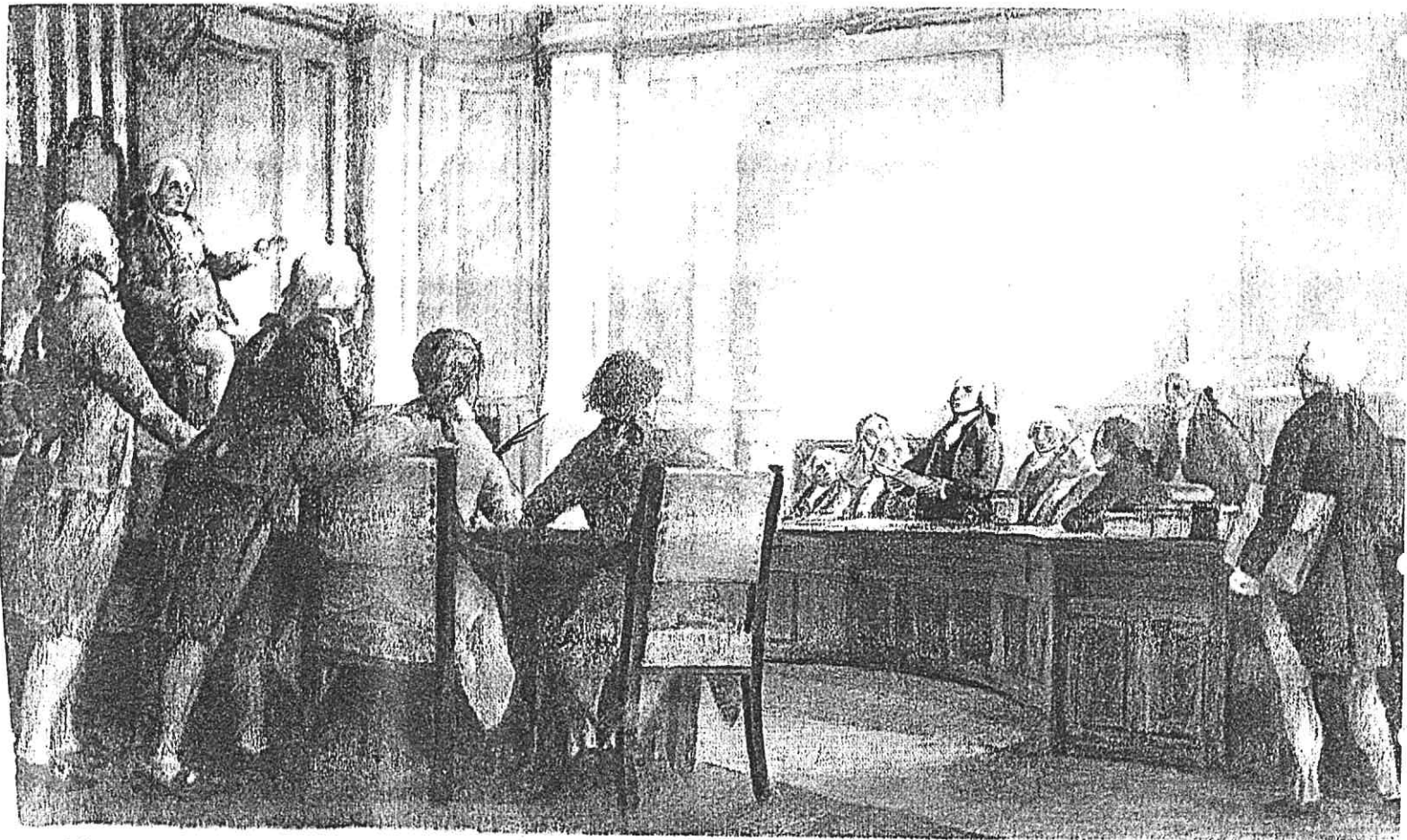
If the Constitution assured a vigorous central government, molding a republic out of separate and jealous states strung up and down the Atlantic coastline, then the Bill of Rights assures something just as necessary: those individual freedoms without which, as many Americans feared, their government might eventually abuse its individual citizens. There was a similar larger fear that without a Bill of Rights a majority of the people might some day try to inflict its will unjustly on a minority. Said Virginia Congressman James Madison, the sponsor of the amendments "The great danger lies rather in the abuse (by) the community than in the legislative body.".....

Minister to France, Thomas Jefferson, expressed what may have been the general American sentiment: "This Constitution forms a basis which is good, but not perfect. I hope the states will annex to it a Bill of Rights securing those which are established against the federal government, particularly trial by jury, habeas corpus, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom against monopolies and no standing armies. I see so general a demand for this that I trust it will be done."

Jefferson is quoted by Stewart (John J. ["]Thos. Jefferson) as saying: "I will now tell you what I do not like: First, the omission of a bill of rights providing clearly and without the aid of sophism, for freedom of religion, freedom of the press, protection against standing armies. A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference."

Two years later, in 1789, the first ten amendments to the Constitution known as the Bill of Rights, were introduced, prepared chiefly by Madison, under Jefferson's influence. These were adopted before the close of 1791.

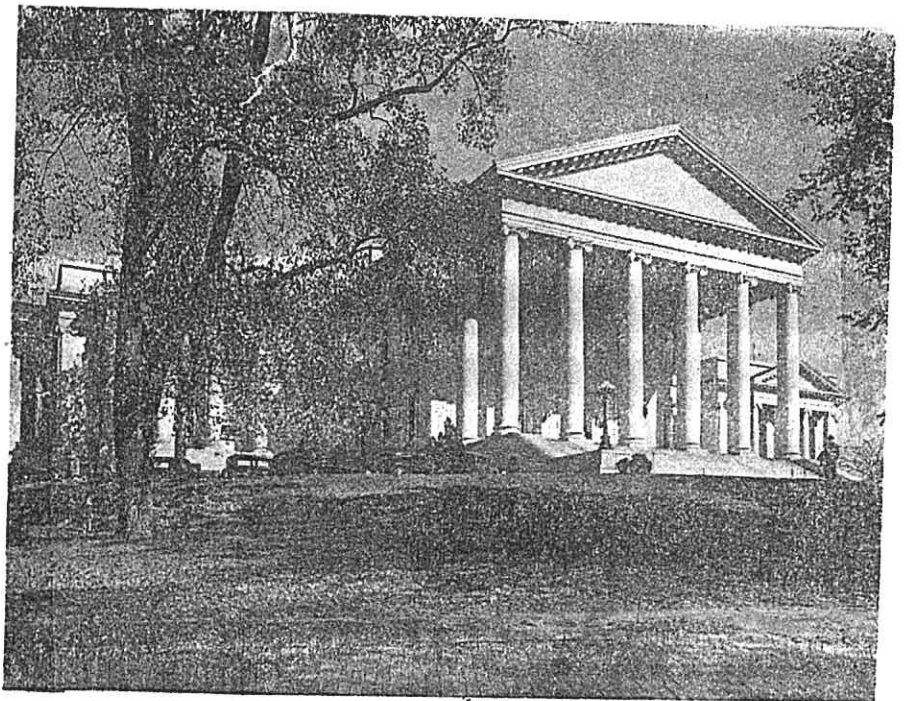
To Jefferson's satisfaction and credit the first Bill of Rights, or amendment, states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances."



VIRGINIA'S JAMES MADISON GUIDES HOUSE DEBATE THAT LED TO PASSING OF TWELVE NEW AMENDMENTS

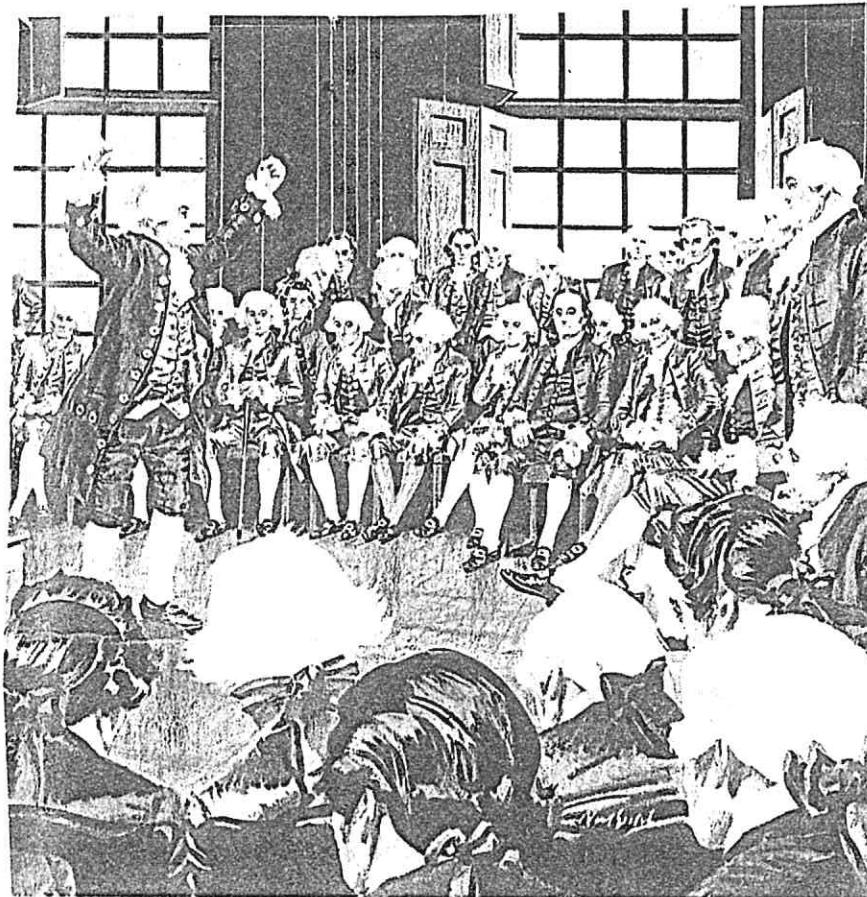
Jefferson's Capitol

Virginia State Capitol, completed in 1792, was designed by Jefferson and antedated by more than 20 years the Madeleine in Paris. Thus was Jefferson father to the monument portico so typical of early 19th Century mansions thruout the South. In the rotuna is the famous Houdon statue of Washington, surrounded by busts of the seven other Virginia-born presidents and Lafayette. The General Assembly moved into Jefferson's splendid new Capitol and Richmond became the social as well as legislative heart of Virginia-to which all distinguished Virginians resorted.(Am. Hist.Series)

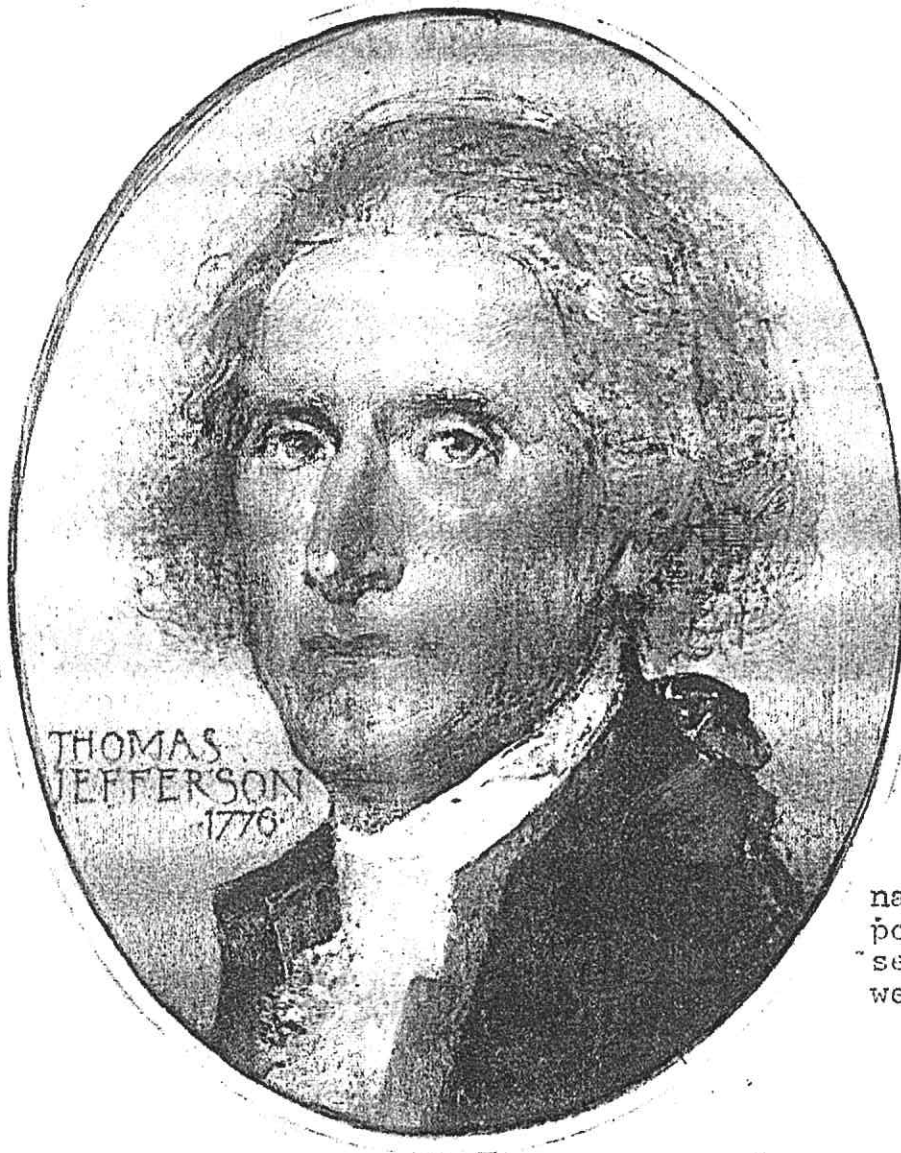


Jefferson was considered FIRST in giving America many important principles and things:

Free education of the masses
Scholarships
Free public libraries
Pony Express
Railroad
Telegraph
Patent Office
Monetary systems
All children of the family equal
Crop Rotation
Government of the people for the people by the people
Gradual emancipation of the slaves
Indian archaeologist
Champion of the common man
Architect and designer
Freedom of religion, speech, press
Brought here from France: ice-cream, vanilla, waffles, spaghetti
National library
Revolving shelves
dumb waiter
Revolving chair for his music stand



John Dickinson, leader of the Pennsylvania delegation, arguing against independence before the Continental Congress



Jefferson said: "Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just and that his justice cannot sleep forever..the abolition of slavery is not impossible and ought never to be despaired of--- Remember, it is written in the book of fate that these people shall be free."

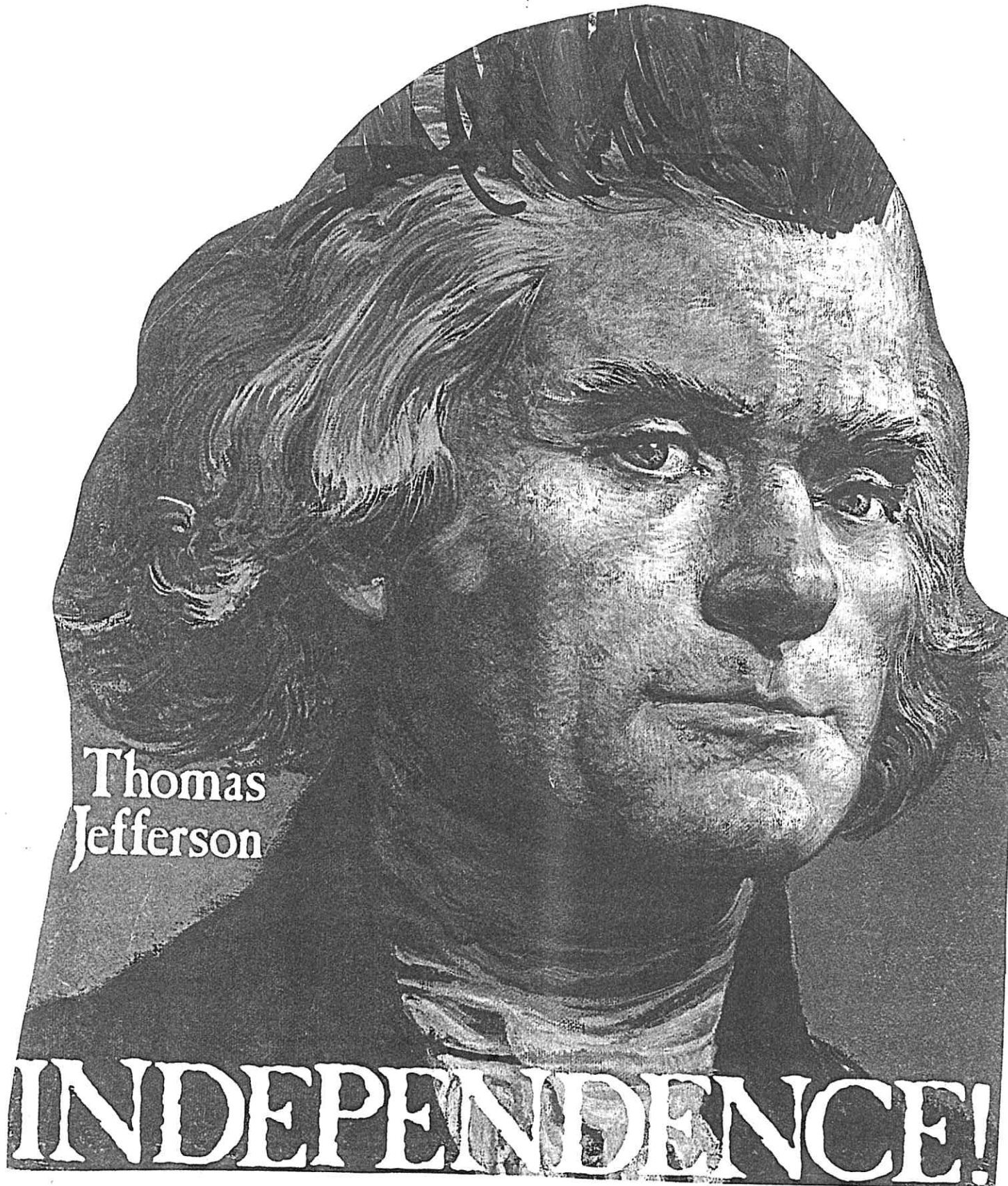
He once wrote a letter to Madison arguing that no man has the right to obligate his children to pay his debts because the earth belongs to the living and the dead have neither powers nor rights over it..Jefferson also has a most hopeful view of human nature..he wrote: "The mass possesses such a degree of good sense as enables them to decide well" (TIME Sept. 26, 1789)

*Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce, and Navigation,
the four Pillars of our Prosperity, are the most
thriving when left to individual Enterprise.*

Th Jefferson

To Joseph Priestly (famous English scientist who discovered oxygen, and who also was a Unitarian Minister) he wrote about Jesus:

"His system of morality was the most benevolent and sublime probably that has ever been taught...more perfect than those of any of the ancient philosophers. His character and doctrines have received still greater injury from those who pretend to be his special disciples and who have disfigured and sophisticated his actions and precepts, from views of personal interest, so as to induce the unthinking part of mankind to throw off the whole system in disgust and to pass sentence as an impostor on the most innocent, the most benevolent, the most eloquent and sublime character that ever has been exhibited to man."



Thomas
Jefferson

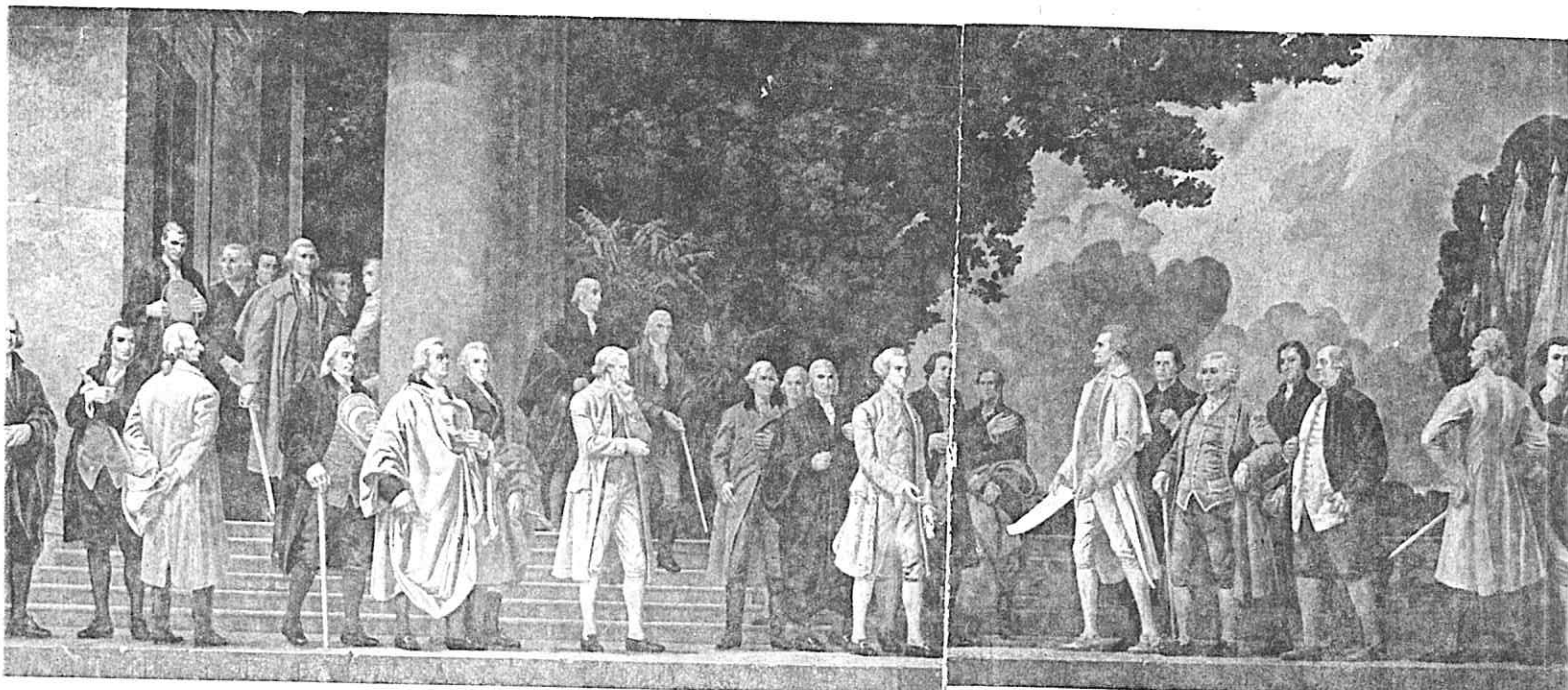
INDEPENDENCE!

from TIME, July 4, 1976, "Since there is no known JEFFERSON portrait earlier than 1786..we showed Charles Willson Peale's 1791 portrait to Illustrator Louis Glanzman and asked him to use it as a model for the younger man on our cover.." (published July, 1976)

Speaking at a White House dinner for sixteen Nobel Prize winners, President John F. Kennedy said: 'Surely this is the most intellectual gathering ever, except when Thomas Jefferson dined alone'

Thomas Jefferson

I place Economy among the first and most important virtues and Public Debts the greatest danger to be feared. To preserve our independence, we must not let our leaders lead us with perpetual debt, we must make our choice between Economy and Liberty, or profusion or servitude.



THOMAS JEFFERSON presents the Declaration of Independence to John Hancock. The Barry Faulkner mural in the National Archives Exhibition Hall shows Thomas Jefferson and his committee — Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston — presenting the Declaration to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress. The members included are, left to right, front row, Robert Morris, Samuel Chase, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Adams, Thomas McKean, John Dickinson, Abraham Clark, William Ellery, John Witherspoon, John Hancock,

—The National Archives.
Benjamin Harrison, Samuel Huntington, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman, John Adams, Robert R. Livingston, Benjamin Franklin, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Jr. back row, Joseph Hewes, Edward Rutledge, Lyman Hall, Josiah Bartlett, Thomas Stone, Francis Hopkinson, George Wythe, and William Floyd.

Sayings of THOMAS JEFFERSON

¶ :: ¶

Harmony in the married state is the very first object to be aimed at. The happiness of the domestic fireside is the first boon of Heaven.

¶ :: ¶

If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of taking care of them, they must become happy.

¶ :: ¶

A character of good faith is of as much value to a nation as to an individual. The moral obligations constitute a law for nations as well as individuals.

¶ :: ¶

My confidence in my countrymen generally leaves me without much fear for the future.

¶ :: ¶

The force of public opinion cannot be resisted when permitted freely to be expressed. Whenever the people are well informed, they can be trusted with their own Government.

¶ :: ¶

Time indeed changes manners and notions, and so far we must expect institutions to bend to them.

¶ :: ¶

Give up money, give up fame, give up science, give up the earth itself and all it contains, rather than do an immoral act.

¶ :: ¶

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

¶ :: ¶

If we are forced into a war, we must give up differences of opinion and unite as one man to defend our country.

¶ :: ¶

Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than yourself. Be just. Be true.

When tempted to do anything in secret, ask yourself if you would do it in public; if you would not, be sure it is wrong.

¶ :: ¶

The boys of the rising generation are to be the men of the next, and the sole guardian of the principles we deliver over to them.

¶ :: ¶

Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to private enterprise.

¶ :: ¶

I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of the dangers to be feared. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude.

¶ :: ¶

I never considered a difference of opinion in politics, in religion, in philosophy, as cause for withdrawing from a friend.

¶ :: ¶

The happiest moments of my life have been the few I have passed at home in the bosom of my family.

¶ :: ¶

Honesty is the first chapter in the Book of Wisdom. Let it be our endeavor to merit the character of a just nation.

¶ :: ¶

The last hope of human liberty in this World rests on us. Our liberty cannot be guarded but by the freedom of the press.

¶ :: ¶

The bulk of mankind are schoolboys through life. Education is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power.

James

Madison

(TIME Sept. 26, 1789) "...Virginia's James Madison Jr., 38, is a tiny, wispy man who usually dresses in black, from his silver-buckled shoes to the ribbon in his neatly powdered hair...His voice is weak, sometimes scarcely audible and altho he loves to argue, he argues cautiously, meticulously...The oldest of twelve children, of whom nine survive, young 'Jemmy' Madison got his first education from Donald Robertson, one of those tough-minded Scottish teachers who flourish in the southern states. Madison now says he owes his bent for learning 'largely to that man'. His school continued at the College of New Jersey in Princeton where President John Witherspoon's wisdom 'ne'er do ye speak unless he ha' something to say and when ye are done, be sure and leave off'.. . . .

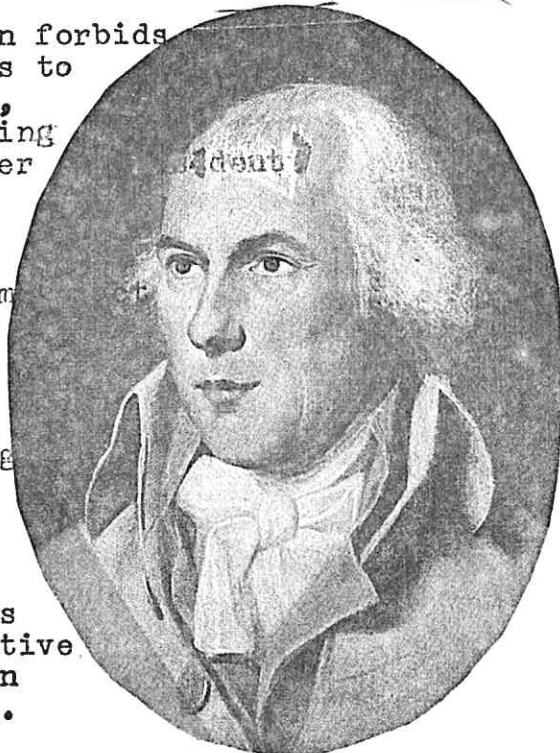
He was still undecided on a career when he heard the first thunderings of the war for independence. In April 1776, he stood for a seat in the colonial legislature and won, partly because of his father's local prestige. Though only 25 and reticent, he soon impressed his fellow legislators.

When they drew up Virginia's Declaration of Rights, Madison persuaded them to proclaim not merely that all religious groups should be 'tolerated' but that 'all men are equally entitled to the full and free exercise of (their religion) according to the dictates of conscience.' ...

..He won a seat on the eight-man council of state that advised the Governor and when that office was won by Thomas Jefferson in 1779, they began the friendship that has strongly influenced both men. They often exchange long letters on all kinds of affairs of state. Jefferson, nine years the elder, inspired Madison with his own passion for broad intellectual inquiry. Madison is more practical, with a dry wit that sometimes turns ribald..

Kept out of the war by his frail health, Madison won election in 1779 to the Continental Congress (He set a record for faithful attendance, unbroken for three years and six months)...He became involved in all the maneuvering that led to the Constitutional Convention...the whole structure came from the mind and pen of James Madison..more often than almost any other delegate, he was heard to 'ha' something to say'...Delegate John Marshall observed 'If (eloquence means means) persuasion by convincing, Mr. Madison was the most eloquent man I ever heard.'

Altho the Constitution forbids any member of Congress to hold executive office, Madison has been serving unofficially all summer as President Washington's administrative assistant. Not only did Washington ask him to act as an intermediary in his selection of several new department heads but the President is using him to make preliminary decisions on the filling of many other federal offices. Madison further guides Washington on legislative matters and advises on presidential speeches.



Small wonder that the towering President speaks fondly of the diminutive Representative as 'my Mr. Madison.'

Madison by
C.E. Peale

JAMES MADISON: Commonly called the "father of the constitution" recognized the Constitution was an inspired document written under the guidance of the Lord. He said: (Inaugural Address March 4, 1809) "In these (the virtues of my fellow citizens, my confidence will under every difficulty be best placed, next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of the Almighty being whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising Republic.."

* * * * *

Of MADISON Daniel Webster once said: "Mr. Madison was the wisest of our Presidents, except Washington." He kept good records; he stayed on the track; he paid the price of being prepared. He was blessed with a brilliant mind and the love of hard work. It was said the reason Madison won in the great decisions was because he had completed his home work better and was more informed, and it was observed with all of this "he was never known to do or say an improper thing". He was well armed with the facts. (D.V.G.)

* * * * *

MADISON--small in stature but with a ready command of rich resources, with a discriminating mind--it was he who largely wrote the constitution....

* * * *

MADISON's notes on the Constitutional Convention are most voluminous, complete, and accurate. Madison's "Notes on the Federal Convention" constitute the only full record of the debates of that body.

* * * * *

William Pierce of Georgia wrote of Madison: "Every person seems to acknowledge his greatness. He blends together the profound politician with the scholar. In the management of every great question he evidently takes the lead....the affairs of the United States he perhaps has the most correct knowledge of any man in the Union."

* * * * *

(World Book p. 4692): referring to Madison;
"His profound knowledge of confederacies of the past, his intimate acquaintance with the virtues and defects of the Articles of Confederation, and his masterly understanding of the problems of federalism, made him the most useful member of the Convention and fully justified the title "Father of the Constitution" by which he has since been known.

* * * *

His presidential years were his unhappiest as well as the least successful of his public life. He was against the War of 1812.

He Did His Homework

Drafting the Constitution . . . a dry little man was the hero



Instructor July 1963

He was a colorless wisp of a man. He was little over five feet, six inches tall and weighed not much over a hundred pounds. It was said that he never dressed in anything but black.¹ And he usually had but one suit at a time.

Heavy brows hung over his blue eyes. Washington Irving once described him as "a withered little apple-John." His talk was dry and often boring.

Some have said he really had no boyhood. He was not inclined toward sports. He was bookish. He was frail as a lad, and sickly as a young man. He was the eldest of twelve children. He was required to do little physical work amid the tall oak, cedars, and sumac—or among the peach and apple orchards—of his father's Virginia plantation. Toil was for the slaves.

There were 12 members of his graduating class at Princeton. Of them, he was the only one who took no part in the commencement exercises except to receive his diploma. He was deeply interested in religion, but his weak voice kept him from the pulpit. He loved to study law. But he never became a lawyer nor passed the bar.

He was shy around women. At 31 he fell in love. Then his fiancée broke off their engagement. He was a deeply wounded man. He was not married until he was 43, taking a widow as his bride.

He has never left an apt saying that has caught on with men. No anecdote about him has lived with the masses. His name is known, yet few men know his story.

But he was a chosen man. He

was "raised up" by the Lord to a mighty purpose.² Most men would probably agree with his biographer, Irving Brant,³ that more than any other man he shaped the present government of the United States of America.

He was James Madison, father of the Constitution.

Where lay Madison's greatness? First, he was a man with a pure heart. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton when Madison was a student there, knew him well. (The entire Princeton faculty at the time consisted only of the president and three tutors.) Dr. Witherspoon said of Madison to Thomas Jefferson "that during the whole time he was under his tuition he never knew him to do nor to say an improper thing."⁴

Jefferson, an intimate friend of Madison for 50 years, described him as a man of "pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully."⁵

James Madison was blessed with a brilliant mind and love of hard work. When momentous legislative contests were fought, Madison generally won because he had done more homework than his foes. Sir August Foster, British minister to America, once wrote that Jefferson was more of a statesman and man of the world than Madison. "Yet the latter was better informed," Sir August added.⁶

Madison completed the regular course at Princeton in only two years. Often his sleep was but five hours a night. At only 24 he was elected to the Committee of

Safety in Orange County, Virginia. Committees of this kind provided the local government at the time British colonial power was crumbling.

At 36, Madison represented Virginia at the Constitutional Convention. Some of the world's finest minds were at that convention. Among them were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and George Mason. When the convention's four months' work was completed, dry, scholarly James Madison emerged as the hero. He had drafted the Virginia plan for a union which foreshadowed the constitution which was finally adopted.

One of Madison's greatest triumphs came a year later. The Constitution was up for ratification by Virginia's convention. Opposing adoption were political giants Patrick Henry, one of America's great orators and governor of Virginia during the Revolutionary War; James Monroe; George Mason; and Richard Henry Lee. Madison led the forces in support of the Constitution. He debated the issues with Henry. Again and again the recorder of the debates made entries such as this: "Here Mr. Madison spoke so low that he could not be distinctly heard."⁷

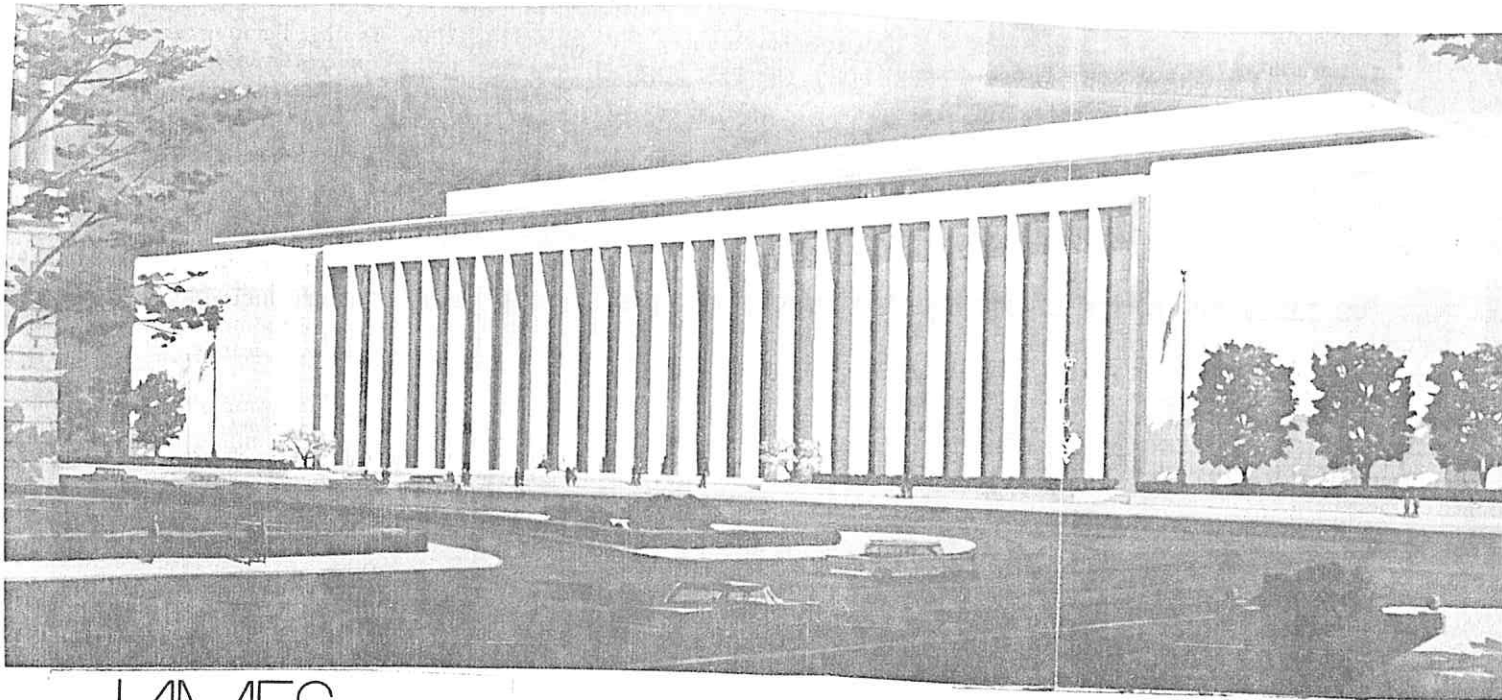
But Madison was armed with facts. Despite a mousy voice, he drove Patrick Henry and opposition to the Constitution to defeat.

James Madison, a pure-hearted man, had done his homework.

—Wendell J. Ashton.

Saul Padover: The Complete Madison
Irving Brant - James Madison

Madison: "I believe there are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpation."



JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

A MAGNIFICENT
ADDITION TO THE
UNITED STATES

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

AND I COPIED STATEMENTS FROM
JAMES MADISON--ALREADY PRINTED ON THE WALLS:

"THE HAPPY UNION OF THESE STATES IS A WONDER! THEIR CONSTITUTION A MIRACLE! THEIR EXAMPLE THE HOPE OF LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!"

* * * * *

"AS A MAN IS SAID TO HAVE A RIGHT TO HIS PROPERTY, HE MAY BE EQUALLY SAID TO HAVE A PROPERTY IN HIS RIGHTS!"

* * * * *

"LEARNED INSTRUCTIONS OUGHT TO BE FAVORITE OBJECTS WITH EVERY FREE PEOPLE. THEY THROW THAT LIGHT OVER THE PUBLIC MIND WHICH IS THE BEST SECURITY AGAINST CRAFTY AND DANGEROUS ENCROACHMENTS ON THE PUBLIC LIBERTY."

* * * * *

"THE ESSENCE OF GOVERNMENT IS POWER AND POWER, LODGED AS IT MUST BE IN HUMAN HANDS, WILL EVER BE LIABLE TO ABUSE."

"THE FREE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED IS SO CONGENIAL WITH REASON, WITH COMMON SENSE AND WITH A UNIVERSAL FEELING THAT IT MUST PRODUCE APPROBATION AND A DESIRE OF IMITATION AS AWARENESS MAY BE FOUND FOR TRUTH."

* * * * *

"WAR CONTAINS SO MUCH FOLLY AS WELL AS WICKEDNESS, THAT MUCH IS TO BE HOPED FROM THE PROGRESS OF REASON AND IF ANYTHING IS TO BE HOPED, EVERYTHING OUGHT TO BE TRIED."

* * * * *

"WHAT SPECTACLE CAN BE MORE EDIFYING OR MORE SEASONABLE THAN THAT OF LIBERTY AND LEARNING, EACH LEANING ON THE OTHER FOR THEIR MUTUAL AND SUREST SUPPORT."

FROM THE MAGNIFICENT DOME (INTERIOR) OF THE UNITED STATES LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WE ALSO COPIED THE FOLLOWING:

"BOOKS ARE THE TREASURED WEALTH OF THE WORLD." THOREAU

"A GOOD BOOK IS THE PRECIOUS LIFE BLOOD OF A MASTER SPIRIT." MILTON

"WE TASTE THE SPICE OF ARABIA YET NEVER FEEL THE SCORCHING SUN WHICH BRINGS THEM FORTH."

"ONE GOD, ONE LAW, ONE ELEMENT AND ONE FAR-OFF DIVINE EVENT TO WHICH THE WHOLE
CREATION MOVES."

"THE INQUIRY, KNOWLEDGE, AND BELIEF OF TRUTH, IS THE SOVEREIGN GOOD OF HUMAN NATURE."

"AS ONE TORCH LIGHTS ANOTHER NOR GROWS LESS, SO NOBLENESS ENKINDELETH NOBELENESS."

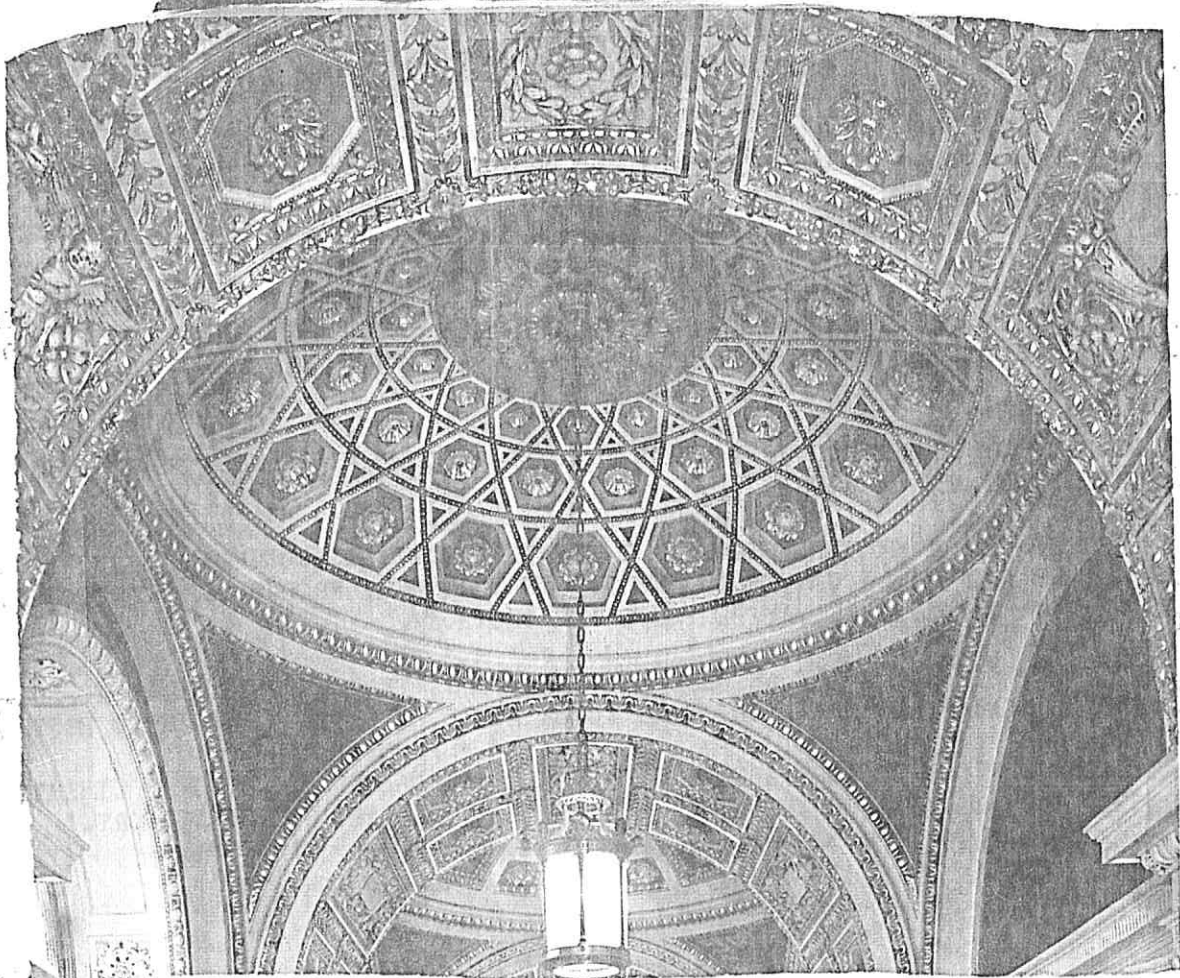
"THE HEAVENS DECLARE THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE FIRMAMENT SHOWETH HIS HANDIWORK."

"OF LAW THERE CAN BE NO LESS ACKNOWLEDGED THAN THAT HER VOICE IS THE HARMONY OF THE
WORLD."

"THITHER AS TO THEIR FOUNTAINS OTHER STARS REPAIRING IN THEIR GOLDEN URNS DRAW
THE LIGHT."

".WHAT DOETH THE LORD REQUIRE OF THEE, BUT TO DO JUSTLY, AND TO LOVE MERCY, AND TO
WALK HUMBLY WITH THY GOD." MICAH 6:8

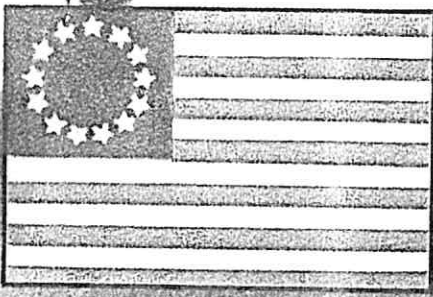
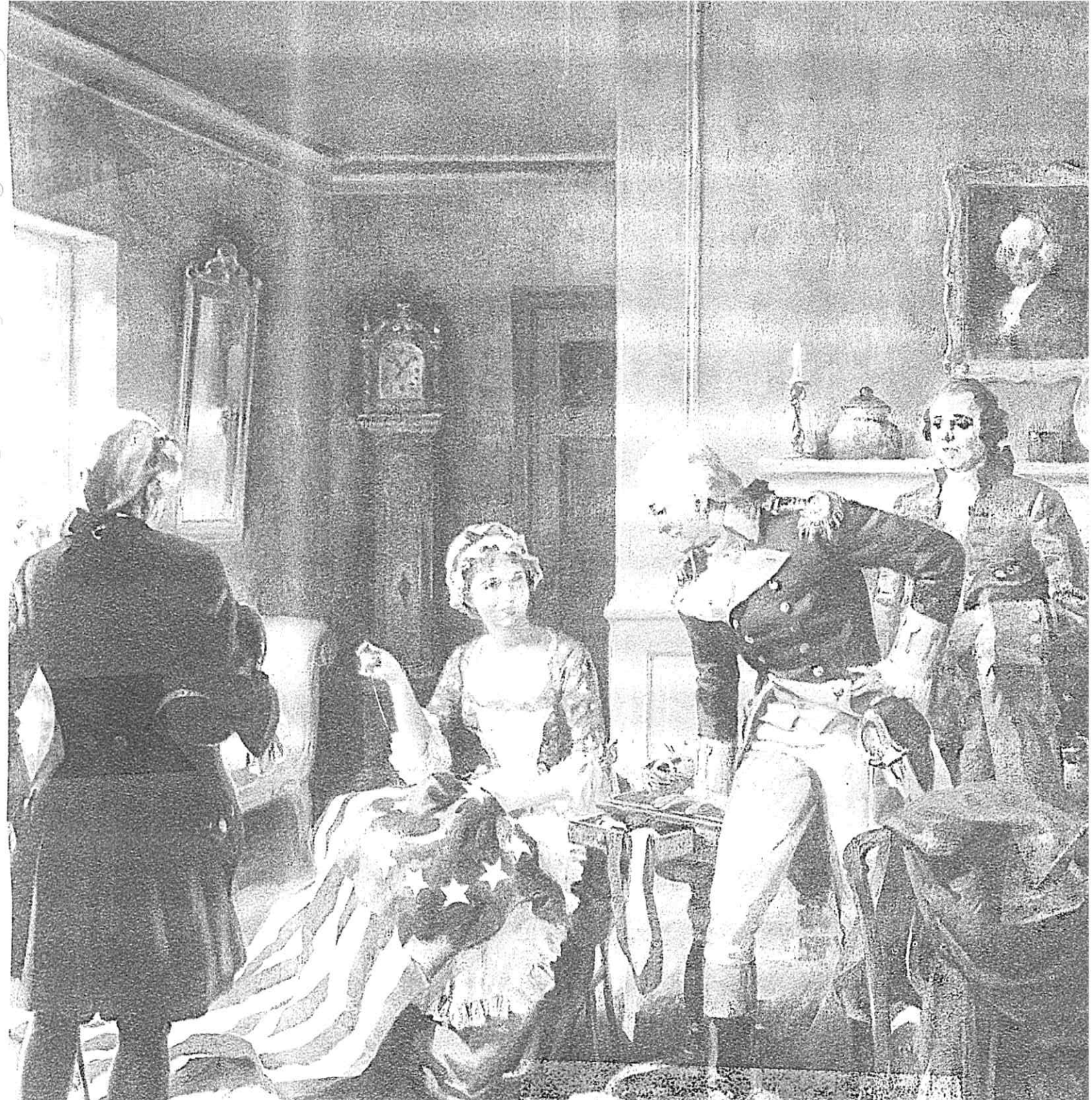
The Library of Congress



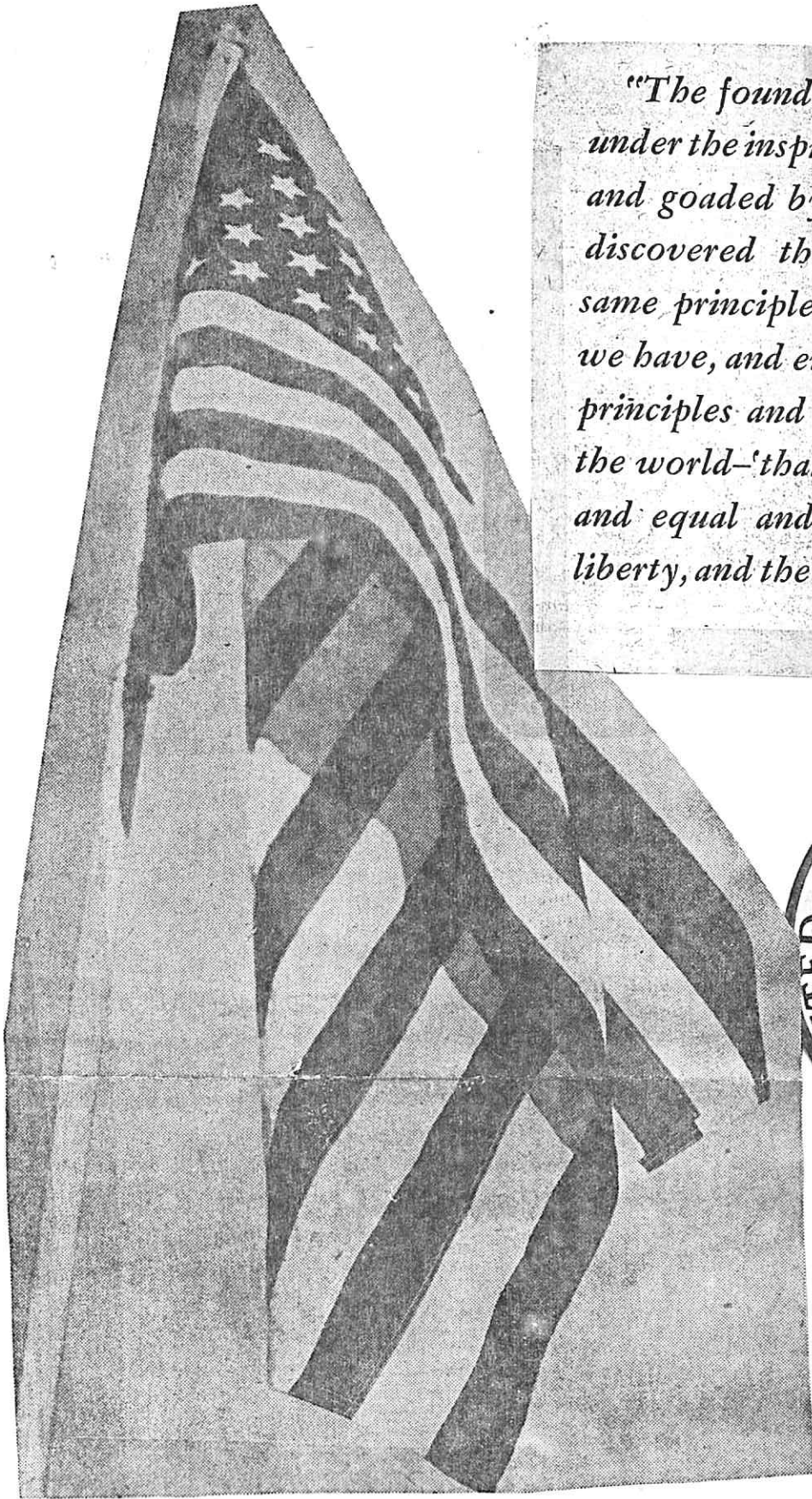
M5

Our

Flag



It is said that the committee consisting of General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross, called on Betsy Ross, widow of John Ross, who kept an upholsterer's shop on Arch Street, Philadelphia, and asked her if she would make a flag after the design they showed her. She agreed to, but suggested that the stars be five pointed — the French rule, rather than six pointed — the English rule. Her suggestion was accepted.



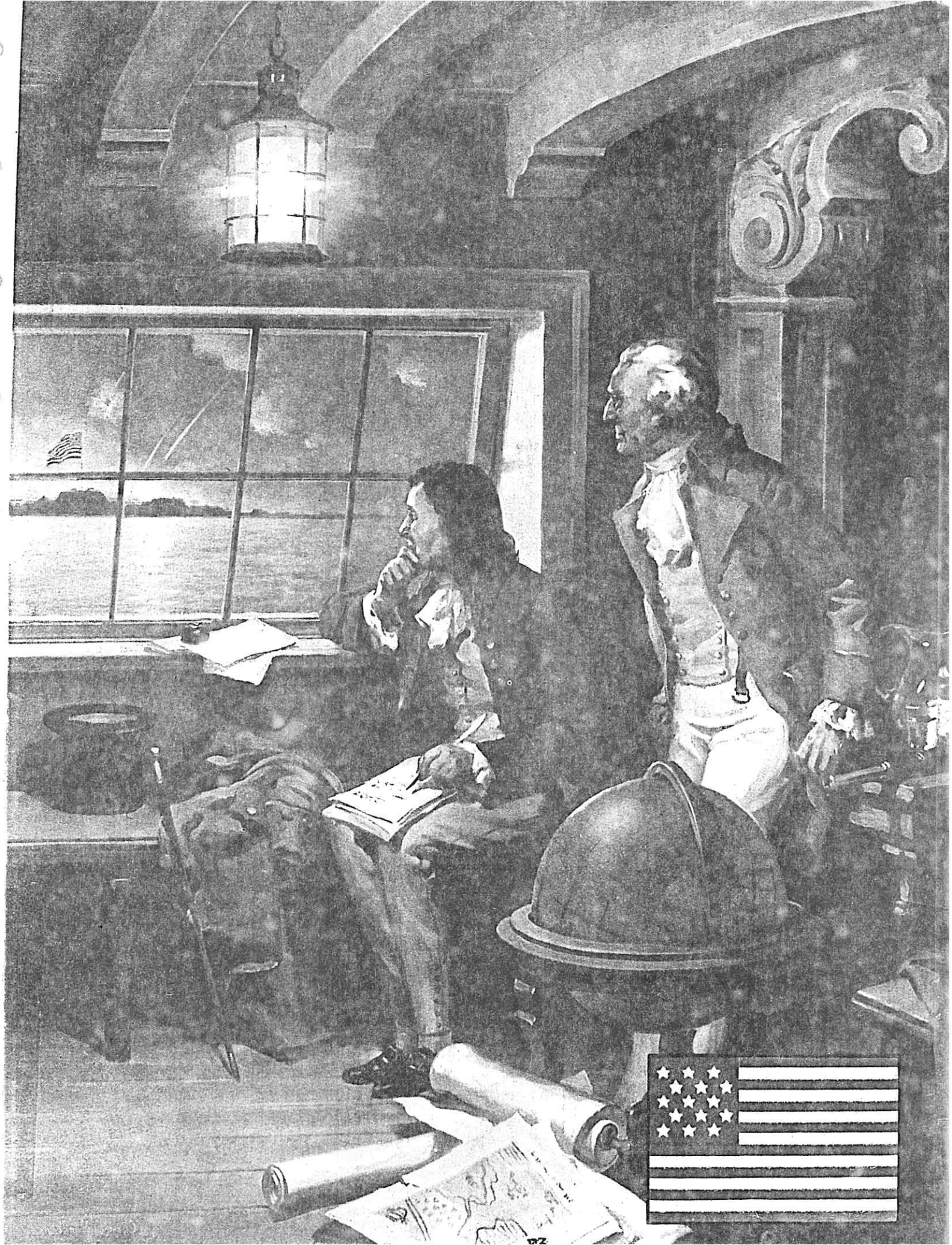
"The founders of our government, under the inspiration of the Almighty, and goaded by an oppressive power, discovered the same elements, the same principles, the same ideas that we have, and enunciated those eternal principles and made them known to the world—that all men are born free and equal and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

—John Taylor





CAPITOL OF THE U.S.
WASHINGTON, D.C.



Stars and Stripes

Fifteen stars staggered and fifteen stripes was the design of the flag that flew over Fort McHenry, Maryland, during the bombardment the night of September 13 and 14, 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

The British had just burned Washington — having re-embarked on their ships they sailed to the mouth of the Patapsco to attack Baltimore. The approach to the city was defended by Fort McHenry.

Francis Scott Key, a lawyer in Baltimore, had gone to the British to obtain the release of some of his friends. He was detained in the British fleet during the bombardment. He waited anxiously to see the outcome of the battle — and finally at dawn he glimpsed the Stars and Stripes still flying over the Fort and was inspired to write the immortal words of the "Star Spangled Banner."

After bombarding the fort and losing many men on the land battle, British Admiral Cochrane and Col. Broke decided the battle would be too costly; so they retreated to the lower Chesapeake Bay.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was also carried by the most famous of our men-of-war, the frigate "Constitution," greatest warship of her time.

Flag Care

To preserve the bright, rich colors used in the manufacture of the U. S. flags, it is necessary that extreme care be used when flags are cleaned.

Flags may be safely cleaned by dry cleaning. Most dry cleaners will do this free of charge between June 1 and June 12. Many will clean a flag at no charge throughout the year.

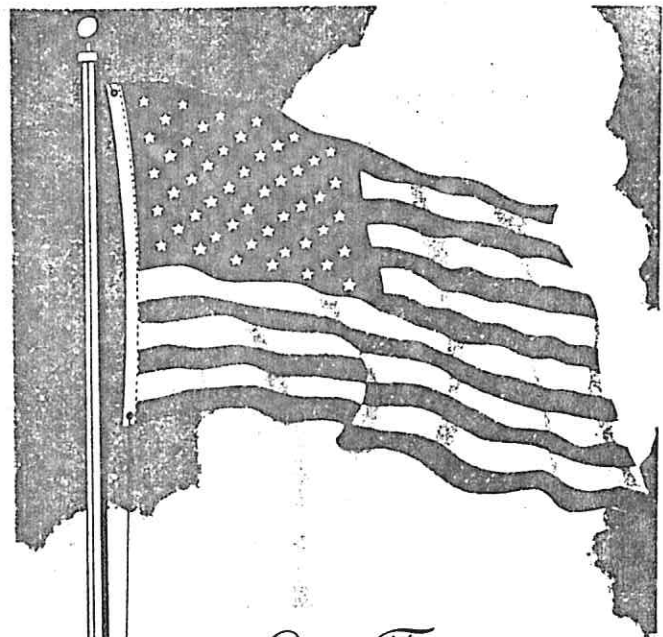
The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement. If, however, the flag should get wet, spread out the flag until completely dry. Do not fold or roll up the flag when damp.

When handled with the care described above, the flag should give excellent service commensurate with the quality of the particular brand used.

The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE
TO THE FLAG
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AND TO THE REPUBLIC
FOR WHICH IT STANDS,
ONE NATION UNDER GOD,
INDIVISIBLE
WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE
FOR ALL.



Our Flag



Flag Etiquette

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution. The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election day and should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half-staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff.

That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America, the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor or water.

The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

The flag should never be used as a drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decorations in general.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those

present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the head-dress with the right hand holding it at left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

When the National Anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing their head-dress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.



Flag Holidays

NEW YEAR'S DAY, January 1

INAUGURATION DAY, January 20

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, February 12

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, February 22

EASTER SUNDAY (variable)

MOTHER'S DAY, second Sunday in May

ARMED FORCES DAY, third Saturday in May

MEMORIAL DAY (half-staff until noon), May 30

FLAG DAY, JUNE 14

INDEPENDENCE DAY, July 4

LABOR DAY, first Monday in September

CONSTITUTION DAY, September 17

COLUMBUS DAY, October 12

VETERANS DAY, November 11

THANKSGIVING DAY, fourth Thursday in November

CHRISTMAS DAY, December 25

Such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.



I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

★ ★ ★

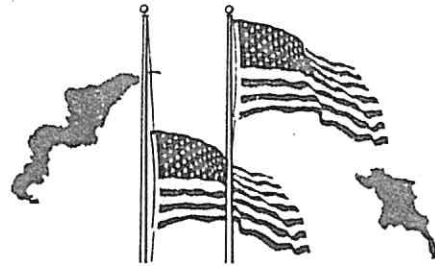
The National Flag represents the living country and is considered to be a living thing emblematic of the respect and pride we have for our nation. Our flag is a precious possession. Display it proudly.

There are certain fundamental rules of Heraldry which, if understood generally, indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. The right arm, which is the sword arm and the point of danger, is the place of honor. Hence, the union of the flag is the place of honor or the honor point.

The National Emblem is a symbol of our great country, our heritage and our place in the world. We owe reverence and respect to our flag.

It represents the highest ideals of individual liberty, justice and equal opportunity for all.

How to display the Flag

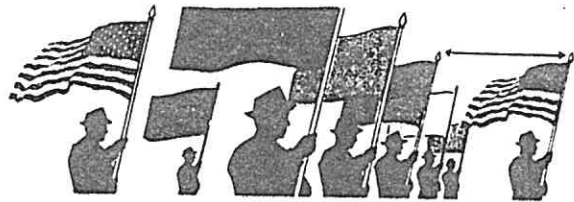


When flown at half-staff, the flag is first hoisted to the peak of the staff and then lowered to half-staff. Before lowering the flag for the day it is again raised to the peak and then lowered. On Memorial Day, the flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset.

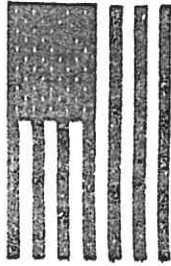
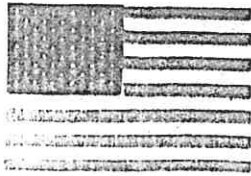


When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group, as illustrated.

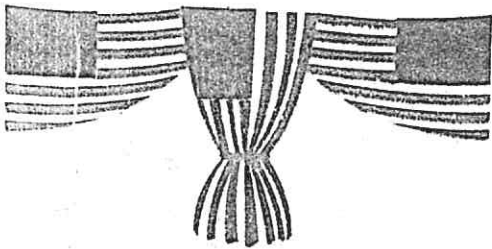
When it is displayed with any other flag against a wall or in the open, from crossed staffs, the flag of the United States should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag, as shown in the illustration.



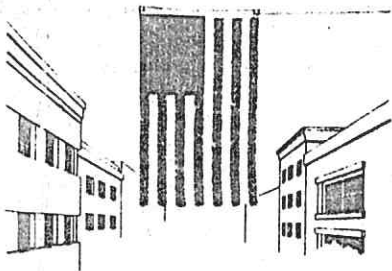
When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i.e., the flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.



When the flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or outdoors. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i.e., the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be the same way. The flag should never be draped or used as a decoration to replace bunting.



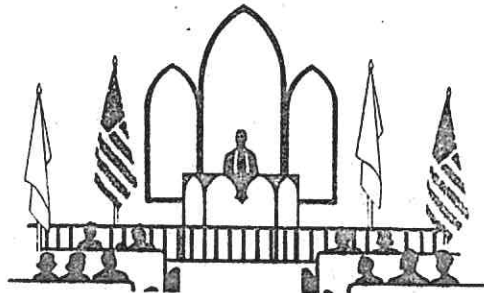
Improper use of flags. Never use them for decorations. Red-white-blue striped bunting is designed for this use.



When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north on an east and west street and to the east on a north and south street.

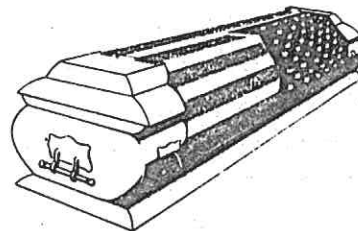


When used on a speaker's platform the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's table nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

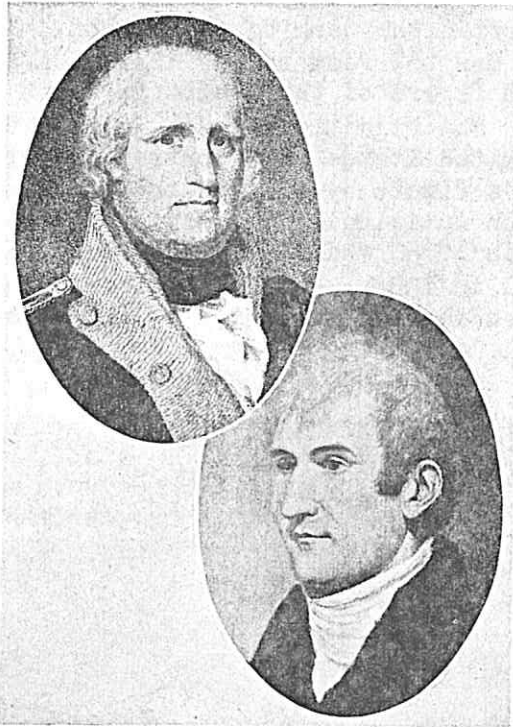


When it is displayed on the pulpit or chancel in a church, the flag of the United States should be flown from a staff placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation. All other flags on the pulpit or chancel should be on his left.

However, when it is displayed on the floor of the church, on a level with the congregation, the position of the flag is reversed from that above. It is placed on the right of the congregation, as one faces the pulpit or chancel.

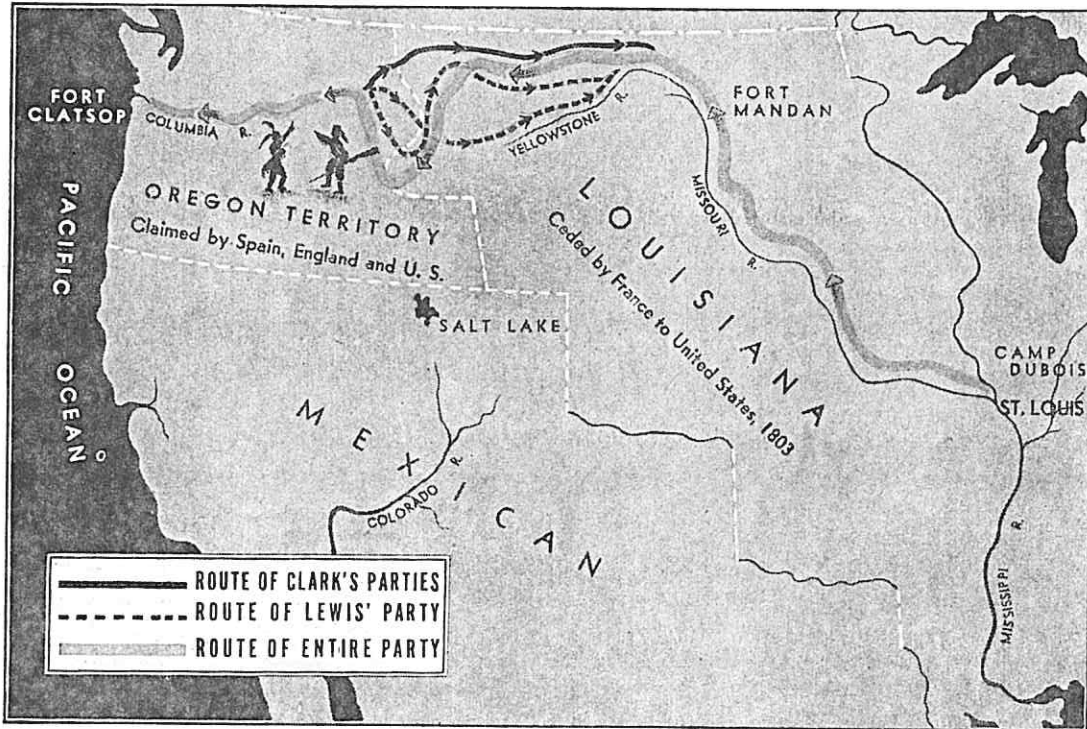


When used to cover a casket, the flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave. It should not be allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot-first from the hearse to the grave.



Meriwether Lewis, explorer, soldier and scientist, was secretary to President Jefferson from 1801-1803. He commanded the Lewis and Clark Expedition with William Clark, younger brother of George Rogers Clark, across the continent from 1804-1806. On his return, Lewis was appointed Governor of Louisiana Territory. In 1809, while traveling to Washington, he was mysteriously murdered at a lonely tavern in Tennessee.

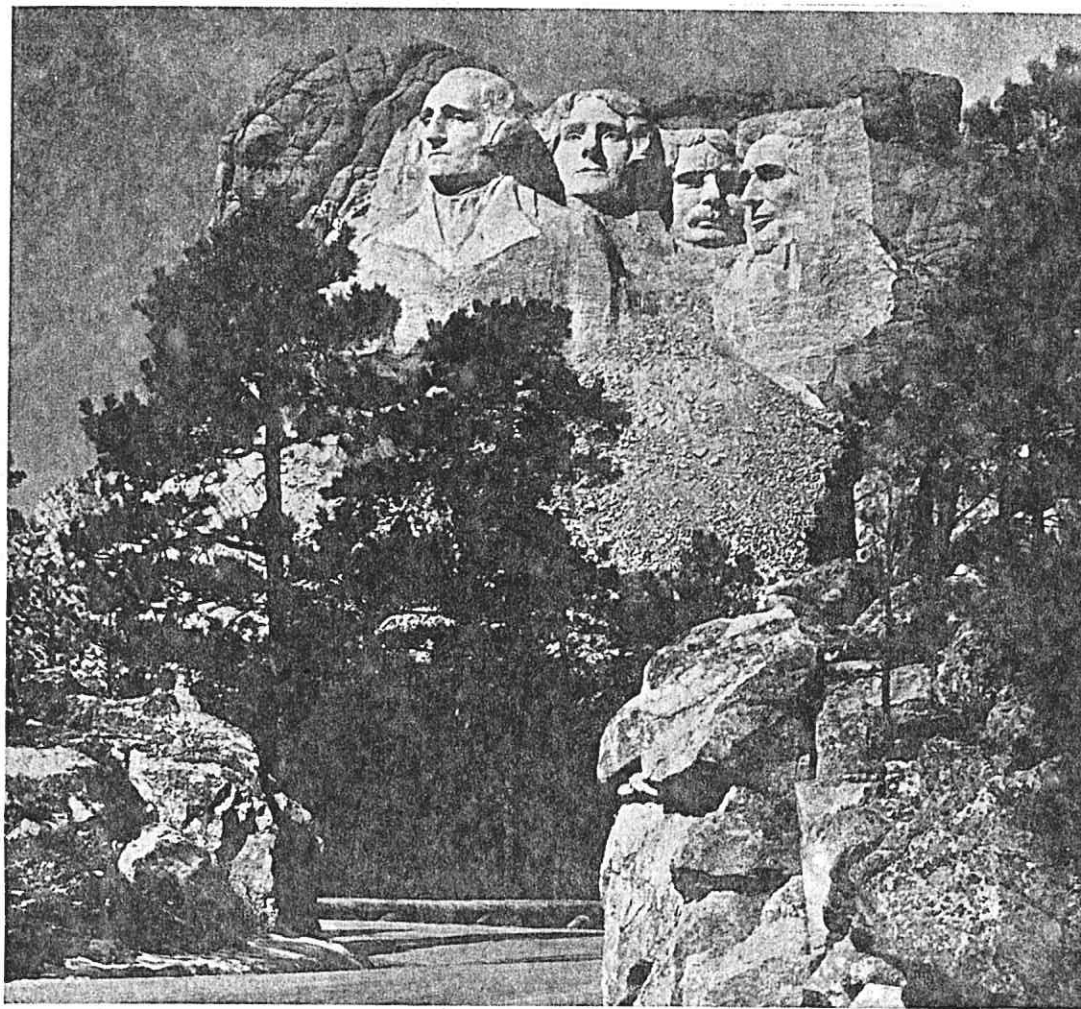
William Clark, explorer and soldier. He was the companion of Meriwether Lewis in their famous expedition to explore the Western empire which was acquired by Jefferson through the Louisiana Purchase. He was Governor of Missouri Territory from 1813-1821.



TERRITORY COVERED BY THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

In 1804-1806, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, under orders from President Jefferson, ascended the Missouri to its sources, crossed the Rocky Mountains, struck the headwaters of the Columbia River, floated down that river to its mouth and explored a great portion of the Oregon country to the Pacific Ocean. Their explorations covered nearly all the country south of the 49° parallel. They started back East in March, 1806, and brought back valuable information on natural features of the country, its flora, fauna, Indian tribes, etc. They met Indians of many tribes and made friends with them. From the Louisiana Purchase and the additional area explored by Lewis and Clark, or acquired because of their explorations, the following states were formed: Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and a part of Minnesota. But for the Louisiana Purchase, it is unlikely that the United States ever would have acquired the Southwest, including California.

(Am. Hist. Series) Known the world over as "The Shrine of Democracy" (below) MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL in the Black Hills of South Dakota - is the world's greatest sculptural work. It was begun in 1927 by the late Guison Borglum, who died in 1941. His son carried the work to completion. The features are scaled to the proportions of men 465 feet tall. The heads are 60 feet from chin to top, while the full-length figure of the Sphinx in Egypt is 66 feet and the Statue of Liberty is 151 feet. The gigantic figures, symbols of historic chapters in the history of the United States, are portrayed by the great sculptor from scale models: Washington's figure symbolizes the founding of the United States in 1776; that of Jefferson envisions the nation of the future; Lincoln the preservation of the Union in 1865, while Theodore Roosevelt represents the completion of the Panama Canal in 1904. Each symbolizes a period in the nation's progress and development and each contributed to the greatness of the America of today.



Gospel Restored

Many of these great reformers stated that their effort was to reassert the basic Christian teachings of the Bible — but they acknowledged that they possessed no authority to administer the ordinances of the Church or to re-establish the original church of Jesus Christ. Luther said, *“Christianity has ceased to exist among those who should have preserved it.”*

Roger Williams, founder of the Baptist Church in America said, *“There is no regularly constituted church on earth, nor any person qualified to administer any church ordinances.”*

We believe that both America’s freedom and the continuing reformation that flourished here occurred in preparation for a restoration from Heaven of the full Gospel of Jesus Christ.

That restoration took place in the 1820’s through a man named Joseph Smith. We believe that God and His son Jesus Christ appeared to Joseph, who described the vision in these words: *“I saw two Personages, whose brightness and*

glory defy all description, standing above me in the air. One of them spake unto me, calling me by name and said, pointing to the other — This is my Beloved Son. Hear Him!”

An important part of the restoration was the return of the priesthood or the power of God. This was restored to Joseph by Peter, James and John who appeared as heavenly messengers and ordained him by the laying on of hands. Another part of the restoration was the revealing and translating of the record of the Book of Mormon. Joseph described the visit of Moroni, who also returned as a messenger, with these words: *“He said there was a book deposited, written upon gold plates giving an account of the former inhabitants of this continent... he said that the fullness of the everlasting Gospel was contained in it, as delivered by the Savior to the ancient inhabitants.”*

We believe that between the Book of Mormon and the other things revealed to Joseph Smith, the full and complete Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ has been restored to the Earth.

Gospel Restored

"Christianity has ceased to exist among those who should have preserved it." *Martin Luther*

"He said there was a book deposited, written upon gold plates giving an account of the former inhabitants of this continent... he said that the fullness of the everlasting Gospel was contained in it as delivered by the Savior to the ancient inhabitants." *Joseph Smith*

"I saw two Personages, whose brightness and glory defy all description, standing above me in the air. One of them spake unto me, calling me by name and said, pointing to the other - This is my Beloved Son. Hear Him!" *Joseph Smith - 1820*

Joseph Smith Jr

"We consider that the men in the Revolution were inspired by the Almighty, to throw off the shackles of the mother government, with her established religion... thus establishing a new government upon a principle of greater freedom, a basis of self-government allowing the free exercise of religious worship." *Discourses of Brigham Young*



TOLSTOI'S APPRAISAL OF MORMONISM

I thrill as I see someone here in the audience today who is not ashamed of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. After having filled a mission in the Southern States for this great Church before the turn of the century, he decided he wanted to follow further his education in electrical engineering so he selected that great University of Cornell.

One Sunday each student was to have the opportunity and privilege of filing past the rostrum and shaking hands with the first president of Cornell, Andrew White, introducing himself and making known where he was from. When it came this young man's turn, he said, "Thomas E. Yates from Scipio, Utah." Immediately Andrew White said, "Are you a Mormon?" Brother Yates did not flinch, because he was not ashamed of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. He said, "Yes sir, I am."

Then Andrew White asked for an interview the following Sunday. Brother Yates said that week seemed mighty long because he realized the persecution that had been sustained by the missionaries even while he was in the Southern States. But the time passed and he was ushered into the study of Andrew White. There it was revealed to him just why he had been invited for this interview.

Andrew White told him that on one occasion while he was a special representative to the Russian government he had become very friendly with Count Leo Tolstoi, the great Russian philanthropist and writer. On one occasion as he called at the home of Tolstoi he was told by the servant that Tolstoi was out in the fields plowing and if he wanted to see him he would have to go there, which he did.

As he met Tolstoi there was the usual friendly salutation and then Tolstoi said, "If you want to converse with me, you will have to come along while I finish my plowing."

This he did, and they conversed about many things. After a discussion on religion Tolstoi said to Andrew White, "But what about your American religion?"

Andrew White said, "We do not have a state church in America. People are allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience."

Tolstoi said, "I know all that. I know that the Catholic Church originated in Rome. I know that the Lutheran Church originated in Germany, that the Episcopal Church originated in England, but I want to know something about your American religion, commonly called the Mormon Church."

Andrew White said, "I'll have to admit that I know very little about the Mormon people other than that they are a superstitious people and that they are peculiar."

Then Tolstoi decided he would give Andrew White, great as he was, a rebuke, and so as not to lose the significance of this rebuke, I should like to read it to you.

"Then Count Leo Tolstoi, in his honest and stern but lovable manner, rebuked the ambassador - 'Dr. White, I am greatly surprised and disappointed that a man of your great learning and position should be so ignorant on this important subject. The Mormon people teach the American religion; their principles teach the people not only of heaven and its attendant glories, but how to live so that their social and economic relations with each other are placed on a sound basis. If the people follow the teachings of this Church--nothing can stop their progress--it will be limitless.

"There have been great movements started in the past, but they have died or been modified before they reached maturity. If Mormonism is able to endure, unmodified, until it reaches the 3rd and 4th generation, it is destined to become the greatest power the world has ever known."

I believe that as I stand before you today and testify that this thing called Mormonism..has continued down..unchanged, unmodified, and that it is the fulness of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

And unconsciously, so far as the minds of the people generally were concerned, the Lord made general preparation for the glorious advent. As has already been mentioned, God led choice souls to this promised land. People believed God had reserved this land for them, This was particularly true on the part of the Protestants.

It was long the custom of Protestant ministers in the United States to speak of the discovery and colonization of North America as a providential event. The facts seemed perfectly clear. Just twenty-five years after Columbus made his famous voyage of discovery, Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the church door in Wittenburg. Thus the beginning of Protestantism and the discovery of America were contemporaneous events. In other words, God appeared to have saved America for Protestantism. To them, it seemed that a divine wisdom and providence had kept the very existence of America a secret until the fulness of time.(9)

From which churches were people generally waiting for the truth to be restored? The Protestant churches were waiting. It was and is today, I believe, generally concluded by serious-minded men that God had a hand in the colonization and the growth of the United States.

Roger W. Babson relates an experience he had several years ago with the President of the Argentine Republic. He was lunching with him in the President's sun parlor "looking out over the river." The President was very thoughtful as they dined together. Out of his pensive mood he at length spoke:

"Mr. Babson, I have been wondering how it is that South America, with all its great natural advantages, is so far behind North America."

Then he went on to tell how the forests of South America had two hundred and eighty-six trees that cannot be found in any book of botany. He told about many ranches that had thousands of acres of alfalfa in one block. He mentioned the mines of iron, copper, silver, gold and all those great rivers and water powers which rival Niagara.

"Why is it, with all these natural resources, South America is so far behind North America?" he asked.

"Well," wrote Babson, "those of you who have been there know the reason. But being a guest, I said, 'Mr. President, what do you think is the reason?'"

He replied, "I have come to this conclusion. South America was settled by the Spanish who came in search of gold, but North America was settled by the Pilgrim fathers who went in search of God." (10)

America's Future

"This is a choice land... free from bondage... if they will but serve the God of the land, who is Jesus Christ."



*I am the young patriot.
No government compares to this
... nation established by a God.*

*I am a mother,
a homemaker,
a wife, I proudly
& claim as my
domain the home.*

*I am the brave and noble son.
America endures because of the blood I spilled.*

*I am a father, a husband,
a builder. The backbone of America.*

*I am America's conscience.
Her goodness, her decency, her virtue.*

I am America's
future - that hope
of every new
generation.

Winkler

"No success can compensate for failure in the home."
David O. McKay, 9th President of the LDS Church

"We affirm that America will remain strong as long as its
predominant citizenry recognize that our Heavenly Father
governs in the affairs of men and that righteousness is our
greatest defense."
President Spencer W. Kimball

America's Future

Today, we are fortunate to live in this chosen and promised land. It will remain free and blessed as long as we, its people, remember the God who gave us life and who gave us this free land.

We must remember that the family is the basic unit of all strong societies. We are all part of the family of God and, as our Father, He expects us to build our own strong families. It is in our families that the basic morality and righteousness can be taught that will keep America a chosen and free country.

Each member of every family plays an important role in America. Throughout this land's several thousand year history, the great fathers and

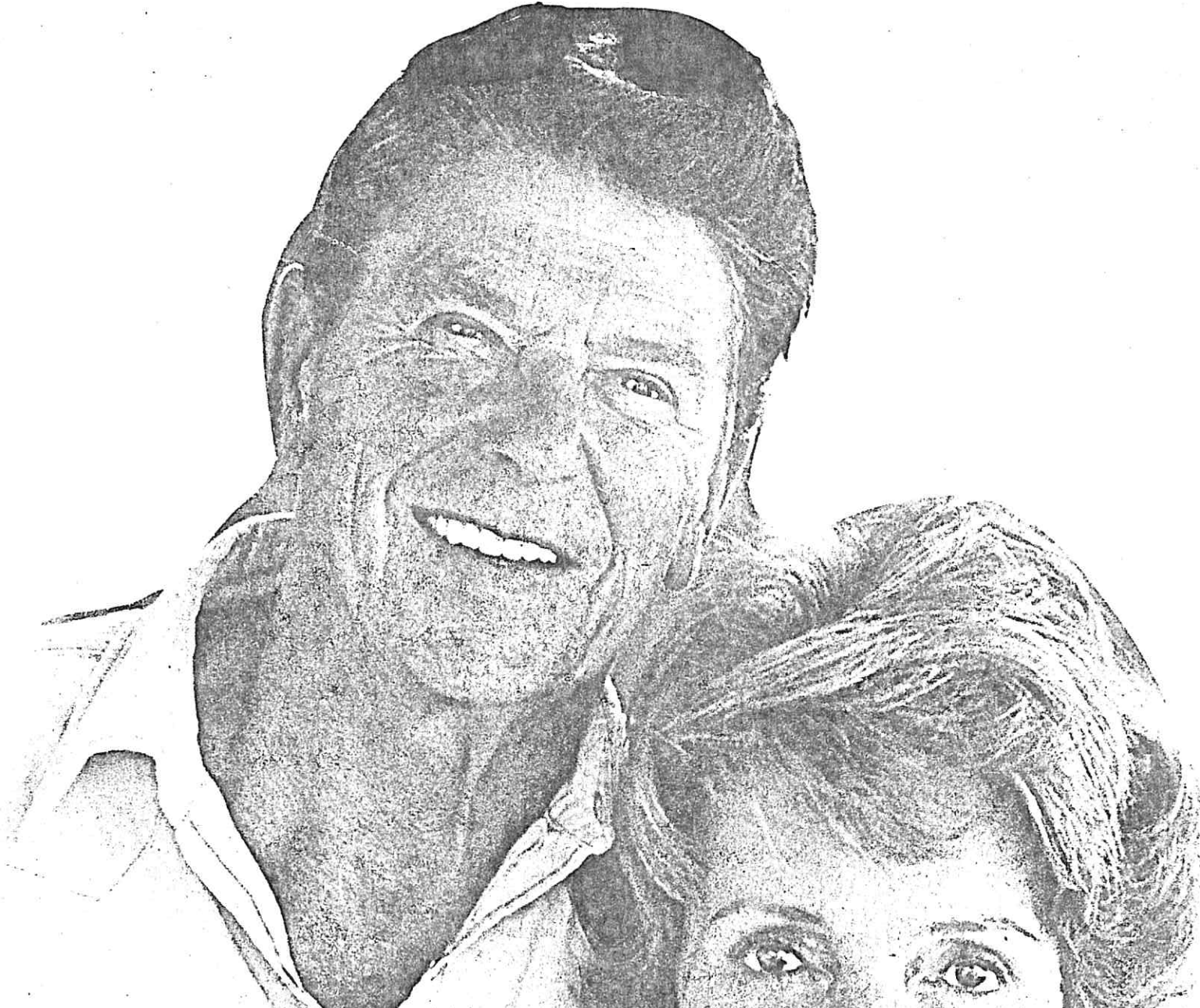
mothers, the noble soldier and patriot sons and daughters have forged America into what it is today.

It is America's conscience that has preserved Her. America is beautiful only when She is good...when Her children are laughing in Her streets and when love abounds in Her families. Without this conscience, civilization crumbles as it has before on this continent.

We are all a part of America's future. Our job is to remember the lessons of our past... to patch up the mistakes and sins of everything that has gone before. The place to start is within our own families.

David O. McKay, a former Church President, said, "*No success can compensate for failure in the home.*"

Spencer W. Kimball, our living prophet, has said, "*We affirm that America will remain strong as long as its predominant citizenry recognize that our Heavenly Father governs in the affairs of men and that righteousness is our greatest defense.*"



R O N A L D R E A G A N

and W I F E N A N C Y

* * * * *

ELECTED BY A LAND-SLIDE VOTE OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON NOVEMBER 4, 1980 --

TO BE

THE NEXT

P R E S I D E N T O F T H E
U N I T E D S T A T E S O F A M E R I C A

Reagan and wife

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