

The board of managers of the Washington National Monument Society to the American people. The board of managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having determined to resume its collections ... Oliver & Brothers, Printers, 89 Nassau Street, corner of Fulton, New-York.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having determined to resume its collections, which had for some time been suspended, has appointed the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, the General Agent of the Society, whose office will be held in Washington. To him has been delegated the power of appointing sub-agents, who will receive a commission on the funds they may collect. It may be proper to state for the information of the public, that the delay in commencing the Monument has been occasioned by the want of a proper site, but that difficulty has now been removed by a late act of Congress. Though the expectations of the Managers have not been realized as to the amount of contributions made by those who have been called upon to aid in so noble a work, it has not been suffered to lie idle. The Board authorized the whole amount collected by the agents of the Society, about \$28,000, to be invested in the safest stocks in the country, and placed in trust in the names of three respectable citizens of Washington, Samuel H. Smith, Nathan Towson, and Thomas Munroe, or the survivors or survivor of them, so as to be free from risk, and subject with the accruing interest at any moment to the accomplishment of the contemplated object.

To keep the public fully informed of the condition of the funds of the Society, the Treasurer has been required to publish, and has published, an annual report, showing the amount invested in safe stocks. These investments amount according to the last statement of the Treasurer, to \$62,450 66.

It will thus be seen that the utmost care has been taken of the funds collected; for they have now more than doubled the sum originally contributed, and will be applied in good faith to the patriotic object for which the Society was organized. That object was to erect a monument at the seat of Government, which should, by its colossal magnitude and imposing grandeur, exhibit to the remotest ages the gratitude of a nation of freemen to the man whose exalted good sense and pure virtues had so pre-eminently contributed to their happiness. With this view, the Board of Managers have made every exertion in the power of men to make, and the hope is still indulged that the American people, influenced by an ardent feeling of patriotism and of the deeply cherished memory of the great founder of their liberties, will not fail to contribute to the erection of a structure that

shall be commensurate with their gratitude and veneration, and worthy of him to whose honor it is to be reared.

The Board designed at an early period to commence the Monument, but as no site could be obtained sufficiently extensive on any other ground than the public Reservation, near the Potomac, west of the Capitol, which could be only procured by a grant from Congress, that purpose was unavoidably postponed. A portion of that reservation has now however, been granted by Congress, and an eligible and ample site been selected and set apart by the President of the United States.

A design for the proposed Monument has been adopted and lithographed, and, when executed, will exhibit to the world the estimation in which the virtues and public services of the illustrious Washington were held by his countrymen.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the character of the General Agent appointed by the Board of Managers to superintended additional collections for the Monument, is such as to command universal confidence. It is known to the whole country: and Mr. Whittlesey's efforts in this new and noble undertaking, it is hoped, will be crowned with that success which cannot fail to accompany so glorious an object. The pilgrim, to Mount Vernon, the spot consecrated by, Washington's hallowed remains, is often shocked when he looks upon the humble sepulchre which contains his dust, and laments that no monument has yet reared its lofty head to mark a *nation's* gratitude.

It is true that the "storied urn, the animated bust," or the splendid mausoleum, cannot call back the departed spirit, or "soothe the dull cold ear of death;" but it is equally true that it can and does manifest the gratitude and veneration of the living for those have passed away forever from the stage of life, and left behind them the cherished memory of their virtues. The posthumous honors bestowed by a grateful nation on its distinguished citizens serve the further purpose of stimulating those who survive them to similar acts of greatness and of virtue, while the respect and admiration of the country which confers upon them its children are more deeply and ardently felt. The character of Washington is identified with the glory and greatness of his country. It belongs to history, into which it has infused a moral grandeur and beauty. It presents a verdant oasis in the dreary waste of the world, on which the mind loves to repose, and the patriot and philosopher delight to dwell. Such a being but seldom appears to the annals of mankind, and the country which gave him birth should take a pride in bestowing posthumous honors on his name. It is not to transmit the name or fame of the illustrious Washington to future ages that a Monument should be erected to his memory; but to show that the People of this Republic at least are not ungrateful, and that they desire to manifest their love of eminent public and private virtues, by some memorial, which, like the pyramids of Egypt, shall fatigue time by its duration.



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J. B. H. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

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Gen. F. Towson,

Col. J. J. Abert,

Col. J. Kearney,

Gen. Walter Jones,

Thomas Carbery.

Thomas Blagden.

Peter Force,

W. A. Bradley,

P. R. Fendall,

Thomas Munroe,

Walter Lenox,

M. F. Maury,

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The following is the Ex-President Madison's letter accepting the Presidency of the National Monument Society.

Montepelier, *July 25*, 1835.

Dear Sir; —I have received your letter of the 20th, informing me “that I have been unanimously elected President of the Washington National Monument Society in the place of its late lamented President, Chief Justice Marshall.”

I am very sensible of the distinction conferred by the relations in which the Society has placed me; and feeling, like my illustrious predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association, I cannot withhold, as an evidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment, though aware that in my actual condition it cannot be more than honorary, and that, under no circumstances it could supply the loss which Society has sustained.

A Monument worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude truly national, with which the friends of liberty, every where, will sympathize, and of which our country may always be proud.

JAMES MADISON.

William Cranch, Esq. *First Vice President Washington National Monument Society.*

Extract from a letter of General Jackson recommending the appointment of an Agent for the National Washington Monument Society, dated the 6 th October, 1835.

“I take the liberty of bringing to their attention, the disposition of this young gentleman to give his attention to it, and to express the hope, should he be appointed, that his exertions may be found to warrant their confidence, and useful to the *sacred* object of the Society.”

Description of the Design of the Washington National Monument, to be erected at the seat of the General Government of the United States of America, in honor of "the Father of his Country," and the worthy of the Revolution.

This Design embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building, 250 feet in diameter, and 100 feet high, from which springs an obelisk shaft 70 feet at the base and 500 feet high, making a total elevation of 600 feet.

This vast rotunda, forming the grand base of the Monument, is surrounded by 30 columns of massive proportions, being 12 feet in diameter and 45 feet high, elevated upon a lofty base or stylobate of 20 feet elevation and 300 feet square, surmounted by an entablature 20 feet high, and crowned by a massive balustrade 15 feet in height.

The terrace outside of the colonnade is 25 feet wide, and the pronaos or walk within the colonnade, including the column space 25 feet. The walks enclosing the cella, or gallery within, are fretted with 30 massive antæ (pilasters) 10 feet wide, 45 feet high, and 7 ½ feet projection, answering to the columns in front, surmounted by their appropriate architrave. The deep recesses formed by the projection of the antæ, provide suitable niches for the reception of statues.

A tetrastyle portico (4 columns in front) in triple rows of the same proportions and order with the columns of the colonnade, distinguishes the entrance to the Monument, and serves as a pedestal for the triumphal car and statue of the illustrious Chief; the steps of this portico are flanked by massive blockings, surmounted by appropriate figures and trophies.

Over each column, in the great frieze of the entablatures around the entire building are sculptured escutcheons (coats of arms of each State in the Union, surrounded by bronze civic wreaths, banded together by festoons of oak leaves, &c., all of which spring (each way) from the centre of the portico, where the coat or arms of the United States are emblazoned.

The statues surrounding the rotunda outside, under the colonnade, are all elevated upon pedestals, and will be those of the glorious signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ascending the portico outside to the terrace level, a lofty vomitoria (door way) 30 feet high leads into the cella, (rotunda gallery) 50 feet wide, 500 feet in circumference, and 60 feet high, with a colossal pillar in the centre 70 feet in diameter, around which the gallery sweeps. This pillar forms the foundation of the obelisk column above.

Both sides of the gallery are divided into spaces by pilasters, elevated on a continued zocle or base 5 feet high, forming an order with its entablature, 40 feet high, crowned by a vaulted ceiling 20 feet high, divided by radiating archvaults, corresponding with the relative positions of the opposing pilasters, and enclosing deep sunken coffers enriched with paintings.

The spaces between the pilasters are sunk into niches for the reception of the statues of the fathers of the Revolution, contemporary with the immortal Washington ; over which are large tablets to receive the National Paintings commemorative of the battle and other scenes of that memorable period. Opposite to the entrance of this gallery, at the extremity of the great circular wall, is the grand niche for the reception of the statute of the "Father of his Country"—elevated on its appropriate pedestal, and designated as *principal* in the group by its colossal proportions.

This spacious Gallery and Rotunda, which properly may be denominated the "National Pantheon," is lighted in four grand divisions from above, and by its circular form, presents each subject decorating its walls in an interesting point of view, and with proper effect, as the curiosity is kept up every moment, from the whole room not being presented to the eye at one glance, as in the case of a straight gallery.

Entering the center pier through an arched way, you pass into a spacious circular area, and ascend with an easy grade, by a railway, to the grand terrace, 75 feet above the base of the Monument. This terrace is 700 feet in circumference, 180 feet wide, enclosed by a colonnaded balustrade, 15 feet high with its base and capping. The circuit of this grand terrace is studded with small temple-formed structures, constituting the cupolas of the lanterns, lighting the Pantheon gallery below; by means of these little temples, from a gallery within, a bird's eye view is had of the statues, &c., below.

Through the base of the great circle of the balustrade are four apertures at the four cardinal points, leading *outside* of the balustrade, upon the top of the main cornice, where a gallery 6 feet wide and 750 feet in circumference encircles the whole, enclosed by an ornamental guard, forming the crowning member on the top of the tholus of the main cornice of the grand colonnade. Within the thickness of this wall, staircases descend to a lower gallery over the plafond of the pronaos of the colonnade lighted from above. This gallery, which extends all round the colonnade, is 20 feet wide—divided into rooms for the records of the monument, works of art, or studios for artists engaged in the service of the Monument. Two other ways communicate with this gallery from below.

In the centre of the grand terrace above described, rises the lofty obelisk shaft of the Monument, 50 feet square at the base, and 500 feet high, diminishing as it rises to its apex, where it is forty feet square; at the foot of this shaft and on each face project four massive zocles 25 feet high,

supporting so many colossal symbolic tripods of victory 20 feet high, surmounted by fascial columns with their symbols of authority. These zocle faces are embellished with inscriptions, which are continued around the entire base of the shaft, and occupy the surface of that part of the shaft between the tripods. On each face of the shaft above this is sculptured the four leading events in General Washington's eventful career, *in basso relieve*, and above this the shaft is perfectly plain to within 50 feet of its summit, where a simple star is placed, emblematic of the glory which the name of Washington has attained.

To ascend to the summit of the column, the same facilities as below are provided within the shaft, by an easy graded gallery, which may be traversed by a railway, terminating in a circular observatory 20 feet in diameter, around which at the top is a look-out gallery, which opens a prospect all around the horizon.

With reference to the area embraced by the foundations and basement of the Monument and the uses to which they may be applied, the under-space outwards, occupied by the lower terrace and colonnade, may be appropriated to the accommodation of the keepers of the Monument, or those having charge of it and attending on visitors.

These apartments, which are arched, are well lighted and aired, as they are all above ground, the light being disposed in the sunk pannels of the stylobate (base.) The principal entrance to all these apartments will be from the rear, or opposite side of the portico entrance. The *inner* space, or that under the grand gallery or Rotundo, may be appropriated to catacombs for the reception of the remains of such distinguished men as the nation may honor with interment here. This subterranean gallery is so large and lofty that it would accommodate many catacombs.

In the centre of the Monument is placed the tomb of Washington, to receive his remains, should they be removed thither, the descent to which is by a broad flight of steps lighted by the same light which illumines his statue.

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proper site, which the Board had hoped would long since have been granted by Congress. Though the expectations of the Managers have not been realized as to the amount of contributions made by those who have called upon to aid in so noble a work, it has not been suffered to lie idle. The Board, with commendable discretion, authorized the whole amount collected by the agents of the Society, about \$28,000, to be invested in the safest stocks in the country, and placed in trust in the names of three respectable citizens of Washington, Samuel H. Smith, Nathan Towson, and Thomas Munroe, or the survivors or survivor of them, so as to be free from risk, and subject with the accruing interest at any moment to the accomplishment of the contemplated object.

To keep the public fully informed of the condition of the funds of the Society, the Treasurer has been required to publish, and has published, an annual report, showing the amount invested and on deposit in some safe bank. These investments are as follows, viz:

Pennsylvania, 5 per cents, \$17,900 00

Do. 5 per cent. in lieu of interest, 474 35

Do. 6 per cent. do. do. 1,369 35

Do. 5 per cent. do. do. 475 96

Corporation of Washington, 6 per cents, 16,070 00

Do. do. 5 per cents, 13,170 00

Corporation of Alexandria, 6 per cents, 1,000 00

St Louis bonds, 10 per cent., 1,000 00

Do. 6 per cent., 3,000 00

Madison and Indiana Railroad bonds, 400 00

United States 6 per cents, 2,000 00

Corporation of Washington 6 per cents, 1,000 00

\$57,859 66

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The Board designed at an early period to commence the Monument, but as no site could be obtained sufficiently eligible on any other ground than the public mall, near the Potomac, and as that could only be obtained by a grant from Congress, which has not yet been made, that purpose has been unavoidably postponed till the next session of the National Legislature, when it is believed no objection will be made to allow the Board the use of the ground it desires for so laudable and patriotic an object. A design for the proposed Monument has been adopted and lithographed, and, when executed, will exhibit to the world the estimation in which the virtues and public services of the illustrious Washington were held by his countrymen.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the character of the General Agent appointed by the Board of Managers to make additional collections for the Monument is such as to insure success, and produce entire confidence. It is known to the whole country; and Mr. Whittlesey's efforts in this new and noble undertaking, it is hoped, will be crowned with that success which cannot fail to accompany so glorious an object. The pilgrim to Mount Vernon, the spot consecrated by Washington's hallowed remains, is often shocked when he looks upon the humble sepulchre which contains his dust, and laments that no monument has yet reared its lofty head to mark a *nation's* gratitude.

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This vast rotundo, forming the grand base of the Monument, is surrounded by 30 columns of massive proportions, being 12 feet in diameter and 45 feet high, elevated upon a lofty base or stylobate of 20 feet elevation and 300 feet square, surmounted by an entablature 20 feet high, and crowned by a massive balustrade 15 feet in height.

The terrace outside of the colonnade is 25 feet wide, and the pronaos or walk within the colonnade, including the column space 25 feet. The walks enclosing the cella, or gallery within, are fretted with 30 massive antæ (pilasters) 10 feet wide, 45 feet high, and 7 ½ feet projection, answering to the columns in front, surmounted by their appropriate architrave. The deep recesses formed by the projection of the antæ, provide suitable niches for the reception of statues.

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Both sides of the gallery are divided into spaces by pilasters, elevated on a continued zocle or base 5 feet high, forming an order with its entablature, 40 feet high, crowned by a vaulted ceiling 20 feet high, divided by radiating archvaults, corresponding with the relative positions of the opposing pilasters, and enclosing deep sunken coffers enriched with paintings.

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To keep the public fully informed of the condition of the funds of the Society, the Treasurer has been required to publish, and has published, an annual report, showing the amount invested and on deposit in some safe bank. It will thus be seen that the utmost care has been taken of the funds collected; for they have now more than doubled the sum originally contributed, and will be applied in good faith to the patriotic object for which the Society was organized. That object was to erect a monument at the seat of Government, which should by its colossal magnitude and imposing grandeur exhibit to the remotest ages the gratitude of a nation of freemen to the man whose exalted good sense and pure virtues had so pre-eminently contributed to their happiness. With this view the Board Managers have made every exertion in the power of men to make, and the hope is still indulged that the American people, influenced by an ardent feeling of patriotism and of the deeply cherished memory of the great founder of their liberties, will not fail to contribute to the erection of a structure that shall be commensurate with their gratitude and veneration, and worthy of him in whose honor it is to be reared.

The Board designed at an early period to commence the Monument, but as no site could be obtained sufficiently eligible on any other ground than the public mall, near the Potomac, and as that could only be obtained by a grant from Congress, which has not yet been made, that purpose has been unavoidably postponed till the next session of the National Legislature, when it is believed no objection will be made to allow the Board the use of the ground it desires for so laudable and patriotic an object. A design for the proposed Monument has been adopted and lithographed, and, when executed, will exhibit to the world the estimation in which the virtues and public services of the illustrious Washington were held by his countrymen.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the character of the General Agent appointed by the Board of Managers to make additional collections for the Monument is such as to insure success, and produce entire confidence. It is known to the whole country; and Mr. Whittlesey's efforts in this new and noble undertaking, it is hoped, will be crowned with that success which cannot fail to accompany so glorious an object. The pilgrim to Mount Vernon, the spot consecrated by Washington's hallowed remains, is often shocked when he looks upon the humble sepulchre which contains his dust, and laments that no monument has yet reared its lofty head to mark a *nation's* gratitude.

It is true that the "storied urn, the animated bust," or the splendid mausoleum, cannot call back the departed spirit, or "soothe the dull cold ear of death;" but it is equally true that it can and does manifest the gratitude and veneration of the living for those who passed away forever from the stage of life, and left behind them the cherished memory of their virtues. The posthumous honors bestowed by a grateful nation on its distinguished citizens serve the further purpose of stimulating those who survive them to similar acts of greatness and of virtue, while the respect and admiration of the country which confers them upon its children are more deeply and ardently felt. The character of Washington is identified with the glory and greatness of his country. It belongs to history, into which it has infused a moral grandeur and beauty. It presents a verdant oasis on the dreary waste of the world, on which the mind loves to repose, and the patriot and philosopher delights to dwell. Such a being but seldom appears to illustrate and give splendor to the annals of mankind, and the country which gave him birth should take a pride in bestowing posthumous honors on his name. It is not to transmit the name or fame of the illustrious Washington to future ages that a Monument should be erected to his memory; but to show that the People of this Republic at least are not ungrateful, and that they desire to manifest their love of eminent public and private virtues by some enduring memorial which, like the pyramids of Egypt, shall fatigue time by its duration.

I am authorized by the Board of Managers to say that a copy of every journal in the United States which publishes the address shall be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument.



GEO. WATTERSTON, *Secretary Washington National Monument Society.*

JAMES K. POLK, *ex-officio President,*

WILLIAM BRENT, Esq. *First Vice President,*

MAYOR OF WASHINGTON, *Sec. Vice President,*

Gen. A. HENDERSON, *Third Vice President.*

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The following is Ex-President Madison's letter accepting the Presidency of the National Monument Society.

Montpelier, *July 25*, 1835.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 20th, informing me "that I have been unanimously elected President of the Washington National Monument Society, in the place of its late lamented President, Chief Justice Marshall."

I am very sensible of the distinction conferred by the relations in which the Society has placed me; and feeling, like my illustrious predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association, I cannot withhold, as an evidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment, though aware that in my actual condition it cannot be more than honorary, and that, under no circumstances, it could supply the loss which the Society has sustained.

A Monument, worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time, a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude truly national, with which the friends of liberty, every where, will sympathize, and of which our country may always be proud.

JAMES MADISON.

William Cranch, Esq.

1 st Vice President Washington National Monument Society.

Description of the Design of the Washington National Monument, to be erected at the seat of the General Government of the United States of America, in honor of "the Father of his Country," and the worthy compatriots of the Revolution.

This Design embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building, 250 feet in diameter, and 100 high, from which springs an obelisk shaft 70 feet at the base and 500 feet high, making a total elevation of 600 feet.

This vast rotunda, forming the grand base of the Monument, is surrounded by 30 columns of massive proportions, being 12 feet in diameter and 45 feet high, elevated upon a lofty base or stylobate of 20 feet elevation and 300 feet square, surmounted by an entablature 20 feet high, and crowned by a massive balustrade 15 feet in height.

The terrace outside of the colonnade is 25 feet wide, and the pronaos or walk within the colonnade, including the column space, 25 feet. The walks enclosing the cella, or gallery within, are fretted with 30 massive antæ (pilasters) 10 feet wide, 45 feet high, and 7½ feet projection, answering to the

columns in front, surmounted by their appropriated architrave. The deep recesses formed by the projection of the antæ, provide suitable niches for the reception of a statues.

A tetrastyle portico (4 columns in front) in triple rows, of the same proportions and order with the columns of the colonnade, distinguishes the entrance to the Monument, and serves as a pedestal for the triumphal car and statue of the illustrious Chief; the steps of this portico, are flanked by massive blockings, surmounted by appropriate figures and trophies.

Over each column, in the great frieze of the entablatures around the entire building, are sculptured escutcheons (coats of arms) of each State in the Union, surrounded by bronze civic wreaths, banded together by festoons of oak leaves, &c. all of which spring (each way) from the centre of the portico, where the coat of arms of the United States are emblazoned.

The statues surrounding the rotunda outside, under the colonnade, are all elevated upon pedestals, and will be constituted those of the glorious signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ascending the portico outside to the terrace level, a lofty vomitoria (door way) 30 feet high leads into the cella, (rotunda gallery,) 50 feet wide, 500 feet in circumference, and 60 feet high, with a colossal pillar in the centre 70 feet in diameter, around which the gallery sweeps. This pillar forms the foundation of the obelisk column above.

Both sides of the gallery are divided into spaces by pilasters, elevated on a continued zocle or base 5 feet high, forming an order, with its entablature, 40 feet high, crowned by a vaulted ceiling 20 feet high, divided by radiating archevaults, corresponding with the relative positions of the opposing pilasters, and enclosing deep sunken coffers enriched with paintings.

The spaces between the pilasters are sunk into niches for the reception of the statues of the fathers of the Revolution, contemporary with the immortal Washington; over which are large tablets to receive the National paintings commemorative of the battle and other scenes of that memorable period. Opposite to the entrance of this gallery, at the extremity of the great circular wall, is the grand niche for the reception of the statue of the "Father of his Country"—elevated on its appropriate pedestal, and designated as *principal* in the group by its collosean proportions.

This spacious Gallery and Rotunda, which properly may be denominated the "National Pantheon," is lighted in four grand divisions from above, and by its circular form, presents each subject decorating its walls in an interesting point of view, and with proper effect, as the curiosity is kept up every moment, from the whole room not being presented to the eye at one glance, as in the case of a straight gallery.

Entering the centre pier through an arched way, you pass into a spacious circular area, and ascend, with an easy grade, by a rail way, to the grand terrace, 75 feet above the base of the Monument. This terrace is 700 feet in circumference, 180 feet wide, enclosed by a colonnaded balustrade, 15 feet high with its base and capping. The circuit of this grand terrace is studded with small temple-formed structures, constituting the cupolas of the lanterns, lighting the Pantheon gallery below; by means of these little temples, from a gallery within, a bird's-eye view is had of the statues, &c., below.

Through the base of the great circle of the balustrade are four apertures at the four cardinal points, leading *outside* of the balustrade; upon the top of the main cornice, where a gallery 6 feet wide and 750 feet in circumference encircles the whole, enclosed by an ornamental guard, forming the crowning member on the top of the tholus of the main cornice of the grand colonnade. Within the thickness of this wall, stair cases descend to a lower gallery over the plafond of the pronaos of the colonnade lighted from above. This gallery, which extends all round the colonnade, is 20 feet wide—divided into rooms for the records of the monument, works of art, or studios for artists engaged in the service of the Monument. Two other ways communicate with this gallery from below.

In the centre of the grand terrace, above described, rises the lofty obelisk shaft of the Monument, 50 feet square at the base, and 500 feet high, diminishing as it rises to its apex, where it is 40 feet square; at the foot of this shaft and on each face project four massive zocles 25 feet high, supporting so many colossal symbolic tripods of victory 20 feet high, surmounted by facial columns with their symbols of authority. These zocle faces are embellished with inscriptions, which are continued around the entire base of the shaft, and occupy the surface of that part of the shaft between the tripods. On each face of the shaft above this is sculptured the four leading events in General Washington's eventful career, *in basso relievo*, and above this the shaft is perfectly plain to within 50 feet of its summit, where a simple star is placed, emblematic of the glory which the name of Washington has attained.

To ascend to the summit of the column, the same facilities as below are provided within the shaft, by an easy graded gallery, which may be traversed by a railway, terminating in a circular observatory 20 feet in diameter, around which at the top is a look-out gallery, which opens a prospect all around the horizon.

With reference to the area embraced by the foundations and basement of the Monument, and the uses to which they may be applied, the underspace outwards, occupied by the lower terrace and colonnade, may be appropriated to the accommodation of the keepers of the Monument, or those having charge of it and attending on visitors.

These apartments, which are arched, are well lighted and aired, as they are all above ground, the light being disposed in the sunk pannels of the stylo-bate (base.) The principal entrance to all these apartments will be from ther rear, or opposite side of the portico entrance. The *inner* space, or that under the grand gallery, or Rotunda, may be appropriated to catacombs, for the reception of the remains of such distinguished men as the nation may honor with interment here. This subterranean gallery is so large and lofty that it would accommodate many catacombs.

In the centre of the monument is placed the tomb of Washington, to receive his remains, the descent to which is by a broad flight of steps lighted by the same light which illumines his statue.

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