

# ***Wisdom from Good Leaders: Liberty & Freedom, Religion, Human Rights, Property***

*Compiled by Thomas W. Jacobson  
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Quotes are in the order of each leader's service as Head of State,  
with their statements before, during, or after their years in the Presidency.  
A few quotes are included from other government or military leaders.

These wisdom quotes are mostly from Presidents of the United States during the nation's first century under the U.S. Constitution, whose character was eminently noble—a rare quality in leaders today. The first four Presidents—George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison—are quoted more than others because of their enormous and extraordinary influence in carefully laying, building, and preserving the good foundations of the nation and national government. They were full of wisdom and are worthy of emulation. *Wisdom quotes from other Heads of State and leaders are desired and can be added (see note at end).*

The topics included are:

- Education
- Equality
- Freedoms of Religion, Speech, Press
- Human Rights
- Liberty / Liberty and Religion
- Liberty, Opportunity, and Responsibility
- Patriotism
- Prayer: Government Leaders asking for Prayer, or Calling Nation/Military to Prayer
- Prayers by Government, Military & Political Leaders
- Private Property, Ownership, Contracts, Labor, Prosperity
- Public Honoring, Gratitude, Dependence upon the LORD & Ruler of Nations
- Religion
- Religion and Government
- Rights of Conscience, Thought, Religion & Speech
- Threats to Liberty, Lawful Government, Stability

## ***Education***

“To the security of a free constitution [the people must be educated] ... to know and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; ... to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness—cherishing the first, avoiding the last—and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments [by the government], with an inviolable respect to the laws.”<sup>1</sup> – President George Washington, *First Annual Address*, 8 January 1790

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“(A) form of government more immediately in all its branches under the influence and control of the people, and therefore, more free and happy than was enjoyed by their ancestors. But as a government so popular can be supported only by universal knowledge and virtue, in the body of the people, it is the duty of all ranks to promote the means of education for the rising generation, as well as true religion, purity of manners, and integrity of life among all orders and degrees.”<sup>2</sup>  
– John Adams, Esq., *A Proclamation* (written by Adams), by the Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1775

“Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, [are] necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties ....”<sup>3</sup>  
– John Adams, *Thoughts on Government*, 1776

”The human mind naturally exerts itself to form its character, according to the ideas of those about it. When children and youth hear their parents and neighbors, and all about them, applauding the love of country, of labor, of liberty, and all the virtues, habits, and faculties, which constitute a good citizen, that is, a patriot and a hero, those children endeavor to acquire those qualities, and a sensible and virtuous people will never fail to form multitudes of patriots and heroes. I glory in the character of a Washington, because I know him to be only an exemplification of [virtuous good] character.”<sup>4</sup>  
– Ambassador John Adams, London, letter to John Jebb, 10 September 1785

“There is no necessary connection between knowledge and virtue. Simple intelligence has no association with morality. What connection is there between the mechanism of a clock or watch and the feeling of moral good and evil, right or wrong? A faculty or a quality of distinguishing between moral good and evil, as well as physical happiness and misery, that is, pleasure and pain, or, in other words, a CONSCIENCE – an old word almost out of fashion – is essential to morality.”<sup>5</sup> – John Adams, *Letters on Government: XXXII*

“Well aware that the opinions and belief of men depend not on their own will, but follow involuntarily the evidence proposed to their minds; that Almighty God hath created the mind free, and manifested His supreme will that free it shall remain by making it altogether insusceptible of restraint; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in His Almighty power to do, but to extend it by its influence on reason alone; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world and through all time.”<sup>6</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom* (Section I), 1777

[IDPPC note: The same truth applies to education.]

“(T)he Christian religion, when ... brought to the original purity and simplicity of its benevolent institutor, is a religion of all others most friendly to liberty, science, and the freest expression of the human mind.”<sup>7</sup> – President Thomas Jefferson, letter to Moses Robinson, 23 March 1801

“(R)enovate the age, by impressing the minds of men with the importance of educating their *little boys and girls*; of inculcating in the minds of youth the fear and love of the Deity and universal philanthropy, and, in subordination to these great principles, the love of their country; of instructing them in the art of self-government, without which they never can act a wise part in the government of societies, great or small; in short, of leading them in the study and practice of the exalted virtues of the Christian system, which will happily tend to subdue the turbulent passions of men ....”<sup>8</sup> – Samuel Adams, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts, letter to Vice President John Adams, 4 October 1790

“Education inures men to thinking and reflection, to reasoning and demonstration. It discovers to them the moral and religious duties they owe to God, their country, and to all mankind.”<sup>9</sup> – Samuel Adams, Lt.-Gov. of Massachusetts, letter to Vice President John Adams, 20 Oct. 1790

“Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refused to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes in its independence the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing master over the forces of nature.”<sup>10</sup> – President Andrew Johnson, *First Annual Message to Congress*, 4 December 1865

## ***Equality***

“(T)he enterprises of individuals show at once what are the happy effects of personal exertions in a country, where equal laws and equal rights prevail.”<sup>11</sup>  
– President George Washington, letter to David Humphreys, 23 March 1793

“It has ever been my hobby-horse to see rising in America an empire of liberty, and a prospect of two or three hundred millions of freemen, without one noble or one king among them. You say it is impossible. If I should agree with you in this, I would still say, let us try the experiment, and preserve our equality as long as we can.”<sup>12</sup>  
– Ambassador John Adams, London, letter to Count Sarsfield, 3 February 1786

“(A) republic (is rationally defined) to signify only a government, in which all men, rich and poor, magistrates and subjects, officers and people, masters and servants, the first citizen and the last, are equally subject to the laws. This, indeed, appears to be the true and only true definition of a republic.”<sup>13</sup> – John Adams, *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*, Volume III, 1787

“The moral equality that nature has unalterably established among men, gives these an undoubted right to have every road opened to them for advancement in life and in power that is open to any others. ... (T)hey may exert all their faculties, and enjoy all the honors, offices, and commands, both in peace and war, of which they are capable.”<sup>14</sup> – John Adams, *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*, Volume III, 1787

“Too many Frenchmen, after the example of too many Americans, pant for equality of persons and property. The impracticability of this, God Almighty has decreed, and the advocates for liberty, who attempt it, will surely suffer for it.”<sup>15</sup>

– Vice President John Adams, New York, letter to Richard Price, 19 April 1790

“That all men have one common nature, is a principle which will now universally prevail, and equal rights and equal duties will in a just sense, I hope, be inferred from it. But equal ranks and equal property never can be inferred from it; any more than equal understanding, agility, vigor, or beauty. Equal laws are all that ever can be derived from human equality.”<sup>16</sup>

– Vice President John Adams, letter to Thomas Brand-Hollis, 11 June 1790

“Inequalities of mind and body are so established by God Almighty in His constitution of human nature, that no art or policy can ever plane them down to a level. I have never read reasoning more absurd, sophistry more gross, in proof of the Athanasian creed, or transubstantiation, than the subtle labors of Helvetius and Rousseau to demonstrate the natural equality of mankind. *Jus cuique*, the golden rule, do as you would be done by, is all the equality that can be supported or defended by reason or common sense.”<sup>17</sup>

– Former President John Adams, letter to Former President Thomas Jefferson, 13 July 1813

“I deem the essential principles of our Government [to be] ... Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political ... freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.”<sup>18</sup>

– President Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1801

“If ‘all men are by nature equally free and independent’ [Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776], all men are to be considered as entering into Society on equal conditions; as relinquishing no more, and therefore retaining no less, one than another, of their natural rights.”<sup>19</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

### ***Freedoms of Religion, Speech, Press***

“(I)f men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter, which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences, that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us; the freedom of speech may be taken away, and, dumb and silent, we may be led away like sheep to the slaughter.”<sup>20</sup>

– General George Washington, *Address to the Officers*, 18 December 1782

“Upon the true principles of liberty I gave my sentiments, apprehending every one hath a right, both natural and constitutional so to do, provided it is with decency and good manners.”<sup>21</sup>

– John Adams, *The Independence of the Judiciary*, 16 December 1772

“The liberty of the press by no means includes a right of imposing [lies] on mankind by such detestable forgeries.”<sup>22</sup>

– Ambassador John Adams, Paris, letter to William Lee, 20 July 1780

“Terms must be defined before we can reason.”<sup>23</sup>

– John Adams, *Letter II on Government*

“Printing presses shall be free except as to false facts published maliciously either to injure the reputation of another, whether followed by pecuniary damage or not ....”<sup>24</sup>  
– Thomas Jefferson, *Notes For A Constitution* (he wanted this applied to Congress), 1794?

“(T)he Constitution ... [granted] no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press ... [Therefore] all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States or the people. ... And thus also they guarded against all abridgment by the United States of the freedom of religious opinions and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this State, by a law passed [the Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom] on the general demand of its citizens ... And that in addition to this general principle and express declaration ... [the First Amendment declares] that ‘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’: thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press; insomuch, that whatever violated either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others, and that libels, falsehood, and defamation, equally with heresy, and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of federal tribunals.”<sup>25</sup>  
– Vice President Thomas Jefferson, *Draft of the Kentucky Resolutions*, October 1798

“(E)very difference of opinion is not a difference of principle.”<sup>26</sup>  
– President Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1801

“That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.”<sup>27</sup> – James Madison (wrote 1<sup>st</sup> draft), Member of Virginia House of Delegates, *Virginia Declaration of Rights*, 29 June 1776

[My administration will] “avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; [and] preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press.”<sup>28</sup>  
– President James Madison, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1809

## ***Human Rights***

“Men, who have tasted of freedom, and who have felt their personal rights, are not easily taught to bear with encroachments on either, or brought to submit to oppression. Virtue ought always to be made the object of government; justice is firm and permanent.”<sup>29</sup> – Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut (1769-1784), chief counselor to George Washington, 1775

“The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of Ignorance and Superstition, but at the Epoque when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period.”<sup>30</sup> – General George Washington, *Circular to the States*, 14 June 1783

“(T)he enterprises of individuals show at once what are the happy effects of personal exertions in a country, where equal laws and equal rights prevail.”<sup>31</sup>  
– President George Washington, letter to David Humphreys, 23 March 1793

“If the minority, and a small one too ... dictate(s) to the majority, after measures have undergone the most solemn discussions by the representatives of the people, and their will through this medium is enacted into a law, there can be no security for life, liberty, or property; nor, if the laws are not to govern, can any man know how to conduct himself in safety.”<sup>32</sup>

– President George Washington, letter to Major-General Daniel Morgan, 8 October 1794

“Let us unite, therefore, in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations, to spread His holy protection over [this nation] ... to verify the anticipations of this government being a safeguard to human rights.”<sup>33</sup> – President George Washington, letter to Senate & House of Representatives, 19 November 1794

“Let it be known that British liberties are not the grants of princes and parliaments, but original rights ... that many of our rights are inherent and essential ... before a parliament existed.”<sup>34</sup>

– John Adams, *Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law*, 1765

“The rights are built on a fourfold foundation; on nature, on the ... constitution, on charters, and on immemorial usage ... [We must] lay our rights upon the broadest bottom, the ground of nature ... [before] government.”<sup>35</sup> – Colonel Lee, *Debates*, Continental Congress (recorded notes in Diary of John Adams), 8 September 1774

“It is necessary to recur to the law of nature, and the ... constitution, to ascertain our rights.”<sup>36</sup> – John Jay, *Debates*, Continental Congress (notes, Diary of John Adams), 8 September 1774

“The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time: the hand of force may destroy, but cannot disjoin them.”<sup>37</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia House of Burgesses, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, August 1774

“We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ....”<sup>38</sup>

– Thomas Jefferson, his original draft of the *Declaration of Independence*, June 1776

“Let it be remembered ... that the rights for which (America) contended were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the Author of these rights on the means exerted for their defence they have prevailed against all opposition.”<sup>39</sup> – James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Address to the States* (written by Madison), 26 April 1783

“If ‘all men are by nature equally free and independent’ [Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776], all men are to be considered as entering into Society on equal conditions; as relinquishing no more, and therefore retaining no less, one than another, of their natural rights.”<sup>40</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

## ***Liberty***

“(T)he Massachusetts people ... receiving fresh proofs of a systematic assertion of an arbitrary power, deeply planned to overturn the laws and constitution of their country ... [but] none of them will ever submit to the loss of those valuable rights and privileges, which are essential to the happiness of every free state, and without which, life, liberty, and property are rendered totally insecure.”<sup>41</sup> – George Washington, letter to Captain Robert Mackenzie, 9 October 1774

“The cause of virtue and liberty is confined to no continent or climate. It comprehends, within its capacious limits, the wise and good, however dispersed and separated in space or distance.”<sup>42</sup>  
– General George Washington, Letter to Bermuda, 6 September 1775

“It [government response to lawless insurrection] has demonstrated, that our prosperity rests on solid foundations; by furnishing an additional proof, that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty; that they feel their inseparable union; that, notwithstanding all the devices, which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights against usurpation.”<sup>43</sup>  
– President George Washington, *Sixth Annual Address*, 19 November 1794

“God Almighty has promulgated from heaven, liberty, peace, and good-will to man!”<sup>44</sup>  
– John Adams, *Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law*, 1765

“(T)hat form of government which unites all the virtue, honor, and fear of the citizens, in a reverence and obedience to the laws, is the only one in which liberty can be secure.”<sup>45</sup> – John Adams, *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States*, Volume III, 1787

“I would define liberty to be a power to do as we would be done by. The definition of liberty to be the power of doing whatever the laws permit, meaning the civil laws, does not appear to be satisfactory.”<sup>46</sup> –Former President John Adams, letter to J.H. Tiffany, 31 March 1819

“Have you ever found in history one single example of a nation thoroughly corrupted, that was afterwards restored to virtue? And without virtue, there can be no political liberty.”<sup>47</sup> – Former President John Adams, letter to Former President Thomas Jefferson, 18 December 1819

“Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leads to liberty, and few nations, if any, have found it.”<sup>48</sup> – Former President John Adams, letter to Richard Rush, 14 May 1821

## ***Liberty and Religion***

“It was this great struggle that peopled America. It was not religion alone, as is commonly supposed; but it was a love of universal liberty, and a hatred, a dread, a horror of [government and spiritual tyranny] ... that projected, conducted, and accomplished the settlement of America.

... “(L)iberty must at all hazards be supported. We have a right to it, derived from our Maker. But if we had not, our fathers have earned and bought it for us, at the expense of their ease, their estates, their pleasure, and their blood. ...

“There let us see that truth, liberty, justice, and benevolence, are its [good government] everlasting basis; and if these could be removed, the superstructure is overthrown of course.”<sup>49</sup>  
– John Adams, *Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law*, 1765

“Statesmen ... may plan and speculate for liberty, but it is Religion and Morality alone, which can establish the Principles upon which Freedom can securely stand. The only foundation of a free Constitution is pure Virtue, and if this cannot be inspired into our People, in a greater Measure, than they have it now, they may change their Rulers and the forms of Government, but they will not obtain a lasting liberty. They will only exchange tyrants or tyrannies.”<sup>50</sup>  
– John Adams, Philadelphia, letter to Zabdiel Adams, 21 June 1776

[Pray that God] “would extend the blessings of knowledge, of true liberty, and of pure and undefiled religion throughout the world.”<sup>51</sup> – President John Adams, *Proclamation* for a national “day of solemn humiliation, fasting, and prayer,” 6 March 1799

“The *general principles* on which the fathers achieved independence, were the only principles in which that beautiful assembly of young men could unite. ... And what were these *general Principles*? I answer, the general principles of Christianity, in which all these sects were united, and the general principles of English and America liberty, in which all those young men united, and which had united all parties in America, in majorities sufficient to assert and maintain her Independence. Now I will avow, that I then believed and now believe that those general principles of Christianity are as eternal and immutable as the existence and attributes of God; and that those principles of liberty are as unalterable as human nature and our terrestrial, mundane system.”<sup>52</sup>  
– Former President John Adams, letter to Former President Thomas Jefferson, 28 June 1813

“The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time: the hand of force may destroy, but cannot disjoin them.”<sup>53</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia House of Burgesses, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, August 1774

“(T)he Christian religion, when ... brought to the original purity and simplicity of its benevolent institutor, is a religion of all others most friendly to liberty, science, and the freest expression of the human mind.”<sup>54</sup> – President Thomas Jefferson, *Letter to Moses Robinson*, 23 March 1801

“[Fleeing] from persecution in England. They cast their eyes on these new countries [American Colonies] as asylums of civil and religious freedom.”<sup>55</sup>  
– Thomas Jefferson, *Query XVII: Religion*

“The present state of our laws ... in their declaration of rights, declared it to be a truth, and a natural right, that the exercise of religion should be free.”<sup>56</sup>  
– Thomas Jefferson, *Query XVII: Religion*

“(C)an the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever.”<sup>57</sup>  
– Thomas Jefferson, *Query XVIII: Customs and Manners*

“Whilst we assert for ourselves a freedom to embrace, to profess and to observe the Religion which we believe to be of divine origin, we cannot deny an equal freedom to those whose minds have not yet yielded to the evidence which has convinced us. If this freedom be abused, it is an offence against God, not against man: To God, therefore, not to man, must an account of it be rendered.”<sup>58</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

“We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions, conducting more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty, than any of which the history of former times tells us. We ... found ourselves the legal inheritors of these fundamental blessings. We toiled not in the acquirement or establishment of them—they are a legacy bequeathed us, by a *once* hardy, brave, and patriotic, but *now* lamented and departed race of ancestors. Theirs was the task ... to uprear ... a political edifice of liberty and equal rights; ‘tis ours only, to transmit these ... unprofaned ... undecayed ... and untorn by usurpation—to the latest generation that fate shall permit the world to know. This task of gratitude to our father, justice to ourselves, duty to prosperity, and love for (mankind), all imperatively require us faithfully to perform.”<sup>59</sup>

– Abraham Lincoln, Member, Illinois House of Representatives, “*The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions*” (speech), 27 January 1838

### ***Liberty, Opportunity, and Responsibility***

“The Citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole Lords and Proprietors of a vast Tract of Continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the World, and abounding with all the necessities and conveniencies of life, are now by the late [successful War for Independence] acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and Independency; They are, from this period, to be considered as the Actors on a most conspicuous Theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity.”<sup>60</sup> – General George Washington, *Circular to the States*, 14 June 1783

“(I)f Citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. Such is our situation, and such are our prospects: but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours ... that it is their choice, and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a Nation. ... (N)ot to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn Millions be involved.”<sup>61</sup> – General George Washington, *Circular to the States*, 14 June 1783

[IDPPC note: General Washington, at the conclusion of the War for Independence, cautioned the United States not to squander the liberty and opportunity gained for them.]

“No instance has heretofore occurred ... in which the unadulterated forms of Republican government ... [have] justifi[ed] themselves by their fruits. In this view the citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honor, gratitude and all the other qualities which enoble the character of a nation and fulfill the ends of government, be the fruits of our establishments, the cause of liberty will acquire a dignity and lustre, which it has never yet enjoyed, and an example will be set, which cannot but have the most favourable influence on the rights of Mankind. If on the other side, our governments should be unfortunately blotted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential

virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate, will be dishonored and betrayed; the last and fairest experiment in favor of the rights of human nature will be turned against them; and their patrons and friends exposed to be resulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation.”<sup>62</sup> – James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Address to the States* (written by Madison), 26 April 1783

“Because it is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties. We hold this prudent jealousy to be the first duty of Citizens, and one of the noblest characteristics of the late Revolution. The free men of America did not wait till usurped power had strengthened itself by exercise, and entangled the question in precedents. They saw all the consequences in the principle, and they avoided the consequences by denying the principle. We revere this lesson too much soon to forget it.”<sup>63</sup>  
– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

“You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad. . . . It is from within, among yourselves—from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition and inordinate thirst for power—that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom, to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He who holds in His hands the destinies of nations make you worthy of the favors He has bestowed and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge He has committed to your keeping.”<sup>64</sup> – President Andrew Jackson, *Farewell Address*, 4 March 1837

## ***Patriotism***

“In such a cause every post is honorable in which a man can serve his country.”<sup>65</sup>  
– General George Washington, *Instructions*, to Col. Benedict Arnold, 14 September 1775

“Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. 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 duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity.”<sup>66</sup>  
– President George Washington, *Farewell Address*, 17 September 1796

“With such powerful and obvious motives to union affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those in any quarter who may endeavor to weaken its bands. . . . Guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism.”<sup>67</sup>  
– President George Washington, *Farewell Address*, 17 September 1796

## ***Prayer: Government Leaders asking for Prayer, or Calling the Nation or Military to Prayer***

“The Continental Congress having earnestly recommended, that ... ‘be observed by the Inhabitants of all the English Colonies upon this Continent; as a Day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; that they may with united Hearts & Voice, unfeignedly [without hypocrisy] confess their Sins before God, and supplicate the all wise and merciful disposer of events, to avert the Desolation and Calamities of an unnatural War:’ The General orders, that Day to be religiously observed by the Forces under his Command, exactly in manner directed by the proclamation of the Continental Congress: It is therefore strictly enjoined on all Officers and Soldiers, (not upon duty) to attend Divine Service, at the accustomed places of worship, as well in the Lines, as the Encampments and Quarters; and it is expected, that all those who go to worship, do take their Arms, Ammunition and Accouterments, & are prepared for immediate Action if called upon. If in the Judgment of the Officers, the Works should appear to be in such forwardness as the utmost security of the Camp requires, they will command their men to abstain from all Labour upon that solemn day.”<sup>68</sup>

– General George Washington, *Orderly Book*, 16 July 1775

“Whereas 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.; and Whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me ‘to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.’ Now, therefore, I do recommend (specific day) ... to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for ... And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations; and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; ... to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a Government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; ... to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue ....”<sup>69</sup>

– President George Washington, *Proclamation: A National Thanksgiving*, 3 October 1789

“Let us unite, therefore, in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations, to spread His holy protection over [this nation] ... to turn the machinations of the wicked to the confirming of our constitution; to enable us at all times to root out internal sedition, and put invasion to flight; to perpetuate to our country that prosperity, which His goodness has already conferred; and to verify the anticipations of this government being a safeguard to human rights.”<sup>70</sup> – President George Washington, letter to the Senate & House of Representatives, 19 November 1794

“That the citizens of these States, abstaining on that day from their customary worldly occupations, offer their devout addresses to the Father of Mercies, agreeably to those forms or methods which they have severally adopted as the most suitable and becoming; that all religious congregations do, with the deepest humility, acknowledge before God the manifold sins and

transgressions with which we are justly chargeable as individuals and as a nation, beseeching Him at the same time, of His infinite grace, through the Redeemer of the World, freely to remit all our offences, and to incline us by His Holy Spirit to that sincere repentance and reformation which may afford us reason to hope for His inestimable favor and heavenly benediction. ... And finally, I recommend that ... the duties of humiliation and prayer be accompanied by fervent thanksgiving to the Bestower of Every Good Gift, not only for His having hitherto protected and preserved the people of [this nation] in the independent enjoyment of their religious and civil freedom, but also for having prospered them.”<sup>71</sup> – President John Adams, *Proclamation* for a national “day of solemn humiliation, fasting, and prayer,” 23 March 1798

“(T)hat the citizens on that day abstain ... from their secular occupations, devote the time to the sacred duties of religion in public and in private; that they call to mind our numerous offenses against the Most High God, confess them before Him with the sincerest penitence, implore His pardoning mercy, through the Great Mediator and Redeemer, for our past transgressions, and that through the grace of His Holy Spirit, we may be disposed and enabled to yield a more suitable obedience to His righteous requisitions in time to come; that He would interpose to arrest the progress of impiety and licentiousness in principle and practice so offensive to Himself and so ruinous to mankind; that He would make us deeply sensible that ‘righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people’; that He would turn us from our transgressions and turn His displeasure from us; that He would withhold us from unreasonable discontent, from disunion, faction, sedition, and insurrection; that He would preserve our country from the desolating sword; that He would save our cities and towns from [pestilence, and grant us health] ...; that He would favor us with fruitful seasons and so bless the labors ...; that He would bless all magistrates, from the highest to the lowest, give them the true spirit of their station, make them a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well; that He would preside over the councils of the nation.”<sup>72</sup> – President John Adams, *Proclamation* for a national “day of solemn humiliation, fasting, and prayer,” 6 March 1799

“I shall need ... the favor of that Being in whose hands we are ... who has covered our infancy with His providence and our riper years with His wisdom and power, and to whose goodness I ask you to join in supplications with me that He will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures that whatsoever they do shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.”<sup>73</sup>  
– President Thomas Jefferson, *Second Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1805

“Whereas the Congress ... signified a request that a day may be recommended to be observed by the people ... with religious solemnity as a day of public humiliation and prayer; ... to offer at one and the same time their common vows and adorations to Almighty God on the solemn occasion produced by the war [with Great Britain] in which He has been pleased to permit the injustice of a foreign power to involve these United States: I do therefore recommend [day] ... be set apart for the devout purposes of rendering the Sovereign of the Universe and the Benefactor of Mankind the public homage due to His holy attributes; of acknowledging the transgressions which might justly provoke the manifestations of His divine displeasure; of seeking His merciful forgiveness and His assistance in the great duties of repentance and amendment, and especially of offering fervent supplications that in the present season of calamity and war He would take the American people under His peculiar care and protection; that He would guide their public

councils, animate their patriotism, and bestow His blessing on their arms; that He would inspire all nations with a love of justice and of concord and with a reverence for the unerring precept of our holy religion to do to others as they would require others should do to them; and, finally, that, turning the hearts of our enemies from the violence and injustice which sway their councils against us, He would hasten a restoration of the blessings of peace.”<sup>74</sup>

– President James Madison, *Proclamation*, 9 July 1812

[IDPPC note: Similar *Proclamations* were issued on 23 July 1813, and 16 November 1814, shortly after which the war with Great Britain ended.]

“The Senate and House of Representatives ... signified their desire that ... a day of thanksgiving and of devout acknowledgements to Almighty God for His great goodness manifested in restoring the blessing of peace. No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events and of the Destiny of Nations than the people of the United States. ... He ... enabled them to assert their national rights and to enhance their national character in another arduous conflict, which is now so happily terminated by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies.”<sup>75</sup>

– President James Madison, *Proclamation*, 4 March 1815

“We may all with one accord join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His providence and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and our country.”<sup>76</sup>

– President John Tyler, *Proclamation* for national “day of fasting and prayer,” 13 April 1841

“The President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine Will demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

“The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer nor the cause they defend be imperiled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. ‘At this time of public distress,’ adopting the words of Washington in 1776, ‘men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality.’ The first general order issued by the Father of his Country after the Declaration of Independence indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended:

*‘The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country.’*”<sup>77</sup>

– President Abraham Lincoln, *General Order Respecting the Observance of the Sabbath Day in the Army and Navy*, 15 November 1862

“It is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord. And, insomuch as we know that by His divine law nations, like individuals, are

subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? ... We have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious Hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us, and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. ... (W)e have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us.

“It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

“Now, therefore ... I do ... set apart ... as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits ... in keeping the day holy to the Lord ...

“All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the divine teachings that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.”<sup>78</sup> – President Abraham Lincoln, *Proclamation* for “a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer,” 30 March 1863

“It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people ... It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and in these sorrows: ... I do set apart [day] ... to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the [nation] to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship and in the forms approved by their own consciences render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation’s behalf and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion, to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency ... and to visit [us] with tender care and consolation ... and finally to lead the whole nation through the paths of repentance and submission to the divine will back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.”<sup>79</sup> – President Abraham Lincoln, *Proclamation* for “a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer,” 15 July 1863

“Whereas it has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and

“Whereas our Heavenly Father has also during the year graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and

“Whereas righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

“Now, therefore ... I ... do hereby recommend to the people ... a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these great deliverances and blessings.

“And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.”<sup>80</sup> – President Andrew Johnson, *Proclamation* for “a day of national thanksgiving,” 28 October 1865

“It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author from whom such blessings flow of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God’s mercies.

“Therefore, I ... recommend ... a day of thanksgiving and of praise and of prayer to Almighty God, the creator and ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to all the people of the [nation] to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of All Mercies....”<sup>81</sup> – President Ulysses S. Grant, *Proclamation* for a day of national thanksgiving, praise & prayer, 5 October 1869

“Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from whence they are derived and the extent of our obligation to the Father of All Mercies. ...

“By His continuing mercy civil and religious liberty have been maintained, peace has reigned within our borders, labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards; and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamity. ...

“Now ... I ... recommend [day to] ... offer to Almighty God their acknowledgements and thanks for all His mercies and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favor.”<sup>82</sup> – President Ulysses S. Grant, *Proclamation*, national day of thanksgiving & prayer, 27 Oct. 1875

“The completed circle of summer and winter, seedtime and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which a religious people celebrates with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the divine favor for all the good gifts of life and health and peace and happiness ... (T)he experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting providence of God and is full of promise and hope for the coming generations.

“Under a sense of these infinite obligations to the Great Ruler of Times and Seasons and Events, let us humbly ascribe [any shortcomings] to our own faults and frailties ... Let us with one spirit and with one voice lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land, His manifest care for our nation.”<sup>83</sup> – President Rutherford B. Hayes, *Proclamation* for a day of worship, thanks and praise, 29 October 1877

“In conformity with a custom the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I ... set apart [day] ... as a day of public thanksgiving.

“The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied. For the peace and amity which subsist between this Republic and all nations of the world; for the freedom from internal discord and violence; ... for liberty, justice, and constitutional government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; ... for the influence upon the conscience of a restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home ...”<sup>84</sup> – President Chester Arthur, *Proclamation* for a national “day of public thanksgiving,” 25 October 1882

“The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and of danger. ...

“On that day ... let the people assemble ... with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude to the Giver of Every Good and Perfect Gift for all that He has done for us. ... “And let us by no means forget ... that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor will double the pleasures of our condition and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.”<sup>85</sup>  
– President Grover Cleveland, *Proclamation* for “a day of thanksgiving & prayer,” 2 Nov. 1885

### ***Prayers by Government, Military & Political Leaders***

“May that Being, who is powerful to save, and in whose hands is the fate of nations, look down with an eye of tender pity and compassion upon the whole of the United Colonies; may He continue to smile upon their counsels and arms, and crown them with success, whilst employed in the cause of virtue and mankind. May this distressed colony and its capital, and every part of this wide extended continent, through His divine favor, be restored to more than their former lustre and once happy state, and have peace, liberty, and safety secured upon a solid, permanent, and lasting foundation.”<sup>86</sup>

– General George Washington, Answer to General Assembly of Massachusetts, 28 March 1776

“I pray God He may make your [Indian Delaware] Nation wise and Strong, that they may always see their own true interest and have courage to walk in the right path; and that they never may be deceived by lies to do any thing against the people of these States, who are their Brothers and ought always to be one people with them.”<sup>87</sup>

– General George Washington, *Speech to the Delaware Chiefs*, 12 May 1779

“I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in His holy protection; that He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.”<sup>88</sup> – General George Washington, *Circular Letter Addressed to the Governors of All the States on Disbanding the Army* (closing paragraph), 8 June 1783

“With ... fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, prosperity, and peace, of our beloved country.”<sup>89</sup> – Vice President John Adams, Speech to Senate, 15 February 1797

“(M)ay that Being who is supreme over all, the Patron of Order, the Fountain of Justice, and 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.”<sup>90</sup> – President John Adams, *Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1797

“(M)ay that Infinite Power which rules the destinies of the universe lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.”<sup>91</sup>  
– President Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1801

“(E)arnestly praying, as we are in duty bound, that the Supreme Lawgiver of the Universe, by illuminating those to whom it is addressed, may on the one hand, turn their Councils from every act which would affront His holy prerogative, or violate the trust committed to them: and on the other, guide them into every measure which may be worthy of His blessing, may redound to their own praise, and may establish more firmly the liberties, the prosperity and the happiness of the Commonwealth.”<sup>92</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

“(P)ermit me to invoke that Power which superintends all governments to infuse into your [Congress] deliberations at this important crisis of our history a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved.”<sup>93</sup>

– President Andrew Jackson, *Third Annual Message*, 6 December 1831

“Finally, it is my most fervent prayer to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in His hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that He will so overrule all my intentions and actions and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds and continue forever a united and happy people.”<sup>94</sup>

– President Andrew Jackson, *Second Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1833

“(M)y prayer to God is that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.”<sup>95</sup> – President James Buchanan, *Fourth Annual Message*, 3 December 1860

### ***Private Property, Ownership, Contracts, Labor, Prosperity***

“The officers also are to exert themselves to the utmost to prevent every kind of abuse to private property, and to bring every offender to the punishment he deserves. Shameful it is to find, that those men, who have come hither in defence of the rights of mankind, should turn invaders of it by destroying ... The burning of houses ... and the pillaging of them, at all times and upon all occasions, are to be discountenanced and punished with the utmost severity. In short, it is to be hoped, that men who have property of their own, and a regard for the rights of others, will shudder at the thought of rendering any man’s situation, in whose protection he has come, more insufferable ... when by duty and every rule of humanity they ought to aid, and not oppress, the distressed in their habitations. The distinction between a well-regulated army and a mob, is the good order and discipline of the first, and the licentious and disorderly behavior of the latter. Men, therefore, who ... have stepped forth in defence of every thing that is dear and valuable not only to themselves but to posterity, should take uncommon pains to conduct themselves with the greatest propriety and good order, as their honor and reputation call loudly upon them to do it.”<sup>96</sup>

– General George Washington, *Instructions to Major-General Putnam*, 25 August 1776

“A people ... who are possessed of the spirit of commerce, who see, and who will pursue their advantages, may achieve almost anything.”<sup>97</sup>

– General George Washington, letter to Governor Benjamin Harrison, 10 October 1784

“I hope there remains virtue enough in the Assembly of this State to preserve inviolate public treaties and private contracts. If these are infringed, farewell to respectability and safety in the government.”<sup>98</sup> – General George Washington, Mount Vernon, letter to Bushrod Washington, 10 November 1787

“Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation 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. ... (R)eason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.”<sup>99</sup>

– President George Washington, *Farewell Address*, 17 September 1796

“(P)ower always follows property. This I believe to be as infallible a maxim in politics, as that action and reaction are equal, is in mechanics. Nay, I believe we may advance one step farther, and affirm that the balance of power in a society, accompanies the balance of property in land. The only possible way, then, of preserving the balance of power on the side of equal liberty and public virtue, is to make the acquisition of land easy to every member of society ....”<sup>100</sup>

– John Adams, letter to James Sullivan, 26 May 1776

“That all men have one common nature, is a principle which will now universally prevail, and equal rights and equal duties will in a just sense, I hope, be inferred from it. But equal ranks and equal property never can be inferred from it; any more than equal understanding, agility, vigor, or beauty. Equal laws are all that ever can be derived from human equality.”<sup>101</sup>

– Vice President John Adams, letter to Thomas Brand-Hollis, 11 June 1790

“(A)s long as property exists, it will accumulate in individuals and families. As long as marriage exists, knowledge, property, and influence will accumulate in families.”<sup>102</sup>

– Former President John Adams, letter to Former President Thomas Jefferson, 16 July 1814

“We believed that men, enjoying in ease and security the full fruits of their own industry, enlisted by all their interests on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves, and to follow their reason as their guide, would be more easily and safely governed, than with minds nourished by error, and vitiated and debased, as in Europe, by ignorance, indigence and oppression. The cherishment of the people then was our principle ... we could not be less anxious for a government of law and order ....”<sup>103</sup>

– Former President Thomas Jefferson, letter to Justice William Johnson, 12 June 1823

“Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure.”<sup>104</sup>

– President James Buchanan, *Fourth Annual Message*, 3 December 1860

### ***Public Honoring, Gratitude, Dependence upon the LORD & Ruler of Nations***

“As I have heard ... a circumstantial account of my death and dying speech, I take this early opportunity of contradicting the [report] ... (B)y the all-powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability and expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, altho’ death was leveling my companions on every side of me!”<sup>105</sup>

– Col. George Washington, letter to brother John A. Washington, 18 July 1755

“(A) Superintending Providence is ordering every thing for the best—and that, in due time, all will end well.”<sup>106</sup> – General George Washington, letter to Landon Carter, 27 October 1777

“The hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this, that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked, that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations.”<sup>107</sup> – General George Washington, letter to Brig.-General Nelson, 20 August 1778

“Should every thing proceed with harmony and consent according to our actual wishes and expectations, I will confess to you sincerely, my dear Marquis, it will be so much beyond any thing we had a right to imagine or expect eighteen months ago, that it will demonstrate as visibly the finger of Providence, as any possible event in the course of human affairs can ever designate it.”<sup>108</sup> – George Washington, letter to the Marquis de LaFayette, 28 May 1788

“(I)t 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 councils 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, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either.”<sup>109</sup>  
– President George Washington, *First Inaugural Address*, 30 April 1789

“No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those 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. . . . These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed”<sup>110</sup>  
– President George Washington, *First Inaugural Address*, 30 April 1789

“Having thus imparted to you my sentiments . . . I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the Human Race in humble supplication that, since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so His divine blessing may be equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend.”<sup>111</sup>  
– President George Washington, *First Inaugural Address* (closing paragraph), 30 April 1789

“I am sure there never was a people, who had more reason to acknowledge a divine interposition in their affairs, than those of the United States; and I should be pained to believe, that they have forgotten that agency, which was so often manifested during our revolution, or that they failed to consider the omnipotence of that God, who is alone able to protect them.”<sup>112</sup>  
– President George Washington, letter to John Armstrong, 11 March 1792

“When I shall be *called upon to follow them [in death]*, is known only to the Giver of Life.”<sup>113</sup>  
– Former President George Washington, letter to Burges Ball, 22 September 1799

“(T)he safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and essentially depend on the protection and blessing of Almighty God, and the national acknowledgement of this truth is not only an indispensable duty which the people owe to Him, but a duty whose natural influence is favorable to the promotion of that morality and piety without which social happiness can not exist nor the blessings of a free government be enjoyed.”<sup>114</sup> – President John Adams, *Proclamation* for a national “day of solemn humiliation, fasting, and prayer,” 23 March 1798

“The letter herewith transmitted will inform you that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life, our excellent fellow-citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, by the purity of his character and a long series of services to his country, rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honor to his memory.”<sup>115</sup>

– President John Adams, Notice to Senate & House of Representatives, 19 December 1799

“It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation to assemble for the first time in this solemn temple without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and imploring His blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness! In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears be forever held in veneration! Here and throughout our country may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion flourish forever!”<sup>116</sup>

– President John Adams, *Fourth Annual Address* (first assembling of Congress in new U.S. Capital building), 22 November 1800

“Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the beneficent Being who has been pleased to breathe into them the spirit of conciliation and forgiveness, we are bound with peculiar gratitude to be thankful to Him that our own peace has been preserved through so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth and to practice and improve those arts which tend to increase our comforts.”<sup>117</sup>

– President Thomas Jefferson, *First Annual Message*, 8 December 1801

“(M)y confidence ... in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising Republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.”<sup>118</sup>

– President James Madison, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1809

“The appeal was accordingly made, in a just cause, to the Just and All-powerful Being who hold in His hand the chain of events and the destiny of nations.”<sup>119</sup>

– President James Madison, *Fourth Annual Message*, 4 November 1812

[IDPPC note: Stated after the War of 1812 started with Great Britain]

“For advantages so numerous and highly important it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgements to that Omnipotent Being from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer that He will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down in their utmost purity to our latest posterity.”<sup>120</sup>

– President James Monroe, *First Annual Message* to Congress, 2 December 1817

“For these inestimable blessings we can not but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destiny of nations. . . . When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favored, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down unimpaired to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us, then, unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of All Good.”<sup>121</sup>

– President James Monroe, *Second Annual Message* to Congress, 16 November 1818

“(W)ith a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me.”<sup>122</sup>

– President James Monroe, *Second Inaugural Address* to Congress, 5 March 1821

“Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the great source from whence they proceed and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.”<sup>123</sup>

– President James Monroe, *Fifth Annual Message* to Congress, 3 December 1821

“I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and intelligence with which [my fellow-citizens] have been surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.”<sup>124</sup>

– President James Monroe, *Eighth Annual Message* to Congress, 7 December 1824

“Knowing that ‘except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain,’ with fervent supplications for His favor, to His overruling providence I commit with humble but fearless confidence my own fate and the future destinies of my country.”<sup>125</sup>

– President John Quincy Adams, *Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1825

“(T)he first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Disposer of All Good for the continuance of the signal blessings of His providence, and especially for that health which to an unusual extent has prevailed within our borders, and for the abundance . . . Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquility—in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves.”<sup>126</sup>

– President John Quincy Adams, *First Annual Message*, 6 December 1825

“The President with deep regret announces . . . that it has pleased the Disposer of All Human Events, in whose hands are the issues of life, to remove from the scene of earthly existence our illustrious and venerated fellow-citizen, Thomas Jefferson. This dispensation of Divine Providence, afflicting to us, but the consummation of glory to him, occurred on the 4<sup>th</sup> of the present month [July]—on the fiftieth anniversary of that Independence the Declaration of which, emanating from his mind, at once proclaimed the birth of a free nation and offered motives of hope and consolation to the whole family of man. . . .

“It has become the painful duty . . . to announce . . . the death of another distinguished and venerated citizen. John Adams departed this life on the 4<sup>th</sup> of this month. Like his compatriot

Jefferson, he aided in drawing and ably supporting the Declaration of Independence. With a prophetic eye he looked through the impending difficulties of the Revolution and foretold with what demonstrations of joy the anniversary of the birth of American freedom would be hailed. He was permitted to behold the verification of his prophecy, and died, as did Jefferson, on the day of jubilee. A coincidence of circumstances so wonderful gives confidence to the belief that the patriotic efforts of these illustrious men were Heaven directed, and furnishes a new seal to the hope that the prosperity of these States is under the special protection of a kind Providence.”<sup>127</sup> – President John Quincy Adams, *Executive Order*, 11 July 1826

[IDPPC note: Former Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the same day, the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.]

[Because we have enjoyed] “the bounties of Providence ... when the representatives of the nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns [we ought to] offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests; He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries and in tranquility within our borders; He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty; He has crowned the year with His goodness ...”<sup>128</sup> – President John Quincy Adams, *Fourth Annual Message* (final), 2 December 1828

“(A) firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encouraged me to offer up my ardent supplications that He will continue to make our beloved country the object of His divine care and gracious benediction.”<sup>129</sup>  
– President Andrew Jackson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1829

“We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the Great Creator of All Things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a people ... which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us and who preserves us as a nation.”<sup>130</sup>  
– President John Tyler, *Second Annual Message* to Congress, 6 December 1842

“If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers ... the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country.”<sup>131</sup>  
– President John Tyler, *Third Annual Message* to Congress, December 1843

“Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for His wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.”<sup>132</sup>  
– President John Tyler, *Fourth Annual Message* to Congress (final), 3 December 1844

“It becomes us in humility to make our devout acknowledgements to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the inestimable civil and religious blessing with which we are favored.”<sup>133</sup>  
– President James K. Polk, *First Annual Message* to Congress, 2 December 1845

“Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of All Good for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.”<sup>134</sup>

– President James Polk, *Second Annual Message* to Congress, 8 December 1846

“No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom and has constantly watched over our surprising progress until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.”<sup>135</sup>

– President James Polk, *Third Annual Message* to Congress, 7 December 1847

“I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations for the multiplied blessings which He has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

“Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained, the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that His all-wise providence will so guide our counsels as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.”<sup>136</sup>

– President Millard Fillmore, *First Annual Message* to Congress, 2 December 1850

“(L)et not the foundation of our hope rest upon man’s wisdom. . . . (T)here is no national security but in the nation’s humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling providence.”<sup>137</sup>

– President Franklin Pierce, *Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1853

“It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in His hands the destiny of men and of nations.”<sup>138</sup>

– President Franklin Pierce, *First Annual Message*, 5 December 1853

“In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of grace and providence for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.”<sup>139</sup>

– President Franklin Pierce, *Second Annual Message* to Congress, 4 December 1854

“I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and, above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God to maintain against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.”<sup>140</sup>

– President Franklin Pierce, *Third Annual Message*, 31 Dec. 1855

“(F)irst and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people, and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great Republic. . . .”<sup>141</sup>

– President James Buchanan, *First Annual Message* to Congress, 8 December 1857

“(R)ecognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.”<sup>142</sup> – President Abraham Lincoln, *Proclamation* for “a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer,” 30 March 1863

“To express gratitude to God in the name of the people for the preservation of [this nation] is my first duty in addressing you.”<sup>143</sup>

– President Andrew Johnson, *First Annual Message* to Congress, 4 December 1865

“The founders of the Government, at its birth and in its feebleness, invoked the blessings and the protection of a Divine Providence, and the ... people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers commanding the position which then was asserted and for which fervent prayers were then offered.

“It seems fitting that on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation a grateful acknowledgment should be made to Almighty God ...

“I therefore invite the good people of [this nation] ... to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the century of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His favor and His protection.”<sup>144</sup> – President Ulysses S. Grant, *Proclamation* for national day of thanksgiving & prayer, 26 June 1876

“Looking for the guidance of that Divine Hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure our country the blessings, not only of material property, but of justice, peace, and union.”<sup>145</sup>

– President Rutherford B. Hayes, *Inaugural Address*, 5 March 1877

“I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration, and, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.”<sup>146</sup>

– President James Garfield, *Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1881

“For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion.”<sup>147</sup>

– President Chester Arthur, *First Annual Message* to Congress, 6 December 1881

“(L)et us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country’s history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.”<sup>148</sup>

– President Grover Cleveland, *Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1885

“The goodness and the mercy of God, which have followed the American people during all the days of the past year, claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowledgment. By His omnipotent power He has protected us from war and pestilence and from every national calamity; by His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment; by His loving

kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiment and patriotic endeavor, and by His unerring guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity.”<sup>149</sup> – President Grover Cleveland, *Proclamation* for “a day of thanksgiving and prayer,” 25 October 1887

“Constant thanksgiving and gratitude are due ... to Almighty God for His goodness and mercy ... With loving kindness He has constantly led us in the way of prosperity and greatness. He has not visited with swift punishment our shortcomings, but with gracious care has taught us that obedience to His holy law is the price of continuance of His precious gifts.”<sup>150</sup> – President Grover Cleveland, *Proclamation* for “a day of thanksgiving and prayer,” 1 November 1888

## ***Religion***

“You do well to wish to learn our arts and ways of life, and above all, the religion of Jesus Christ.”<sup>151</sup> – General George Washington, *Speech to the Delaware Chiefs*, 12 May 1779

“Religious institutions are mere means of increasing and preserving piety and virtue in the world.”<sup>152</sup> – John Adams, *Diary*, 18 March 1759

“The Christian religion is, above all the religions that ever prevailed or existed in ancient or modern times, the religion of Wisdom, Virtue, Equity, and Humanity.”<sup>153</sup>  
– Vice President John Adams, *Diary*, 26 July 1796

“One great advantage of the Christian religion is, that it brings the great principle of the law of nature and nations – Love your neighbor as yourself, and do to others as you would that others should do to you – to the knowledge, belief, and veneration of the whole people. Children, servants, women, and men, are all-professors in the science of public and private morality. No other institution for education, no kind of political discipline, could diffuse this kind of necessary information, so universally among all ranks and descriptions of citizens. The duties and rights of the man and the citizen are thus taught from early infancy to every creature. The sanctions of a future life are thus added to the observance of civil and political, as well as domestic and private duties. Prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, are thus taught to be the means and conditions of future as well as present happiness.”<sup>154</sup>  
– Vice President John Adams, *Diary*, 14 August 1796

“The Christian religion, as I understand it, is the brightness of the glory and the express portrait of the character of the eternal, self-existent, independent, benevolent, all-powerful and all-merciful Creator, Preserver and Father of the Universe, the first good, first perfect, and first fair.”<sup>155</sup> – Former President John Adams, Quincy, letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, 21 January 1810

“I have examined all (philosophies and religions), as well as my narrow sphere, my straightened means, and my busy life would allow me; and the result is, that the Bible is the best book in the world. It contains more ... philosophy than all the libraries I have seen.”<sup>156</sup> – Former President John Adams, letter to Former President Thomas Jefferson, 25 December 1813

“The substance and essence of Christianity, as I understand it, is eternal and unchangeable, and will bear examination forever, but it has been mixed with extraneous ingredients, which I think will not bear examination, and they ought to be separated.”<sup>157</sup>

– Former President John Adams, letter to Former President Thomas Jefferson, 23 January 1825

“The care of every man’s soul belongs to himself. ... Laws provide against injury from others; but not from ourselves. God Himself will not save men against their wills.”<sup>158</sup>

– Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on Religion*, 1776

“The arms of a religious society or church are exhortations, admonitions, and advice, and ultimately expulsion or excommunication. This last is the utmost limit of power. How far does the duty of toleration extend? No church is bound by the duty of toleration to retain within her bosom obstinate offenders against her laws.”<sup>159</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on Religion*, 1776

“We are ... enlightened by a benign religion, professed, indeed, and practiced in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man.”<sup>160</sup>

– President Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1801

“Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the ways of Providence.”<sup>161</sup>

– Former President Thomas Jefferson, counsel to namesake, 21 February 1825

“(T)he Christian Religion itself ... disavows a dependence on the powers of this world ... for it is known that this Religion both existed and flourished, not only without the support of human laws, but in spite of every opposition from them; and not only during the period of miraculous aid, but long after it had been left to its own evidence, and the ordinary care of Providence: ... a Religion not invented by human policy, must have pre-existed and been supported, before it was established by human policy.”<sup>162</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

## ***Religion and Government***

“I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have been completed ... Thus supported by a firm trust in the Great Arbiter of the Universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the service of our country, I readily engage with you [the Senate] in the arduous but pleasing task of attempting to make a nation happy” [i.e., enjoying good, successful].<sup>163</sup>

– President George Washington, *Reply of the President* (to the Senate), 18 May 1789

“Whereas 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... we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations....”<sup>164</sup>

– President George Washington, *Proclamation. A National Thanksgiving*, 3 October 1789

“Suppose a nation in some distant Region should take the Bible for their only law Book, and every member should regulate his conduct by the precepts there exhibited. Every member would be obliged in Conscience to temperance and frugality and industry, to justice and kindness and Charity towards his fellow men; and to Piety and Love, and reverence towards Almighty God. In this Commonwealth, no man would impair his health by Gluttony, drunkenness, or Lust; no man would sacrifice his most precious time to ... or any other trifling and mean amusement; no man would steal or lie or in any way defraud his neighbor, but would live in peace and good will with all men; no man would blaspheme his Maker or profane his Worship; but a rational and manly, a sincere and unaffected Piety and devotion, would reign in all hearts. What a Eutopia; what a Paradise would this region be!”<sup>165</sup> – John Adams, Diary, 22 February 1756

“A Man who can read, will find in his Bible, in the common sermon Books that common People have by them and even in the Almanack ... Rules and observations, that will enlarge his Range of Thought, and enable him the better to judge who has and who has not that Integrity of Heart, and that Compass of Knowledge and Understanding, which form the Statesman.”<sup>166</sup>  
– John Adams, Diary, 1 August 1761

“Let the pulpit resound with the doctrine and statements of religious liberty. Let us hear the danger ... to our consciences from ignorance ... and dependence, in short, from civil and political slavery. Let us see delineated before us the true map of man. Let us hear the dignity of his nature, and the noble rank he holds among the works of God. ... Let it be known that British liberties are not the grants of princes and parliaments, but original rights ... that many of our rights are inherent and essential ... before a parliament existed.”<sup>167</sup>  
– John Adams, *Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law*, 1765

“The good of the governed is the end, and rewards and punishments are the means, of all government. The government of the supreme and all-perfect Mind, over all his intellectual creation, is by proportioning rewards to piety and virtue, and punishments to disobedience and vice. Virtue, by the constitution of nature, carries in general its own reward, and vice its own punishment, even in this world. But, as many exceptions to this rule take place upon earth, the joys of heaven are prepared, and the horrors of hell in a future state, to render the moral government of the universe perfect and complete. Human government is more or less perfect, as it approaches nearer or diverges further from an imitation of this perfect plan of divine and moral government.”<sup>168</sup> – John Adams, Diary, 22 August 1770

To “the ministers of the gospel ... it is hereby recommended [by the Government] to them still to continue their virtuous labors for the good of the people, inculcating, by their public ministry and private example, the necessity of religion, morality, and good order.”<sup>169</sup>  
– John Adams, Esq., *A Proclamation* (written by Adams), by the Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1775

“Revenge, in ancient Days, you will see it through the whole Roman History, was esteemed a generous, and an heroic Passion. Nothing was too good for a Friend or too bad for an Enemy. Hatred and Malice, without Limits, against an Enemy, was indulged, was justified, and no Cruelty was thought unwarrantable.

“Our Saviour taught the Immorality of Revenge, and the moral Duty of forgiving Injuries, and even the Duty of loving Enemies. ... Retaliation, we must practice, in some

Instances, in order to make our barbarous Foes respect in some degree the Rights of Humanity. But this will never be done without the most palpable Necessity.”<sup>170</sup>  
– John Adams, letter to Abigail Adams (wife), 2 June 1777

“The moral government of God, and His vicegerent, Conscience, ought to be sufficient to restrain men to obedience, to justice, and benevolence, at all times and in all places. ... But the nature of mankind is one thing, and the reason of mankind another ... The passions and appetites are parts of human nature, as well as reason and the moral sense. In the institution of government, it must be remembered that, although reason ought always to govern individuals, it certainly never did since the Fall, and never will, till the Millennium; and human nature must be taken as it is, as it has been, and will be.”<sup>171</sup> – John Adams, *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*, Volume III, 1787

“(W)ith humble reverence, I feel it to be my duty to add ... a fixed resolution to consider a decent respect for Christianity among the best recommendations for the public service.”<sup>172</sup>  
– President John Adams, *Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1797

“(N)o truth is more clearly taught in the Volume of Inspiration, nor any more fully demonstrated by the experience of all ages, than that a deep sense and a due acknowledgment of the governing providence of a Supreme Being and of the accountableness of men to Him as the searcher of hearts and righteous distributor of rewards and punishments are conducive equally to the happiness and rectitude of individuals and to the well-being of communities; as it is also most reasonable in itself that men who are made capable of social acts and relations ... should, as a society, make their acknowledgements of dependence and obligation to Him who hath endowed them with these capacities ....”<sup>173</sup> – President John Adams, *Proclamation* for a national “day of solemn humiliation, fasting, and prayer,” 6 March 1799

“The *general principles* on which the fathers achieved independence, were the only principles in which that beautiful assembly of young men could unite. ... And what were these *general Principles*? I answer, the general principles of Christianity, in which all these sects were united, and the general principles of English and America liberty, in which all those young men united, and which had united all parties in America, in majorities sufficient to assert and maintain her Independence. Now I will avow, that I then believed and now believe that those general principles of Christianity are as eternal and immutable as the existence and attributes of God; and that those principles of liberty are as unalterable as human nature and our terrestrial, mundane system.”<sup>174</sup>  
– Former President John Adams, letter to Former President Thomas Jefferson, 28 June 1813

“(O)ur civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy of public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natural right.”<sup>175</sup>  
– Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“(T)o compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves or abhors, is sinful and tyrannical.”<sup>176</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“(T)he opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he being of course the judge of that tendency will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own.”<sup>177</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“(N)o man shall ... suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.”<sup>178</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between man and his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legislative powers of government reach actions only, and not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should ‘make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,’ thus building a wall of separation between church and State. Adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satisfaction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man all his natural rights, convinced he has no natural right in opposition to his social duties.”<sup>179</sup> – President Thomas Jefferson, *Letter to Committee of the Danbury Baptist Association*, 1 January 1802

“In matters of religion I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the Constitution independent of the powers of the General Government. I have therefore untaken on no occasion to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it, but have left them, as the Constitution found them, under the direction and discipline of the church ....”<sup>180</sup>  
– President Thomas Jefferson, United States, *Second Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1805

“The rights of conscience we never submitted, we could not submit. We are answerable for them to our God. The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others.”<sup>181</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, *Query XVII: Religion*

Before any man can be considered as a member of Civil Society, he must be considered as a subject of the Governour of the Universe: And if a member of Civil Society ... do it with a saving of his allegiance to the Universal Sovereign. We maintain therefore that in matters of Religion, no man’s right is abridged by the institution of Civil Society and that Religion is wholly exempt from its cognizance.”<sup>182</sup>  
– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

“We remonstrate against the said Bill ... Because the Bill implies either that the Civil Magistrate is a competent Judge of Religious Truth; or that he may employ Religion as an engine of Civil policy. The first is an arrogant pretension falsified by the contradictory opinions of Rulers in all ages, and throughout the world: the second an unhallowed perversion of the means of salvation.”<sup>183</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

“(A) Government will be best supported by protecting every Citizen in the enjoyment of his Religion with the same equal hand which protects his person and his property; by neither invading the equal rights of any Sect, nor suffering any Sect to invade those of another.”<sup>184</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

“Torrents of blood have been spilt in the old world, by vain attempts of the secular arm, to extinguish Religious discord, by proscribing all difference in Religious opinion. Time has at length revealed the true remedy. Every relaxation of narrow and rigorous policy, wherever it has been tried, has been found to assuage the disease. The American Theatre has exhibited proofs that equal and complete liberty, if it does not wholly eradicate it, sufficiently destroys its malignant influence on the health and prosperity of the State.”<sup>185</sup>

– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

“If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgement, we are admonished ... when the representatives of the nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all.”<sup>186</sup>

– President John Quincy Adams, *Fourth Annual Message* (final), 2 December 1828

“Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty did I fail to express my deepest conviction that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress if it is not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation.”<sup>187</sup>

– President Franklin Pierce, *First Annual Message*, 5 December 1853

“Duties have been mine; consequences are God’s.”<sup>188</sup>

– President Andrew Johnson, *Inaugural Address*, 17 April 1865

### ***Rights of Conscience, Thought, Religion & Speech***

“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 on it; and if I could now conceive that the general government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, 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. For you, doubtless, remember that I have often expressed my sentiment, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his

religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.”<sup>189</sup> – President George Washington, letter to the United Baptist Churches in Virginia, 10 May 1789 (11<sup>th</sup> day as first President)

“Good sense will make us remember that others have as good a right to think for themselves, and to speak their own opinions, as we have; that another man’s making a silly speech does not warrant my ill nature and pride in grasping the opportunity to ridicule him and show my wit; a puffy, vain, conceited conversation, never fails to bring a man into contempt, although his natural endowments be ever so great, and his application and industry ever so intense; no accomplishments, no virtues, are a sufficient atonement for vanity and a haughty overbearing temper in conversation.”<sup>190</sup> – John Adams, Diary, 25 July 1756

“Every man has in politics as well as religion, a right to think and speak and act for himself.”<sup>191</sup> – John Adams, Diary, 1 August 1761

“We know it to be our Duty, to read, examine and judge for ourselves, even of ourselves what is right. No Priest nor Pope has any Right to say what I shall believe, and I will not believe one Word they say, if I think it is not founded in Reason and in Revelation. Now how can I judge what My Bible justifies unless I can read my Bible.”<sup>192</sup> – John Adams, Diary, 1 August 1761

“(T)he jaws of power are always opened to devour, and her arm is always stretched out, if possible, to destroy the freedom of thinking, speaking, and writing.”<sup>193</sup> – John Adams, *Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law*, 1765

“(A) more equitable enjoyment of the right of conscience ... will not be accomplished by the abolition of Christianity and the introduction of Grecian mythology, or the worship of modern heroes or heroines, by erecting statues of idolatry to reason or virtue, to beauty or to taste.”<sup>194</sup> – President John Adams, To Grand Jurors of County of Hampshire, Massachusetts, 3 October 1798

“(T)o compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves or abhors, is sinful and tyrannical.”<sup>195</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“Well aware that the opinions and belief of men depend not on their own will, but follow involuntarily the evidence proposed to their minds; that Almighty God hath created the mind free, and manifested His supreme will that free it shall remain by making it altogether insusceptible of restraint; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in His Almighty power to do, but to extend it by its influence on reason alone; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world and through all time.”<sup>196</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“(O)ur civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions.” ...

“(T)he opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction.” ...

“(N)o man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever ... nor shall otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion.”<sup>197</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“(T)he opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he being of course the judge of that tendency will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; ... truth is great and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them.”<sup>198</sup>  
– Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Member, Virginia General Assembly, *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, 1777

“(W)hen urged by others, I have never conceived that having been in public life requires me to belie my sentiments, or even to conceal them. When I am led by conversation to express them, I do it with the same independence here which I have practiced everywhere, and which is inseparable from my nature.”<sup>199</sup>

– Thomas Jefferson, letter to President George Washington, 19 June 1796

“I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.”<sup>200</sup> – Vice President Thomas Jefferson, letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, 23 Sep. 1800

“(E)very difference of opinion is not a difference of principle.”<sup>201</sup>

– President Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1801

“The rights of conscience we never submitted, we could not submit. We are answerable for them to our God. The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others.”<sup>202</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, *Query XVII: Religion*

“Reason and free enquiry are the only effectual agents against error. Give loose to them, they will support the true religion, by bringing every false one to their tribunal, to the test of their investigation. They are the natural enemies of error, and of error only. Had not the Roman government permitted free enquiry, Christianity could never have been introduced. Had not free enquiry been indulged, at the era of the reformation, the corruptions of Christianity could not have been purged away. If it be restrained now, the present corruptions will be protected, and new ones encouraged. Was the government to proscribe to us our medicine and diet ... in France the emetic [produced vomiting] was once forbidden as a medicine, and the potatoe as an article of food. ... Galileo was sent to the inquisition for affirming that the earth was a sphere: the government had declared it to be flat ...”<sup>203</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, *Query XVII: Religion*

“That Religion, or the duty we owe to our CREATOR, and the manner of discharging it can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.”<sup>204</sup> – James Madison (wrote 1<sup>st</sup> draft), Member of Virginia House of Delegates, *Virginia Declaration of Rights*, 29 June 1776

“(W)e hold it for a fundamental and undeniable truth, ‘that religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence.’ The Religion then of every man must be left to the conviction and conscience of every man; and it is the right of every man to exercise it as these may dictate. This right is in its nature an unalienable right. It is unalienable, because the opinions of men, depending only on the evidence contemplated by their own minds cannot follow the dictates of other men: It is unalienable also, because what is here a right towards men, is a duty towards the Creator. It is the duty of every man to render to the Creator such homage and such only as he believes to be acceptable to Him. This duty is precedent, both in order of time and in degree of obligation, to the claims of Civil Society. Before any man can be considered as a member of Civil Society, he must be considered as a subject of the Governour of the Universe: And if a member of Civil Society ... do it with a saving of his allegiance to the Universal Sovereign. We maintain therefore that in matters of Religion, no man’s right is abridged by the institution of Civil Society and that Religion is wholly exempt from its cognizance.”<sup>205</sup>  
– James Madison, Esq., Member of Continental Congress, *Memorial & Remonstrance*, 1785

[My administration will] “avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction.”<sup>206</sup>  
– President James Madison, United States, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1809

“Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refused to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes in its independence the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled ....”<sup>207</sup>  
– President Andrew Johnson, *First Annual Message to Congress*, 4 December 1865

### ***Threats to Liberty, Lawful Government, Stability***

“Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.”<sup>208</sup>  
– General George Washington, *Circular to the States*, 14 June 1783

“The propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained.”<sup>209</sup>  
– President George Washington, *First Inaugural Address*, 30 April 1789

“While our country remains untainted with the principles and manners which are now producing desolation in so many parts of the world; while she continues sincere, and incapable of insidious and impious policy, we shall have the strongest reason to rejoice in the local destination assigned

us by Providence. But should the people of America once become capable of that deep simulation towards one another, and towards foreign nations, which assumes the language of justice and moderation while it is practising iniquity and extravagance, and displays in the most captivating manner the charming pictures of candor, frankness, and sincerity, while it is rioting in rapine and insolence, this country will be the most miserable habitation in the world.”  
– President John Adams, To Officers of Militia of Massachusetts, 11 October 1798

“When public virtue is gone, when the national spirit is fled, when a party is substituted for the nation and faction for a party, when venality lurks and skulks in secret, and, much more, when it impudently braves the public censure, whether it be sent in the form of emissaries from foreign powers, or is employed by ambitious and intriguing domestic citizens, the republic is lost in essence, though it may still exist in form.”<sup>210</sup>  
– Former President John Adams, letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, 27 September 1808

“Cherish, therefore, the spirit of our people, and keep alive their attention. Do not be too severe upon their errors, but reclaim them by enlightening them. If once they become inattentive to the public affairs, you and I, and Congress, and Assemblies, Judges, and Governors, shall all become wolves. It seems to be the law of our general nature, in spite of individual exceptions; and experience declares that man is the only animal which devours his own kind, for I can apply no milder term to the governments of Europe, and to the general prey of the rich on the poor.”<sup>211</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, Ambassador to France, Paris, letter to Edward Carrington, 16 January 1787

“Every species of government has its specific principles. Ours perhaps are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the ... constitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute [governments]. Yet from such we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty.”<sup>212</sup>  
– Thomas Jefferson, *Query VIII: Number of Inhabitants*

[IDPPC note: Within the U.S. today, one of the greatest threats is public education of several generations who were deliberately deprived of the true knowledge of the unchanging principles upon which the nation was founded, the truth of its history, and the true character of the founding fathers.]

“(T)he spirit of the times may alter, will alter. Our rulers will become corrupt, our people careless. A single zealot may commence persecutor, and better men be his victims. It can never be too often repeated, that the time for fixing every essential right on a legal basis is while our rulers are honest, and ourselves united. ... [When we are] going down hill ... the people ... will be forgotten therefore, and their rights disregarded. They will forget themselves, but [be solely preoccupied with] ... making money, and will never think of uniting to effect a due respect for their rights.”<sup>213</sup> – Thomas Jefferson, *Query XVII: Religion*

“From the commencement of our Revolution to the present day ... the Government has been what may emphatically be called self-government. ... Had the people of the United States been

educated in different principles, had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career or been blessed with the same success? While, then, the constituent body retains its present sound and healthy state everything will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt, when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin.”<sup>214</sup>

– President James Monroe, *First Inaugural Address*, 4 March 1817

“At what point shall we expect the approach of danger? ... All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined ... with a Buonaparte for a commander, could not by force ... in a trial of a thousand years. At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reach us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. ... (T)he lawless in spirit ... become lawless in practice; and having been used to no restraint ... they thus become, absolutely unrestrained.”<sup>215</sup> – Abraham Lincoln, Member, Illinois House of Representatives, “*The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions*” (speech), 27 January 1838

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***Wisdom quotes from other Heads of State are desired and can be added.***

The original source – including name, title, location, occasion, and date – and a copy of the verifiable documentation must be provided. Please include the entire statement, speech, or writing. The leader must be worthy of emulation, and the content appropriate for inclusion.

Please send documentation to:

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**United States Heads of State Quoted:**

George Washington (1732-1799), 1<sup>st</sup> President (1789-1797)  
John Adams (1735-1826 [July 4]), 2<sup>nd</sup> President (1797-1801)  
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826 [July 4]), 3<sup>rd</sup> President (1801-1809)  
James Madison (1751-1836), 4<sup>th</sup> President (1809-1817)  
James Monroe (1758-1831), 5<sup>th</sup> President (1817-1825)  
John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), 6<sup>th</sup> President (1825-1829)  
Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), 4 March 1833, 7<sup>th</sup> President (1829-1837)  
John Tyler (1790-1862), 10<sup>th</sup> President (1841-1845)  
James Polk (1795-1849), 11<sup>th</sup> President (1845-1849)  
Millard Fillmore (1800-1874), 13<sup>th</sup> President (1850-1853)  
Franklin Pierce (1804-1869), 14<sup>th</sup> President (1853-1857)

James Buchanan (1791-1868), 15<sup>th</sup> President (1857-1861)  
Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), 16<sup>th</sup> President (1861-1865)  
Andrew Johnson (1808-1875), 17<sup>th</sup> President (1865-1869)  
General Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), 18<sup>th</sup> President (1869-1877)  
Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893), 19<sup>th</sup> President (1877-1881)  
James A. Garfield (1831-1881), 20<sup>th</sup> President (1881)  
Chester Arthur (1830-1886), 21<sup>st</sup> President (1881-1885)  
Grover Cleveland (1837-1908), 22<sup>nd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> President (1885-1889, 1893-1897)

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Presidential quotes are available on the [www.IDPPCenter.com](http://www.IDPPCenter.com) web site for the following:

- (1) *Good Character & Virtue; Adversity & Difficulties; Corruption & Tyranny; Decline of Nations; Family, Mentoring & Posterity; Honesty, Integrity, Courage, Duty & Accountability; Humility; Leadership Qualities; Morality, True Religion & Self-Government Essential; and*
- (2) *Laws of Nature and of Nature's God; Lawful Limited Constitutional Government; Separation of Powers; Elections; Taxes and Public Debts; Military Character and Leadership; and Foreign Affairs.*

## Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897*, published by authority of Congress, compiled by Honorable James D. Richardson (Bureau of National Literature and Art, 1910), Vol. I, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Charles Francis Adams (grandson), editor (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1850), Vol. I, p. 195. <http://oll.libertyfund.org/>

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. IV, p. 259.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. IX, p. 540-541.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. VI, p. 520.

<sup>6</sup> *Thomas Jefferson: Writings*, Merrill D. Peterson, compiler (Library of America, 1984)[ISBN 0-940450-16-X], p. 346.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thomas Jefferson: Writings*, p. 1087.

<sup>8</sup> *Op. cit.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. VI, p. 414.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. VI, p. 425.

<sup>10</sup> *Op. cit.*, *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897*, Vol. V, p. 3568.

<sup>11</sup> *The Writings of George Washington*, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford (New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1889), Volume XII (1790-1794), p. 277. <http://oll.libertyfund.org>

<sup>12</sup> *Op. cit.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. IX, p. 547.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. V, p. 453.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams, Second President of the United States*, Vol. V, p. 457.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. IX, p. 564.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. IX, p. 570.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, *The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States*, Vol. X, p. 53.

<sup>18</sup> *Op. cit.*, *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897*, Vol. I, p. 311-312.

<sup>19</sup> *Memorial and Remonstrance Against Religious Assessments*, delivered before the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, *The Writings of James Madison*, Gaillard Hunt, editor, 9 Volumes (New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1901), Vol. II, p. 186.

<sup>20</sup> *Op. cit.*, *The Writings of George Washington*, Volume X (1782-1785), p. 172.

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- <sup>21</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 519.
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. VII, p. 231.
- <sup>23</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. VI, p. 451.
- <sup>24</sup> The Works of Thomas Jefferson, 12 Volumes, Federal Edition, collected and edited by Paul Leicester Ford (New York & London: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1904), Vol. VIII, p. 161-162.
- <sup>25</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 450.
- <sup>26</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 310.
- <sup>27</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of James Madison, Vol. I, p. 35, 39.
- <sup>28</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 452.
- <sup>29</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume III (1775-1776), p. 27.
- <sup>30</sup> George Washington: A Collection, compiled by W. B. Allen (Indianapolis: Liberty Classics, 1988), p. 240-241.
- <sup>31</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume XII (1790-1794), p. 277.
- <sup>32</sup> Ibid., The Writings of George Washington, Volume XII (1790-1794), p. 470.
- <sup>33</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 160.
- <sup>34</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 463.
- <sup>35</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. II, p. 370.
- <sup>36</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. II, p. 370.
- <sup>37</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 122.
- <sup>38</sup> Op. cit., The Works of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. I, p. 35.
- <sup>39</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of James Madison, Vol. I, p. 454, 459.
- <sup>40</sup> Op. cit., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 186.
- <sup>41</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume II (1758-1775), p. 442-443.
- <sup>42</sup> Ibid., The Writings of George Washington, Volume III (1775-1776).
- <sup>43</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 158.
- <sup>44</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 463.
- <sup>45</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. VI, p. 208.
- <sup>46</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 377.
- <sup>47</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 386.
- <sup>48</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 397.
- <sup>49</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 451, 456, 463.
- <sup>50</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. IX, p. 401.
- <sup>51</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 275.
- <sup>52</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 45-46.
- <sup>53</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 122.
- <sup>54</sup> Ibid., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 1087.
- <sup>55</sup> Ibid., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 283.
- <sup>56</sup> Ibid., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 283-284.
- <sup>57</sup> Ibid., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 289.
- <sup>58</sup> Op. cit., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 186.
- <sup>59</sup> Address to the Young Men’s Lyceum of Springfield, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln: Speeches and Writings, 1832-1858, compiled by Don E. Fehrenbacher (The Library of America, 1989), p. 28.
- <sup>60</sup> Op. cit., George Washington: A Collection, p. 240.
- <sup>61</sup> Ibid., George Washington: A Collection, p. 241.
- <sup>62</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of James Madison, Vol. I, p. 454, 459-460.
- <sup>63</sup> Op. cit., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 185-186.
- <sup>64</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 1526-1527.
- <sup>65</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume III (1775-1776), p. 123.
- <sup>66</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 212.
- <sup>67</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 208, 215.
- <sup>68</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume III (1775-1776), p. 26.
- <sup>69</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 56.
- <sup>70</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 160.
- <sup>71</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 259.
- <sup>72</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 275-276.
- <sup>73</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 370.

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- <sup>74</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 498.
- <sup>75</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 545-546.
- <sup>76</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. III, p. 1887.
- <sup>77</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3326.
- <sup>78</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3365-3366.
- <sup>79</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3371.
- <sup>80</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3503.
- <sup>81</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VI, p. 3972.
- <sup>82</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VI, p. 4279.
- <sup>83</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VI, p. 4409.
- <sup>84</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VII, p. 4710-4711.
- <sup>85</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VII, p. 4895-4896.
- <sup>86</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume III (1775-1776, p. 499-500).
- <sup>87</sup> Op. cit., George Washington: A Collection, p. 133.
- <sup>88</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume X (1782-1785), p. 265.
- <sup>89</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. VIII, p. 527.
- <sup>90</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 222.
- <sup>91</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 312.
- <sup>92</sup> Op. cit., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 191.
- <sup>93</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 1121.
- <sup>94</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 1224.
- <sup>95</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3158.
- <sup>96</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume IV (1776), p. 368.
- <sup>97</sup> Op. cit., George Washington: A Collection, p. 288.
- <sup>98</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume XI (1785-1790), p. 186.
- <sup>99</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 212.
- <sup>100</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. IX, p. 376-377.
- <sup>101</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. IX, p. 570.
- <sup>102</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 103.
- <sup>103</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 1471.
- <sup>104</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3158.
- <sup>105</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume I (1748-1758), p. 175-176.
- <sup>106</sup> Ibid., The Writings of George Washington, Volume VI (1777-1778), p. 150.
- <sup>107</sup> Ibid., The Writings of George Washington, Volume VII (1778-1779), p. 161.
- <sup>108</sup> Ibid., The Writings of George Washington, Volume XI (1785-1790), p. 267.
- <sup>109</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 44.
- <sup>110</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 44.
- <sup>111</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 45-46.
- <sup>112</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume XII (1790-1794), p. 111.
- <sup>113</sup> Ibid., The Writings of George Washington, Volume XIV (1798-1799), p. 212.
- <sup>114</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 258-259.
- <sup>115</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of George Washington, Volume XIV (1798-1799), p. 259.
- <sup>116</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 295.
- <sup>117</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 314.
- <sup>118</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 453.
- <sup>119</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 505.
- <sup>120</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 581.
- <sup>121</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 608, 616.
- <sup>122</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 663.
- <sup>123</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 678.
- <sup>124</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 832-833.
- <sup>125</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 865.
- <sup>126</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 865-866.
- <sup>127</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 913-914.
- <sup>128</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 973.

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- <sup>129</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 1001.
- <sup>130</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. III, p. 2047.
- <sup>131</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. III, p. 2110.
- <sup>132</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. III, p. 2189.
- <sup>133</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. III, p. 2236.
- <sup>134</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2322.
- <sup>135</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2383.
- <sup>136</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2629-2630.
- <sup>137</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2736.
- <sup>138</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2740.
- <sup>139</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2806.
- <sup>140</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2883.
- <sup>141</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2967.
- <sup>142</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3365.
- <sup>143</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3551.
- <sup>144</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VI, p. 4346.
- <sup>145</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VI, p. 4398-4399.
- <sup>146</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VI, p. 4602.
- <sup>147</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VII, p. 4624.
- <sup>148</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VII, p. 4888.
- <sup>149</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VII, p. 5156.
- <sup>150</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. VII, p. 5328.
- <sup>151</sup> Op. cit., George Washington: A Collection, p. 132.
- <sup>152</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. II, p. 65.
- <sup>153</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 421.
- <sup>154</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 423-424.
- <sup>155</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. IX, p. 627.
- <sup>156</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 85.
- <sup>157</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 416.
- <sup>158</sup> Op. cit., The Works of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. II, p. 263.
- <sup>159</sup> Ibid., The Works of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. II, p. 261-262.
- <sup>160</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 310-311.
- <sup>161</sup> *Letter to Thomas Jefferson Smith*, Monticello, February 21, 1825, op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 1499.
- <sup>162</sup> Op. cit., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 187.
- <sup>163</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 47.
- <sup>164</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 56.
- <sup>165</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams, Second President of the United States, Vol. II, p. 6-7.
- <sup>166</sup> John Adams Diary 7 (21 March – 18 October 1761), The Massachusetts Historical Society, p. 35.  
<http://www.masshist.org/digitaladams>
- <sup>167</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 462-463.
- <sup>168</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. II, p. 250.
- <sup>169</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. I, p. 196.
- <sup>170</sup> Adams Family Papers, Adams Electronic Archive, The Massachusetts Historical Society.  
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- <sup>172</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 222.
- <sup>173</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 274-275.
- <sup>174</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. X, p. 45-46.
- <sup>175</sup> *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, written by Thomas Jefferson in 1777, introduced into the Assembly in 1779, and with the efforts of James Madison, passed into law in 1785, General Assembly of Virginia, Section I, op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 346-347.
- <sup>176</sup> Ibid., *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 346.
- <sup>177</sup> Ibid., *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 347.
- <sup>178</sup> Ibid., *Act for Establishing Religious Freedom*, Section II, Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 347.
- <sup>179</sup> Ibid., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 510.

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- <sup>181</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 285.
- <sup>182</sup> Op. cit., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 185.
- <sup>183</sup> Ibid., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 187.
- <sup>184</sup> Ibid., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 188.
- <sup>185</sup> Ibid., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 189.
- <sup>186</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. II, p. 973.
- <sup>187</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. IV, p. 2740.
- <sup>188</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3503.
- <sup>189</sup> Op. cit., George Washington: A Collection, p. 532.
- <sup>190</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. II, p. 25.
- <sup>191</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. II, p. 131.
- <sup>192</sup> Op. cit., John Adams Diary 7 (21 March – 18 October 1761), p. 34.
- <sup>193</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. III, p. 457.
- <sup>194</sup> Ibid., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. IX, p. 227.
- <sup>195</sup> Op. cit., Act for Establishing Religious Freedom, Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 346.
- <sup>196</sup> Ibid., Act for Establishing Religious Freedom, Section I, Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 346.
- <sup>197</sup> Ibid., Act for Establishing Religious Freedom, Section II, Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 346-347.
- <sup>198</sup> Ibid., Act for Establishing Religious Freedom, Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 347.
- <sup>199</sup> Op. cit., The Works of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. VIII, p. 247.
- <sup>200</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 1082.
- <sup>201</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 310.
- <sup>202</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 285.
- <sup>203</sup> Ibid., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 285.
- <sup>204</sup> Op. cit., The Writings of James Madison, Vol. I, p. 35, 40.
- <sup>205</sup> Op. cit., Memorial and Remonstrance, The Writings of James Madison, Vol. II, p. 184-185.
- <sup>206</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 452.
- <sup>207</sup> Ibid., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. V, p. 3568.
- <sup>208</sup> Op. cit., George Washington: A Collection, p. 243.
- <sup>209</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 45.
- <sup>210</sup> Op. cit., The Works of John Adams – Second President of the United States, Vol. IX, p. 603.
- <sup>211</sup> Op. cit., The Works of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. V, p. 253-254.
- <sup>212</sup> Op. cit., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 211.
- <sup>213</sup> Ibid., Thomas Jefferson: Writings, p. 287.
- <sup>214</sup> Op. cit., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, Vol. I, p. 574-576.
- <sup>215</sup> Op. cit., Address to the Young Men’s Lyceum of Springfield, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln: Speeches and Writings, 1832-1858, p. 28-29.