

22113

OFFICE OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS.  
Rec'd AUG 22

1887

AUTHORITY,

16092

RECEIVED.

OFFICE OF  
INDIAN AFFAIR

AUG 25 1887

22/246 21757-87

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INDIAN DIV. RECEIVED  
AUG 24 1887  
Capt. R. B. Pratt

Carlisle School,

Aug. 20. 1887,

Reply to letter of  
19<sup>th</sup> inst. rel. to send-  
ing some of the Carl-  
isle pupils to the "Con-  
stitutional Centennial"

Yours

To Reay Aug. 24-87

To Pratt Aug. 25-87

*(Handwritten flourish)*

*(Handwritten flourish)*

22113

# United States Indian Service,

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH,

CARLISLE BARRACKS,

Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 20. 1887.

To the Hon.

The Commr. of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Replying to yours of the 19<sup>th</sup> inst, marked Education 21757, I have respectfully to inform you, that, at the request of Col. Snowden, I visited Philadelphia and conferred with him in regard to an Indian display in connection with the Constitutional Centennial movement, and that I am quite agreed with him that it is both valuable and important.

Any display covering the grounds Col. Snowden proposes would be incomplete without a representation of the original Indian, and while I could easily have some of my Indian Pupils go back to Indian dress and accomplish this purpose after a fashion, it would not be as satisfactory as to have a few brought from the West. I suggested that the Osages, with

their shaved heads, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas or Comanches would be the best and most accessible. I agreed to carry out the movement, provided the Dept. gave its consent.

The plan is to have five floats, the first representing West's celebrated Pennis Treaty Picture; the second a tepee and Camp scene; the third a school room; the 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> our industrial features. The floats to be mounted on large Pennsylvania wagons drawn by four horses. A few of the Indians from the West would be on first and second floats; the other six or seven to be mounted on their ponies, riding in front, dressed in their best celebration costumes. The floats to be followed by 100 to 150 of our boys marching in line, preceded by the Band, and probably some of the girls following in Omnibuses.

All the expenses will be borne by the Celebration authorities, probably somewhat aided by friends of our school. If the movement receives the approval of the Dept. the time is very short and we shall have to move rapidly to accomplish it. I would, therefore, suggest

22113

that the Authority be sent directly to me and by the quickest means, and that I be allowed for this purpose to bring in from the Indian Territory tribes not to exceed 15 Indians. The transportation from the Agencies and back will be arranged.

My thought was to make it the means of letting some of the parents visit their Children here at the School, and as we wish to secure the most Presentable subjects, it will be necessary that I have the entire power of selecting. The order of the Dept. to me and the Agents, of which the Agents and the Indians would have no information until shown by my Agent, and the selections quietly made by my Agent and the Indian Agents, and the movement promptly carried out without circumlocution, would be the best way. If the Indians through their Chiefs, or otherwise, were to have a voice and attempt to accomplish it through their Councils, it would not succeed so well.

The fact that not only the General

Opms

4

Government is to be represented by its highest  
 Officials, but also all the State and Territorial  
 Governments are to take part, together with  
 large number of people from all sections,  
 would seem to be sufficient warrant  
 for our making an extraordinary effort to  
 give a full presentation, and as the celebra-  
 -tion management proposes to cover all  
 the expenses, there seems to be no difficult  
 barrier in the way.

Very Respectfully  
 Your Obedt. Servt.

R.H. Pratt

Capt. 10<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
 Infy.

AUTHORITY,

16092 RECEIVED.  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
AUG 25 1887

# The Constitution.

## Celebration of the Centennial of its Signing.

Preliminary proceedings relative to the expected event in this City, and Review of the Festival of 1788.

THE subjoined history of proceedings preliminary to the celebration in this city of the Centennial Anniversary of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States is timely, and will be read with interest, as well, perhaps, as the review of the original celebration in 1788.

The Legislature of New Jersey on the 2d day of June, 1886, passed resolutions inviting the Governor and Representatives of the thirteen original States to assemble in Philadelphia to consider the propriety of a national celebration of the centennial anniversary of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. In accordance with this invitation a convention of the Governors and Representatives of the thirteen Colonial States and of citizens was held at Philadelphia, September 17, 1886, in the Hall of the Carpenters' Company. There were present the Governors of Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

In consequence of resolutions adopted at this meeting letters were addressed by the Hon. Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, as chairman of the Committee of Governors of the Colonial States, to the Governors of all the States and Territories of the Union, inviting them to appoint commissioners to be present at a convention to be held at Philadelphia, December 2, 1886.

In response to this request commissioners were appointed by the Governors of the following States and Territories, viz.: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming.

This Convention of December 2, 1886, elected Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, President, and Hampton L. Carson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Secretary. A sub-commission was selected, of which Amos R. Little, Esq., was made Chairman, the President and Secretary of the Convention being added as *ex-officio* members. A committee of citizens was also formed, of which Thomas Cochran, Esq. was selected as chairman. The name of "The Constitutional Centennial Commission" was adopted as the name of the Commission, and it was resolved, in regard to the proposed celebration at Philadelphia in September, 1887:

### Programme Mapped Out.

- First.* That there be an Oration and Poem in commemoration of the Signing of the Constitution.
- Second.* That there be a military display, in which the United States shall be invited to be represented by each branch of its military and naval service; that the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be invited to be represented by their militia and volunteer service; that the President of the United States be requested to designate officers to command the same.
- Third.* That there be an industrial processional display.
- Fourth.* That invitations to participate in the celebration be extended to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Federal Judiciary, Congress and the representatives of all departments of the National Government, to the Governors of each State and Territory, to the Judiciaries and Legislatures of the same and the representatives of the several departments thereof, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and to the various civic organizations and associations of the Union, and that the resident representatives of foreign governments having friendly relations with the United States be invited to participate.
- Fifth.* That there be created a suitable memorial in the City of Philadelphia, commemorative of the signing and adoption of the Constitution and of the progress of the nation since that period.

INDIAN OFFICE. 1887 RECEIVED  
Inclous No /  
21757  
AUG 15 1887  
INDIAN OFFICE. 1887  
Inclous No /  
22113

The chairman of the committee appointed by the convention to prepare an address to the people of the United States, made a stirring and patriotic report, which was adopted, as follows :

"The Convention of Delegates appointed by the several States and Territories to take steps towards the celebration of the signature of the Constitution, feel it their just duty to call the attention of the country, and of both press and public, to the approach of this great anniversary.

"It becomes us, also, to recall the characteristics of the change in the government of States effected by the tranquil adoption of a system of checks to the heated impulses which political strife has always aroused. The barrier to hasty legislation effected by an organic law, unchangeable except by processes involving delay, and so securing an interval in which reflection might resume its sway over passion, was to all practical purposes a novelty a century ago.

"The success of the great experiment depended eventually upon the reverence with which men might be brought to regard the fundamental and supreme law, and upon the determination to consider it, in the nature of things, inviolable, except by the surrender of every respectable attribute of an upright people.

"Upon the existence of this reverence the statesmen of 1787 relied, and to its existence and preservation their descendants owe whatever is valuable in the institutions they inherit. To strengthen and quicken the sense of the sacredness of this principle and the paramount duty of observing it, and to admonish our countrymen that only by intelligent perception of its transcendent importance can be assured a continuance of the blessings which make us the admiration of the world, seem a prominent duty of this commission.

"The successful formation of the Constitution was the most momentous event in the history of the American people, and marks an epoch in the history of the civilized world. Under the Constitution this great nation has grown up and prospered, and on the continued success of our system of constitutional government depend, in large measure, the future welfare and happiness, not only of our own people, but of mankind. We believe that the people appreciate, in a solemn and grateful spirit, the character of this celebration, and that they will give it that hearty support throughout the length and breadth of the land which will make it in all ways worthy of the occasion and the event."

That the people do appreciate the character of the coming celebration is evinced by the hearty support which is now being given to the Commission, both by the several States and the citizens of Philadelphia.

The State of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$75,000 for the purposes of the celebration and the entertainment of the representatives of the nation, of whom our Commonwealth will be the host. The appropriations from other States and from private citizens of Philadelphia can be relied upon greatly to increase this sum, and, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, a generous increase will be necessary.

An outline has already been given of the nature and extent of the coming celebration. A comparison, however, with the past may be useful, lest by want of patriotic zeal and fervor we permit the joyful and magnificent pageant of 1788 in honor of the adoption of the Constitution, to exceed in any manner our commemoration of its centennial anniversary.

## The Event of a Century ago.

On July 4, 1788, the citizens of Philadelphia celebrated both the Declaration of Independence and the establishment of the Constitution, proposed by the late general convention of the States, then solemnly adopted and ratified by ten of those States. The celebration began by a salute to the rising sun by a full peal from Christ Church steeple, and a discharge of cannon from the ship "Rising Sun," anchored off Market Street. At the same time ten vessels, named in honor of the ten adopting States and superbly decorated, could be seen arranged the whole length of the harbor, in the following order: New Hampshire opposite to the Northern Liberties; Massachusetts opposite to Vine Street; Connecticut, to Race Street; New Jersey, to Arch Street; Pennsylvania, to Market Street; Delaware, to Chestnut Street; Maryland, to Walnut Street; Virginia, to Spruce Street; South Carolina, to Pine Street; and Georgia, to South Street.

The several divisions which were to compose the grand procession, began to assemble at 8 o'clock in the morning at and near the intersection of Third and South Streets. At this point the line of march commenced, and continued along Third Street to Callowhill Street, thence up Callowhill Street to Fourth Street, thence along Fourth Street to Market Street, and thence to Union Green, in front of Bush Hill, William Hamilton, Esq., having kindly offered the spacious lawn before his house, at Bush Hill, for the purposes of the day. About 9.30 the grand procession began to move in the following order :

*First.* Twelve axe-men, dressed in white frocks with white girdles round their waists, and wearing ornamented caps, and headed by Philip Pancake.

*Second.* The First City Troop, commanded by Captain Miles.

*Third.* Independence, represented by John Nixon, on horseback, bearing the staff and cap of Liberty; under the cap a white silk flag, with these words, "Fourth of July, 1776," in large gold letters.

*Fourth.* Artillery, commanded by Captain Moreland Fisher.

*Fifth.* French Alliance, represented by Thomas Fitzsimmons, on horseback, carrying a flag of white silk, bearing three fleur-de-lys and thirteen stars in union over the words, "Sixth of February, 1778," in gold characters. The horse on which he rode was the same on which Count Rochambeau rode at the siege of Yorktown.

*Sixth.* Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain A. G. Claypoole, with standard of the First Regiment.

*Seventh.* Definitive Treaty of Peace, represented by George Clymer, on horseback, carrying a flag adorned with olive and laurel; the words, "Third of September, 1783," in gold letters, pendant from the staff.

*Eighth.* Col. John Shee, on horseback, carrying a flag, blue field, bearing an olive and laurel wreath, over the words, "Washington, the friend of his country," in silver letters.

*Ninth.* The City Troop of Light Dragoons, Captain W. Bingham, commanded by Major W. Jackson.

*Tenth.* Richard Bache, on horseback, as a herald, attended by a trumpeter, proclaiming, "A New Era," the words "New Era" in gold letters, pendant from the herald's staff, with an appropriate verse.

*Eleventh.* Convention of the States, represented by Peter Muhlenberg, on horseback, carrying a blue flag, with the words, "Seventeenth of September, 1787," in silver letters.

*Twelfth.* Band of Music.

*Thirteenth.* The Constitution, represented by Chief Justice McKean and Judges Atlee and Rush, in their robes of office, seated in a lofty ornamented car, in the form of a large eagle drawn by six white horses, the Chief Justice supported a tall staff, on the top of which was the cap of liberty, under the cap the new Constitution, framed and ornamented, and immediately under the Constitution the words, "The People," in large gold letters affixed to the staff.

*Fourteenth.* Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Heysham, with the standard of the Third Regiment.

*Fifteenth.* The gentlemen representing the States that had ratified the Federal Constitution, each carrying a small flag, bearing the name of the State he represented in gold letters, viz.: Duncan Ingraham, New Hampshire; Jona. Williams, Jr., Massachusetts; Jared Ingersoll, Connecticut; Samuel Stockton, New Jersey; James Wilson, Pennsylvania; Colonel Thomas Robinson, Delaware; Hon. I. E. Howard, Maryland; Colonel Febiger, Virginia; W. Ward Burrows, South Carolina; George Meade, Georgia.

*Sixteenth.* Colonel William Williams, on horseback, in complete armor, bearing on his arm a shield emblazoned with the arms of the United States.

*Seventeenth.* The Montgomery Troop of Light Horse, commanded by Captain James Morris.

*Eighteenth.* Consuls and Representatives of Foreign States in alliance with America.

*Nineteenth.* Hon. Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Admiralty, wearing in his hat a gold anchor, pendant on a green riband. He was preceded by the register's clerk, carrying a green bag, filled with rolls of parchment, the word ADMIRALTY in large letters on the front of the bag.

James Read, Register of Admiralty Court, wearing a silver pen in his hat.

Clement Biddle, Marshal of the Admiralty, carrying a silver oar.

*Twentieth.* Wardens of the Port and Tonnage Officer.

*Twenty-first.* Collector of Customs and Naval Officer.

*Twenty-second.* Peter Baynton, as a citizen, and Colonel Isaac Melcher, dressed as an Indian chief, in a carriage, smoking the calumet of peace together.

*Twenty-third.* The Berks County Troop, commanded by Captain Ph. Strubing.

*Twenty-fourth.* The New Roof, or Grand Federal Edifice, on a carriage, drawn by ten white horses. This building, thirty-six feet high, was in the form of a dome, supported by thirteen Corinthian columns, raised on pedestals, the frieze decorated with thirteen stars. Ten of the columns were complete, but three left unfinished. On the pedestals of the columns were inscribed, in ornamented letters, the initials of the thirteen American States. Round the pedestal of the edifice these words: "*In union the fabric stands firm.*"

The Grand Edifice was followed by a corps of over 450 carpenters, saw-makers, file-cutters, &c.

*Twenty-fifth.* The Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati and militia officers.



*Twenty-sixth.* Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Rose.

*Twenty-seventh.* The Agricultural Society, headed by their president, Samuel Powel, and Major Hodgdon, bearing a banner representing industry.

*Twenty-eighth.* Farmers, headed by Messrs. Richard Peters, Richard Willing, Samuel Meredith, Isaac Warner, George Gray, Charles Willing, and others. One of the plows in this department, drawn by four oxen, was directed by Richard Willing, in the dress and character of a farmer.

*Twenty-ninth.* The Manufacturing Society, with spinning and carding machines, looms, &c. The carding machine, worked by two men, carding cotton at the rate of 50-pound weight per day, was placed on a carriage 30 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 13 feet high, drawn by ten horses. Also several other machines in full operation. The carriage was followed by a large number of weavers.

*Thirtieth.* Corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Robinson.

*Thirty-first.* The Marine Society. Ten captains, five abreast, followed by the members of the society, six abreast.

*Thirty-second.* The Federal Ship Union, mounting 20 guns, commanded by John Green, three lieutenants and four boys in uniform. The crew, including officers, consisted of 25 men.

The ship was 33 feet in length, width and rigging in proportion. Her hull was the barge of the ship Alliance, the same which formerly belonged to the Serapis, and was taken in the memorable engagement of Captain Paul Jones, in the Bon Homme Richard, with the Serapis. She was mounted on a carriage drawn by ten horses.

Boat-builders in a boat-builders' shop, 18 feet long; 8 wide, 13 feet high, drawn by four horses. Seven hands were at work building a boat 13 feet long, which was actually set up and nearly completed during the procession. Then followed large deputations of the different trades,—sail-makers, ship-carpenters, ship-joiners, rope-makers, and ship-chandlers, merchants and traders, and others.

*Thirty-third.* The trades formed an important feature of the procession, and were followed by officers of Congress, Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Sheriff and Coroner, Board City Warden, City Treasurer, etc., members of the bar, the clergy, physicians, the county troop of horse, commanded by Major W. McPherson, bringing up the rear. The length of the line was a mile and a half, the distance marched about three miles, and time consumed over three hours.

Francis Hopkinson, who himself participated in this procession, wrote that it was "an exhibition which for novelty, splendor and decorum justly merited universal admiration and applause. If, beside the magnificence of the thing itself, we take into consideration the important occasion that induced it, it must be acknowledged to have been an object most interesting and truly sublime."

It is of course but natural to expect that the celebration of 1887 will surpass that of 1788 in respect to grandeur and magnificence in every detail. To surpass it, however, in the joy and enthusiasm of the participants will not be such an easy task.

The State of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$75,000; citizens of Philadelphia have subscribed over \$20,000. The following sums have been appropriated by other States, viz.: Connecticut, \$18,000; Rhode Island, \$2500; Delaware, \$2000; Massachusetts, \$40,000. New Jersey has authorized the Governor to send its militia at the cost of the State. Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina have arranged to send troops. Up to July 1st the Governors of these States, as well as those of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Nebraska and Texas, had accepted the invitation of the Commission to come to Philadelphia.

The Governors of all the States and Territories have been invited to the celebration as the guests of the Commission, and have been asked to send representations of their militia. It is expected that in a very short time acceptances will have arrived from every Governor who is not, for some good reason, incapacitated from coming, and that the majority of States will be represented also by some portion of their troops. The great family of States should, and there is every reason to hope will, appear at their gathering on this historic occasion, without the absence of a single member.

President Cleveland will preside at the ceremonies, and General Sheridan will be designated by the President to command the combined forces of State and United States Troops which will take part in the grand parade. The Civic and Industrial display will be marshaled by A. Loudon Snowden, Esq.

Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will deliver an oration, and it is expected that a poem will be delivered by a national poet.

All indications point to the great success of the celebration.

INDIAN OFFICE. 1887  
Inclos No 2

22113 INDIAN OFFICE. 1887  
Inclos No 2

# AUTHORITY,

16092 RECEIVED.  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIR AUG 25 1887

The following information is deemed of importance to those contemplating participation in the Civic and Industrial Pro-  
 ceSSIONAL display, which will take place in this city, on 15th September  
 next, as part of the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the Cen-  
 tennial of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

Usually, in processional displays, it is desirable that Societies and  
 Organizations parade with full ranks, so as to make the demonstration  
 as imposing in numbers as may be possible.

In the coming demonstration, the suggestive character of the dis-  
 play is deemed of much more importance than the numbers that may  
 participate.

The object in view, is to present the result of successful efforts in  
 the present century, under the Constitution, in all the varied branches  
 of industrial pursuits, and in social and educational life, &c., and  
 thus to exhibit not only the progress made in each particular branch  
 of industry, art, education, &c., but also, the bearing of each upon  
 the general prosperity of the whole country.

As a reproduction of the same article or illustration is not desirable,  
 it is recommended that individuals, firms and companies engaged in the  
 same pursuits, unite together and make a combined exhibit, on as sug-  
 gestive and comprehensive a scale as may be possible. This would en-  
 able the economy, condense the exhibits, and give better results than where  
 each individual or firm endeavors to accomplish a purpose without union.

Where, however, individuals or firms are willing and prepared to  
 exhibit the particular industry they propose to illustrate in the  
 parade, a cordial invitation is given to such.

Benevolent and other Societies will best promote the objects held in  
 view, by appropriate illustrations, symbolizing the objects of their exist-  
 ence. Where Societies embrace large numbers of men, it may be found  
 necessary to limit the number of each that will take part. This course  
 may, and from present appearances will be necessary to prevent the  
 demonstration from exceeding proper proportions. The largest latitude  
 will be allowed in this direction consistent with the main object to be  
 attained, which is to illustrate progress and educate a respect and rever-  
 ence for the Constitution, under which, as a people, we have had such  
 abundant prosperity.

The demonstration will not be permitted to degenerate into a mere  
 medium of advertising. Uninteresting features will be eliminated.

Where proper advertising results from the display of handwork or  
 enterprise, it will be encouraged, but not otherwise.

When the procession shall have been formed in accordance with  
 the orders to be hereafter issued, no unauthorized Societies, Organiz-  
 tions or Wagons will be permitted to enter the column.

Application for a position in the procession, stating the character  
 of the display intended to be made, should be sent to this office at the  
 earliest date possible, in order that a proper classification may be made.

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1887  
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A. LONDON SNOWDEN,  
Chairman of Committee and Marshal.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL  
COMMISSION AND COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,  
No. 907 WALNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1887.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.—DEAR SIR:—You are hereby duly appointed and commissioned to act as chairman of the committee in charge of the preparations for the industrial and civic processional display, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of September next, as a part of the ceremonies commemorative of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, and to act as Chief Marshal of the same.

You are also fully empowered to organize and appoint your own committee, to call to your aid all necessary assistants, to arrange all details, and to prepare estimates of the probable expense, which are to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Commission for action.

Awaiting a favorable reply, we are, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN A. KASSON,

*President Constitutional Centennial Commission.*

AMOS R. LITTLE,

*Chairman Executive Committee.*

HAMPTON L. CARSON,

*Secretary.*

The acceptance of Col. Snowden is as follows:

HAVERFORD COLLEGE STATION,  
Montgomery County, Pa., June 24, 1887.

GENTLEMEN:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your polite favor of the 15th inst., requesting my acceptance of the "Chairmanship of the Committee in charge of the Preparation of the Industrial and Civic Processional Display, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of September next, as part of the ceremonies commemorative of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, and to act as Chief Marshal of the same."

Whilst I am duly sensible of the honor conferred, in my designation to serve in this important position, I am also fully aware of the labor and time that must be bestowed, and of the grave responsibility assumed in its acceptance.

I only accept as a public duty, and from a conviction that we may confidently rely upon the cordial and earnest support of our patriotic and public spirited citizens, in the effort to properly commemorate the establishment of Constitutional Government on this Continent, which is esteemed by many thoughtful men not to be second in its beneficent results to the great Declaration itself.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

Hon. John A. Kasson, President Commission; Mr. Amos R. Little, Chairman Executive Committee; Hampton L. Carson, Esq., Secretary.

-8.  
Letter of Col. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, addressed to the Governors of the several States, requesting co-operation in the Centennial Celebration of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, which will take place at Philadelphia, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September next.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1887.

DEAR SIR:—From the enclosed correspondence you will observe that I have been appointed, by the Constitutional Centennial Commission, Chairman of the Committee and Marshal in charge of the civic and industrial demonstration by which it is intended in part to celebrate the Formation and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

I need not remind you that it is of the highest importance that this celebration should not alone illustrate our moral, intellectual and material progress within the past hundred years, but that it should be made so imposing as to leave an indelible impression on the minds of our people, particularly upon the youth of the land, as to the paramount importance of upholding and guarding the Constitution as the sheet anchor of our liberties and the bulwark of our prosperity and happiness of our people. In July, 1788, there was a celebration in this city, intended not only to manifest the gratification of the people on the adoption of the Constitution by ten of the States, but also to stimulate its ratification by all the States composing the old Confederation. On that occasion the processional display, which received the countenance and the hearty support of the leading men of the period, representing all branches of business, industries of all kinds, as well as the judiciary, the professions, and the schools of learning, headed by the venerable University of Pennsylvania, etc., was the most comprehensive and suggestive ever attempted up to that period on this side of the Atlantic.

It devolves upon us in the coming celebration to illustrate, as far as possible, in the processional display, the marvelous material and industrial advance which has been made under the benign influence of the Constitution.

It is a celebration in which all should participate. To assure success will require generous and cordial co-operation, and upon this I confidently rely.

Without presuming to indicate a plan for your guidance I may say that it has been suggested that your Excellency appoint a committee to which shall be assigned the duty of directing the attention of your citizens to the subject, and the organizing your industries for participation in the demonstration, which it is proposed to make, if possible, the most imposing of the kind ever witnessed on this continent. With such a committee or any other agency you may suggest, I shall be glad to co-operate.

Hoping to hear from you on this subject, and confidently relying upon your valuable assistance, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Very respectfully,  
A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

To his Excellency,

~~Gov. Alex. Adams,~~

~~Denver, Colorado.~~

30  
1873  
5.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
of the PROMULGATION of the  
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CIVIL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, -CITY HALL.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Marshal.*

GEN'L J. W. HOFMANN,  
*Chief of Staff.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 11, 1887.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, having accepted the appointment as Chairman of the Committee and Marshal in charge of the Industrial and Civic Processional Display, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of September next, as part of the ceremonies Commemorative of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, hereby appeals to those engaged in the various branches of business and industries throughout the Union, which have been developed under its guarantees and safeguards, to assist in making the processional display, as far as possible, a suggestive presentation of the marvelous advance we have made within the past one hundred years in the arts of peace.

This demonstration should be made worthy of our country and the great event we propose to commemorate. With this object in view, you are cordially invited to cooperate in making such a display of your products or skill as may be possible.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Marshal.*

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

of the PROMULGATION of the

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
Marshal.

GENL J. W. HOFMANN,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,—CITY HALL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 16th, 1887.

DEAR SIR:—

In order to awaken an interest in the Civic and Industrial processional demonstration, to take place in this city, on the 15th of September next, by which in part, it is proposed to celebrate the Centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, circulars have been issued by the undersigned, and addressed to those engaged in industrial pursuits throughout the Union, inviting co-operation and participation.

It is proposed to make the Civic demonstration illustrate as far as may be possible, our marvelous advance in the arts of peace in the last century.

In this illustrative demonstration, all sections of the country should participate. Nevertheless, it is manifest that Philadelphia must be the largest contributor in this direction. From her varied industries and wide reaching manufacturing capabilities, we must largely draw, and from past experience I know that we can confidently rely upon the patriotic spirit and earnest practical co-operation of our citizens.

As the period for preparation is short, the undersigned earnestly requests that all individuals, firms or corporations engaged in industrial pursuits may make speedy arrangements for active and intelligent participation in this great demonstration.

The effort of each industry should be to give a practical ocular demonstration of the advance made within the last century, under the Constitution.

Correspondence on these points, and any other that may be of interest or value, is invited.

I am, very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
MARSHAL.

F. 11.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
of the PROMULGATION of the  
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CIVIL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
Marshal.  
GEN'L J. W. HOFMANN,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,—CITY HALL.

*Philadelphia, July 13, 1887.*

Circular }  
No. 2. }

In order to facilitate the general classification and arrangement of the various organizations, companies or firms that will participate in the parade on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, in this city, on the 15th of September next, it is desired that those intending to participate, will send information as to the probable number of men, horses and carriages they will bring; and the character of the display intended to be made on the occasion, to this Office, at the earliest date possible.

BY DIRECTION OF MARSHAL A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

J. W. HOFMANN,  
Chief of Staff.

F. 12.

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

of the PROMULGATION of the

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CIVIL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,—CITY HALL.

GEN'L J. W. HOFMANN,  
Chief of Staff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1887.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to request your co-operation and valuable assistance in arousing a public interest in the proposed Centennial Celebration of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. By publishing the enclosed correspondence and circular you would do a kind service in the direction indicated.

I am, very respectfully,

A. Loudon Snowden,

Marshal.

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

Chairman of Committee and Marshal.



CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
of the PROMULGATION of the  
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
Marshal.

GEN'L J. W. HOFMANN,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,—CITY HALL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 29th, 1887.

CIRCULAR.

The following information is deemed of importance to those contemplating participation in the Civic and Industrial processional display, which will take place in this city, on 15th September next, as part of the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the Centennial of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

Usually, in processional displays, it is desirable that Societies and Organizations parade with full ranks, so as to make the demonstration as imposing in numbers as may be possible.

In the coming demonstration, the *suggestive character of the display* is deemed of much more importance than the numbers that may participate.

The object in view, is to present the result of successful efforts in the present century, under the Constitution, in all the varied branches of industrial pursuits, and in social and educational life, &c., and thus to exhibit not only the progress made in each particular branch of industry, art, education, &c., but also, the bearing of each upon the general prosperity of the whole country.

As a reproduction of the same article or illustration is not desirable, it is recommended that individuals, firms and companies engaged in the same pursuits, unite together and make a combined exhibit, on as suggestive and comprehensive a scale as may be possible. This would ensure economy, condense the exhibits, and give better results than where each individual or firm endeavors to accomplish a purpose without union.

Where, however, individuals or firms are willing and prepared to fully exhibit the particular industry they propose to illustrate in the parade, a cordial invitation is given to such.

Benevolent and other Societies will best promote the objects held in view, by appropriate illustrations, symbolizing the objects of their existence. Where Societies embrace large numbers of men, it may be found necessary to limit the number of each that will take part. This course may, and from present appearances will be necessary to prevent the demonstration from exceeding proper proportions. The largest latitude will be allowed in this direction consistent with the main object to be attained, which is to illustrate progress, and educate a respect and reverence for the Constitution, under which, as a people, we have had such abundant prosperity.

The demonstration will not be permitted to degenerate into a mere medium of advertising. Uninteresting features will be eliminated. Where proper advertising results from the display of handiwork or enterprise, it will be encouraged, but not otherwise.

When the procession shall have been formed in accordance with the orders to be hereafter issued, no unauthorized Societies, Organizations or Wagons will be permitted to enter the column.

Application for a position in the procession, stating the character of the display intended to be made, should be sent to this office at the earliest date possible, in order that a proper classification may be made.

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

21757 OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS 1887  
 Rec'd AUG 18

4241 INTER. INDIAN DIV. AUG 15 1887  
**AUTHORITY** 22/24

1002 RECEIVED  
 Philadelphia Pa.  
 OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
 AUG 24 1887

A. L. Snowden.

Desires to present at the  
 processional display at  
 Celebration of the Centennial of signing of the  
 Philadelphia Sept 15/87, the  
 advance in Indian education.  
 Indians in trappings & paint  
 & Carlisle pupils

Truly

To Pratt Aug 19 87  
 " Key " 24 "  
 " Pratt " 28 "

22113 INDIAN OFFICE 1887  
 Dept of the Interior

Aug 17/87

Respectfully refered to the  
 Comm. of Indian affairs  
 for remark and for the  
 views of Capt. R. S. Pratt  
 Supt. Carlisle School on this  
 matter.

*W. H. Mulford*  
 Acting Secretary.

Rec'd back with report  
 Aug 24/87  
 To Do. with letter " 24 "

IX

Secretary of the Interior,  
 Hon. J. G. Parker,

Very truly yours,  
*Wm. Mulford*

I have the honor to remain,  
 I write for your sympathy in this movement and for any aid  
 that you may be able to give towards its accomplishment and should  
 be glad for any suggestions you may be able to make.

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

of the PROMULGATION of the  
 CONSTITUTION † OF † THE † UNITED † STATES.

CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Marshal.*

GEN'L J. W. HOFMANN,  
*Chief of Staff.*

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, - CITY HALL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13, 1887.

My Dear Mr. Secretary,

You will perhaps remember that I have had the pleasure of meeting you on several occasions.

Before the war in Washington, when I was introduced to you by Mr. Bonham of South Carolina, since the war I had the pleasure of dining with you at our friend the late Col. Scott's house, "Woodburne "

As you are perhaps aware, I am in charge of the great Industrial and Civic demonstration which is to take place in this city on the 15th. of Sept. next, as part of the celebration of the Centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

My aim and effort has been to impress on this demonstration the progress that has been made within the past century in the arts, industries, education, morals &c., of our people. By this means I will be able not only in some faint measure to mark the marvellous strides we have taken toward that which tends to the people's happiness and welfare, but will also I trust, be enabled by a great object lesson to teach respect and reverence for

21757

