



PIERRE L'ENFANT AND BENJAMIN BANNEKER: THE MANIFEST DESTINY OF WASHINGTON D.C.

by Pierre Beaudry, January 5, 2001



INTRODUCTION: THE GRAND DESIGN OF MANIFEST DESTINY

Some people said that the design for the city of Washington D.C. came from the heavens, that Pierre L'Enfant determined the location of the House of Congress, and the House of the President, in accordance with the stars, and that such an orientation was in concordance with the design of the MANIFEST DESTINY, which had inspired George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. This is all true. Pierre L'Enfant, Andrew Ellicott, and Benjamin Banneker, reached to the heavens for their inalienable rights, and executed these Great Federal Improvements by means of which the Capital City of the United States was made to become, in the small, the historical microcosm of the nation as a whole.

This report, will attempt to revive the sublime character of this enterprise, imposing by the greatness of its heroic effort, and yet humbling by the goodness and simplicity of its purpose. In all events, it is clear that Washington DC, was meant to become the first Capital city of the world, whose explicit function was to express the true measure of what can be accomplished with the genius of a people who is persistent in the fight for the freedom of all peoples, on the shores of America, as anywhere else in the world.

There is no doubt that such a design required to be secured within the borders of history, and immortalized, for all centuries to come, by the creation, on this continent, of an entirely new city to be built, from the ground up; a city of "magnificent distances", that would reflect, in spiritual and physical space-time, an old and revolutionary idea that could not be implemented on the old continent. This city had to be new because the historical moment for implementing this old idea was entirely new: the historical moment when a sovereign nation state implements the principle of {THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE}. Such was the plan of

George Washington, elaborated by Pierre L'Enfant and executed by Benjamin Banneker for the establishment of the capital city of the United States.

From the very beginning, the grand design had this precise intention and orientation; it was the design of an idea, the beautiful Platonic Idea of {AGAPE}; that is, LOVE OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE FOR MANKIND, pursuing its MANIFEST DESTINY, during the more than 2500 years heritage of the Greek Renaissance of Socrates and Plato, the Christian Renaissance of Jesus Christ, and the Apostles John, and Paul, and the Italian Renaissance of Brunelleschi, and Nicholas of Cusa; a grand design that Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and George Washington, had launched as a conspiracy of principle for the benefit of all the citizens of the nation, and for all of the peoples of the world.

Today, there is only one reason why the invisible empire of Lazard Frères, with KKKatie Graham's Washington Post, and her Katie Kritter Kompany, are attempting to destroy Washington DC, including D.C. General Hospital, in a speculative real estate scam, and kill the population. The scam is aimed not merely at killing people, and making money while doing it, but most importantly, it is aimed at fundamentally eradicating the very memory of the stated great design of MANIFEST DESTINY that was behind the creation of the city of Washington D.C. in the first place.

THE GENIUS OF PIERRE L'ENFANT

A friend of President George Washington and an associate of Marquis de Lafayette, and General Von Steuben, Pierre L'Enfant was born in France, in 1755, and was recruited to join the Benjamin Franklin networks in France during the period immediately preceding the American revolution.

He came to America with Lafayette, in 1777, to join the Revolutionary Army, as an engineer. In 1778, he was promoted Captain, and, in 1779, he was wounded, and made prisoner during the siege of Savannah. He later served under the direct command of George Washington at Valley Forge, and was promoted Major in May of 1783.

After the revolutionary war, L'Enfant joined the Society of the Cincinnati, whose purpose was to perpetuate the aims of the American Revolution; that is, to institute in France, and everywhere around the world, the principle of the American Revolution. Since the Society of the Cincinnati was the first intelligence organization of the United States, this means that L'Enfant was one of the key recruiting agents for the revolution in France, and that he had very powerful enemies as well as very powerful enemies. A great friend L'Enfant had recruited into the Society was Maréchal de Rochambeau who will be sent to the United States by Louis XVI to lead the French expeditionary force. During his stay in Paris, L'Enfant several meetings of the Cincinnati at both Rochambeau, and Lafayette's houses, and at which he recruited officers for the French service. (1)

At the first meeting of the Society, L'Enfant proposed a design for the insignia of the Society, which was certified by General Von Steuben. Von Steuben, the German Commander, first enlisted L'Enfant under his command for the purpose of creating an Army regulation book. The book was called: "Regulations, Order and Discipline for the Army of the United States," published in 1779. In 1783, L'Enfant returned to Paris where he founded the French Society of the Cincinnati.



Figure 1 Pierre L'Enfant (1755-1825).

During this short period of 1783-84, L'Enfant went to France to join Jean Sylvain Bailly and Lafayette. The L'Enfant family, and the Bailly family, had been working together for the same political purpose – the father of Bailly was the curator of the King's art collection at the Louvre and L'Enfant's father was an official painter of King Louis XVI. Bailly, whose objective it was to realize a successful American Revolution in France, under the guidance of Franklin, became the creator of the National Assembly of France, with the collaboration of Lafayette, during the French Revolution, in 1789, and was executed by the British run Robespierre terror, in 1793.

After returning to America, in 1784, L'Enfant was offered an appointment as professor of engineering at West Point, but he declined the post. In 1815, he built Fort Washington, 15 miles south of the Capital City. He contributed to several architectural renovations in New York, and Pennsylvania, notably, the Erasmus Academy at Flatbush (1787), the private residences of the Lefferts and Carey Ludlow in Brooklyn (1790), the "Gracie Mansion" at Hell Gate, the residences of Duncan Phyfe in Parton, and of John Jacob Astor, near Saint Paul's. The Rufus King Mansion at Flushing, the Jumel Mansion, the Van Cortland Park Mansion, the Manor House at Croton River, the Crosby Mansion in the Bronx, and the Alexander Hamilton Mansion. Although this list shows some of the most famous and rich people living in the New York area at the time, L'Enfant was not in the business of making money. He even refused 10 acres awarded to him for his work of renovation of the Federal Hall in New York City. L'Enfant lived a very frugal life, and died in a total state of poverty, in Prince Georges County, Maryland, on June 14, 1825. His obituary identified him as "an interesting but eccentric gentleman." After he remained unnoticed for nearly a century, the remains of L'Enfant were transferred to the National Cemetery at Arlington, on April 29, 1909.

WASHINGTON DC: A CONSTELLATION OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

The Plan of Washington DC, initiated by Pierre L'Enfant and executed by Benjamin Banneker, was designed to represent a constellation of patriotism sparkling in a dark-age of oligarchical history. The international oligarchy centered in London had already demonstrated, in their French Bastille coup d'état

of July 14, 1789, that their intent was to crush any attempt at pursuing the Benjamin Franklin conspiracy of establishing his republican grand design around the world, and isolate the United States. The Washington idea was to break with that historical dark-age, and build a city around a Cassiopeia of revolutionary heroes, which would be a beacon for the rest of the world to steer themselves away from the devastation of oligarchism. Thus, Washington DC had to become the greatest capital in the world, built on the idea of “Justice for all.”

The plan, itself, was based on the idea of a 14 mile perimeter located at the confluence of the Potomac and East Branch Rivers. The idea was to represent a unique city that expressed not only architectural beauty, but political beauty as well. The Diamond shaped city was to be the gem of the American Revolution: the seat of the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. L’Enfant’s vision of the American Capital was thus noble and fitting for his motto: **“MAKE NO LITTLE PLANS.”**

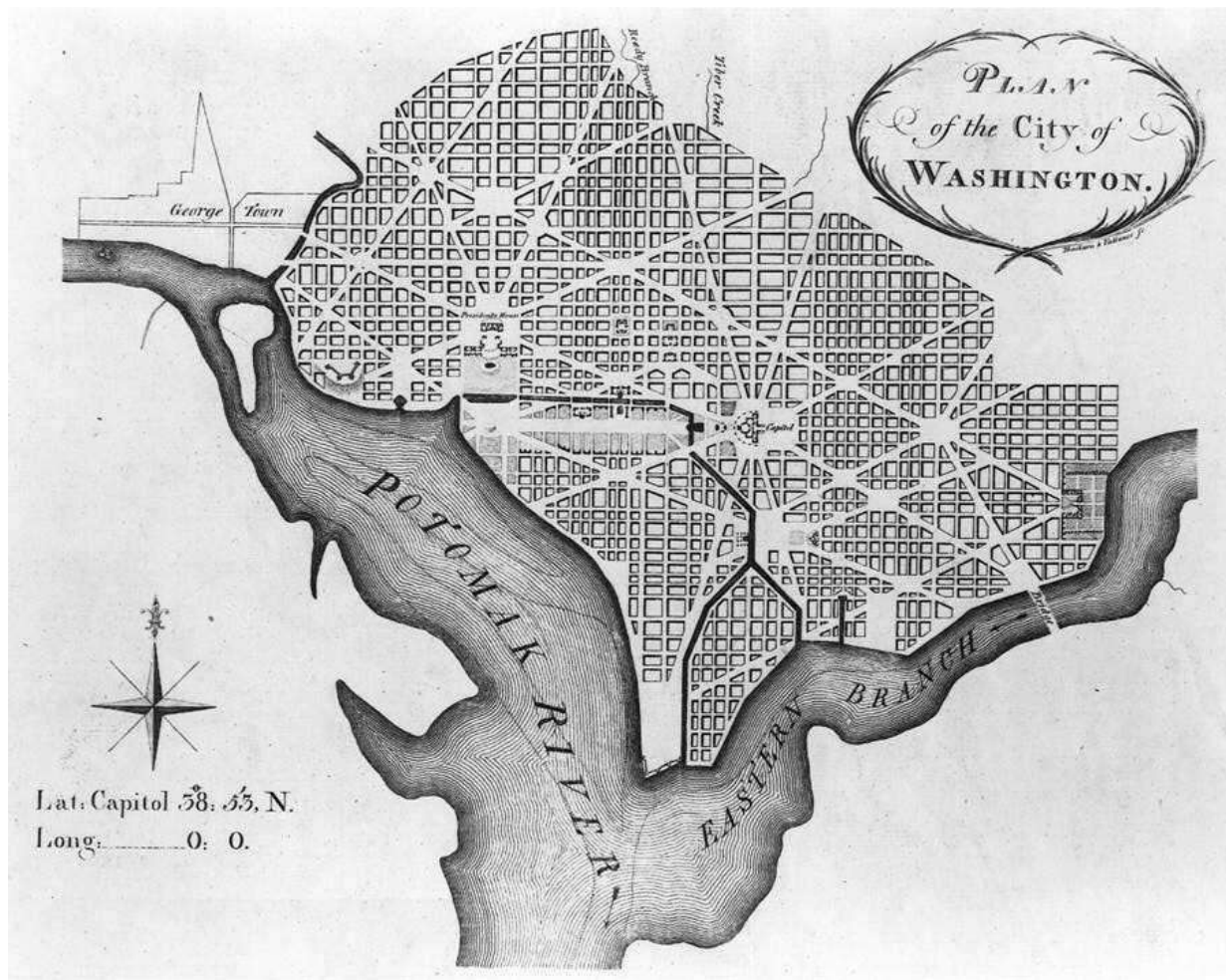


Figure 2 Facsimile of L’Enfant and Banneker plan of Washington DC. (1791)

L'Enfant wrote President Washington:

“No nation perhaps had ever before the opportunity offered them of deliberately deciding on the spot where their capital city should be fixed”...”And although the means now within the power of the country are not such as to pursue the design to any great extent, it will be obvious that the plan should be drawn on such a scale as to leave room for that aggrandizement and embellishment which the increase of the wealth of the nation will permit it to pursue at any period however remote. Viewing the matter in this light, I am fully sensible of the extent of the undertaking.” (2)

The idea of L'Enfant's city planning was simple and beautiful, because it was oriented towards the general welfare of the citizens, as required by the Preamble of the Constitution. George Washington wrote of L'Enfant “that for projecting public works and carrying them into effect, he was better qualified than anyone who had come within my knowledge in this country.”

The seat of the Government, the U.S. Capitol, was lawfully chosen by Washington and L'Enfant, to be the geographic center of the city. Thus, the entire city was divided down the middle by North and South Capitol Street. The plan for this city was executed in true concordance with the stars of the heavens. Andrew Ellicott and his two brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, were Maryland surveyors and astronomers, hired by Jefferson to work with L'Enfant. L'Enfant wrote on his [original plan](#):

“In order to execute this above plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation which passes through the Area intended for the capitol; this line he crossed by another line East and West, which passes through the same Area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all of the lines by a transit instrument, and determined the acute angles by actual measurement, and left nothing to the uncertainty of the Compass.” (3)

Accordingly, L'Enfant determined that Capitol Hill, then called Jenkins Hill, should be considered as “a pedestal awaiting a monument.” L'Enfant looked at this entire area as the future center of the intellectual and cultural life of the nation. Indeed a great humanist city must always have, at its very center, the heart of its intellectual and cultural life. On the East side of the Capitol was to be located the Library of Congress, on the West side, a Grand Alley, and Embassies for foreign dignitaries. L'Enfant planned a National Mall highlighted by an equestrian statue of George Washington, where the Washington Monument is located today.

For L'Enfant, the Mall was intended as a center of education and culture, for all of the people, somewhat reminiscent of the Tuileries Plant Gardens, and the Palais du Louvre, the center of cultural life of Paris. In a note written on his original plan, L'Enfant proposed the establishment of Academies and centers of higher education.

A mile away from the Capitol, and at a northwest angle towards the Potomac River, was to be erected the President's House, forming the second focus of an ellipse that circumscribed the city as a whole. The East-West orientation of the city was designed to have the maximum luminosity of the Southern Sun into all of the homes of the city facing South. The legal height limit of buildings was established at 160 feet so as to allow for light and air to reach everywhere at the pedestrian level, and

across the large avenues lined with trees, and punctuated with church steeples, domes and towering monuments.

Eight large avenues that run diagonally across the city form two main constellations: the first is the group of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware avenues which intersect at the Capitol, while Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and Connecticut intersect at the President's House. All of those large avenues were meant to be 160 feet wide, 80 feet for the carriage way, 30 feet on each sides for a "gravel walk planted with trees", and 10 feet on each side for sidewalks. They were all planned to run the entire length of the city.

From this center of the U.S. Capitol, L'Enfant planned two types of streets. First a set of large radiating arteries which would be named after the States of the Union, and would radiate from different squares interconnected like modules or nodes across the city, each of which would be a reflection of the others. Secondly, North-South Streets would be given numbers, and East-West Streets would be given names in alphabetical order, all of them starting from the U.S. Capitol.

This planned street system was devised in such a way that, no matter where you went, at any intersection in the city, you would know, geographically, where you were situated with respect to the Seat of Government, the Capitol. L'Enfant further specified that the main diagonal avenues were to be 160 feet wide, grand, and lined with trees. In turn, these large vista avenues were to be intersected by a grid of East-West, and North-South streets for residential areas. L'Enfant had also planned a canal through Tiber Creek, running behind the House of the President, along the Mall, and then turning south, just west of the Capitol, and exiting into the Eastern Branch, known today as the Anacostia River.

The idea of avenues coming together at a square has been planned by L'Enfant with the idea of creating a patriotic unity of the whole, both in historical time and space. The large Avenues were made to bring together a beautiful constellation of national figures, a patriotic mosaic of war heroes and other great individuals, who would punctuate the City with the spirit of the American Revolution, and radiate, throughout the City, the memory of their patriotic actions. L'Enfant was consciously building the City of Washington as a model for every other city in the United States. L'Enfant wrote on his [original plan](#):

"The Squares colored yellow, being fifteen in number, are proposed to be divided among the several States in the Union, for each of them to improve or subscribe a sum additional to the land, (for) that purpose, and the improvements round the Squares to be completed in a limited time.

"The center of each Square will admit of Statues, Columns, Obelisks or any other ornament, such as the different States may chose to erect; to perpetuate not only the memory of such individuals whose Councils, or military achievements, were conspicuous in winning liberty and independence to this Country; but also those whose usefulness hath rendered them worthy of general imitation; to invite the youth of succeeding generations to tread in the paths of those Sages, or Heroes, when their Country has thought proper to celebrate.

"The situation of these squares is such, that they are the most advantageously and reciprocally seen from each other, and as equally distributed over the whole city district, and connected by spacious Avenues round the Grand Federal Improvements, and as contiguous to

them, and at the same time as equally distant from each other, as circumstances would admit. The settlements round those Squares must soon become connected.

“This mode of possession of, and improving the whole district at first, must leave to posterity a grand idea of the patriotic interest which promoted it.

“These figures colored red, are intended for the use of all religious denominations, on which they are to erect places of worship, and are proposed to be allotted to them in the manner as those colored yellow to the different States of the Union; but no burying grounds will be admitted within the limits of the City, an appropriation being intended for that purpose without.”

“N.B. There are a number of Squares or Areas inappropriate, and in situations proper for Colleges and Academies, and of which every Society whose object is national, may be accommodated.” (4)

In other words, the city was to be built around such CASSIOPEIAN CONSTELLATIONS of memorials to the American Revolution, and to the events that were derived from its enduring principle.

Each of the fifteen squares, chosen by L’Enfant was to be a reflection of the paradox of the One and the Many, inasmuch as each such square was to be as the focus of an ellipse which encompassed other squares, as reflections of itself. This creates an interesting situation where each chosen patriotic focus, in each square, subsumes the others within itself, and becomes enlarged and amplified by them. This is why L’Enfant had created these oblique W shaped formations of streets, in order to reflect, everywhere across the city, a whole series of constellations of revolutionary heroes, where each is reflected in all and all are reflected in each, thus expressing Plato’s Parmenides paradox of the One and the Many, in a constellation. (See **Figure 2**.Illustration of W shape streets) (5)

MONEY TALKS: THE INITIAL FIGHT TO CONTROL WASHINGTON D.C.

On Sept 9, 1791, L’Enfant received a letter from the Commissioners that had been appointed to administer the Federal City. The letter confirmed the acceptance of his plan: ***“Sir, we have agreed that the Federal district shall be called the “Territory of Columbia” and the Federal city, the “City of Washington.” The title of the map will therefore be, A Map of the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia.”*** (6)

The letter was signed by the Commissioners Th. Johnson, D. Stuart, and Daniel Carroll. These were among the people who ran an operation against L’Enfant, and ultimately succeeded in pushing him out of the project altogether.

The full details of how the Commissioners managed to force the removal of L’Enfant from this project was made entirely transparent by Elizabeth S. Kite, in her book on *L’ENFANT AND WASHINGTON*. Kite’s book is very important because it shows, very intelligently, how MONEY TALKS, and especially in the case of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and Notley Young, who were out to destroy L’Enfant’s reputation, and get him out of the way altogether.

As soon as L'Enfant started his surveying of the Federal City, under the orders of Washington, a feud began between Carroll and L'Enfant. It is impossible to decide at this point how much Daniel Carroll of Duddington, who was the landowner of Capitol Hill, businessman, could have been used, by oligarchical forces based in Boston, in the Carolinas, and in London, and become manipulated into a personal conflict with L'Enfant, thus, serving as the official mechanism behind L'Enfant's demise.

Daniel Carroll of Duddington was the proprietor of the entire triangular area south of the Mall and Capitol Hill, an area known then as Cerne Abbey Manor encompassing the entire Mall area, the site for the U.S. Capitol, and the southern part where New Jersey Avenue SE is located, and the Navy Yard will later be built. One look at this map and it becomes quite clear that, because such a large portion of Cerne Abbey Manor was to become publicly owned, by the Federal or State Governments, Carroll stood to lose a lot of land, if he had made plans to speculate on the real estate.

“A sale made previous to the general plan of the distribution of the city is made public, and before the circumstance of that sale taking place has had time to be known through the whole continent, will not call a sufficient concurrence, and must be confined to a few individuals speculating...and the consequence of a low sale in the first instance may prove injurious to the subsequent ones by serving as precedent.” (7)

THE CLASH BETWEEN CARROLL AND L'ENFANT

The clash between the two nearly turned to violence when L'Enfant warned Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and Notley Young, the two most influential proprietors of the area, that they had to remove their houses that were in the way of the Plan. Carroll's newly built house (June 1791), as if erected for the purpose of provocation, stood in the location where a public monument was to be built, and extended into the area of the future New Jersey Avenue S.E. When Carroll refused to move, after several written warnings, L'Enfant went ahead with the demolition, assisted by his faithful Roberdeau and the Ellicott brothers. Carroll, who had a commanding position as a landowner, and was desperate to change the L'Enfant plan, complained to Jefferson, and also wrote Washington to have L'Enfant removed, because he was insubordinate and temperamental.

After the demolition of Carroll's house, Washington wrote to L'Enfant: “I wish you to be employed in the arrangements of the Federal City. – I still wish it: but only on condition that you can conduct yourself in subordination to the authority of the Commissioners.” As we shall see, Washington was bowing before the immense pressure that Carroll was putting on him. We will show how much was at stake in a moment. In a letter dated March 31, 1791, six months after the acknowledgement by the Commissioners, Washington wrote to Jefferson:

“...when the whole shall be surveyed and laid off as a city, which L'Enfant is now directed to do, the present proprietors shall retain every other lot; and for such part of the land as may be taken for public use, for squares, walks, etc., they shall be allowed at the rate of twenty five pounds per acre, - the public having the right to reserve such part of the wood on the land as may be thought necessary to be preserved for ornament. The landholders to have the use and

profits of the grounds until the city laid off into lots, and sale is made of those lots, which, by this agreement, become public property. Nothing is to be allowed for the ground which may be occupied for streets and alleys." (8)

It is clear from that letter of Washington that Carroll stood to lose a lot of speculative advantages because L'Enfant had committed a very large part of his land to public works. Jusserand notes appropriately that:

“Out of fear of speculators, L'Enfant wanted the sale of the lots to be delayed, while the Commissioners desired to make a beginning as soon as possible...The major would not be persuaded, and, giving an early example of an unconquerable fear of what would now be called a ‘trust’, he persisted in refusing to show his plan to any individual or association. He had declared beforehand, in one of his reports to the President, what were his views on how things should be delayed until the plan could be engraved, distributed all over the country, and made known to all people at the same time: ‘A sale made previous the general plan of the distribution of the city is made public, and before the circumstance of that sale taking place has had time to be known through the whole continent, will not call a sufficient concurrence, and must be confined to a few individuals speculating...and the consequence of a low sale in this first instance may prove injurious to the subsequent ones by serving as precedents.’ He was afraid of the ‘plotting of a number of certain designing men,’ of the forming of a ‘society’ organized ‘to engross the most of the sale and master the whole business.’” (9)

In the meantime, pirate copies of L'Enfant's Plan were made without his consent. By Christmas of 1791, L'Enfant wanted to push ahead with the work, while the Commissioners wanted all work to stop over the winter. The Ellicott brothers continued their work under the orders of L'Enfant, and against the will of the Commissioners. The assistants ended up in jail and the work was forced to stop for the winter. The power struggle had begun. At that point L'Enfant decided to stop all communications with the Commissioners, and then, Thomas Jefferson sent him an ultimatum on February 22, 1792.

Jefferson wrote: “The circumstances which have lately happened have produced an uncertainty whether you may be disposed to continue your services. I am charged by the President to say that your continuance would be desirable to him; and at the same time to add that the law requires that it should be in subordination to the Commissioners.” Faced with this ultimatum, L'Enfant decided to resign.

According to Boyd, Jefferson later claimed that L'Enfant never had real authority in the matter, and that “he was merely to make a topological survey of the hills, valleys, morasses, and water courses within a specified area and to produce drawings of the ‘particular grounds most likely to be approved for the site of the federal town and buildings.’” Boyd also wrote that L'Enfant “was not given explicit directions to act under the Commissioners as Jefferson later claimed,” but that he was suppose to report to the Secretary of State himself “about twice a week, by letter.” (10)

Not everybody was in disagreement with L'Enfant and ill disposed toward him. After his departure, the landowners of the area wrote to L'Enfant (at the exception of Daniel Carroll and Notley Young) to “lament extremely” his departure, and Samuel Davidson, wrote: “I pray God to realize your hope and my fervent wish, by the return of L'Enfant...and to remove by a halter, or other ways, those

blockheads of Commissioners now in authority there, who do everything in their power to prevent the prosperity and establishment of that City.”(11)

L’ENFANT’S MEASURE

Carroll of Duddington’s plans coincided perfectly with the British plans, willingly or not, and Washington knew that he had to take this unpleasant fact under consideration. Carroll was rich and powerful, and had even begun to make plans for the creation of an entire port city to be called, Carrollsburg, at the mouth of the Anacostia River where the Naval Yard is today located. It is from that economic and political vantage point that the L’Enfant and Washington’s grand design must be viewed as a disruption of Carroll’s plans. This is partially confirmed by Elizabeth S. Kite who wrote: “As the Duddington house plays a major role in determining the fate of the Federal City as well as that of L’Enfant, the question of its demolition demands thorough elucidation.”

Up to the present, L’Enfant has been accused of ordering the house pulled down because its walls protruded into the street. A careful examination of the “Plan”, however, shows that Daniel Carroll of Duddington had appropriated for his own purpose an eminence that had been selected from the beginning by L’Enfant, and later approved by the President as one of those focal points essential to the symmetry of the City, and whose simultaneous development, up to a certain point, along with the central features of the “Plan” he had urged in the August memorial. It was not, therefore, a question of moving the house farther back, but of its entire elimination from the selected site. In demolishing the house, L’Enfant understood perfectly the legal aspect of the case, and took care to keep within the law. Thus, the foundation, which had been built before the deed of cession had been signed, belonged to the class of improvement for which the Government engaged to pay; what had gone up since the signing of the deed, in April 1791, was at the owner’s risk and not subject to indemnity.

“From the first, Mr. C. of Duddington and L’Enfant had eyed one another with suspicion; each recognized in the other a will that would bend before no obstacle, and their interests were diametrically opposed. Thus a clash was inevitable. L’Enfant had sensed from a very early stage in the work that private interests, so strongly combined on the side of the Commissioners with the two leading proprietors of the Federal District, Notley Young and Daniel Carroll of Duddington, would inevitably supersede those of the Nation at large, unless the utmost care and attention were given. In the beginning he had attempted to avoid the issue by ignoring it. Later however, ever fresh manifestations of partiality on the part of the Commissioners had angered him, and there soon grew up a mutual distrust and aversion that deepened as time went on. To the President who had approved the plan of the city, the Commissioners showed nothing but submission, but in reality, resentment was felt for avenues and spacious public squares taken from property belonging to kinsmen. As L’Enfant was responsible for the magnitude of the ‘Plan’, it is quite certain they wished to disembarass themselves of him, and that they hoped then to induce the President to permit important changes that would reduce the extravagant outlay.” (12)

Whether L’Enfant was correct in removing the Carroll house, or whether Washington was correct in removing L’Enfant, is not the central issue here. The issue is the mission for the public good.

Washington wanted to give L'Enfant a workable degree of liberty, because he knew that L'Enfant proceeded from a measure that would not suffer that he be under the control of someone else but Washington himself. However, Washington's advisor, Jefferson, also knew that, and, because of that, he did not want to leave L'Enfant with any maneuvering room. Jefferson wrote to Washington on December 7, 1791: "I am thoroughly persuaded that to render him (L'Enfant) useful, his temper must be subdued; and that the only means of preventing him giving constant trouble to the President, *is to submit him to the unlimited Control of the Commissioners.*" L'Enfant was also aware that, as far as he was concerned, the decision of Washington came from another source, and he never reproached the President for it.

Since Washington was unable to draw a line of demarcation between the Commissioners and L'Enfant, L'Enfant accepted to sacrifice himself for the future security of the project. L'Enfant considered that he could not cross that line and be submitted to the conspiracy of the Commissioners. He believed in the necessity of realizing the Plan, the overriding principle of fighting against the Young-Carroll monopoly that Washington, himself, was unable to break. Washington wrote several times to L'Enfant about this, but He would not budge. On February 28, 1792, Washington wrote to L'Enfant:

"The continuance of your services (as I have often assured you) would have been pleasing to me, could they have been retained on terms compatible with the law. Every mode has been tried to accommodate your wishes on this principle except changing the Commissioners (for Commissioners there *must* be, and under their direction the public business *must* be carried on, or *the law will be violated*; this is the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States and other competent judges). To change the Commissioners *cannot be done* on grounds of propriety, justice or policy."

Although L'Enfant had not received this last letter of Washington, he knew of those Reasons, and for no other reason, the previous day, L'Enfant sent the following letter of resignation to Washington, dated February 27, 1792:

"Philadelphia, February 27, 1792.

"Sir,

"Having in my last letter to Mr. Jefferson so fully explained the Reasons which urge me to decline all concern in the Federal City under the present system; as these reasons were the result of serious, impartial consideration upon so important a subject, I wish it understood that it is still my resolution – By the letter of Mr. Jefferson to me in answer, I perceive, that all my services are at an end – seeing things are so – let me now earnestly request you to believe that it is with the regret the most sincere (that) I see the termination of all pursuits in which so lately I was engaged, and that my every view throughout was incited by the warmest wishes for the advancement of your favorite object, and that all my abilities were united to insure its success.

"From a full conviction of the impossibility to effect the intended establishment, while struggling through the various difficulties that continually must occur, and which would as certainly prove insurmountable, to (too) late to remedy their ill-consequences; at the same time fearing that by my continuance, you might indulge a fallacious hope of success, by which in the

end you must (would) have been deceived, under these impressions do I renounce all concern in it.

“Permit me also to assure in the most faithful manner that the same Reasons which have driven me from the establishment, will prevent any man of capacity, impressed with the same disinterested views, by which in every stage of it, I have been actuated, and who may be sufficiently well convinced of the importance of the undertaking, from engaging in a work that must defeat his sanguine hopes and baffle every exertions – Should this business fall into the hands of one devoid of these impressions, and of course insensible to the real benefit of the public, how great so ever his power may be, self-interest immediately becomes his only view, and deception and dishonor are the issue. “–

“As I am now totally disengaged, and...” [End wanting] (13)

L’Enfant’s resignation was clear concise and measured. Although Washington was extremely pained to lose such a great architect, but he was happy that the Plan was going to be kept intact, the sale of the land would be delayed, and he would gain time in preventing the formation of speculative trusts.

After the departure of L’Enfant, Washington was able to organize the creation of the Bank of Columbia through which he handled extensive real-estate agreements aimed at preventing the formation of monopolies. With the use of that bank, private sales were organized through two other landowners of the capital city area, Benjamin Stoddert and William Deakins Jr., who privately purchased large amounts of sites in the Federal City at the personal request of George Washington. (14)

WASHINGTON’S PLAN TO GO WEST

L’Enfant was momentarily replaced by a James Dermott, who, under the control of the commissioners, was known to have been involved in the slave trade, and thus fitted perfectly into the Southern strategy of this land and slave oligarchy of the period. This is not surprising, since the partner, and brother in law of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Notley Young, lived in a manor house in the location of what was to become Washington S.W., and had his plantation worked by 200 slaves. This shows that, from the very beginning, the issue of where, and how, Washington D.C. was going to be built was already being undermined by the most severe conflicting interests.

During the 1791 period, Daniel Carroll of Duddington was involved in the shipping business, and had the view of expanding his trading capabilities with New York, Boston and Europe, from the Anacostia River (then called Eastern Branch). Daniel Carroll had already made plans as early as 1770, along the eastern Branch of the Potomac River for the creation of a port city which was to be called Carrollsburg. This reflected a major conflict of interest that Washington had to keep a close eye on, as he was always wary that the newly formed United States would be endangered by local treasonous actions involving themselves with the British Sea Power.

On July 16, 1790, when the First Congress determined to establish the creation of a Federal City, according to the Constitution (Article 1, section 8.), this powerful declaration was followed by George Washington's personal wish to locate the Seat of Government on the shores of the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia. This selection rapidly became a divisive issue with extraordinary political and economic interests both private and public. Over thirty other places, from Baltimore, Trenton, Wilmington, Reading, and Lancaster, to name but a few, were competing in the deliberation of the First Congress. George Washington decided on the site to be centrally located at some significant distance inland that the strategic position of the new Capital City may provide for both navigable sea going vessels as well as barge availability for easing trade Westward toward the Ohio River Valley by means of the headwaters of canals to be built on and from the Potomac River.



It is important to note that, contrary to the popular opinion, Washington did not choose the location of his city as a compromise to accommodate the oligarchical view of the divide between North and South. Washington considered that if the Capital City were to become a microcosm of the entire nation, as he wished, it could not be one of the already existing cities of the United States, but had to be a completely new city, and would have to be built, and located, on the Potomac River, as a means to pursue the expansion of the nation outward toward the West, and thus, continue the implementation of his policy of MANIFEST DESTINY.

Figure 3 George Washington (1732-1799).

It was in the perspective of this grand strategy that, in 1784, Washington had made a 650 mile trip to the Ohio valley, in order to establish what would become the shortest means of communicating, by way of canals, from the eastern Potomac River, and the Western Rivers. He wrote to Governor Harrison of Virginia: "I need (not) to remark to you, Sir, that the flanks and rear of the United States are possessed by other powers (British and Spanish), and formidable ones, too; nor how necessary it is to apply the cement of interest to bind all parts of the Union together by indissoluble bonds, especially that part of it, which lies immediately west of us..." (15) George Washington was also the president of the Potomac Canal Company.

It was in that same spirit that Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton succeeded in negotiating the "Compromise of 1790" with Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Hamilton succeeded in negotiating the resolution of the revolutionary war debt to such advantage that it would satisfy both the Northern and Southern interests to come into agreement with the view of Washington for his choice of location for the Federal City. This was the equivalent of killing three birds with one stone. It resolved the

issue of the war debt, unified the Nation behind Washington for the location of the Capital, and opened the way to the West.

It is in that very same spirit that Lyndon LaRouche declared his commitment to MANIFEST DESTINY, during his bid for the Presidency, in 2000. LaRouche stated: “At a later point, at the beginning of the 17th century, you had the great effort of John Winthrop to found New England, as the germ of a new nation, a new kind of sovereign nation-state republic, based on those principles, and to spread that. From that time on, from 1630, the patriotic Americans, who were dedicated to that heritage, including, typically, Benjamin Franklin, worked to develop the United States, or what became the United States, as a nation, to move westward, and to move toward Asia.” (16) This should be a sufficient reason for the American people to reject the cynical and disgusting remark made by Charles Dickens (1842) about Washington DC, when he identified L’Enfant’s project of “magnificent distances” as “the city of magnificent intentions” identified by “spacious avenues that begin in nothing, and lead nowhere.”

THE GENIUS OF BENJAMIN BANNEKER

Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806) was the first African-American inventor, architect, and astronomer, who, at the request of Andrew Ellicott, was brought in to assist him in surveying the plan of L’Enfant. Thus, the city of Washington was the work of three great American patriots, L’Enfant, Ellicott, and Banneker. It is clear, that the choice of Banneker, at that time, indicates that the fight over Washington D.C was for the “general welfare” of all of the people, and not for a selected few.



Benjamin Banneker (changed from Banna Ka) was born of Robert and Mary Bannaky, who were former slaves, and had been raised on a farm along the Patapsco River near Baltimore. He was taught to read by using the Bible and learned to play the flute and the violin at an early age. He attended elementary Quaker school where he learned to write and to calculate elementary arithmetic. By the age of 15, he had an 8th grade education, and took charge of the family farm. He soon showed his talent as an engineer when he devised an irrigation system on his farm, and built a series of dams to control the water flow from nearby springs, which became known as Bannaky Springs. His tobacco farm was profitable even in times of drought.

Figure 4 Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806).

In 1753, Banneker borrowed a pocket watch from a friend, Josef Levi, and took it apart to study the complex mechanism. He made drawings of the different parts, and then he put the watch back

together again and gave it back to its owner. The next day, Banneker began to reconstruct the mechanism out of wood, and proceeded to replicate every small piece, calculating the relationship between all of the gears, and constructing a whole clock that gave the time and chimed the hour for 40 years. He became known as a clock repairman and then opened a watch and clock repair shop. This is how he met with Joseph Ellicott for whom he built a clock. This was the beginning of his friendship with the Ellicott brothers.

Since Joseph Ellicott was an amateur astronomer, he lent Banneker his books on astronomy, and lent him his instruments for observing the stars. Banneker was 58 years of age when he began to study astronomy. By 1789 he was able to predict the solar eclipse of April 14. Two years later, at the age of 60, the Georgetown Weekly Ledger reported, in its March 12, 1791 edition, that Benjamin Banneker had joined Andrew Ellicott and Pierre L'Enfant in the mission of surveying the territory for the creation of Washington DC, and establishing the future District of Columbia. In 1792, after having executed the great L'Enfant plan for Washington DC with Ellicott, Banneker wrote an extraordinary letter to Thomas Jefferson, enjoining him to free himself of his slaves. But Jefferson showed that was not up to the task.

For a period of six years, from 1791 to 1797, Banneker published a series of *Almanac and Ephemeris* that became top sellers from Pennsylvania to Virginia and Kentucky. The "Sable Astronomer" as he was called, was compared favorably with Poor Richard's Almanac of Benjamin Franklin. In the later years of his life, Banneker also became active in the anti-slavery movement. He died in his home on October 9, 1806, at the age of 74. It was only in the 1990's that the site of Banneker's house was found, in the Ellicott City/ Oella region, and which had coincidentally burnt down on the day of his burial. Banneker was memorialized on a U.S Postal Stamp, in 1980. (17)

THE GOLDEN SOUL OF BANNAKER

*'View yon majestic concave of the sky!
Contemplate well, those glorious orbs on high-
These Constellations shine, and Comets blaze;
Each glitt'ring world the Godhead's pow'r displays!'*

Banneker, *Almanac for 1794*.

Banneker was brought in to work as a surveyor, not only because he was competent, which he was, but precisely to flank the Southern plantation owner types, like Notley Young, and demonstrate that all men are equal before God, and that African-Americans are just as capable, as any professional person to accomplish such a grand design as city and nation building. Janet West pointed out, in her New Federalist article on "Benjamin Banneker, American Astronomer", (18) that he had used a new surveying instrument, which he had himself invented for "*the determination of the latitude of stars near the zenith*" and had given it a new application for measuring the different sectors of the Federal Territory. Banneker is said to have determined 40 boundary stones, one at each mile, which were established according to celestial calculations.

It was by developing the plan of L'Enfant that Banneker became the living proof that the popular prejudices of his times were wrong, and that the city of Washington D.C could truly become the city where all men, regardless of color, creed, or religion, would want to live freely and participate in demonstrating the truth of the Declaration of Independence, that "All men are endowed with certain inalienable rights." Banneker rapidly became the champion of the fight to free the slaves and was given full support by the Franklin networks and the scientific and political societies, such as the Society of Friends.

Nothing, however, can be more fitting, in showing the compelling reality of this inalienable necessity of freedom, than to restate the quality of cognitive insight that Benjamin Banneker demonstrated when he wrote to Thomas Jefferson, demanding that he *free himself* of his own slaves. Banneker wrote:

"...Sir, I have long been convinced, that if your love for yourself and for those inestimable laws which preserve to you the rights of human nature, was founded on Sincerity, you could not but be Solicitous, that every Individual of whatsoever rank or distinction, might with you equally enjoy the blessings thereof, neither could you rest Satisfied, short of the most active diffusion of your exertions, in order to (improve) their promotion from any State of degradation, to which the unjustifiable cruelty and barbarism of men may have reduced them...

"Sir, suffer me to recall to your mind that time in which the Arms and tyranny of the British Crown were exerted with every powerful effort, in order to reduce you to a State of Servitude: look back, I entreat you, on the variety of dangers to which you were exposed, reflect on that time in which every human aid appeared unavailable, and in which even hope and fortitude wore the aspect of inability to the Conflict, and you cannot but be led to a Serious and grateful Sense of your miraculous and providential preservation: You cannot but acknowledge, that the present freedom and tranquility which you enjoy, you have mercifully received, and that it is the peculiar blessing of Heaven

"This, Sir, was a time when you clearly saw into the injustice of the state of slavery, and in which you had just apprehensions of the horrors of its condition. It was now that your abhorrence thereof was so excited, that you publicly held forth this true and valuable doctrine, which is worthy to be recorded and remembered in all succeeding ages: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Here was a time, in which your tender feelings for yourselves had engaged you thus to declare, you were then impressed with proper ideas of the great violation of liberty, and the free possession of those blessings, to which entitled to by nature; but Sir, how pitiable it is to reflect, that although you were so fully convinced of the benevolence of the Father of Mankind, and of his equal and impartial distribution of these rights and privileges, which he hath conferred upon them, that you should at the same time counteract his mercies, in detaining by fraud and violence, so numerous a part of my brethren, under groaning captivity and cruel oppression, that you should at the same time be found guilty of that most criminal act, which you professedly detested in others, with respect to yourselves.

“I suppose that your knowledge of the situation of my brethren is too extensive to need a recital here; neither shall I presume to prescribe methods by which they may be relieved, otherwise than by recommending to you and to all others, to wean yourselves from those narrow prejudices which you have imbibed with respect to them, and as Job proposed to his friends ‘Put your Souls in their Souls’ stead.’ Thus shall your heart be enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards them, and thus shall you need neither the direction of myself or others in what manner to proceed herein...” (19)

This is a brilliant surgical intervention, on the part of Benjamin Banneker, aimed at sniffing out the enemy within, who was hiding under the skin of Jefferson. Ironically, Banneker was not making the case only for his “black brothers”, but he was also making the case of Jefferson’s slavery. He rightly saw Jefferson as a slave of his “narrow prejudices”, and was trying to help him. When he enjoined Jefferson to free his slaves, Banneker was attempting to help Jefferson to become a true human being. It is important to note, here, that Jefferson was not an enemy, but that he was susceptible of being manipulated by the enemy of the young republic.

However powerful this exhortation may have been, it was replied to by Jefferson as sincerely as could be admitted to appear under the circumstance, but it was as phony as a three dollar bill. The following reply shows clearly that Jefferson was not able to deal with the question at the level of principle that Banneker was addressing it. Jefferson’s response said in part:

“Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren, talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence, both in Africa and America. I can add with truth, that nobody wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecility of their present existence, and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit...” (20)

What is there to say about such an answer? First of all, it is absolutely politically correct. Secondly, the response is less interesting in what it said, than what it did not say. What it said is simply wrong. Banneker is not exhibiting “equal talents to those of the other colors of men”. Banneker is actually exhibiting superior talents of cognition than most people are endowed with, including Jefferson himself. And the reason this is the case is because of what is not there.

What is missing in Jefferson, and that is the crucial point to be made here, is the ability to internalize in his heart the condition of mankind. He is missing *agape* or love of mankind. That is the quality that Banneker is trying to locate in his heart, when he says “Put your soul in their soul’ stead.” But Jefferson is incapable of responding to this call for selfless love, and universal self-consciousness, the simple human act of taking the soul of another person in one’s own soul. Is this not what was Jefferson also failed to do in the case of L’Enfant?

The problem here is that southern aristocrats are incapable of internalizing someone else’s soul because they are incapable of selfless love. That is Banneker’s surgical test: unless you are capable of taking someone else in your heart, in this manner, you are not capable of calling yourself a real and

complete human being. That is what Banneker meant when he wrote that unless “you wean yourselves of those narrow prejudices” your hearts are incapable of being “enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards them.” (21)

On the one hand, the reply of Jefferson does raise the question of whether he was truly able to write the Declaration of Independence, as he is alleged to have been. On the other hand, Benjamin Banneker’s letter does show that he did have the required quality of soul to accomplish such a task; that is, the quality of humanity described by Plato as corresponding to the condition of the “GOLDEN SOUL.” It is for these reasons, exhibited by Benjamin Banneker, in that extraordinary letter to Thomas Jefferson, that Washington D.C. was created, and for that reason, that the fight must be fought, for the betterment of mankind, and for no other reason.

RENOVATION PLANS

In preparation for the centennial celebration of the founding of Washington D.C., President William McKinley proposed to have a committee formed, as early as 1898, with objective of returning to the spirit of L’Enfant. The work was badly needed, since several projects of L’Enfant had been marred, and slums had to be cleaned. The McMillan Commission was created, and made significant repairs, in 1901-02, notably in the area of the Mall which had been defaced by a railroad station. “Foremost in the minds of these men was the amazing foresight and genius of Pierre L’Enfant. The committee lamented the fragmented Mall marred by a railroad station and focused upon restoring it to the uninterrupted greensward envisioned by L’Enfant. In total, the forward-looking plans made by the McMillan Commission called for: re-landscaping the ceremonial core, consisting of the Capitol Grounds and Mall, including new extensions west and south of the Washington Monument; consolidating city railways and alleviating at-grade crossings; cleaning slums; designing a coordinated municipal office complex in the triangle formed by Pennsylvania Avenue, 15th Street, and the Mall, and establishing a comprehensive recreation and park system that would preserve the ring of Civil War fortifications around the city.” (22)

In a word, the idea of the McKinley “urban renewal” did not include a policy for “negro removal” as the current Katie Graham/Lazard Frères real estate scam proposed in the selling off of D.C General Hospital. If any changes are to be made to Washington D.C., they must always be in the patriotic and humanist vision of L’Enfant and Banneker.

Today we must prepare for the 200 anniversary of the municipality of Washington D.C. The city of Washington D.C was granted its first municipal charter by Congress, on May 3dr, 1802. Two major changes should be brought about for this bicentennial celebration:

1. Establish a bicentennial L’Enfant-Banneker Academy of Science and Technology based on the Leibnizian principle of the French Ecole Polytechnique of Gaspar Monge and Lazare Carnot. The Academy should include a Banneker Observatory. The location shall be determined within the perimeter of the Washington Mall, as the most appropriate location respecting the spirit of both L’Enfant and Banneker.

2. Erect a bicentennial statue of L'Enfant and of Banneker at Judiciary Square. The monument should represent both of them together: L'Enfant should be in a sitting position, looking ahead and holding his plan unrolled on his knees, and pointing upward with his right hand to Cassiopeia. Banneker is standing next to him, shoulder to shoulder with Andrew Ellicott, looking through his star-surveying instrument in the direction pointed to by L'Enfant. The Statue of KKK leader Albert Pike shall be taken down and trashed.

In conclusion, it is clear that the Nietzschean-oligarchical-fascist perspective of KKKatie's Kritter Kompany, and of her oligarchical masters, Lazare Frères, cannot exist in the same universe as the republican purpose represented by Washington, L'Enfant, and Banneker. One of those two outlooks has to go. So, the question is: "can this passion for the *GENERAL WELFARE*, espoused by the founders of Washington D.C., and established by the Constitution of the United States, be revived in the people of the United States today, and be mustered in time to save D.C General Hospital, the City of Washington, and the nation as a whole?" The very survival of the rest of the world depends on you, and this movement, to guarantee that the edifice of centuries of work that went into building those Great Federal Improvements, will not perish in this period of dark-age.

FOOTNOTES

(1) An excellent biography has been written by J.J. Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States (1902-1925), in *L'ENFANT AND WASHINGTON*, by Elizabeth S. Kite, *L'ENFANT AND WASHINGTON*, John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1929. Jusserand, reported that in an unpublished letter to Rochambeau, Marshal de Segur, Minister of war under Louis XVI, said: "His majesty the King asks me to inform you that he allows you to accept this honorable invitation (to become a member of the Cincinnati). He even wants you to assure General Washington, in his behalf, which he will always see with extreme satisfaction all that may lead to maintenance and strengthening of the ties formed between France and the United States. The successes and the glory which have been the result and fruit of this union have shown how advantageous it is, and that it should be perpetuated." As for the Society of the Cincinnati, de Segur added: "It is equally honorable because of the spirit which has inspired its creation and of the virtues and talents of the celebrated general whom it has chosen as its president." Indeed, George Washington was the first President of the association. Op. Cit., p.5-6.

(2) Jusserand, Op. Cit., p., p.14-15.

(3) Pierre Charles L'Enfant, "Plan of the City, intended for the Permanent Seat of the Government of the United States, 1791.

(4) Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Idem, *Observations explanatory of the Plan*. <http://www.ugrad.cs.jnu.eau/~peaxing/enfantpian.numi>

(5) The two foci of the ellipsoid ceiling of the old House of Congress, built by William Thornton, is also a reflection of this process, and not simply a reflection of the silly left and right oppositions of the

contraries, as established in the parliamentary system of the French National Assembly, after the demise of Lafayette and Bailly, in 1792. From the vantage point of this conception of the city, every American child should have the opportunity to visit the old House of Congress, and be made to understand why John Quincy Adams, while he was a congressman, was always *cognitively sleeping* at his seat!

(6) <http://www.ugrad.cs.jnu.eau/~peaxing/enfantpian.numi>

(7) Kite, Idem, p.22.

(8) Dr. John B. Ellis, *The Sights and secrets of the National Capital*, New York, United states Publishing Company, 1869, p.40

(9) Jusserand, *Op. Cit.*, p.23.

(10) Boyd, Note on Jefferson and the Federal City, *The Jefferson Papers*, vol. 20. - <http://www.ugrad.cs.jhu.edu/~pedxing/biblio.html>

(11) *In Surveying the Site*, p.51.

(12) Elizabeth S. Kite, *Op. Cit.*, p80-82 (Footnote). “In 1790, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, then a young man of twenty-seven, had selected an eminence and begun building himself a mansion house before the site of the Capital had been decided upon, and it had progressed so far that the cellar had been dug and the foundations laid. In June 1791 the walls were begun and the work pushed forward notwithstanding the fact that L’Enfant had warned him that the site was required for one of the leading public squares and therefore his work would have to be torn down. Later he notified him in writing, for the site was precisely the square marked E on the “Grand Plan.” I was to be adorned with “fife grand fountains” with “constant spout of water.” Indeed the spring which was to supply the water for the fountains was the very one that had attracted Duddington to the spot and that made him so persistent in remaining there. November 29, 1791 his uncle, Daniel Carroll, the Commissioner, wrote James Madison as follows: “The Major wrote Mr. Carroll in very polite terms to take down his house, being built on public grounds. Mr. Carroll for answer informed him that whenever it should be deemed an obstruction in consequence of building in that part of the city, it should be taken down, and that he had written to the President on the subject.” (Madison Papers, L.C. (Hitherto unpublished).

“Daniel Carroll of Duddington, through the early death of his father, had at majority come into possession of a vast estate inherited from his grandmother (née Rozier), who had left an equal amount of property to his half-uncle, Notley Young . This latter gentleman lived in a large manor house in what is now Washington S.W., at that time a plantation worked for him by more than 200 slaves. Notley Young had married for second wife a sister of Daniel Carroll, the Commissioner, and his eldest daughter by a first wife was married to Robert Brent whose mother was another sister of the Commissioner and whose father was part owner with a brother, George Brent, of the Aquia Quarries which L’Enfant had been ordered to purchase. Nor was this all, for Duddington’s father, who belonged to the other branch of the Carrolls (cousin of Charles Carroll the Signer), was brother-in-law to the Commissioner (the latter having married his sister). Besides this, Duddington had taken to wife Ann Brent (cousin of Robert) whose mother was still another sister of the Commissioner. In this connection it is of paramount interest to note that though the Brent-Carroll-Young combination proved too strong for L’Enfant, since Washington

joined forces with them, yet it was their descendents who later took the poverty-stricken but distinguished French engineer into their home and cared for him till his death; for William Dudley Digges, on whose estate L'Enfant breathed his last, was son of Catherine Brent (sister of Robert) who was niece of the Commissioner Daniel Carroll; and Mr. Digges's wife was Eleanor, eldest daughter of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, who was an infant in arms at the time her father's house was demolished in 1791."

(13) Elizabeth S. Kite, *Op. Cit.*, p.152-53. Kite also made an interesting parallel in connection with a modern instance of Roosevelt and the Panama Canal. She writes in a note: "When General Goethals found progress impossible, since every move had to be submitted to the Commissioners, he sent a messenger to the President asking what he should do. Roosevelt answered: 'I sent you down to build the canal. I want it built. Do what you consider necessary to this end, and report afterwards to the Commissioners.'"

L'Enfant had been right in foreseeing future trouble. Silvio A. Badini, reports in his book on Banneker that Andre Ellicott had constant conflicts with the commissioners. "Inevitably problems continued to arise between Ellicott and the commissioners with increasing frequency...Ellicott's exasperation and the continuing friction in his relationship with the commissioners led to an open controversy, with the result that on March 12, 1793, the commissioners discharged Major Ellicott and his assistants.

"It was only through the intercession of President Washington, during his visit to the site a week later, that Ellicott and his assistants were returned to service on April 3, after a reorganization of the Surveyor's Office." Silvio A. Bedini, *The Life of Benjamin Banneker, The First African American Man of Science*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1972, p. 142-143.

(14) *Illustrated History, The City of Washington*, Edited by Thomas Froncek.p.41. The first real-estate scam that went sour, in Washington DC, was initiated by a 28 year old financier, James Greenleaf, of Boston who purchased, a dime on the dollar, thousands of lots to speculate on. Greenleaf was joined by former Senator Robert Morris, and John Nicholson, who could not find buyers for their purchase that required to build brick houses. By 1797, the group went bankrupt and the three speculators were sent to debtor's prison. (*Pelicans in the Wilderness*, p.21.)

(15) *An illustrated History The City of Washington*, by the Junior League of Washington, Edited by Thomas Froncek, Wings Books, New York, p.35.)

(16) Lyndon LaRouche Defines America's Manifest Destiny, *LaRouche's Committee for a New Bretton Woods*, February, 2000, p.5.

(17) Benjamin Banneker 1731-1806 Mathematicians of the African Diaspora, www.math.buffalo.edu/mad/special/banneker-benjamin.html

(18) Janet West, *New Federalist*, (date) [90-27-5/DMH001]

(19) The complete 1792 Letter of Banneker to Thomas Jefferson is as follows:

"I AM fully sensible of the greatness of that freedom, which I take with you on the present occasion; a liberty which seemed to me scarcely allowable, when I reflected on that distinguished and

dignified station in which you stand, and the almost general prejudice and prepossession, which is so prevalent in the world against those of my complexion.

“I suppose it is a truth too well attested to you, to need a proof here, that we are a race of beings, who have long labored under the abuse and censure of the world; that we have long been looked upon with an eye of contempt; and that we have long been considered rather as brutish than human, and scarcely capable of mental endowments.

“Sir, I hope I may safely admit, in consequence of that report which hath reached me, that you are a man far less inflexible in sentiments of this nature, than many others; that you are measurably friendly, and well disposed towards us; and that you are willing and ready to lend your aid and assistance to our relief, from those many distresses, and numerous calamities, to which we are reduced, Now Sir, if this is founded in truth, I apprehend you will embrace every opportunity, to eradicate that train of absurd and false ideas and opinions, which so generally prevails with respect to us; and that your sentiments are concurrent with mine, which are, that one universal Father hath given being to us all; and that he hath not only made us all of flesh, but he hath also, without partiality, afforded us all the same sensations and endowed us all with the same faculties; and that however variable we may be in society or religion, however diversified in situation or color, we are all the same family, and stand in the same relation to him.

“Sir, if these are sentiments of which you are fully persuaded, I hope you cannot but acknowledge, that it is the indispensable duty of those, who maintain for themselves the right of human nature, and who possess the obligation of Christianity, to extend their power and influence to the relief of every part of the human race, from whatever burden or oppression they may unjustly labor under; and this I apprehend, a full conviction of the truth and obligation of these principles should lead all to. Sir, I have long been convinced, that if your love for yourselves, and for those inestimable laws, which preserved to you the rights of human nature, was founded on sincerity, you could not but be solicitous, that every individual, of whatever rank or distinction, might with you equally enjoy the blessings thereof; neither could you rest satisfied short of the most active effusion of your exertions, in order to (elevate) their promotion from any state of degradation, to which the unjustifiable cruelty and barbarism of men may have reduced them.

“Sir, I freely and cheerfully acknowledge, that I am of the African race, and in that color which is natural to them of the deepest dye; and it is under a sense of the most profound gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that I now confess to you, that I am not under that state of tyrannical thralldom, and inhuman captivity, to which too many of my brethren are doomed, but that I have abundantly tasted of the fruition of those blessings, which proceed from that free and unequalled liberty with which you are favored; and which, I hope you will willingly allow (others to receive what) you have mercifully received, from the immediate hand of that Being, from whom proceedeth every good and perfect Gift.

“Sir, suffer me to recall to your mind that time, in which the Arms and tyranny of the British Crown were exerted, with every powerful effort, in order to reduce you to a State of Servitude: look back, I entreat you, on the variety of dangers to which you were exposed, reflect on that time in which every human aid appeared unavailable, and in which even hope and fortitude wore the aspect of inability to the Conflict, and you cannot but be led to a Serious and grateful Sense of your miraculous and providential

preservation: You cannot but acknowledge, that the present freedom and tranquility which you enjoy, you have mercifully received, and that it is the peculiar blessing of Heaven.

“This, Sir, was a time when you clearly saw into the injustice of the state of slavery, and in which you had just apprehensions of the horrors of its condition. It was now that your abhorrence thereof was so excited, that you publicly held forth this true and valuable doctrine, which is worthy to be recorded and remembered in all succeeding ages: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” Here was a time, in which your tender feelings for yourselves had engaged you thus to declare, you were then impressed with proper ideas of the great violation of liberty, and the free possession of those blessings, to which entitled to by nature; but Sir, how pitiable it is to reflect, that although you were so fully convinced of the benevolence of the Father of Mankind, and of his equal and impartial distribution of these rights and privileges, which he hath conferred upon them, that you should at the same time counteract his mercies, in detaining by fraud and violence, so numerous a part of my brethren, under groaning captivity and cruel oppression, that you should at the same time be found guilty of that most criminal act, which you professedly detested in others, with respect to yourselves.

“I suppose that your knowledge of the situation of my brethren is too extensive to need a recital here; neither shall I presume to prescribe methods by which they may be relieved, otherwise than by recommending to you and to all others, to wean yourselves from those narrow prejudices which you have imbibed with respect to them, and as Job proposed to his friends ‘Put your Souls in their Souls’ stead.’ Thus shall your heart be enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards them, and thus shall you need neither the direction of myself or others in what manner to proceed herein. And now, Sir, although my sympathy and affection for my brethren hath caused my enlargement thus far, I ardently hope, that your candor and generosity will plead with you in my behalf, when I make known to you, that it was not originally my design; but having taken up my pen in order to direct to you, as a present, a copy of an Almanac, which I have calculated for the succeeding year, I was unexpectedly and unavoidably led thereto.”

(20) Thomas Jefferson’s reply to Banneker

(21) Indeed, Jefferson was an unhappy and divided person. On the one hand, he was severely influenced and controlled by the land aristocracy of the two Carolinas, and by the British oligarchs of Boston, such as the traitor and assassin of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr. However, much like his close friend Marquis de la Lafayette, he was also a patriotic revolutionary, and was fully committed to the sovereign nation state. But, because of this aristocratic-romantic flaw, Jefferson had to be kept under close watch, by Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton.

(22) From “The L’Enfant and McMillan Plans”, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/wash/lenfant.ntm>