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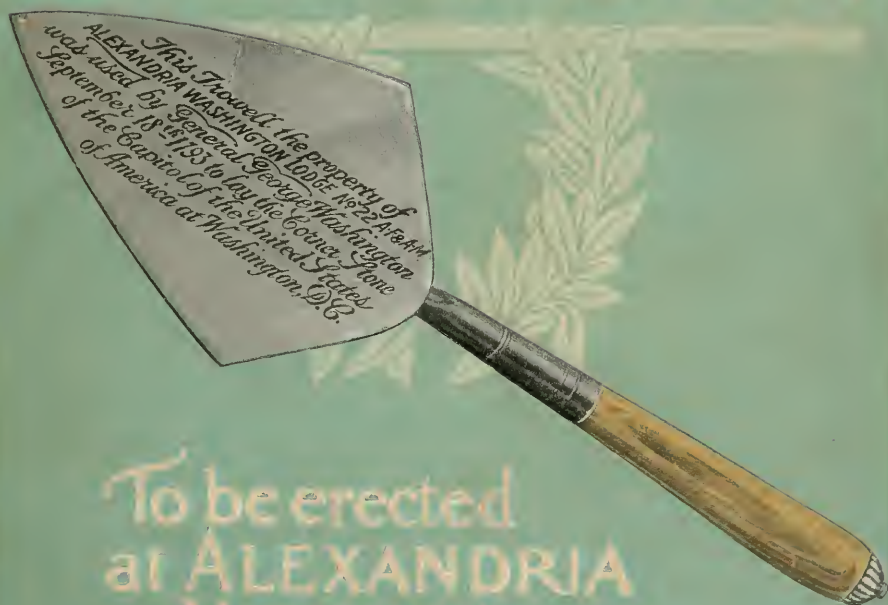
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A
Memorial to
WASHINGTON
THE MASON



To be erected
at ALEXANDRIA
VIRGINIA

E312

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✓
The Lodge of
GEORGE WASHINGTON
and his
MASONIC NEIGHBORS ✓



An Appreciation

The collection of heirlooms in Alexandria-Washington Lodge is insignificant in point of numbers and, perhaps, monetary value when compared with other great collections in this and other countries, but owing to the peculiar nature of its acquisition it stands alone in sentimental worth, hallowed by the traditions of a century gone and the fond memories which gather around Washington and his neighbors.

CHARLES H. CALLAHAN.

FEB 27 1920 ✓

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Alexandria City, Its Location and Environments

LOCATED on the west bank of the Potomac River, six miles south, in plain view, and directly in the line of railroad travel from the National Capital to Mount Vernon, on the public highway, from north to south, a typical colonial town, Alexandria has, with commendable care and pride, preserved its original old-fashioned appearance and delights in its historical associations.

Having been organized in 1749 pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, the city is one of the oldest municipalities in the State, and for over half a century was the county seat of Fairfax, in which county Mount Vernon is located, and we find among the Trustees constituting its first legislative body Washington's relatives, patrons and warm personal friends, viz.: Thomas Lord Fairfax, by whom at that time—1749—the boy was engaged as a surveyor; William Fairfax, at whose home—Belvoir—he had lived while pursuing his studies; George William Fairfax, his preceptor and companion of his first surveys; Lawrence Washington, his half-brother, and John Carlyle, in whose dwelling he was afterwards commissioned a Major on Braddock's Staff, and in 1765 Washington himself was made a member of this famous Town Council, and served as such until the town's incorporation—1779.

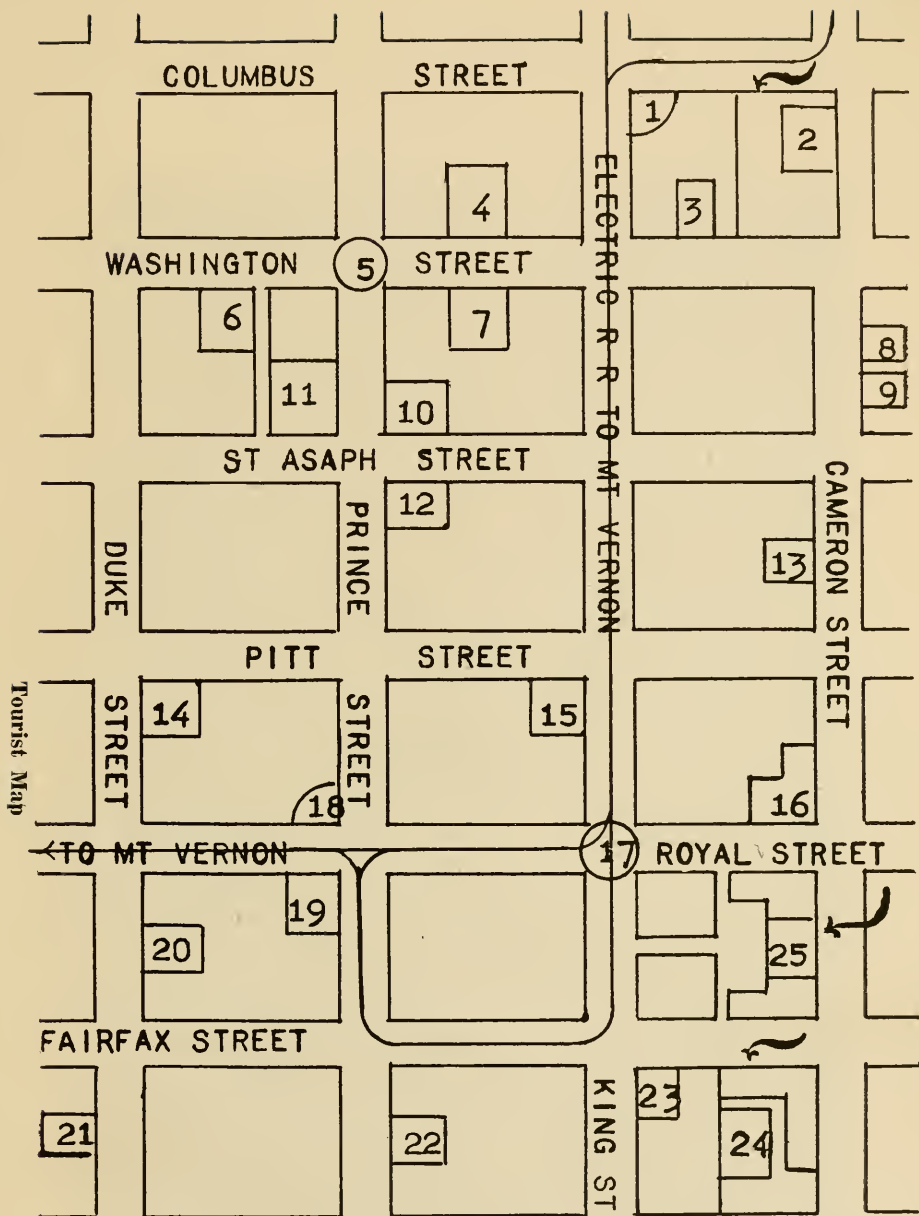
From early manhood to venerated age he mingled in social and political intercourse with its people; its representative in the House of Burgesses; vestryman in its old Christ Church; he surveyed its streets, and founded and endowed its first free school. Here, in 1755, he received his commission in the English Army under Braddock; here, to the freeholders of Fairfax County, he first announced his espousal of the cause of the Colonies; here he called, in March, 1785, the Maryland and Virginia Commissioners to confer on boundaries and the rights of import duties and navigation between the two States. This Council adjourned to Mount Vernon, and from there issued an appeal to the several States which resulted in the convention at Philadelphia, 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States. Here, in 1799, he held his last military review, and cast his last ballot; and here, January 20, 1800, Colonel George Deneale, Master of the Masonic Lodge and Clerk of the Court, recorded his will.

It was the scene of his early social and political triumphs, the starting point of the greatest epochs in his life. Here he conferred with his neighbors on solemn questions of state and determined upon the course of action to pursue.

Its citizens formed his funeral cortege; its soldiers sounded taps and paid the only military tribute at his grave; its ministers conducted his funeral service; its Masons deposited the Apron, Glove and Evergreen on his bier and pronounced its ancient benediction.



City Hall and Masonic Temple. Stars indicate Court and City Hotel



- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Electric R. R. Station. | 9 Fairfax House. | 17 Car stop near Lodge. |
| 2 Christ Church. | 10 Presbyterian Church. | 18 Mt. Vernon Station. |
| 3 M. P. Church. | 11 Postoffice. | 19 Elks' Hall. |
| 4 M. E. Church South. | 12 Westminster Building. | 20 Catholic Lyceum. |
| 5 Confederate Monument. | 13 Washington's Office. | 21 Dr. Craik's House. |
| 6 Baptist Church. | 14 St. Pauls Epis. Church. | 22 Dr. Dick's House. |
| 7 Trinity M. E. Church. | 15 Marshall House. | 23 Ramsay House. |
| 8 Gen. Henry Lee's House. | 16 City Hotel. | 24 Carlyle House. |
| | 25 Masonic Lodge | |

Old Lodge Room



**East View of Old Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., Alexandria, Va.
General George Washington, First W. M., 1788**

Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22



ON FEBRUARY 25, 1783, was held the first regular communication of the first Masonic Lodge in this city, instituted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; it was known as No. 39 of that Jurisdiction. General Washington was elected an honorary member shortly after his return from the Revolution and his fondness for the old institution is evidenced by a letter written to the Lodge (see page 13 of this prospectus). After the surrender of the Pennsylvania warrant, application for a new charter was made to the Grand Lodge of Virginia and General Washington became first or charter Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., in 1788, and was subsequently elected to succeed himself, serving in all about twenty months. The instrument containing his name as Master, signed by Edmund Randolph, Governor of the Commonwealth and Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, is still its badge of authority, still hangs on its wall in silent testimony of the love and loyalty of Washington and Randolph for the noble tenets of our institution.

Space will not permit us to even refer to many of the Washington relics in possession of this Lodge. We must content ourselves with brief description of the most interesting and important.

The picture on the opposite page gives the east view of the old Lodge and shows only the Washington Chair, old desks, altar, lesser lights and the Williams picture of General Washington in Masonic regalia. Fabulous prices have been offered for many of these relics, but presented, as they were, by the relatives and friends of our first Master, the Lodge has rightly refused to even consider the most flattering inducements, preferring to keep them where they were intended to be kept by the donors, for the pride and glory of the fraternity.

The old records, kept now in the vaults of the Citizens' National Bank, are virtually an unbroken chain of historic Masonic events, from 1783 to the present time, stretching over the whole period of our national existence and beyond. Time-faded and worn, they have come down to us with the old charter, through all the civil and military vicissitudes of over a century and a quarter, telling the story of the loyal to the Craft in the long ago.

Vandal hands have entered now and then to pilfer a name or despoil a page from this dusty treasure, but the vigilant watch of a faithful guard has preserved intact the simple narratives of the most momentous occasions in the history of American Masonry.

We read the fading lines, terse pictures of mighty events, and pause to contemplate the passing scene. Through the deepening twilight of bygone years, we see our fathers fix the boundary line and lay the tablet that marks the Nation's home. We read again and again the simple story of the funeral service and hear whispered from the olden time the last words spoken o'er the bier of Washington, "So mote it be. Amen."



Edmund Randolph

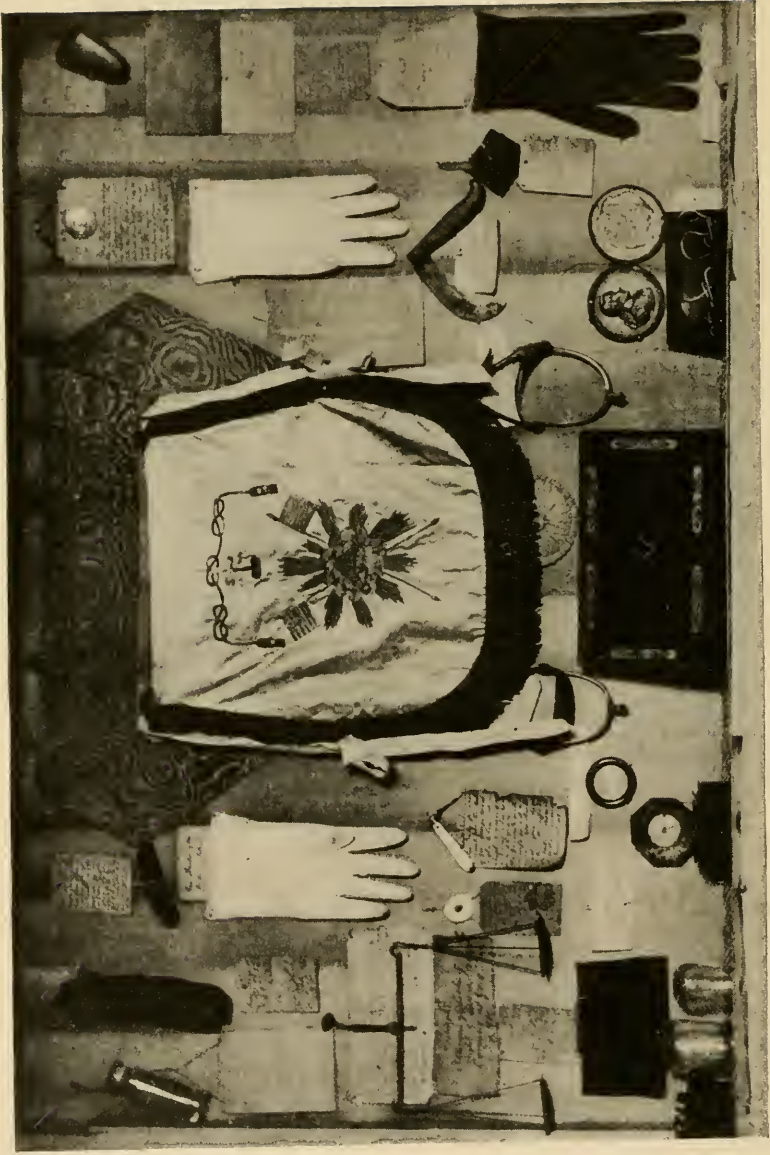
EDMUND RANDOLPH, whose picture is shown above, had an eventful and interesting life. Born in Williamsburg in 1753, he was disinherited by his father for espousing the cause of the Colonies; became aide to Washington in 1775, Governor of Virginia in 1776-77, member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and Attorney General and Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinets; was a prominent and active Mason, and as Grand Master of Masons in Virginia in 1788 signed the charter of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, with General Washington as first Worshipful Master. He died in 1813.



Doctor Dick

From painting in Alexandria-Washington Lodge

FLASHA CULLEN DICK came to Alexandria from Philadelphia prior to 1783. One of the organizers of the first Lodge, No. 39, he served as Secretary of the first meeting of that Lodge February 25, 1783, and was the last W. M. under the Pennsylvania jurisdiction. In 1789 Dick succeeded General Washington as Master of Lodge No. 22, and as such laid the corner-stone of the District of Columbia in 1791. With his Lodge as escort of honor, he accompanied General Washington and assisted in laying the corner-stone of the National Capitol (1793) was one of the physicians at Washington's bedside when he died; presided at the funeral Lodge called December 16, 1799; was member of the Committee on Arrangements, and performed the Masonic service at his funeral, December 18, 1799. Dick's silk apron, worn at the funeral of Washington, his medicine scales, and some of his medical books are now among the valued possessions of the Lodge. He died in 1828, and is buried in the Quaker Cemetery on Queen Street, Alexandria.



Collection of Personal Effects of Washington

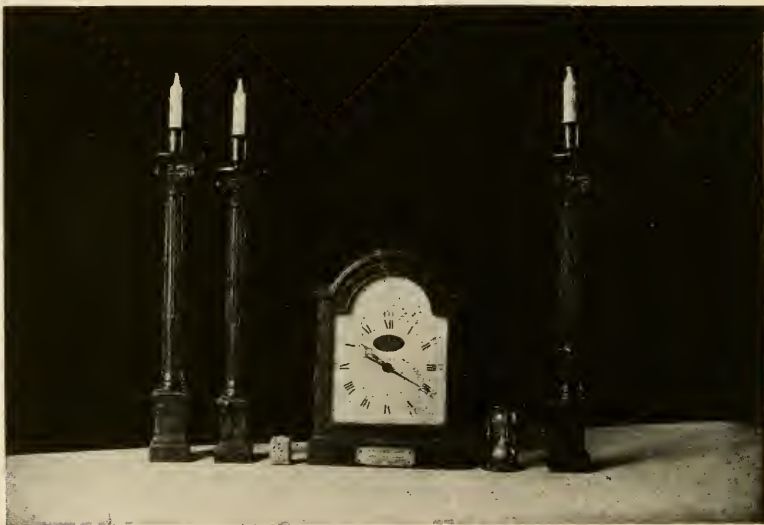
Group of Relics

THIS collection, known as "The Washingtonia," contains Washington's Masonic Apron, worn by the General when Master and at laying the corner-stone of the Nation's Capitol. It is of cream-colored satin, heavily fringed and embroidered in gold, with the French and American flags entwined. A beehive and fairies adorn the center. It was presented to the Lodge with the box below and the sash above in 1812 by Lawrence Lewis, nephew of the General and husband of his adopted daughter, Nellie Custis. The Apron has been seldom worn since the death of the General, among the few instances being by General Lafayette in the Lodge, February 21, 1825; at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in 1848; at the laying of the corner-stone of the Yorktown Monument by Grand Master Peyton S. Coles, 1881, and to confer M. M. Degree on Lawrence Washington, February 22, 1910, by Illinois Delegation. In thanking the Lodge for the use of the Apron at Yorktown, Grand Master Coles wrote, in part: "I am deeply gratified by this distinguished honor and in the name of the Grand Lodge, not less than of every individual Mason in the State, I thank you. I count it a high and priceless privilege to be the trusted recipient of so great an honor and that it has fallen to my humble lot to wear the Masonic clothing, consecrated in our memory by association with Washington and Lafayette, fills me with proud and grateful emotion."

On either side of the Apron are the General's wedding gloves and beneath, his farm-spurs; to the right, his pruning knife and a black glove worn by the General at his mother's funeral; to the left, a little pearl-handled knife, a present from his mother, when a boy (see cut); his pocket compass, cupping and bleeding instruments; a piece of sealing wax taken from his desk after death and last used by the General before dying; boot-strap or garter worn by the General at Braddock's defeat. On the extreme right, near the top, is a copper plate owned and used by John Hancock to print his reception cards, while President of the Continental Congress and presented to General Washington by the Hancock family, after the dissolution of the old Colonial Confederacy. These were all given by the General's nephew, Captain George Steptoe Washington, from 1803 to 1812. On the left of the pearl-handled knife is a button, cut from the General's coat at his first inauguration and presented by Doctor James Craik, and to the left of the button, a piece of canvas from his army tent used during the Revolutionary War, presented by George Washington Parke Custis, his adopted son. In the lower right corner, a picture of Doctor Dick; Doctor Dick's and Washington's medicine scales and a medallion of Washington presented to the General as founder of free schools in Alexandria, Va., by D. Eggleston Lancaster, Esquire, founder of free schools in England, and other relics of importance, which space will not permit to enumerate.

The Old Clock

THE OLD clock, shown below, was the bedchamber clock of General Washington. On the death of the General, Doctor Elisha Cullen Dick, Master of "No. 22," and one of the attending physicians, cut the pendulum cord and stopped the old time-piece at twenty minutes after ten P.M. After the funeral, Mrs. Washington presented the clock to Doctor Dick for the Lodge. "It's work is done, but the hands still point to the minute and hour that marks the close of the greatest life in history." It is said to be the only piece of furniture in the room at the time of the General's death which has not been restored to its former place. The pendulum with the catgut cord attached is shown to the left of the clock.



THE LESSER LIGHTS

The Lesser Lights in the picture are the original lights of the Lodge and were used on the most important occasions in the history of the institution, among them, laying the corner-stone of the District of Columbia in 1791, the National Capitol in 1793, and the funeral of General Washington in 1799, and at laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in 1848.

THE HOUR GLASS

The hour glass is the original, except one column, which, having been broken, was replaced by a new one and the old column cut in small pieces for souvenirs. It has served as the emblem to teach the sublime lesson of human life from the beginning of the Lodge to the present time.

The Story of the Knife

WHEN George Washington was eleven years old his father died (1743). Shortly after the boy took up his residence at Mount Vernon with his half-brother, Lawrence, and while waiting for repairs to Mount Vernon House



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stopped at Belvoir, the home of William Fairfax, an intimate friend and neighbor, father-in-law of Lawrence. Through the influence of his brother and the Fairfaxes, he obtained a commission as midshipman in the English Navy. All preparations had been made for his departure, when his mother's message, her final command, forbidding the step, arrived. In obedience to that command and in deference to her wish, the boy surrendered his commission and returned to his studies, back to surveying and mathematics. Among the items of his mother's next order to England, for annual supplies, was one for a good penknife. This she presented to the boy as a reward for his submission to her will, with the injunction, "Always obey your superiors." He carried the token with him through life, as a reminder of his mother's command, and to General Knox explained its significance. At Valley Forge, when a vacillating and timid Congress failed to provide food and shelter for his ragged and starving army, in desperation and despair, yielding temporarily to his feelings and sympathy for his men and in disgust with Congress, he wrote his resignation as Commander-in-Chief, summoned his staff and notified them of his action. Among the officers present and sitting in council was Knox, who reminded him of the story of the knife and his mother's injunction, "'Always obey your superiors;' you were commanded to lead this army and no one has ordered you to cease leading it." Washington paused, then replied, "There is something in that. I will think it over." Half an hour later he had torn up his resignation, determined to fight on to the end.

Thus upon this slender thread, the story of a little knife and a mother's injunction, hung for one brief moment the future life of a great nation, whose governmental principles have enlightened and elevated humanity. A mother's gentle command determined the course of a noble son and changed the map of the world. The little knife is shown above. It was given the Lodge in 1812 by Captain George Steptoe Washington, a nephew of the General, and one of the executors of his will. The card attached states that it was in Washington's possession about fifty-six years. Partly legendary and partly historical, the narrative, like other tales of his childhood, serves to illustrate the character of the boy and the man and is beautifully told in Owen Wister's "Seven Ages of Washington," page 179.



Washington's Chair

THE CHAIR occupied by General Washington when Worshipful Master of "No. 22" is shown above. It was in continuous use for 117 years, but as "constant dripping wears the stone," so this old Chippendale, which had borne its precious burden when new and strong, began slowly to yield to the grind of time and usage.

The rips in the seat and arms were, however, the work of vandals, the ever-present and unscrupulous relic-fiend. To preserve it from further abuse, it was placed in a glass case some five years ago and is not used except on very important occasions.

The frame of mahogany is inlaid with white holly and upholstered in leather. In the course of its long service, many distinguished visitors have occupied it, among them General Lafayette in 1825, President Taft, Vice-Presidents Fairbanks and Marshall, Speaker Cannon, Admiral Schley and others.

Mount Vernon 28th Dec 1782

Gentlemen

With a pleasing sensibility
I received your favor of the 26th, and
beg leave to offer you my sincere thanks
for the favorable sentiments with
which it abounds. —

I shall always feel pleasure
when it may be in my power to ren-
der service to Lodge N^o 39, and in
every act of brotherly kindness to the
Members of it, being with great truth

Your affect^d Brother
and Obed^t Servant

G^o Washington

Rob^t Adam Esq^r Master
& the Wardens & Treas^r
of Lodge N^o 39.



Lord Fairfax

THOMAS, Sixth Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, was born in England (1690) and emigrated to Virginia in 1743. From his mother, daughter of Lord Culpeper, he inherited 5,500,000 acres of land, located between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers and extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Shenandoah Valley. In 1749, with Lawrence Washington, William Fairfax, Gerard Alexander and others, he founded the City of Alexandria, Va., but shortly

A Memorial to Washington the Mason

after this event retired permanently to his estate, Greenway Court, in Frederick County, whither the boy, George Washington, early in the month of March, 1748, journeyed with George William Fairfax, cousin of the baron, to survey and subdivide the lands of his lordship. Washington was only sixteen years of age, and this was the beginning of his public career and the beginning of the friendship between the mighty lord and youthful surveyor, which lasted unbroken until the death of Fairfax in 1781.

First to discover the elements of greatness in the young pioneer, he lost no opportunity in recommending him to high authorities for positions of trust and responsibility, and to Fairfax, more than any other man, can be accredited the honor of fostering and developing the genius of the precocious youth, whose life is a marvel to mankind and a history within itself. The painting was made in London in 1730 and is the only original picture of the famous old baron extant.

THE WASHINGTON TROWEL

On the front cover is a reproduction of the little trowel used by General Washington, President of the United States, at laying of the corner-stone of the National Capitol, September 18, 1793. The ceremony, briefly described below, marks an epoch in the history of American Masonry, was conducted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which at that time and until 1811, held jurisdiction over the present District of Columbia, Right Worshipful Joseph Clarke, Grand Master pro tem, officiating. In the order of procession to the site of the Capitol, President Washington, with Doctor Dick on his right and the Grand Master, pro tem, on his left, marched behind his own Lodge, "No. 22," who acted as escort of honor to the President. On arriving at the site, the column in front inclined two steps, one to the right and one to the left, faced each other, forming a hollow, oblong square, through which the procession filed in reversed order. The President of the United States and Grand Master, pro tem, and the Worshipful Master of "No. 22" taking their stand to the east of a large stone and all the Craft forming a circle westward, stood for a short time in solemn order. The Grand Marshal presented to the Commissioners a silver plate appropriately inscribed, which was read and delivered to Washington, who, with the Grand Master, pro tem, and the three Worshipful Masters, descended to the cavazion trench and laid it on the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States.

The trowel is of silver with an ivory handle, was made by John Duffey, a silversmith, who married the daughter of General Washington's landscape gardener. The last important occasion on which it was used was to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in Washington, D. C., by President Roosevelt and the Grand Master of the District of Columbia.



The Williams Portrait of Washington

THE WILLIAMS PICTURE

On the opposite page will be seen a copy of the Williams picture of Washington, which attracts as much attention as any relic in the Lodge. In 1793 the Lodge, by resolution, requested General Washington, then President and living in Philadelphia, to sit for this picture, and after obtaining his consent, employed Williams, of that city, to execute the work. Washington approved the likeness and late in 1794 it was received from the artist and accepted by the Lodge.

It is a flesh-colored pastel and pronounced by critics of superior quality. It is an entirely different conception from any other painting of the General extant, resembling in cast and feature the original Houdon statue in Richmond, Va., and is the only painting from life showing the General in extreme old age and in Masonic regalia. Having been ordered, received and accepted by the neighbors and Masonic contemporaries of the General, men who knew him intimately and were with him in every walk of his eventful life, who had followed his fortunes and shared his adversities in war, had counseled and supported him in peace, and who, when his labors ended, had sorrowfully laid him to his eternal rest, it is beyond reasonable conception that these men would have foisted on a credulous and confiding posterity a spurious picture of their friend and compatriot.

An offer of One Hundred Thousand Dollars was not sufficient inducement for the Lodge to part with this treasure, and while probably sentiment has enhanced its value in the eyes of the Fraternity beyond its intrinsic worth, past association and its Masonic character prevents the possibility of future disposal. However urgent our wants or flattering the inducement, it will be kept in remembrance of that association for generations of Masons yet to come.

The picture is devoid of idealism, the artist's instructions being: "Paint him as he is," and this Mr. Williams appears to have done, bringing out in bold relief several facial marks or blemishes which the General is known to have possessed, and which are shown in a modified form, if at all, by other artists. The disfiguring scar on his left cheek, spoken of by George Washington Parke Custis in his reminiscences, the black mole under his right ear, and the marks of smallpox on his nose and cheeks are all clearly defined and unmistakable, and this fact adds much to the value of the famous pastel, and arouses the deepest interest of both historic and art critics.




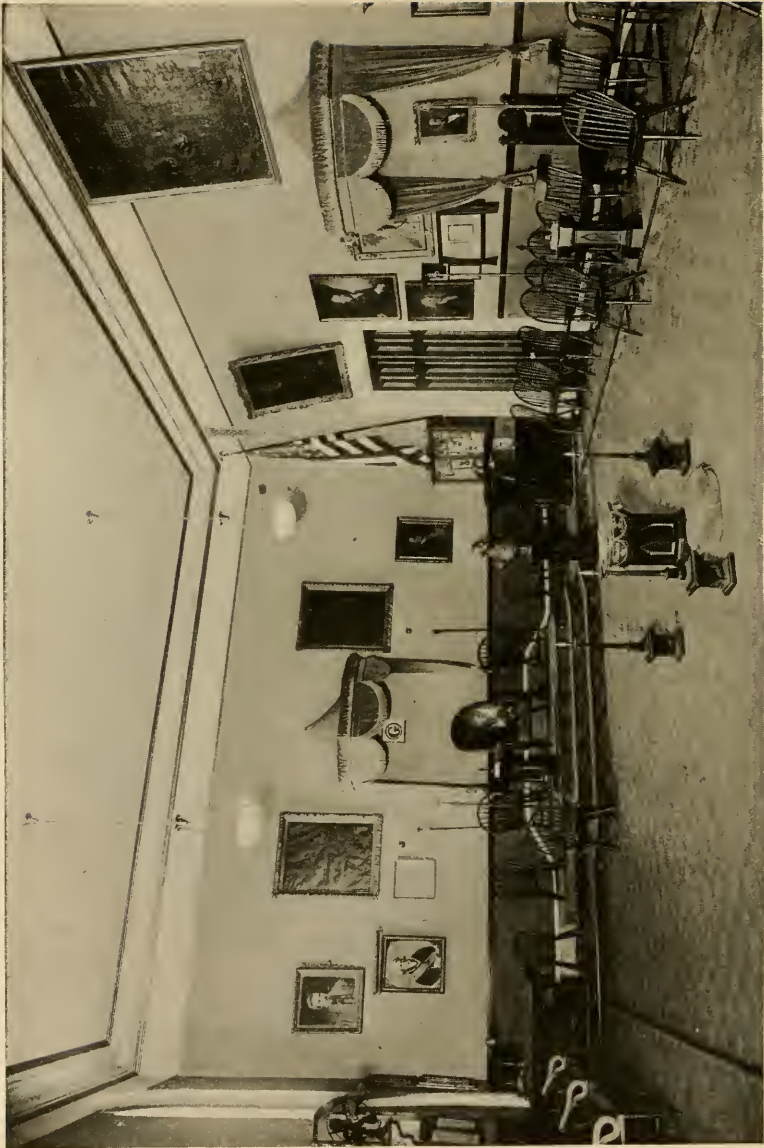
Lafayette

By Charles Wilson Peele

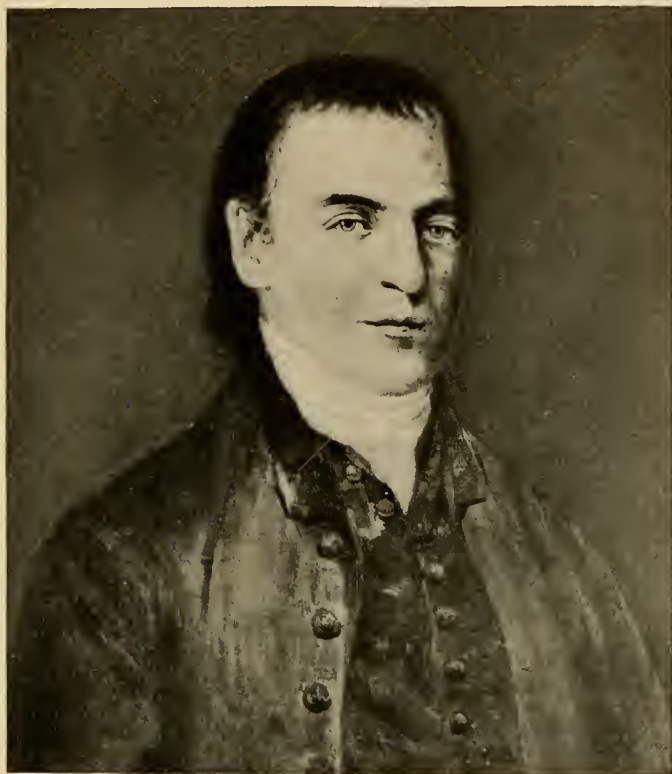
A Memorial to Washington the Mason

PAINTING OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE IN WASHINGTON LODGE

F ALL the patriotic figures of the Revolution, not one held or deserved to hold a higher place in the esteem and confidence of Washington than the young Marquis de Lafayette. His heroic espousal of the cause of the Colonies, when a mere youth, and a chivalrous resistance of the tyranny and oppression of his native land, has created for him an ideal place in the history of both nations. The painting on the opposite side was executed in 1784, immediately after the Revolutionary War, by Charles Wilson Peale, and presented to the Lodge by an English admirer. It shows the Marquis in the uniform of a Continental General Officer at the age of twenty-seven. In 1824-25 Lafayette visited America for the last time and while on this trip was entertained by Washington Lodge at a called communication held February 21, 1825. In receiving the distinguished guest Dr. Thomas Semmes, Worshipful Master, addressed him as follows: "You have ever been revered as one of the pillars of our Temple. It affords me inexpressible pleasure to be the organ of my Brethren, here assembled, to welcome you into the bosom of this Lodge, in which your highly valued friend, the beloved 'Father of Our Country,' was wont to preside over our labors and inculcate the principles of our Order, Friendship, Morality, Brotherly Love and Charity. While it is our pride and boast that we had him to rule over us, we also esteem ourselves peculiarly happy in having you for our patron. When Masonry has such supporters, its principles will be maintained, its cause must flourish." To which General Lafayette replied: "Worshipful Sir and Brethren of Washington Lodge, I receive with peculiar sensation this mark of kindness and attention and these expressions of esteem from my Masonic Brethren and it is particularly gratifying to my feelings to visit the Lodge over which our lamented illustrious Brother Washington presided. I shall ever cherish a high regard for Masonry and pray you, Worshipful Sir, and the rest of the Brethren, to accept my particular and grateful acknowledgment." On this occasion Lafayette presented the Lodge with the front door key of the Bastille, which, made by hand of wrought iron, weighs five pounds, a striking reminder of that house of horrors. The key with the silk sash containing the picture of Lafayette, worn by him in the Lodge on the occasion of his visit, is now kept in a glass case for security and protection. It would be interesting, if space permitted, to give the full account (still preserved among our old records) of this visit of Lafayette to the Lodge. The many pleasant and beautiful expressions of friendship and affection paid the gallant and now venerable Frenchman by his Revolutionary compatriots, who gathered for the last time to review the scenes of former struggles in the cause of American Independence. The Lodge possesses another life size painting of the Marquis in Masonic regalia, which it highly prizes, painted in 1840. It closely resembles the patriot's portrait in the National Capitol in Washington. Lafayette was made an Honorary Member of the Lodge at this meeting.



Present Lodge Room



Dr. James Craik

From a painting in Alexandria-Washington Lodge

DR. JAMES CRAIK was born near Dumfries, Scotland, 1730, and emigrated to America in 1750; was surgeon in Washington's first command and with him in the Battle of the Great Meadows, 1754. For gallant conduct and meritorious service at the Battle of Monongahela, 1755, Craik was officially commended. In 1760 he married Washington's cousin, Mariamne, daughter of Charles Ewell, of Belle Air, Prince William County, Va. He was Surgeon-General in the Continental Army and Director of the Hospital at Yorktown. He was perhaps the most intimate friend of Washington, who refers to him in his will as "My old and intimate friend, Dr. Craik." Was with the General in every battle he fought, from Great Meadows to Yorktown. He ministered to the dying Braddock at Monongahela, and saw the gallant Hugh Mercer breathe his last on the field of Princeton; dressed Lafayette's wounds at Brandywine; was at the death bed of John Custis—Mrs. Washington's son—at Eltham, after Yorktown; with Wash-

A Memorial to Washington the Mason

ington when he passed to the great beyond, and soothed the dying moments of Martha, the wife of Washington. Dr. Craik died at Vaucluse, near Alexandria, February 6, 1814, in the 84th year of his age, and was interred in the burial grounds of the old Presbyterian Church on South Fairfax Street, Alexandria, and in an unmarked grave. His Masonic apron is one of the cherished heirlooms of the Lodge.



Nellie Custis

THIS PICTURE of Eleanor (Nellie) Custis, adopted daughter of Washington and grand-daughter of his wife, Martha, is from a painting in Alexandria-Washington Lodge; but the reproduction fails to do full justice to either the subject or the painting from which it was taken. This, however, seems to be unavoidable, as the canvas was badly injured when the old Temple was burned in 1871. On the death of her father, John Custis, son of Mrs. Washington, November 5, 1781, General Washington adopted his two youngest children—Nellie and George Washington Parke Custis. These children were reared at Mount Vernon, and on the 22d of February, 1798, Nellie married Major Lawrence Lewis, Washington's nephew and Social Secretary. After the death of the General, Mrs. Lewis and husband erected Woodlawn, about three miles inland from Mount Vernon, and on a part of that estate which she had inherited from the General.

A Memorial to Washington the Mason

She died in 1852, and is buried beside the tomb at Mount Vernon. Woodlawn is still standing.



Miss Betsy Fauntleroy

From a painting in Alexandria-Washington Lodge

NUMEROUS writers have endeavored to weave around the youth of Washington the halo of romance, and have connected his name in a sentimental way with a number of the leading belles of Colonial times. In boyhood letters he speaks forlornly of his "Lowland Beauty." Who was the "Lowland Beauty?" She has been variously identified as Miss Mary Cary, Miss Lucy Grimes, and others; but the following letter, written to William Fauntleroy, Esquire, of Naylor's Hole, on the Rappahannock River, in 1752, and unearthed by General Fitzhugh Lee, lends color to the claim that Betsy Fauntleroy was this lady of mystery:

"May 20, 1752.

"To Wm. Fauntleroy, Sr.

"Sir: I should have been down long before this, but my business in Frederick detained me somewhat longer than I expected and immediately upon my return from thence, I was taken with a violent pleurice which has reduced me very low; but propose, as soon as I recover my strength, to wait on Miss Betsy in hopes of revocation of

A Memorial to Washington the Mason

the former cruel sentence, and see if I can meet with any alteration in my favor. I have enclosed a letter to her, which should be much obliged to you for the delivery of it. I have nothing to add but my best respects to your good lady and family.

"GEO WASHINGTON."

Funeral of Washington

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON died at Mount Vernon twenty minutes after ten o'clock P.M., Saturday, December 14, 1799, and his body was deposited in the Old Tomb, shown below, at a few minutes after three P.M., on Wednesday December 18th. Libelous or ignorant sceptics, the enemies of our institution, have denied that Washington received Masonic burial, in an official sense, or that he was even a Mason, in good standing, at the time of his death. In order that every member of the American Craft may know the true story of the funeral and form his own conclusions, we will draw from the old minutes of "No. 22" for our account of this imposing ceremony.



Old Tomb

In attendance at the bedside of the General in his last illness and when he expired, were three physicians, namely, Doctors Dick, Craik and Brown, all of whom were Masons. The first two were members of Washington's own Lodge, "No. 22," Doctor Dick being Master, and Dr. Brown was the 5th Grand Master of Maryland. On Monday, the 16th of December, 1799, to make arrangements for the interment, a funeral Lodge was called, Doctor Dick presiding, with Colonel George

A Memorial to Washington the Mason

Deneale, Senior Warden, pro tem, and Colonel Dennis Ramsay, Junior Warden, pro tem. In conformity to the plan agreed upon at this communication, at an early hour on the following Wednesday, December 18th, the Lodge and visiting Brethren, under escort of the militia and citizens of Alexandria, started for Mount Vernon, where they arrived about one o'clock P.M. The funeral procession being formed, moved in the following order: First, the troops, horse and foot; next, the clergy, Reverends James Muir, Thomas Davis, William Maffit, and William Addison, the first three being members of "No. 22." The General's horse, with saddle, holsters and pistols, led by two grooms, Cyrus and Wilson; music; guard of honor; then the bier, borne by four young Lieutenants of the "106th Regiment of Virginia Militia," namely Lawrence Hooff, Jr., James Turner, George Wise and William Moss; pallbearers, Colonel Charles Simms, Dennis Ramsay, William Payne, George Gilpin, Charles Little and Philip Marstella, all Revolutionary officers and all members of "No. 22." except Colonel Marstella, who was not a Mason, but whose son, Philip, was, and was present with the Lodge. Next came the mourners and then the Masons, seventy-nine in all. Colonel George Deneale, Junior Warden, commanding the troops, Captain Perecy, Senior Warden, commanding his company, the "Alexandria Blues," Captain Young, a member, the cavalry, and Captain William Harper, also a member, the artillery. On arriving at the tomb, the services of the Episcopal Church were performed by Reverend Thomas Davis, Rector of Christ Church, and member of the Lodge, and the Masonic service by Doctor Elisha C. Dick, Worshipful Master of "No. 22," assisted by Reverend James Muir, Chaplain.

As can be seen from this brief abstract, the full text of which is given in the "History of the Lodge of Washington," and in Hayden's "Washington and His Masonic Compeers," both accounts corresponding to the old minutes of "No. 22," how essentially Masonic in all its details was the funeral of Washington, the greatest of all Americans, and how little importance has been attached to this imposing event, in the history of our country, even by zealous Masonic writers of careful research and wide renown. To Hayden, therefore, more than any other man, are we indebted for the full account of the ceremonies, who, when compiling his splendid work, quoted above, away back in the "fifties," took the trouble to examine carefully the old minutes of "No. 22," and obtain the data which formed the basis of his excellent description of this important event.

The route pursued by this funeral Lodge to and from Mount Vernon, a distance of about nine miles, was in that day a primitive highway and required several hours of tedious and laborious effort to make the journey. The sun had already sunk behind the western hills, and the gathering shadows had begun to fall when the sad procession resumed its homeward journey. Although the list of those participating in this historic event has frequently been published, it will perhaps be not amiss to chronicle their names again. Indeed, it may be that some reader of this little booklet will find among the devoted band of Masons the familiar name of a cherished ancestor.

A Memorial to Washington the Mason

Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, W. M.

Henry Piercy, S. W.

George Deneale, J. W.

David Wilson Scott, Sec'y.

Robert B. Jamesson, Treas.

William Burtleman, S. D.

Josiah Faxson, J. D.

John C. Kempff, Tiler.

Colonel Charles Simms

Colonel Dennis Ramsay

Colonel William Payne

Rev. Dr. James Muir

Rev. William Maffit

Dr. James Gillis

William Ramsay

John McKnight

Peter Cotton

Forrest Richardson

Joseph Neale

Thomas Peterkim

Charles Turner

James MacKenzie

Joseph Thomas

Jonathan Swift

Ferdinando Fairfax

Wm. Byrd Page

Philip G. Marsteller

Robert Young

William Hodgson

Joseph Gilpin

Dr. Augustine J. Smith

John Borrowdale

Thomas Rogerson

Robert Patton

Baldwin Dade

Charles Alexander

John C. Hunter

Philip Dawe

John Kincaid

John Muir

Alexander Latimer

James D. Wescott

Patrick Byrne

John Williams

James Hays

Colonel George Gilpin

Colonel Charles Little

Dr. James Craik

Dev. Thomas Davis

Captain William Harper

George Graham

William Johnston

Guy Atkinson

John T. Brooks

Michael Flannery

Dennis McCarty Johnson

Joshua Riddle

George Coryell

Alexander MacKenzie

George Chapman, Jr.

Bernard Ghequiere

John McIver

William Herbert

James Wilson

Richard Conway

Walter Jones, Jr.

Thomas Triplett

Robert Alexander

Robert Allison

Mark Butts

Philip Magruder

William Jackson

Stephen Stephens

David Martin

Charles Jones

Robert Brocket, Sr.

John Lemoine

James Davidson

James Wigginton

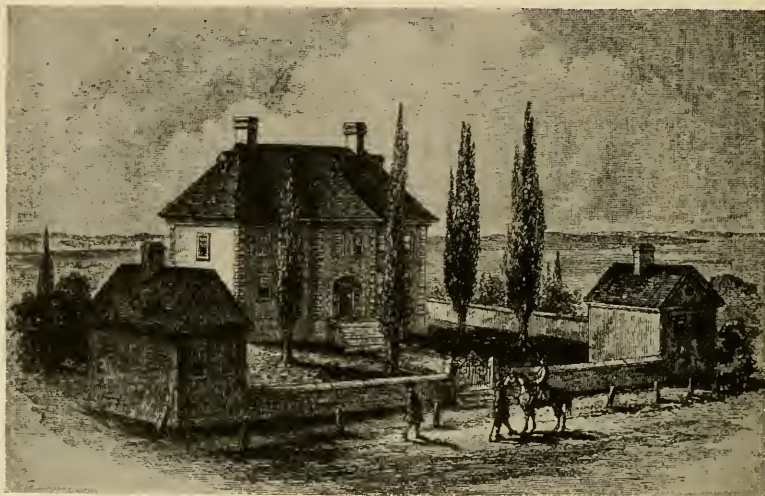
John Bogue

George Lane



Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.

BEFORE the Revolution General Washington usually attended Pohick Church in Fairfax County, about seven miles below Mount Vernon, but upon the completion of Christ Church in Alexandria in 1773, he purchased a pew in that house of worship, for which he paid the sum of 36 pounds and 10 shillings, and after that time, when at home, was a regular attendant at this church. In it, in 1853, Robert E. Lee, the great Southern leader, was confirmed in the Episcopal faith by the renowned Rev. William Meade, afterwards Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia. The interior of the church has been changed several times, but the pew of Washington has been restored to its original design, and both the pews of Washington and Lee are marked. The present gallery was erected in 1787, and the steeple was added in 1818. Some of the most eminent divines in Virginia have served as Rectors of this parish, among them Bryan, the Eighth Lord Fairfax, David Griffith, William Meade, and Randolph McKim, and on the vestry register we find, in addition to General Washington, the names of Lord Bryan Fairfax, Ludwell Lee, Edmund I. Lee, Captain William Payne, Col. Charles Simms, Cassius F. Lee, Col. John A. Washington and General John Mason. The old edifice is redolent with the spirit of sacred history and tradition, and is beautifully situated in the heart of the city.



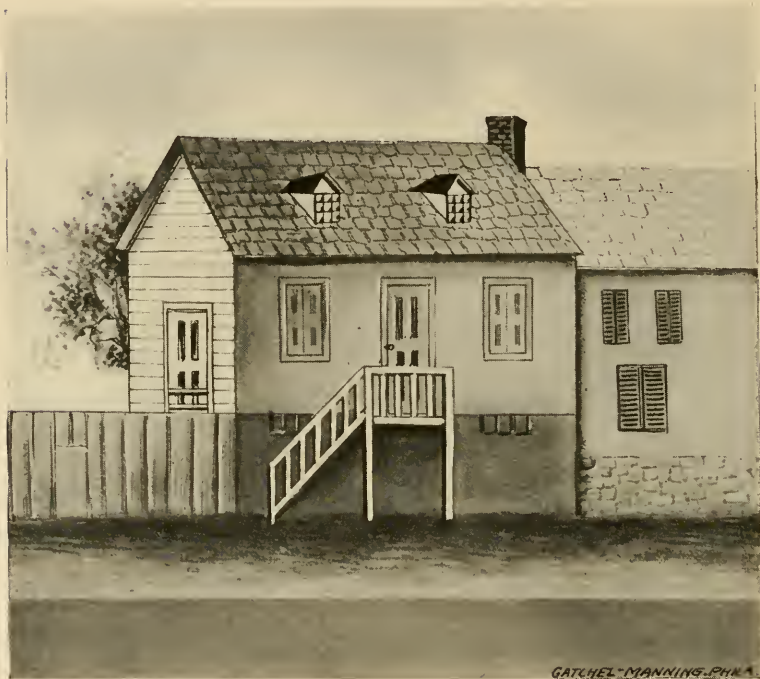
Carlyle House

JOHN CARLYLE was of Scotch descent; emigrated to America in 1740; settled in this city about 1744; married Sarah, daughter of William Fairfax, of Belvoir, near Mount Vernon. In 1752 he erected the now famous Carlyle House in Alexandria. The house was occupied in 1755 by General Braddock as his headquarters. It was in this private residence that the famous Council of Governors, consisting of Shirley, of Massachusetts; DeLancey, of New York; Sharp, of Maryland; Morris, of Pennsylvania, and Dinwiddie, of Virginia, assembled in 1755 to deliberate upon Braddock's campaign at the beginning of the French and Indian War, during which the youthful Washington was made a Major on Braddock's Staff. In it also at this time was made the first suggestion of Colonial taxation by the English Parliament. The picture shows the old mansion as it was before the erection of the buildings which now obscure it from the street. In the building on the corner, to the north of the Carlyle House, was established the first U. S. sub-post office in the United States, and in the basement of this building, the windows of which are protected by iron bars, was established in 1792, with William Herbert, son-in-law of John Carlyle, as President, the Bank of Alexandria, the first chartered institution of its kind in the State of Virginia.



City Hotel

THE CITY HOTEL, formerly Gadsby's Tavern, is full of historic interest. The smaller of the two buildings shown in the picture was, on two occasions, the headquarters of General Washington. While quartered in this building he recruited his first command in 1754, and from there started on his march which resulted in the Battle of Great Meadows. One year later he occupied the same building when made a Major on Braddock's Staff. From the steps of the main or larger building he announced to the assembled throng the result of the convention in Richmond which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788. From the doorway, in 1789, he delivered a farewell address to his neighbors while on his way to his first inauguration, and from the same steps only a few weeks before he died he reviewed the local troops and gave his last military command. In it the celebrated assemblies, or dances, which Washington and his wife were accustomed to attend, were held. The old ballroom is still to be seen on the second floor of the north section, with its music gallery intact. In this, the corner building, Paul Jones and Lafayette first met and became acquainted, and it was there that Lafayette was entertained by the Commonality during his stay in Alexandria while on his last visit to America in 1824. There, in 1798, was held the first celebration of General Washington's birthday, and among those participating were the General and his wife. This old building should be preserved, and by rights belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution.



Washington's Town Office

GENERAL WASHINGTON maintained an office in Alexandria, and when at Mount Vernon retained a clerk there. The duties of this Alexandria secretary were to look after the General's local interests, to accommodate belated visitors on their way to Mount Vernon, and give them such attention as their circumstances might require. In October, 1785, George A. Washington, nephew of the General, and a great favorite, married Fannie Bassett, a niece of Mrs. Washington. The young couple made their home at Mount Vernon until after the death of her husband (which occurred while the General was serving his second term as President, and residing in Philadelphia), when the widow, Mrs. Fannie Washington, moved to Alexandria, and occupied the little building shown above until her marriage to Colonel Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary, after which they made their home at Wellington, about three miles below Alexandria. The building was torn down in 1857, and the picture is all that remains of what would be now an object of historic interest. The building was located on the south side of Cameron Street, between Pitt and St. Asaph.

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Alexandria Academy

IN THE building shown above, which is still occupied as a public school, General Washington established the first permanent free school in Virginia. It was attached to, and placed under the supervision of the trustees of what was then known as the Alexandria Academy. The entire correspondence relating to the subject between General Washington and the trustees of the Academy is still extant, and a part of the public school record of this city. The General guarantees the annual payment of 50 pounds sterling to maintain a school for the children of indigent people, and a sufficient endowment fund to yield this amount after his death. And in his will can be found this item: "I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Alexandria Academy in the town of Alexandria \$4,000.00, or in other words twenty of the shares I hold in the Bank of Alexandria, towards the support of a free school, established at, and annexed to, the said Academy." In 1811 General Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee moved from Stradford House in Westmoreland County, Va., with his family to this city, and placed his children in the Alexandria Academy, and it was in this old structure that Robert E. Lee of immortal fame received his primary education under the famous Irish pedagogue, Wm. B. Leary. The old house is located in the southern section of the city, on the southeast corner of Wolf and Washington Streets.



The Marshall House

ON THE southeast corner of King and Pitt Streets is located the Marshall House, formerly occupied as a hotel, and in which was shed the first blood in Virginia during the Civil War. It was in this building, on May 24, 1861, that Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves, met his death at the hands of James Jackson, the proprietor, who in turn was shot down and bayoneted to death by Francis E. Brownwell, and other members of the squad. Jackson had hoisted a Confederate flag over his hostelry, and had declared "that the man who lowered it would do so over his dead body." The emblem could be seen with glasses from the heights and roofs of public buildings in Washington, and doubtless Colonel Ellsworth had heard of the incident before landing in Alexandria. Colonel Ellsworth, with his New York Zouaves, came down the Potomac on barges, landing at the foot of Cameron Street. He conducted a small guard or squadron to the scene of the sad and useless tragedy. The entire incident was over in ten minutes after the troops reached the building, but it left heartburns which lasted for years.

**The George Washington Masonic National
Memorial Association**

THE MANNER in which Washington Lodge acquired its collection of heirlooms is not only interesting but unusual. General Washington's fondness for the Lodge and Masonry in general undoubtedly prompted Mrs. Washington to present the clock shown on page 10, and this, from all accounts, was the first contribution. Establishing a precedent, others of the family and their intimate associates followed her example in rapid succession. Indeed so numerous were these gifts that as early as 1811 the Lodge found itself seriously pressed for room to store and properly care for the accumulation. To relieve the congestion and afford fitting display for the elaborate collection, in 1818 an appeal was made to the City Council for assistance, which was promptly granted, and the entire third story of the west wing of the City Hall was set apart and in it the Lodge instituted the Alexandria-Washington Lodge Museum, with Major Timothy Mountford, a veteran member, in charge. The new quarters secured was most conveniently situated; it was close to the Temple, and virtually in the same building, while the venerable custodian was fit and devoted to his task. In 1814 British troops on their way to Washington looted Alexandria, but disturbed not a memento in possession of the Lodge, and in the four years' struggle between the States—1861 to 1865—although Alexandria was continuously occupied by the Union forces, not a picture was taken from the walls or a souvenir removed from its accustomed place. A splendid tribute to the chivalry of both the English and American soldier. On the 19th day of May, 1871, another visitor came when least expected and with malignant intent, and in a few hours the City Hall, Museum and Temple were reduced to a charred and worthless ruin by a disastrous fire, and had it not been for the prompt action of the fire department, assisted by a large number of Masons who had hurried to the scene, not a relic would have been saved, and notwithstanding the heroic and almost superhuman efforts displayed by those present, a very considerable number of the most valuable articles were lost. (See page 47.) The Temple was immediately rebuilt and the relics and furniture rescued from the fire were in due time placed in the new building, and the doors closed to the public, except on rare occasions or when some persistent visitor made special effort to get in.

This condition of repose and seclusion, however satisfactory to the staid old members, was destined not to continue. There were industrial forces at work which would change the provincial old town to a center of cosmopolitan activity. Prior to 1896 the only convenient route open to visitors from Washington to Mount Vernon was by steamboat, which usually made but one trip a day. But in that year an electric railroad was completed, connecting these points, with stopover privileges at Alexandria, and a more convenient schedule provided. This arrangement diverted much of the travel from the water route, and

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incidentally increased the number of visitors to Alexandria a hundred fold, and the demands of admittance to the Lodge were correspondingly increased. It also added a new and important duty to the fixed duties of the Lodge officers. As many of the tourists who sought admittance to the Temple were Masons, the Lodge thought their request could not be well denied, and on the 1st day of May, 1907, after having been closed to the public for nearly forty years, its doors were again thrown open to meet this popular and ever-increasing demand, with Brother Park Custis Timberman in charge. Since then the number of visitors has gradually increased from about six hundred the first year to perhaps fifteen thousand in the present. With the rising tide of tourists came persistent appeals for greater security for the relics. These heirlooms should be placed in a fireproof building, etc., was, and is, the "timely warning" of a great majority of those who view this revered shrine. Among others, the Honorable Oscar Lawler, Past Grand Master of California, and at that time—1908—Assistant Secretary of the Interior, became deeply interested in the subject; paid several visits to the city, and earnestly besought the Lodge to issue an appeal to the fraternity at large for funds to erect a more imposing and up-to-date fireproof building for the Lodge. This suggestion, while made in good faith and with the best intent, did not entirely meet the approbation of the members. There were certain principles involved which could not be entirely reconciled to Brother Lawler's proposals. We have an ample income to defray current expenses, own our Temple, and do not owe a dollar. Then why should we ask the Masons of other jurisdictions to build us a house to protect our property, they reasoned? It was beneath the dignity of the Lodge, and not compatible with the ethics of the Institution of Masonry for a Lodge possessing large wealth in the nature of personal effects to make itself an object of charity, they contended, and the proposition to make this appeal fell through. But from this line of reasoning, and these discussions, came the germ of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, with its attendant features and objects. The suggestion to create a national organization, when understood, met with prompt and decisive approval, not only from the local Fraternity, but from the great mass of the leading members of the Craft throughout the country, and fortunately one of the first to grasp the idea, and fully comprehend the importance of the subject, was Most Worshipful Joseph W. Eggleston, at that time Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, who not only approved the plan adopted by Washington Lodge, but strongly recommended it to the favorable consideration of the other Grand Masters in America. This endorsement, followed by an invitation and appeal from Alexandria-Washington Lodge, produced the desired results, and on February 22, 1910, the time appointed for the first conference, 18 representatives of as many Grand Lodges assembled in the Masonic Temple in Alexandria prepared to consider the subject in detail.

Most Worshipful William B. McChesney, who had succeeded Brother Eggleston in the Grand East in Virginia, called the meeting to order, and, in introducing the subject, said in part:

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"By the grace of God and invitation of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, we are here today to begin an organization, which we hope will be as lasting as the memory of him whose birthday we celebrate. In the beginning I wish to state that this is a function entirely of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. I, like other representatives from other Grand Jurisdictions, am an invited guest. They have conceived this to be something that is due the nation. Having for their first Master, Worshipful Brother George Washington, they necessarily feel that he is of them and is theirs. They have priceless relics of his life surrounding them, and as they wish to preserve them, they propose to make this a national organization. If they desire to have a building simply as an ornament to their city and to their Lodge, all they would have to do would be to present at public auction these sacred relics. With the proceeds they could erect the finest Temple in Virginia, but, appreciating their history and believing that the other Grand Jurisdictions feel interested in Brother Washington, as they do, they come before you with this proposition that the matter may be taken up as a national project."



Wm. B. McChesney

At the conclusion of this address, on motion, the following committee on organization was appointed: Honorable James D. Richardson, Sovereign Grand Commander, A. S. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction representing Tennessee, Chairman; Thomas J. Shryock, G. M. of Maryland; D. D. Darrah, Deputy G. M. of Illinois; Henry Banks, G. M. of Georgia; H. H. Ross, representing Vermont; Thomas J. Day, P. G. M. of Delaware; John H. Cowles, G. M. of Kentucky; James R. Johnson, G. M. of South Carolina; H. H. Nichols, representing Texas; J. K. M. Norton, R. S. Barrett and C. H. Callahan, advisory for Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Va.

The Committee, after several hours of deliberation, reported favorably upon the whole proposition, submitting to the convention certain resolutions and a tentative plan of organization, which were approved and unanimously adopted by the Council. It was the first step in the organization of a movement which would soon span the continent and embrace within its membership a great majority of the Grand Lodges in America. We print herewith the preamble and resolutions of endorsement, with a list of the signers who pledged their support to

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the undertaking, but limited space will not permit the publication of even an extract of the proceedings.

“WHEREAS, Alexandria, Virginia, was the home town of George Washington, he being a member of its Council, a vestryman in Christ Church, and first Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22; Alexandria's citizens first celebrating his birthday, its soldiers, physicians, ministers and Masons ministering to him in life and in death, the Alexandria-Washington Lodge possessing, as priceless heirlooms many of the personal effects and Masonic treasures of this man, whom Heaven left childless that a nation might call him father; and WHEREAS, It has been aptly said that ‘until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress, which our race has made in wisdom and virtue, be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington,’

“Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*:

“That we approve and endorse the proposed erection of a Masonic Temple as a memorial to George Washington, under the auspices of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Alexandria, Virginia.

“*Resolved*: That we pledge our earnest support to this commendable undertaking, and that all Grand Masters are earnestly requested to call the same to the attention of the Lodges within their several jurisdictions, and urge upon them their hearty co-operation and assistance.

Signed: Lawrence Lee, G. M. of Alabama; Oscar Lawler, P. G. M. of California; F. A. Verplank, G. M., Connecticut; Thomas J. Day, P. G. M., Delaware; Geo. C. Ober, G. M., District of Columbia; Henry Banks, G. M. of Georgia; Delmor H. Darrall, D. G. M., Illinois; John H. Cowles, G. M. of Kentucky; The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Maryland, by Thomas J. Shryock, G. M.; Thomas J. Shryock, G. M. of Maryland; Alton H. Sherman, D. G. M. of New Jersey; James R. Johnson, G. M. of South Carolina; James D. Richardson, P. G. M. of Tennessee; William H. Nichols, P. G. M. of Texas; Henry H. Ross, G. S. for Grand Master of Vermont; Frank Wells Clark, G. M. of West Virginia; William B. McChesney, G. M. of Virginia; Henry E. Vurnham, G. M. of New Hampshire; William S. Linton, for Arthur M. Hume, G. M. of Michigan.”

The discussion of the subject by the whole convention developed a wide range of thought, and convinced all present that an organization of the nature proposed was not only necessary for the successful prosecution of the Memorial enterprise, but would, if its scope was broadened, if all branches of the Fraternity were admitted to membership, exercise a salutary and beneficent influence on the whole. After fixing the date for the permanent organization of the Association on the 22d of February, 1911, at a late hour in the evening the convention adjourned.

Organization of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association Feb. 22, 1911

THAT THE foregoing tentative endorsements and pledges of the Grand Masters, or their representatives, given at the meeting in 1910, were made in good faith and religiously kept, is evidenced by the successful organization of the permanent Memorial Association at the time and place agreed upon, by resolution February 22, 1910, viz., "that the first regular meeting of the Association take place in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, on February 22, 1911." Pursuant to this pre-arranged plan, representatives from twenty-seven Jurisdictions assembled in Alexandria-Washington Lodge room on the morning of February 21, 1911, and with Most Worshipful Wm. B. McChesney, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, presiding, immediately began a careful consideration of the subject in question.

After appointing Right Worshipful W. L. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, Secretary, pro tem, on motion, the chair nominated the following Committee on Constitution and By-laws: James R. Johnson, G. M. of South Carolina, Chairman; John Albert Blake, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; A. B. Ashley, G. M. of Illinois; Lawrence H. Lee, G. M. of Alabama; John J. Hull, G. M. of North Dakota; Robert R. Burnham, G. M. of Kentucky; Henry Banks, P. G. M. of Georgia; R. T. W. Duke, Jr., P. G. M. and representative from Virginia; Honorable W. R. Ellis, representative from Oregon, with Charles H. Callahan and Robert S. Barrett as an advisory committee from Washington Lodge who, after careful consideration of the whole subject, submitted the preliminary draft of a Constitution in fourteen sections, which was taken up and discussed seriatim and subsequently passed as a whole.

Space will not permit publication of the instrument in full and our readers will, therefore, have to be content with the following brief synopsis. The new fundamental law of the Association is a document worthy of its framers and covers well the salient and important features of the new organization safeguarding its interests and defining its powers. After reaffirming the action of the meeting in 1910 and endorsing the efforts of the Local Memorial Committee, it was first agreed that the name of the Association should be "The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association," second, that the Association meet annually in the City of Alexandria, Va., on the 22d day of February in the Memorial, when completed, and in Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., until the completion of said Temple. Special meetings were then provided for. The III Section sets forth the objects of the Association, which are, first, the collection of a fund to erect and maintain a suitable Masonic memorial to George Washington in the form of a Temple; second, "to provide a place where the several Grand Jurisdictions, members of said Association, may perpetuate in imperishable form the memory and achievements of the men whose distinguished services, zealous attachment and unswerving

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fidelity to the principles of our institution merit particular and lasting reward; to create, foster and diffuse a more intimate fraternal spirit, understanding and intercourse between the several Grand Jurisdictions and Sovereign Grand Bodies throughout the United States and her Insular Possessions, members of this Association; to cherish, maintain and extend the wholesome influence and example of our illustrious dead." The active membership of the Association is to be composed of the Grand Masters of the several Grand Lodges, the Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America, the Grand High Priest of any Grand Chapter not owing allegiance thereto, the Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and the Sovereign Grand Commanders of the Supreme Councils Scottish Rite Masons and one properly accredited representative from each Grand Lodge, etc., and the Association, as a special and particular honor, may elect from the Masonic Fraternity of the United States or her insular possessions, honorary members, which membership, however, shall not confer any of the rights or privileges accorded the active members.

The Officers of the Association are President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, two Stewards and a Sentinel, who shall be selected from the membership of the Association at the annual meeting on the 22d of February, 1911, and on the same date every two years thereafter, and all officers are to continue in office until their successors are elected and installed.

The election of officers is to be by ballot by a majority vote of the representatives present and their installation is to take place immediately after their election.

Quorum. The representatives of one-fifth of the full membership of the Association shall constitute a legal quorum for the transaction of business or the election and installation of officers. Following this, the Constitution very clearly defines the duties of the several officers, etc.

Section X deals with the Title to the Property, which is to be vested in a board of five trustees, who, as well as their successors, are to be elected by the Association. Three of whom are to be nominated by Alexandria-Washington Lodge and all appointed in the mode prescribed by the laws of Virginia.

Section XI reserves for the Association the right to expel members and provides that any member legally deprived of the rights and benefits of Masonry shall be, by virtue of such action, deprived of all the rights and privileges of this Association.

Section XII provides for amendments to the Constitution and Section XIII relates specifically to the Memorial fund and specifies that all funds raised for the erection and maintenance of the Temple shall be paid into the treasury of the Local Masonic Memorial Committee of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Alexandria, Va., and not less than twenty-five per cent of the net amount paid into the said treasury shall be set apart as an endowment or trust fund, the revenues from which to be used for the exclusive purpose

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of preserving and maintaining the building, as shall all revenues derived from the rental of the auditorium, etc., said treasurer to be bonded in some reliable bonding company and to be required to make annual report in writing to the Association of all monies received and disbursed.

Section XIV. The Grand Masters and representatives of Grand Lodges, etc., whose names are hereinafter attached, solemnly pledge themselves to use their moral influence and give their active support to the furtherance of the plan and the collection of said monies necessary for the completion and endowment of the said Memorial and they hereby further pledge themselves to work in conjunction with the Local Memorial Committee in extending the scope of the national organization by inducing the Grand Lodges and other Supreme Bodies and Councils, not now a part of the Association, to identify themselves herewith.

Signed

Henry Banks, P. G. M. and representative of Grand Lodge of Georgia.
Wyndham Stokes, Grand Master of West Virginia.

A. B. McGaffey, Grand Master of Colorado.

Wm. B. McChesney, Grand Master of Virginia.

R. T. W. Duke, Jr., representative of Grand Lodge of Virginia.

A. B. Ashley, Grand Master of Illinois.

James R. Johnson, Grand Master of South Carolina.

F. E. Harrison, representative of Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

John J. Hull, Grand Master of North Dakota.

J. Claude Keiper, Grand Master of District of Columbia.

Geo. C. Ober, representative of Grand Lodge of District of Columbia.

Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Maryland.

Richard N. Hackett, Grand Master of North Carolina.

M. C. S. Noble, representative of Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Hon. Samuel Pasco, representative of Grand Lodge of Florida.

Thomas J. Day, P. G. M. and representative of Grand Lodge of Delaware.

R. B. Chapman, Grand Master of Connecticut.

Frank W. Havens, representative of Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Henry L. Ballou, Grand Master of Vermont.

Henry H. Ross, representative of Grand Lodge of Vermont.

Alexander A. Sharp, Grand Master of Kansas.

James H. MacLeary, representative of Grand Lodge of Porto Rico.

Lawrence H. Lee, Grand Master of Alabama.

Geo. A. Beauchamp, representative of Grand Lodge of Alabama.

Arthur H. Armington, representative of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

Robert R. Burnham, Grand Master of Kentucky.

Robert C. Stockton, representative of Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

James M. Lamberton, representative of Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

Alton H. Sherman, Grand Master of New Jersey.

Henry Berg, representative of Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

J. Albert Blake, proxy of Grand Master of Massachusetts.

Wm. H. L. Odell, representative of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Hon. Geo. E. Chamberlain, proxy of Grand Master of Oregon.

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Hon. W. R. Ellis, representative of Grand Lodge of Oregon.

G. Roscoe Swift, Grand Master of Michigan.

James E. Dillon, representative of Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Milton J. Hull, representative of Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Martin A. Morrison, representative of Grand Master of Indiana.

The Constitution having been adopted, the Council proceeded with the election of officers for the permanent Association. On motion, the rules were suspended and Most Worshipful Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Masons in Maryland, nominated by P. G. M. Judge R. T. W. Duke, Jr., representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, was unanimously elected and immediately installed as the First President of the "George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association." Accepting the position with its grave responsibilities General Shryock gave assurance of his high appreciation of the unusual honor conferred upon him, pledging his best efforts to the interest of the undertaking, urging active co-operation in every Grand Jurisdiction to further the interest and make the movement a success. After which the following were nominated and unanimously elected for the ensuing two years: James M. Lamberton, S. G. D. of Pennsylvania, First Vice-President; James R. Johnson, G. M. of South Carolina, Second Vice-President; A. B. McGaffey, G. M. of Colorado, Third Vice-President; A. B. Ashley, G. M. of Illinois, Fourth Vice-President; Lawrence H. Lee, G. M. of Alabama, Secretary; Dana J. Flanders, G. M. of Massachusetts, Treasurer, and the following were appointed to the subordinate offices by the President: H. K. Field, G. J. D. of Virginia, and J. Edward Shinn, P. M. of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, Stewards, with George W. Zachary, Tyler and custodian of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, Sentinel.

The convention concluded its labors at twelve o'clock on the 22d, when, after luncheon, the distinguished delegation was taken to Mount Vernon by special trains, returning about four o'clock P.M. Alexandria-Washington Lodge was opened in due and ancient form and the Master Mason's Degree conferred by Grand Master G. Roscoe Swift, of Michigan, and a Degree-team from his Grand Jurisdiction. President Taft, arriving about five-thirty P.M., was received in the Lodge and presented from the East and was an interested observer of the work, expressing his extreme gratification and pleasure in being permitted to be present at such an important function and later declared with enthusiasm that he had enjoyed every minute of the exercises.

The ceremonies closed with a banquet at which President Taft repeated his gratification in being enabled to participate in the inaugural movement of this great undertaking. It is impossible to give a full list of all the distinguished guests present or to enumerate their expressions of approval of the Memorial undertaking. From every part of our great nation and from almost every calling and profession in life, the most distinguished representatives of the Craft assembled to lay the foundation for a permanent organization which will stand not only as an eloquent testimonial of our veneration for Washington and his Masonic compeers but to the energy and zeal of the present

A Memorial to Washington the Mason

generation of Masons, assimilating the thought and welding in closer union and fraternal bondage every section of our glorious Republic. No comparison with any previous effort of the institution can be made for the sufficient reason that none such has ever existed. Our anticipation of the glorious result of our labors is probably best expressed by Grand Master McChesney when he voiced the opinion that "the new-born institution would be as lasting and as beneficent as the name and life of him we seek to honor."

Marking an era in the history of American Masonry, the future must produce a greater and more representative assembly of Masonic dignitaries. The past has undoubtedly failed to do so up to this time. The character of the men, who have been selected as leaders of the new Association, is an eloquent testimony of the importance of the undertaking and their acceptance of the duties and responsibilities should be sufficient endorsement to the fraternity at large, but, if further proof be needed, the fact that the President of the United States esteemed it "a pleasure and a privilege" to lay down the manifold duties and responsibilities of his great office and mingle for five hours with the Fraternity, expressing in eloquent terms his unqualified approval of the proposition, earnestly commending it to the favorable consideration and support of all good Masons, should certainly be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical mind that the movement just inaugurated to erect a memorial to Washington, the Mason, and to create a National Masonic Association must and will rank second to none in the history of the institution of this or any other country in this or any other age.

General Thomas J. Shryock

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, first President of the Association, was born in the City of Baltimore, February 2, 1851, and died in that city February —, 1918. He was made a Mason in Waverly Lodge, No. 52,



General Thomas J. Shryock

of Maryland, passing through the chairs of that Lodge. Was Past High Priest of Druid Chapter, R. A. M.; Past Thrice Illustrious Master, Hiram Council, No. 5; Past Commander, Beausant Commandery, No. S, all of Maryland; and at the time of his death an active member of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R. He was elected Grand Master of Masons in Maryland in 1885, and served continuously to the time of his death in 1918. Was one of the founders of the George Washington Masonic National Association, and devoted to its interest. In point of service General Shryock was the oldest Grand Master in the world, and one

of the most forceful, energetic and progressive Masons in America.

Hon. Louis A. Watres

HON. LOUIS A. WATRES, of Scranton, Pa., was elected President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association to succeed the late General Shryock, February, 1918. Colonel Watres has been prominent in public affairs of his native State for many years. At the age of eighteen he was Assistant Postmaster of Scranton; at twenty-one he was clerk of the City Commissioners and Marshal of the Mayor's Court admitted to the bar, he was solicitor of Lackawanna County for nine years; elected to the State Senate; while serving as such was elected Lieutenant-Governor; was Colonel of the 11th Regt., Provisional Guard, in Spanish-American War, being in service from 1877 to 1891 and from 1898 to 1904; was Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, 1916-17; is member of Masonic Home Committee of Pennsylvania, and an active 33d Degree



Hon. Louis A. Watres
President

A. A. S. R., Northern Jurisdiction. The above constitutes only a small part of the activities of this extraordinary man.

James R. Johnson, First Vice-President

JAMES R. JOHNSON was born at Charleston, S. C., 1862, and is prominent in mercantile as well as Masonic circles; became a Mason in 1893; is a member of various branches of both Rites, being



James R. Johnson
1st Vice-President

a Thirtieth Degree S. R. A. O. N. of M. S., was elected G. M. of S. C., 1910 and again in 1911. Thrice Illustrious G. M. of R. & S. M. of S. C. in 1903 and 1904; Potentate of Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. S., 1902. From the very first G. M. Johnson has been a zealous and active supporter of the Memorial movement, attending both meetings; was on the Committee which reported the resolution endorsing the movement in 1910 and Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, February 22, 1911, taking a conspicuous part in the formation of the permanent organization.

James Edmund Dillon

JAMES EDMUND DILLON, Second Vice-President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, was born in Plantagenet, Ontario, 1859; moved to Michigan with his parents in

1870; is a pharmacist by profession; was raised in Baldwin Lodge, No. 274, F. & A. M., in 1892; was Worshipful Master in 1894-95; after serving in several subordinate positions, was elected Grand Master of Michigan in 1911; received the Chapter degrees in Ioseco Chapter, No. 83, R. A. M., serving as High Priest in 1918-19; received the Council degrees in Sahgomahkato Council, No. 58, at Alpena; is a member of Bay City Commandery, No. 26, K. T., and of Bay City Consistory, A. A. S. R., and received the 33° Honorary for the Northern Jurisdiction at New York, 1917. Brother Dillon was one of the organizers of the Association and has been a zealous worker for the enterprise ever since. The Grand Lodge of Michigan made the first large appropriation to the Memorial fund and it was through his untiring efforts, supported by other strong influences, that the subscription was obtained when the movement was in its infancy.



James Edmund Dillon
2d Vice-President

George L. Schoonover

GEORGE L. SCHOONOVER, Third Vice-President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, was born in Anamosa, Iowa, February 7, 1880. He graduated from Iowa State



George L. Schoonover
3d Vice-President

University in 1901; is an enterprising business man and prominent in financial circles; is President of the Anamosa National Bank, the Olin National Bank, the Schoonover Trust Co., and the Metropolitan Supply Co. He was raised in Anamosa Lodge, No. 46, August 23, 1901; received the capitulary degrees in 1902; was knighted in 1903. He later received the A. A. S. R. and extended his activities to all the branches of both Rites, and for distinguished service the Honorary 33d Degree was conferred on him November 13, 1915. He was Grand Master of Iowa in 1918-19; was one of the founders of the National Masonic Research Society, and is Chairman of the Executive Committee, Masonic Service Association, and of the Ways and Means Committee, George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. But withal, his greatest efforts for the Fraternity have been along educational lines. He believes in the exalted purpose and mission of Masonry as a moral and patriotic agency and to utilize its force for the good of the Fraternity at large is his consuming ambition. He is, indeed, a veritable Masonic dynamo, surcharged and electrified with its enthusiasm.

Melvin M. Johnson

MELVIN M. JOHNSON, P. G. M. of Massachusetts and Fourth Vice-President, George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, is a distinguished figure in Masonic circles. We failed to

procure the information necessary to give even an abstract of Brother Johnson's biography in time for this publication, but his prominence in the literary world entitles him to a high place in the councils of our Order. His history of Colonial Masonry, and other works of kindred nature, and his masterly productions in the "Builder" and other journals, have attracted wide and favorable attention, and have placed Brother Johnson in the very forefront of Masonic authors and correspondents. He is a fine ritualist, an observant student and a speaker of great force, and altogether a man of striking mental and physical personality. He has held numerous prominent positions in the Fraternity with credit to himself and honor to the Fraternity.



Melvin M. Johnson
4th Vice-President

Laurence H. Lee, Secretary



Lawrence H. Lee
Secretary

LAURENCE H. LEE was born in Alabama in 1867, graduated in law from the University of Alabama in 1888; a member of the Legislature in 1898-99, and is now Reporter of the Supreme Court of his State. He was raised, in 1889, Master of Gadsden, No. 236, in 1902. Deputy Grand H. P. of the G. C., 1910, and was elected M. I. G. M. of the Grand Council, R. & S. Masters, December, 1909. Is a member of Zamorah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Birmingham, and was elected Grand Master in 1909 and re-elected December, 1910; has attended both meetings and actively participated in the organization of the Masonic Memorial Association.

John H. Cowles

JOHAN H. COWLES, Treasurer of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, and one of its organizers, was born in Kentucky, August 22, 1863. He successfully engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business in early life; was Captain of Company "H," Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, in active service in Porto Rico throughout the Spanish-American War; was raised in Louisville Lodge, No. 400, October 16, 1888; worked up the line and was Grand Master of Kentucky, 1909; Exalted R. A., February 10, 1889; received degrees in K. T. in 1889, and was active in both branches; received 32d Degree, A. A. S. R., May 17, 1890; made K. C. of the C. H., 1895; Coroneted 33°; Inspector General, Hon., March 24, 1898, and Sovereign Grand Inspector General, October 23, 1909; elected Sec. Gen., Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction, October 20, 1911. He is an honorary member of twenty-two Masonic bodies and belongs to twelve Masonic and social clubs.



John H. Cowles
Treasurer

Brother Cowles is perhaps the best known and most active Masonic worker in America and has thrown into the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association the full force of his untiring energy, intellect and influence. He believes in its high purpose and no apostle ever proclaimed a doctrine or creed with more earnestness and success. Masonry as a whole is his absorbing theme and its symbols are mirrored in the life of this worthy "Son of Kentucky."

J. Claude Keiper, Member Standing Committee

J. CLAUDE KEIPER, member of the Standing Committee on Constitution and By-laws, was born in Pennsylvania, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. Raised in Columbia Lodge, No. 3, Washington, D. C., 1895. Has filled successively the various intermediate offices and was elected and installed as Grand Master of the District, December, 1910. Was High Priest of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., in 1901; Commander of Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., 1908-09; is a member of Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., all of the District. Possessed of tireless energy and a genius for detail work, he has filled the various offices to which he has been called with conspicuous ability. His terms as the executive officer of the several bodies being especially successful.



J. Claude Keiper

The Division Chairmen

- New England Division—W. A. Scott, Providence, R. I.
South Atlantic Division—J. Claude Keiper, Washington, D. C.
Great Lakes Division—James E. Dillon, East Tawas, Mich.
Central Division—John H. Cowles, Louisville, Ky.
Corn Belt Division—Geo. L. Schoonover, Anamosa, Iowa.
Northern Pacific Division—Edward C. Day, Helena, Mont.
North Atlantic Division—Thos. F. Penman, Scranton, Pa.
Gulf Division—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
South Pacific Division—Geo. W. Vallery, Denver, Col.
Southwestern Division, Andrew L. Randell, Sherman, Texas.

Advisory Board

- John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Chairman.
Vice-President of the United States Thomas R. Marshall.
Speaker of the House of Representatives Champ Clark.
Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming.
General Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.
Admiral George W. Baird, United States Navy.

Partial List of Relics Lost in Fire of 1871

At the time of its destruction the Museum had been in existence for a period of sixty years, and was a great resort for strangers visiting the town.

Among the relics and other articles of value destroyed were:

The bier upon which the remains of Washington were borne to the tomb, and the crape that floated from the door of his home to tell the sad news of his death.

A picture of Martha, the wife of Washington, in her youthful days.

A portrait of Washington.

Washington's military saddle.

Portions of a "settee" of Washington, which once stood in the hall of the old Mount Vernon mansion.

Washington's card tables.

Many original letters of Washington in frames.

A flag used by an Alexandria company in the Revolution—a faded red, with yellow center, inscribed in black: "IX Virginia Regiment, Alexandria Company"; staff wood, stained red, with wooden lance.

The flag of Washington's life-guard.

The flag of the Richmond Rifle Rangers in the Revolution—white silk, elegantly painted, with a device-motto: "Nemo me impune laessit."

A leather satchel, similar to a soldier's haversack, said to have been carried by Mustapha Pasha, Dey of Algiers, during his pilgrimage to the tomb of Mahomet.

A bust of the celebrated John Paul Jones, which was presented to Washington by Lafayette, and adorned the dining room at Mount Vernon.

A number of portraits, which adorned the walls, and, among others, that of William Penn, by West.

The flag of the Independent Blues, of Alexandria, used in the war of 1812-1814.

The flag used by Paul Jones on the "Bon Homme Richard."

A portrait of Lafayette.

The model of the first French guillotine, which recalled all the horrors of the bloody by-gone days, when even rulers trembled on their thrones for fear of its tortures.

The dagger with which the Bey of Tunis was killed.

One of the candles used at the mass before the execution of Louis XIV.

A saddle of crimson velvet, heavily embroidered with gold, sent as a present to Thomas Jefferson by the Dey of Morocco.

The model of a corn-planter, invented by George Washington Parke Custis, 1790.

The model of the Triumphal Arch through which Lafayette rode at Alexandria, on his reception by the citizens on Saturday, October 16, 1824, and a stuffed eagle which was, in life, perched on the top of it.



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