Celebrating Washington’s 283rd Birthday

On February 22, attendees from around the country came together at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial for our annual celebration of the birthday of America’s foremost Freemason. The special events began the morning of the 21st, with the display of the Mt. Nebo Lodge Apron in Memorial Hall. Unusually severe inclement weather on the 21st, regrettably, meant that several of the planned activities — including an intended special communication of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, and the traditional wreath-laying at Washington’s tomb at Mount Vernon on the morning of the 22nd — had to be foregone. This did not, however, dampen the spirits of the more than one hundred twenty-five participants in the Memorial’s celebration of Washington’s life and impact. As the weather improved, our activities resumed in full swing.

As the day began, the Watson-Cossoul Apron was put on display in Memorial Hall. This was the first time in several years that this apron, given to Washington in 1782, has been exhibited. In the early afternoon, the annual George Washington Symposium began in the Memorial’s North Lodge Room. Our three guest scholars presented fascinating research on George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, followed by a stimulating panel discussion. (See page 4 for more information.)

| CONTINUED ON PAGE 2 |

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Pursuing the Vision
by Ridgely H. Gilmour

My first visit to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial was in 2004. I was Deputy Grand Master of Utah attending the Conference of Grand Masters of North America. I must admit that, apart from a picture of it that I remembered seeing in Salt Lake City’s Masonic Temple, I hadn’t been aware of exactly what the building was.

Seeing it in person, the structure astounded me, as did the Memorial’s many exhibits about President and Brother Washington. Those first hours spent there gave me a deeper understanding of our first president and of how influential Freemasonry was in his life. Eleven years later, it is truly humbling to have the honor and privilege of serving as President of the Memorial Association.

When I joined in 2005, the Board had just updated the mission of the Association. The original objective, to build the Memorial, was fulfilled. Our new mission statement focused on maintaining that memorial and further to “educate our members about George Washington, the man, the Mason, and Father of our Country.”
as well as to further educate the public about Washington and the impact the Fraternity had on his vision of the future, his integrity, his perspectives on living and on relationships with his fellow man.”

Today, the Board’s strategic plan focuses on this mission. This will require long-range funding by actively promoting various donor programs, generating income by outside use of the building, and by asking all the U.S. Grand Lodges to support the Memorial at a $1 per member level. We are pleased to now have half of the Grand Lodges committed to this level. Regarding education, we are expanding our state ambassador program to provide Grand Lodges and their individual lodges and Masons with educational materials and programs. With this effort, we hope to bring a greater understanding of how important this building and its mission is to Masonry in the United States and indeed to Masons throughout the world.

When I reflect on how, at first, I only knew the Memorial as a photograph of a beautiful Masonic building, I realize how many among us have yet to experience what the Memorial has to offer. As the new President of the Memorial Association, I invite you to visit as an individual, as a lodge, or as a Grand Lodge. You will find it a powerful and educational experience that you won’t soon forget.

**OUR MISSION**

To inspire humanity through education to emulate and promote the virtues, character and vision of George Washington, the Man, the Mason and Father of our Country.
On January 15, 1783, George Washington wrote to Bushrod Washington, “Let your heart feel for the affliction, and distress of every one; let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remembering always, the estimation of the Widows mite. But, that it is not every one who asketh, that deserveth charity; all however are worthy of the enquiry, or the deserving may suffer.” As Freemasons we are doubly aware of our responsibility to our fellow humans. The generosity of our Board Members and our Member Grand Lodges was very apparent following our Annual Meeting, which was held February 15th. Eighteen of our twenty-one Board Members traveled to Vancouver at their own expense to attend our Board of Directors Meeting and our Annual Meeting.

Following our Annual Meeting, nearly thirty of our fifty-two Active Members (Grand Lodges) presented contributions to the Memorial Association. The remaining Active Members contribute to the Memorial at various times throughout the year. Charity truly should begins at home, and that is true of our Board of Directors. They give their time, their talents and their resources to insure the perpetuation of the Memorial. We will miss the following Board Members who have completed their three year term of office: Richard W. Aydelotte from Delaware; D. Brook Cunningham from Arizona; Craig L. Davis from Iowa; Benny L. Grisham from Illinois; Lon W. Kvasager from North Dakota and Gregory A. Riley, Sr. from West Virginia. All of them were active, engaged and contributing Board Members and we are confident they will continue to promote and work for the Memorial. We will especially miss our immediate Past President, Donald G. Hicks, Jr., Past Grand Master of Massachusetts. We were truly blessed to have Don on our Board of Directors from 2003 through 2014. Don was nominated for Board Membership under the Presidency of Warren D. “Duke” Lichty. Duke was the President who set the Memorial Association on the course it is now traveling. Don was elected an Officer in 2006 and served as our President in 2013 and 2014.

The eleven years that Don served on the Board were years in which much was accomplished and much was planned, not only for the preservation and restoration of the physical Memorial but also the restructuring, strengthening and refocusing of the Memorial Association. As President of the Memorial Association, Don was a leader with vision, strength, courage and focus. It was truly a pleasure and an honor to work with Don and we look forward to his continuing input and participation with the Memorial Association.

This February, we welcomed our new President, Ridgely H. Gilmour. He is a Past Grand Master of Masons in Utah, and through his many years of service on our Board of Directors, I’ve come to know him as one of the Memorial’s most stalwart and energetic supporters.

We also welcomed some new Board members in February: Orville R. Armstrong, Past Grand Master of Tennessee; John M. Chambliss, Jr., Past Grand Master of Virginia; Richard J. Elman, Past Grand Master of Indiana; Mansour Hatefi, Past Grand Master of the District of Columbia; Douglas W. MacDonald, Sr., Past Grand Master of Georgia. Also, returning to the Board were Philip G. Buchholz, Past Grand Master of Wyoming; Thomas K. Sturgeon, Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania; and J. F. “Jeff” Webb, Past Grand Master of Louisiana. It is such a pleasure to work with such outstanding men and Freemasons, drawn from so many different regions of our nation. We are grateful for the effort and energy these leaders devote to promoting the Memorial and its work.

It was the generosity and the hard work of the Freemasons of the United States that made The George Washington Masonic National Memorial a reality. What began as a dream and a desire to emulate and perpetuate the virtues, character and vision of the greatest American, the Father of our Country, George Washington in enduring stone resulted in this magnificent Memorial. The Board of Directors formulated a long range plan for the Memorial and we are now in the fifth year of the plan. Much has been accomplished in the last few years, but there is still much to be done. The stabilization and restoration of the Memorial is well underway, some of the most difficult and most expensive repairs and restorations have been made. The work that has been done and the work that is to be done would not be a reality without the support of the Freemasons of America and the Friends of the Memorial. It is the generosity of Grand Lodges, Lodges, Masonic Organizations and individuals that is propelling the Memorial Association forward. On behalf of the Officers and the Board of Directors I extend our sincere thanks and appreciation. Please come and visit your Memorial.
The 2015 George Washington Symposium was centered on the theme, “Liberty’s Alliance: Washington, Lafayette and Europeans’ Support of American Independence.” The additional focus on Brother Lafayette was partly in order to honor with the upcoming voyage of an exact replica of General Lafayette’s eighteenth-century tall ship, the Hermione. After crossing the Atlantic and visiting Yorktown, Virginia, and the Mount Vernon estate, the Hermione will moor in Alexandria from June 10 through June 12, 2015.

The first presentation was Julia Osman’s “Soldiers of Liberty and Glory: European Officers in the Continental Army.” Dr. Osman is an Assistant Professor of History at Mississippi State University, where she specializes in researching the seventeenth and eighteenth-century French army.

Next, Benjamin Huggins offered his talk, “General George Washington and the French Commanders.” Dr. Huggins is an Assistant Professor and Assistant Editor at The Papers of George Washington project at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. He has written several articles for the online Journal of the American Revolution.

Finally, Stuart Leibiger presented “Washington and Lafayette: Father and Son of the Revolution.” Dr. Leibiger is professor and chair of the History Department at La Salle University in Philadelphia. His book, Founding Friendship: George Washington, James Madison, and the Creation of the American Republic, was published by the University of Virginia Press in 1999. He has written numerous articles on the Founders for historical magazines and journals, and has been a historical consultant for television documentaries and museums. Dr. Leibiger was later presented with the George Washington Memorial Award (see the story on p. 11).

The George Washington Symposium is held annually at the Memorial as part of our observation of Washington’s Birthday to provide the public with enlightening contemporary research on the life of George Washington. Mark A. Tabbert, the Memorial’s Director of Collections, serves as the Symposium’s Master of Ceremonies.

We thank the outstanding scholars who provided lectures helping us to expand our understanding of George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette.
Finding the Master Builder: The Executive Committee at Work, 1921

by Mark A. Tabbert

Although President Louis A. Watres was empowered to secure an architect in 1920, it was not until after the February 1921 annual meeting of the Memorial Association that the search truly began. He elected to delay the process until the Association had secured sufficient land holdings and had generated sufficient cash flow to sustain the monumental project. With deeds to more than 12 acres and over $350,000 in hand, he and the Executive Committee decided to seek advice from schools of architecture at several notable Eastern universities.

Three months later, on May 3, 1921, the Executive Committee met in New York City. Its members were President Louis A. Watres of Pennsylvania; Melvin M. Johnson of Massachusetts; William L. Daniels of New Jersey; Charles C. Homer of Maryland; William S. Farmer of New York; and Committee Secretary J. Claude Keiper of the District of Columbia. Their purpose was to determine the proposed Memorial’s architectural style. Unfortunately, the solicited schools of architecture were of little help, but a report from the American Institute of Architects, prompted the men into what was recorded as a “very extensive” discussion of the various options.

A Question of Style

The Committee’s deliberations led them to strongly consider both the Colonial and the Gothic styles, with “the former on account of its association with Washington, the latter because of its Masonic origins.” In the end, the Committee agreed to contact eminent architects whose work best represented the two styles. The results of these inquiries would be presented at the next meeting.

The conversation continued when the Board reassembled in Washington, D.C., on September 12. They addressed several non-architectural issues at the beginning of this meeting. John H. Cowles resigned upon becoming Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction. The Association reported that their total funds available stood at over $400,000. The Board decided to send letters to every Grand Master to encourage promotion of the anniversary celebration of George Washington’s Masonic initiation on November 4th. Further decisions were made on formally incorporating the Association, supporting state promotional chairmen and completing the details of the partnership agreement with Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22.

After lunch, the Directors took an outing across the Potomac to Alexandria in order to inspect Shuter’s Hill. In light of a report by Charles Callahan, the Board agreed to purchase fringe parcels of land to ensure that future developments would never encroach upon the Memorial. The Board also agreed to contract with a landscape architect to beautify the hill.

Three Potential Architects

Then, the Committee gave consideration to the replies that had been received from their inquiries about architectural style. Three architects—Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, John Russell Pope of New York and Ralph A. Cram of Boston—recommended neither the Colonial nor Gothic approach, but unanimously endorsed that the Memorial be designed in the Classical style. The Board accepted this expert assessment in stride, and voted to secure the services of either Cret or Pope. If neither were available, they would approach Cram to become the Memorial’s architect.

Paul Philippe Cret (1876–1945) was a French-born architect who taught at the University of Pennsylvania. Educated in Lyon and Paris, he came to America in 1903. Cret was famous for working in the Beaux-Arts style, which employed Classical Greek and Roman forms to create buildings with pronounced ornamentation. Examples of his work that would have been known to the Committee are the Pan American Union Building in Washington, D.C. (1910), the National Memorial Arch at Valley Forge (1917), and the Indianapolis Public Library (1917).

John Russell Pope (1874–1937) was also among America’s greatest architects. Also trained in the Beaux-Arts tradition, Pope was a confirmed Neo-Classicist who was able to design in Gothic, Georgian and Tudor styles as well. His accomplishments already included the House of the Temple of the Scottish Rite’s Southern Jurisdiction in D.C. (1915), the Branch House (1916) and Union Station (1917), both in Richmond, Virginia.

Ralph Adams Cram (1863–1942) was an active builder of collegiate and ecclesiastical buildings in the Gothic style. He was the senior partner in the firm of Cram & Ferguson in Boston, and was the chair of the school of architecture at MIT. Among his more famous works were Princeton University’s Cleveland Tower (1913), New York’s Cathedral of St. John the Divine (c. 1916), and All Saints Church of Peterborough, New Hampshire (1920).

A New Option

On October 10, four weeks after the Directors’ meeting, the Executive Committee reconvened in New York City. The Committee reviewed the reports “on individuals and firms of architects obtained by the Chairman.” The minutes do not specifically mention Messrs. Cram, Pope, or Cret, but simply report the Committee adjourning to the offices of Helme & Corbett, “who had been interviewed earlier in the day by Brothers Watres and Daniels.”
studied design in Paris. Among his first commissions were the municipal buildings of Springfield, Massachusetts, dedicated in 1913. Although Corbett had a Beaux-Arts background, he also embraced Modernism, becoming a champion of step-back skyscrapers. One of his most impressive accomplishments in New York was the Bush Tower (1918), a 30-story skyscraper with Neo-Gothic elements.

A few days after meeting with the Executive Committee, Corbett traveled down to Alexandria and, in the company of Louis Watres and Charles Callahan, inspected Shuter’s Hill. Back on the train to New York City, he sketched his vision for the Memorial. A few days later, on October 29th, the Executive Committee convened again in the offices of Helmle & Corbett. The minutes report: “The sketches were explained to the Committee at length and were approved by it, as a general scheme, the details to be submitted at the next meeting of the Committee.” And with these words the Memorial had its master builder.

Mark A. Tabbert is the Director of Library & Museum Collections of The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.
Every Freemason is familiar with the beautiful lessons on the art of architecture that are communicated in the Fellow Craft degree. There, we learn about the origin of stonemasonry through the architectural imitation of ancient wooden buildings: how stone pillars took the place of upright tree trunks, and how the planks that framed these supports inspired the bases and capitals found on stone pillars. In some older versions of our lectures, even more detail is found regarding the ancient origins of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders.

These historical illustrations are remnants of a stage of development within our Craft that is little remembered today. There was a time when, in addition to the physical symbolism of the working tools of stonemasonry and the abstract knowledge of geometry, the study of architecture itself had a role in the lives of many brethren.

The Early Grand Lodge Era

Most of us are aware that on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 1717, the first Grand Lodge came into existence in London. Four of the existing London lodges cooperated to establish it, and it had a transformative effect on Masonry everywhere. One of the early successes of the premier Grand Lodge was the publication of Bro. James Anderson’s *Constitutions of the Free-Masons* in 1723. This book, which formed the basis for all Masonic constitutions to follow it, reveals a keen interest in the art of architecture. Facing the book’s title page is a beautiful engraving by Bro. John Pine, depicting leaders of the Grand Lodge in an imaginative architectural setting wherein the five Classical orders of architecture progressively approach and frame the foreground.

Turning the pages of this foundational Masonic text reveals a Craft deeply concerned with the history and practice of architecture. There are more than two dozen references to architecture throughout the first Book of Constitutions, where the term is nearly synonymous with Masonry. These references are often unexpected. For example, the tabernacle of Moses is described as a work of architecture. King Solomon is described as “that wisest Man and most glorious King of Israel, the Prince of Peace and Architecture.” In the legends of the first Grand Lodge, the Temple of Solomon was of such inspired architecture that the traveling stonemasons who erected it “corrected the Architecture of their own Country upon their Return.” This idea still echoes faintly in our teachings, but it was a key concept and quite explicit then.
The Palladian Revival

The architectural story in Anderson’s Constitutions culminates in a fascinating development that is seldom discussed today: the celebration of a revived Classical style of architecture coming to England through the work of “our great Master-Mason” Inigo Jones (1573–1652), inspired in turn by the Italian architect, Andrea Palladio. Masons are even surprised to learn of the stance of the Grand Lodge against Gothic architecture, and Anderson describes how the royal patronage of the Craft “recovered” Classical architectures from “the Ruins of Gothic Ignorance.”

For after many dark or illiterate Ages, as soon as all Parts of Learning reviv’d, and Geometry recover’d its Ground, the polite Nations began to discover the Confusion and Improprity of the Gothick Buildings.

All of this was no mere personal fancy of Bro. Anderson. In the early eighteenth century, England turned to Palladianism in order to establish a new national taste in architecture. The style of Palladio (1508–1580) has been described as the very quintessence of the value of the High Renaissance. Inigo Jones was the first to apply Palladio’s Neo-Classical approach in England, and many Freemasons regarded this as a major improvement and wished to further encourage it. The examples go far beyond Anderson’s Constitutions. Martin Clare, a leading figure in the premier Grand Lodge, presented portions of Palladio’s Four Books on Architecture as lodge education programs. In the oldest surviving Masonic speech, Francis Drake noted that in many lodges, “a lecture on some point of Geometry or Architecture is given at every Meeting.” Edward Oakley, in a lodge speech given in London in 1728, said that

it is highly necessary for the Improvement of the Members of a Lodge, that such Instruments and Books be provided, as be convenient and useful in the Exercise, and for the Advancement of this Divine Science of Masonry, and that proper Lectures be constantly read in such of the Sciences, as shall be thought to be most agreeable to the Society, and to the Honour and Instruction of the Craft.

Two years later, Oakley, himself an architect, published just such a textbook of Palladian architecture for the use of anyone who wanted to study the subject. It was illustrated by Benjamin Cole, another leading Freemason of the day. It’s easy to see how quality architecture was a widespread concern among the early Craft.

Bringing Classical Style to America

It might be little surprise that the early American Freemasons were influenced by these ideas as well. The first American Masonic book was Benjamin Franklin’s reprint of Anderson’s Constitutions, which helped the Craft get established in the colonies.

In his 2014 book, That Religion in Which All Men Agree: Freemasonry in American Culture, historian David Hackett describes how colonial Freemasonry went hand in hand with a new sense of cultural refinement, often providing a venue for the cultivation of a more widespread appreciation of the arts. While the American Masons echoed their English counterparts in the importance of Neo-Classical architecture, the most significant proponent of Palladianism would be Thomas Jefferson. While it is highly unlikely that Jefferson was a Freemason, he was a devotee of Andrea Palladio. While in Europe, he obtained a copy of Palladio’s Four Books on Architecture, and later referred to it as his “bible.” In Jefferson’s view, this kind of architecture was not just beautiful, but it could “excite ideas” — and was therefore reflective of the new, free society that Americans hoped to build. After the Revolution, through Jefferson’s efforts and those of George Washington, Neo-Classical architecture would become the style of the new Federal city and the distinctive architecture of the American republic.

Enduring Lessons in Stone

By now, it is clear that there was a time when Freemasonry’s focus on architecture was far more specific than we normally imagine. But, although the Craft no longer promotes the erection of Palladian buildings, the purpose of Freemasonry’s interest in architecture is never to teach trivia for the sake of trivia. Perhaps the most important architectural lesson that we are still taught in our degrees is when, after considering the five Classical orders of architecture, we are informed that Freemasonry does not view the five equally. Three are superior. Both the stripped-down and overly-complex approaches lose the purity found in the more balanced Grecian forms. This is a lesson in aesthetics that is far more than an historical footnote, for it can be readily applied in our personal and professional activities. In it, we see another aspect of our ancient Craft’s enduring relevance, as we thoughtfully go about our work in the quarries of our lives.

While our teachings about architecture are usually metaphorical today, there are times when we really are builders. Those occasions give us an opportunity to translate our ancient teachings into physical reality. Nowhere is this better demonstrated than in the design of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, where the five Classical orders, tastefully accented by modern Art Deco elements, unite in a harmonious fabric devoted forever to the memory of our most esteemed Freemason, Brother George Washington. We imagine that brethren like James Anderson, Martin Clare, Francis Drake, Edward Oakley, and Benjamin Cole would be proud to see that the Fraternity which they establish in the upstairs halls of English taverns would one day honor its greatest member with a structure of such magnificent beauty.

Shawn E. Eyer is the Director of Communications and Development of The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.
The Memorial Celebrates National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day

As evening fell on Friday, January 9, the George Washington Masonic National Memorial was illuminated in blue in recognition of National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day.

At exactly 5:30 p.m., dozens of Alexandria Sheriff’s Office and Alexandria Police Department police cruisers that were parked along the Memorial’s front drive activated their light bars and emergency strobe lights. Simultaneously, the building’s lights were activated in blue to show support for Alexandria’s law enforcement officers and Project Blue Light.

Supporting this effort were the Alexandria Committee of Police Local 5, the Southern States Police Benevolent Association, the Alexandria Police Association and the Alexandria Sheriff’s Association.

“Because of the Memorial’s prominent location in Alexandria, this event was witnessed for miles around,” said Shawn Eyer, the Memorial’s Director of Communications and Development. “It was a truly impressive display to promote community awareness of the sacrifices made by law enforcement personnel.”

Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) and the National Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) designated January 9, 2015 as National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day to remind the public of the tremendous efforts law enforcement officers take to keep our communities safe. The FOP notes that on average between 105 and 203 officers die in the line of duty each year and that 50,000 officers are assaulted and 14,000 officers are injured annually in performance of their duties. Project Blue Light is a nationwide recognition of those Police Officers who have fallen in the line of duty.
On January 31, 2015, at their 204th Annual Grand Communication, the Freemasons of Louisiana passed a resolution to annually support the George Washington Masonic National Memorial with $1 for each Master Mason on their rolls.

Several brethren were instrumental in promoting the adoption of this important proposal, including: William Jules Mollere, the Grand Master of Louisiana; J.F. “Jeff” Webb, Past Grand Master of Louisiana and Second Vice President of the Memorial Association; and Chuck Penn, Past Grand Master of Louisiana and a former member of the Association’s Board of Directors.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Louisiana is the 26th Grand Lodge to support the Memorial on an ongoing basis with $1 Per Member per year. The other participating Grand Lodges are (in order of participation): the District of Columbia, North Dakota, Michigan, Alaska, Virginia, Maryland, Washington, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Wisconsin, Utah, Oregon, Wyoming, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Indiana, Idaho, Nevada, Delaware, Connecticut, Maine, and Kentucky.

“Louisiana’s support of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial makes a real difference in our work and programs,” said the Memorial Association’s Executive Director, George D. Seghers. “We are extremely thankful to all of our Louisiana brethren for their contribution.”

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut Joins the Masonic Digital Archives

The Masonic Digital Archives recently expanded by the addition of more than two hundred volumes as the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Connecticut. Spanning 225 years of Connecticut Masonic history from 1789 to 2014, these texts provide researchers with ease of access as never before. The addition of the Connecticut Proceedings means that nine Grand Lodges now have made their histories available through the Memorial’s Masonic Digital Archives. The physical volumes were carefully digitized in the Memorial’s high-quality scanning lab, and subsequently uploaded into our recently-upgraded Masonic Digital Archives system.

New 2015 upgrades have made the Archives even easier to use. In addition to the faster speed and book-style display, we now feature the ability to download PDFs of most items. Text may be copied from these PDFs, saving researchers valuable time. Also, a new help file provides instruction shortcuts. To explore the Masonic Digital Archives, visit http://gwmemorial.org/archives.
La Salle Professor Receives the 2015 George Washington Memorial Award

The 2015 George Washington Memorial Award was presented to Stuart Leibiger at the George Washington’s Birthday Gala, held February 22 at the Memorial. Dr. Leibiger is professor and chair of the History Department at La Salle University in Philadelphia. A noted academic in his field, he has written numerous articles on Washington and the other Founders for historical magazines and journals. He has also been a historical consultant for television documentaries and museums.

The Award was presented by Ridgely H. Gilmour, the President of The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. Brother Gilmour congratulated Dr. Leibiger and thanked him for his many valuable contributions to the public’s deeper understanding of George Washington. Dr. Leibiger then addressed the attendees at the Gala, presenting a very insightful lecture titled, “‘His Simplicity is Truly Sublime’: Lafayette Sees a New Side of Washington at Mount Vernon.”

His book, Founding Friendship: George Washington, James Madison, and the Creation of the American Republic, was published by the University of Virginia Press in 1999. In this fascinating history, Dr. Leibiger explores how Washington relied heavily on Madison’s advice, pen, and legislative skill. Together, they endeavored to create a democratic framework that would satisfy the majority while protecting the rights of the minority. Through the process of dialogue about the form and structure of the new Republic, the men developed a profound and enduring friendship.

Founding Friendship a fascinating read, and we’re pleased to announce that it is now available from our Gift Shop. To order your copy, please see the details at right.

NEW GIFT SHOP ITEM

This informative book, by 2015 George Washington Memorial Award winner Stuart Leibiger, will enrich your understanding of American history and the minds of Washington and Madison. Paperback, 296 pages. $22.50. (N#836)

To get your copy, use our order form on p. 15. Or, order by phone at 703-549-9234, and on the web at http://gwmemorial.org/shopping/
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In addition to the above benefits, all Patrons will receive a plaque and their names will be permanently displayed on a Patrons Wall of Honor recognizing major benefactors prominently located in the Memorial.

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The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, Inc. is a non-profit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and contributions are tax-deductible to the full extent permitted by law. All Memberships are gratefully acknowledged, published in the newsletter and permanently displayed in the Memorial.

Mail to GWMNMA, 101 Callahan Drive, Alexandria, VA 22301-2751 or fax to 703-519-9270

At the 2013 annual meeting of the Memorial Association, the Board of Directors voted to approve extending the opportunity to become a Charter Member of the George Washington Memorial Society. The Society comprises a select group of members dedicated to supporting the Memorial and its mission.

The Society’s Charter Members are those who donate $1,000 or more to the Memorial with their original membership application, and $250 or more per year thereafter. Charter Members will receive a unique patent signifying their membership in the Society and a high-quality medal and lapel pin. Charter Members will be named on a permanent plaque in the Memorial and displayed on our website. Charter Members will also be invited to a reception at the gala celebration of George Washington’s Birthday at the Memorial each year.

Membership is for individuals only. Applications are available on the Memorial’s website, gwmemorial.org. For more information about the George Washington Memorial Society, contact the Memorial’s Executive Director George D. Seghers at 703-683-2007 or gsegchers@gwmemorial.org.
Memorial Gift Shop Featured Items

**Pewter Medallion**
This attractive memento features the Memorial’s eastern face on the front, and thecrest of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association on the verso. 1¼” diameter. $20. (No. 803)

**Centennial Medallion**
A beautiful two-sided keepsake, featuring Washington’s profile on the obverse, and theMemorial’s striking crest on the reverse. 1½” diameter. Base Metal $35. (No. 439)Gold Plate $75. (No. 433) Sterling Silver Gilt $150. (No. 434)

**2014 Holiday Ornament**
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**Washington as Past Master**
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**The Family of Freemasonry Wall Poster**
Helping to explain the multifaceted world of American Freemasonry, *The Family of Freemasonry* is an interpretive graphic that reveals the central role of Craft Masonry and the diverse world of the appendant and concordant bodies, invitational orders, socialclubs, youth and adoptive orders. This excellent tool for Masonic education is based onThe Family of Freemasonry exhibit. 16” × 20”. $12. (No. 670)

**Freemasonry: A Journey through Ritual & Symbol** by W. Kirk MacNulty is anexploration of the meaning of the Craft, lavishly illustrated with 133 images. Paperback, 96 pages. $19.99. (No. 172)

**Founding Friendship**
George Washington Memorial Award winner Stuart Leibiger, will enrich yourunderstanding of American history. Paperback, 296 pages. $22.50. (No. 838)
Memorial Gift Shop Featured Items

2015 Masonic Memorial Calendar
Featuring the Memorial and Crest. Gold on royal blue. 9¾ x 19½.
$15. (No. 792)

100% Silk Centennial Ties with Memorial Crest
Choose from 1) Navy blue with red and gold stripes, with black Square & Compasses in silk-screen (left, No. 699), 2) Navy blue with white stripes and black silk-screened George Washington profile (center, No. 639), 3) Navy blue with red and gold stripes, and large gold Square & Compasses (right, No. 700). $38 each. More styles available online.

Martha Washington Butterfly Pin
Featuring an exact replica of a painting that, according to Washington family tradition, was painted by Martha Washington. 2½” wide. $20. (No. 328)

George Washington Cufflinks
These beautiful cufflinks feature George Washington’s distinctive profile encircled by a laurel wreath. ¾” diameter with swivel-bar fasteners. $45. (No. 431)

Memorial Crest Cufflinks
These beautiful cufflinks featuring the Memorial’s Crest are the perfect way to show your support. ¾” diameter with swivel-bar fasteners. $45. (No. 604)

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George Washington’s many virtues have, for centuries, led Masons to regard him as a true exemplar of the dignity and morality that our Craft espouses. He was twenty years old when he was initiated into Freemasonry and became exposed to the beautiful values taught in our degrees. But we know that Washington was already thinking about values and decorum about four years prior to that. Francis Hawkins’ 1661 book, *Youth’s Behavior, Or, Decencie in Conversation Among Men*, was a popular volume used in the education of young people in Washington’s day. At some point during Washington’s adolescence, he had occasion to make a copy of a section of this book. While nobody knows the exact context or reason why, one theory is that he was practicing his penmanship. Or, perhaps he may have simply found the section valuable and desired a full copy.

The section is titled, “The Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation,” and Washington’s manuscript of it still survives in the Library of Congress. The *Rules of Civility* is a manual of behavior comprising 110 guidelines for maintaining friendly and respectful relations among people. They show young Washington’s concern for civil behavior in public, in private, in business, and in all other realms of life.

While some of the rules seem antiquated to us now, most are as useful today as they ever were. They provide important reminders for civil discourse and offer a fascinating window into the values that shaped George Washington from his very youth.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association has republished *George Washington’s Rules of Civility* as a 36-page booklet, and we are proud to make it available to you free of charge (North America only). To request your free *George Washington’s Rules of Civility* booklet, visit [http://gwmemorial.org/civility/](http://gwmemorial.org/civility/) and follow the directions.