

# George Washington

WM, I suspect that when we think of Freemasonry we tend not unnaturally to concentrate on the English Constitution, forgetting even the Scottish and Irish Constitutions – until one happens to attend Thistle Lodge or bump into a member of Glittering Star. It is easy to forget that Freemasonry is, indeed, now universal and that even by the middle of the eighteenth century – that is, 250 years ago – thanks largely to the colonising activities of the British and, to a slightly lesser extent, of the French and other European nations, it had become spread over much of the then known world. I feel it is time to be less parochial for once and to turn our attention abroad; and, with the current rapprochement with the northern American Prince Hall lodges, my attention focused on the USA. And when one thinks of the USA and its history one automatically thinks of George Washington, who happens also to have been a Freemason – as, indeed, were many of his influential contemporaries. (Mason 1-2)

The Washington family had emigrated to the new colonies from Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire as far back as 1657 in the person of George's great-grandfather John, preferring the comparative religious tolerance of Virginia to the narrow puritanism of Massachusetts. He settled on a 1,000 acre plantation called Wakefield in Westmoreland County on the Potomac River. And it was here that George was born on 11 February 1732, the eldest child of Augustine Washington and his second wife Mary. George had two much older half-brothers, Lawrence and Augustine, and was to have four siblings: Elizabeth, John Augustine, Charles and Samuel. When he was only three, the family moved to a new plantation eventually to be called Mount Vernon also on the Potomac, and three years later still to a 2,000 acre estate on the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg.

In 1743, when George was just eleven, his father suddenly died. Lawrence, the eldest son, inherited Mount Vernon: Augustine, Wakefield; and Mary and her young family the land near Fredericksburg. But it was immediately decided that George should go to live and complete his education with Augustine and his wealthy wife at Wakefield. He stayed there for the next five years, showing a particular leaning towards mathematics and working at surveying to improve his practical skills.

When he reached the age of 16 his two half-brothers suggested he should become a midshipman in the British navy, but his mother vetoed the plan; how very different might the history of the thirteen colonies have been had she not done so! Instead, in early 1748 George transferred to Mount Vernon to live with his elder half-brother Lawrence, who by now was married to Anne Fairfax the daughter of the well-connected family on the neighbouring plantation. This move was to have three important consequences: it enormously broadened his horizons, it brought him into contact with many of the more influential members of the colony several of whom were Freemasons, and it led to his inheriting Mount Vernon.

As an example of broadening his horizons, the sixth Lord Fairfax, head of the Fairfax family had recently arrived in Virginia to survey his five million acre holdings. As has been mentioned, George already had a practical knowledge of surveying; so this, and the fact that he was related by marriage, secured his appointment on a major surveying expedition, which was well enough paid to enable him to help support his mother and younger brothers and sister. He quickly took the relevant exams at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg and was appointed a county surveyor. The expedition also brought him into contact with Indians and with the frontier for the first time. This was to occupy him for the next two to three years.

George's half-brother Lawrence, however, was a sick man and in September 1751 he invited George to accompany him on a health-cure voyage to Barbados. It was



not a success. George caught smallpox on the journey and was to bear the marks for the rest of his life; and Lawrence failed to find the cure he needed and returned to die at Mount Vernon in June 1752. He left the estate to his wife Anne for her life and then to their daughter Sarah; should she die without issue, it was to go to George. Both Anne and Sarah died in 1761, so George then inherited.

I have mentioned the fact that all this time George was continuing to associate with the influential friends of his half-brother and the Fairfaxes. One such was the Governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddie, who happened also to be a surveyor by profession; and it was he who appointed George to succeed Lawrence as Adjutant of part of the colony. This carried the title of Major, the command of militia and a salary of £100 per annum. It also drew him further into the company of Freemasons, and on 4 November 1752, still not twenty-one, he was initiated into the lodge in Fredericksburg. (Medal 3) Unusually for those days, when the majority of initiates remained Entered Apprentices, George was passed Fellowcraft on 3 March 1753 and raised Master Mason on 4 August of the same year.

But his Masonic activities were cut short by more important matters. Although Great Britain and France were officially, if only temporarily, at peace, the situation on the frontier was very different. All the while the French were attempting to cut off British expansion to the west by building a string of forts from Canada down the Ohio and by stirring up the Indians against the settlers. Governor Dinwiddie needed to know exactly what was going on, Washington volunteered to go, and between October 1753 and January 1754 he led an exploratory mission which indicated that the French intentions were threatening. It was the beginning of his military apprenticeship which was to last for the next five years.

In consequence of the intelligence, Governor Dinwiddie raised a small force and put George second in command with the rank of Lt.-Col. He was just 22. Although the expedition was unsuccessful, George ultimately being surrounded by a superior force of French and Indians and forced to surrender, public opinion reckoned he had done more than could be reasonably expected of him leading a rabble of raw or ill-trained recruits. He retired to Mount Vernon for a time, but in 1755 was invited by the English General Braddock to act as a voluntary aide in the attack on Fort Duquesne; it was a total disaster. Braddock was killed and his troops slaughtered. George, who had caught malaria, had two horses killed under him and four bullets through his clothing; he blamed the catastrophe on the cowardice of the British regulars and the inability of the British officers to accept advice when fighting in completely foreign terrain. With Virginia now totally exposed to the French, Governor Dinwiddie appointed George "Colonel of the Virginia Regiments and Commander-in-Chief". He was still only 23.

For the next two years George defended a 350 mile frontier with only 700 men. He insisted on discipline and training and on using Indians against Indians. If anything, he had more trouble with the politicians in Williamsburg and the insubordination of British officers who refused to recognise colonial ranks. Fed up with the latter, he travelled 500 miles to Boston to secure the support of Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts, now British commander in North America. He won his point but, more importantly, he got to know the northern colonists and cities for the first time. He took with him as companion on the journey George Mercer, a brother Freemason and life-long friend. Back in Virginia he continued the defensive role, learning a great deal about warfare and human nature, but in November 1757 he was forced to return temporarily to Mount Vernon suffering from dysentery and a recurrence of malaria. Finding no cure there, he went to Williamsburg for top medical advice. Not only did he find it, but he met and fell in love with "the prettiest and richest widow in Virginia", Martha Dandridge Custis, a year older than himself and the mother of two children. Returning to his command in April 1758, his plan for attack on Fort Duquesne was accepted in full by the British commander – the first time this had ever



happened – and was completely successful. The French withdrew, peace reigned in Virginia, and Washington (now aged 26) was promoted brigadier but resigned his commission at the end of the year.

Six days later, on 6 January 1759, he married Martha; it was a very happy marriage, though they were to have no children of their own. For the next fifteen years George acted the part of the equivalent in this country of landed gentry; indeed, he did more than that, being described as “America’s first scientific farmer”. Rising at dawn and often riding sixty miles a day before dusk, inspecting his plantations, he trebled his yield of tobacco, diversified into other crops and activities, rotated crops, experimented with fertilizers, and generally prospered where his neighbours, who solely relied on the old methods of tobacco farming, ran into debt. By 1770 he had increased his land holding to 9,000 acres. Above all, he was a compassionate employer, treating his slaves with dignity and refusing to split families when old age or infirmity rendered them economically useless. It is most likely that his masonic principles helped to reinforce an already humane character.

George also became increasingly involved in political activity, from 1758 serving as one of the members of the Virginia House of Burgesses in Williamsburg. A strong believer in justice – indeed, he also served as a magistrate – a typical act was to fight for fifteen years to honour a promise the Virginian government had made to its conscripts on the 1754 campaign to grant them 200,000 acres on the Ohio. He succeeded in 1770, personally making his fifth expedition to the Ohio, with his Masonic friend Dr James Craik, to see that the distribution was fair. It was at this time that the storm clouds with Great Britain were beginning to gather. When the Governor dissolved the House of Burgesses in 1774, George became a member of the Virginia Association and then of the First Virginia Convention, and was elected one of the delegates to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Another great Masonic friend, Peyton Randolph who was President of the Virginia Convention, went with him and was elected President of this First Continental Congress.

George was not naturally rebellious, but he had a firm sense of justice and clearly believed that the British government was acting tyrannically. As in so much else, he quickly made his mark. Patrick Henry, another Freemason, said of this First Continental Congress, “If you speak of eloquence, Mr Rutledge of South Carolina is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgement, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor.” At six foot two and dressed in military uniform, he is said to have been an imposing sight; certainly his prestige grew.

He returned to the Virginia Assembly and was again chosen to represent the colony at the Second Continental Congress to meet in Philadelphia in May 1775. Before the delegates could get there, and following the night ride of Paul Revere (another Freemason) from Boston to Concord, the “shot that was heard round the world”, as it has been described, was fired at Lexington on 18 April. Hostilities had begun. (As an aside, one of the first casualties was the Grand Master of Massachusetts, the Grand Lodge that Lodge Glittering Star of the 29th Regiment of Foot in the British army – later the Worcestershire Regiment – had helped to found, and the same regiment that had been involved in the so-called Boston Massacre. Lodge Glittering Star celebrates its 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year.) Immediately it met, the Continental Congress chose George to head the committees to plan the defence of New York, to obtain military supplies, and to prepare regulations for an army. On 14-15 June there was a two-day debate on the post of Commander-in-Chief; tactfully, Washington left the room, but at the end he was offered the post unanimously and accepted the next day – though with grave misgivings: “With the utmost sincerity I do not think myself equal to the Command I am honoured with”. His detractors gloss over the fact that he took it reluctantly, but out of an overriding sense of duty, and for



expenses only – no pay; indeed, when Congress subsequently refused to produce ships to harry British supplies, George paid for and equipped some himself.

This is not the place to go over the intricate military campaigns and the many failures and triumphs that attended them. Suffice it to say that Washington needed to draw on all his experience gained at so young an age. Of more interest to us, at a time when the influence of Freemasonry in this country is questioned, is the considerable impact that it must have had at the birth of the new nation. For instance, 9 of the 56 signatories of the Declaration of Independence were Freemasons, 9 out of 48 for the Articles of Confederation, and 20 of the 55 delegates who drew up the new Constitution of the United States either were or later became Freemasons. And it has been calculated that of some 14,000 officers that Washington commanded during the eight years of the war, 2,018 were Freemasons (including 33 generals) representing 218 different Lodges. Apart from Washington himself, several of the leading generals were on the square; and his two greatest foreign supporters – the French Marquis de Lafayette and the Prussian Baron von Steuben – were both prominent Masons. (Medals 1-5)

Despite the war, Masonic activity continued almost uninterrupted. In the autumn of 1778 Virginia founded its Grand Lodge and George was suggested for the position of Grand Master. Although he had not been through the Chair of a lodge, this was no particular bar at that time. It is thought that he declined because his military duties would have left him no time to fulfil his masonic obligations. He was generally based further to the north; indeed, he attended the St John's Day celebrations on 28 December 1778 (the 27th was a Sunday) at Philadelphia, and on 24 June and 27 December 1779 at West Point. Also on 6 October 1779 the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts warranted the first lodge to be named in honour of the Commander-in-Chief. And on 15 December 1779 he was proposed as General Grand Master of the United States by an individual lodge, and five days later by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; but nothing came of the idea. In 1782 he again celebrated the two St John's Days – on 24 June in the American Union Lodge at West Point and on 27 December in Solomon's Lodge No. 1 at Roughneck, New York. (Medal 6)

Against all the odds America won the war, and Washington just managed to get home in time for Christmas 1783, greatly looking forward to retirement at the age of 51. For the next four years he went back to improving his neglected estates and to resuming his interrupted Virginian Masonic activity. He celebrated the summer St John's Day in 1784 at Alexandria Lodge – actually a Virginia lodge, but at that time N° 39 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania – and was made an honorary member. And in August 1784 the Marquis de Lafayette went to stay at Mount Vernon, taking with him a Masonic apron – now in the library of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania – made by his wife. It is particularly interesting in that it contains on the flap the Mark Master Degree emblem, although there is no record of Washington ever having taken this degree, it is thought most unlikely that Lafayette would have instructed his wife to have included emblems to which he was not entitled. And at much the same time he was sent another apron from France, ordered by two French brethren, Watson and Cassoul, and made by masons in a convent at Nantes.

In 1787 his retirement was interrupted when he felt it his duty to return to Philadelphia for discussions leading to the scrapping of the Articles of Confederation and their replacement by a new Constitution. He was unanimously chosen President of the Convention and chaired meetings on 87 days, assisted most ably by his fellow Freemason Benjamin Franklin who has been credited with doing more to spread Freemasonry in the New World than anyone else. Throughout 1788 George did his best to see that the new Constitution was ratified, and it was while the contest was going on that the Alexandria Lodge petitioned the Grand Lodge of Virginia for a Charter, naming Washington as their proposed first Master. The petition was granted, the Lodge became N° 22 on the Virginian roll, and Washington was installed Master on 27 December 1788; but, as the records show, he never had an opportunity to preside over



the Lodge during his year in the Chair. A few days after his installation the members of the first Electoral College were chosen and proceeded unanimously to elect George Washington as the first President of the United States.

George was inaugurated on 30 April 1789 on the balcony of Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York, for a short time the capital of the United States. The ceremony was actually delayed because no one had remembered to provide a Bible on which to take the oath. Fortunately one was nearby in the lodge room of St John's Lodge N° 1 and its WM, General Jacob Morton, rushed off to fetch it. With no Supreme Court yet in place, the oath was administered by the Chancellor of New York, Robert R. Livingstone, who happened also to be the Grand Master. Washington had one hand on the Bible and the other over his heart and, after repeating the oath, bent to kiss the VSL.

The tasks facing Washington were immense and, once again, this is not the place to go into them; suffice it to say that everything had to be done *de novo* there were almost no precedents to follow. His first cabinet consisted of five others besides himself, and two of these were Freemasons: Edmund Randolph, another Virginian, as Attorney-General, and Henry Knox as Secretary of War. It was while he was establishing his administration that his mother died aged 83. Once he had attended to these matters he began to tour all the states, to try to bring home to them the realities of federal government, and almost wherever he went he was met with deputations and addresses from Masonic Lodges, to which he invariably replied in his own hand.

He had no wish to serve a second term, but all were agreed that he was the only man who could hold the country together; once again he was returned unanimously by the Electoral College, and his second inauguration was on 4 March 1793. Later that same year, on 18 September, there occurred one of the more momentous events of his life – the laying of the cornerstone of the Federal Capitol. On 6 December 1790 the Federal capital had been moved back from New York to Philadelphia, which had previously been regarded as the most central point of the united colonies; but there was considerable jealousy among the states and it was eventually decided to build a new capital on neutral territory; it was to be named after the man who had done more than any other to found the new nation. The site chosen was on the north bank of the Potomac river on ground ceded by Maryland. Washington had, in fact, taken a personal hand in events, appointing the Commissioners, surveyors and engineers and personally directing the planning. On 18 September 1793 the foundation stone was laid with full Masonic ceremony. After being rowed across the Potomac from Mount Vernon, he was escorted on his left by members of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and in the place of honour on his right by those of the Alexandria Lodge N° 22 of Virginia, not his mother lodge from Fredericksburg but the one of which he was a PM and with which he had latterly had the closer association. Corn, wine and oil were poured on the stone. The silver trowel used to lay the stone and the sash and apron which he wore on the occasion are now the most treasured possessions of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, as it is now called.

His second term of office was overshadowed by the storm clouds gathering in Europe, although he did his utmost to make sure that America remained neutral and stayed clear of any repercussions. But when he heard that his old friend the Marquis de Lafayette had been declared a traitor, and had fled to Liege where he had been captured by the Austrians and imprisoned, he immediately wrote to Lafayette's wife and arranged for two hundred guineas to be placed at her disposal, claiming that he owed at least this sum to the Marquis for services rendered to him in the past. And when their son, George Washington Lafayette, went to Boston to further his studies, he made sure that he was well received. And he later invited him to stay at Mount Vernon, just as his father had.



Despite entreaties to the contrary, George flatly refused to serve a third term as President, thus setting a precedent that has only been broken by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Among the letters of appreciation he received was one from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and another from his own Alexandria Lodge. He stayed to see his successor, John Adams, inaugurated and then returned to his beloved Mount Vernon and its garden, and to put his estate in order after another eight years of neglect. After only a fortnight he was waited upon by a deputation from the Alexandria Lodge, begging him to attend their next meeting, which he did and in which he heard the Secretary read out his own letter of acknowledgement of the Lodge's letter of appreciation of a few weeks previously! He also received a similar letter from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts signed by its Grand Master, his old friend Paul Revere. Medal 7

Sadly, George was to enjoy less than three years of retirement. Riding around his estate to the last, he probably caught a chill and died peacefully after an illness of only a few hours on 14 December 1799. (Medal 8) His old Masonic friend Dr Craik was at his side and his wife at the foot of the bed. A full Masonic funeral took place four days later at the family vault on the Mount Vernon estate. Of the six colonels who were his pall bearers, five were Freemasons, as were three of the four clergy present - all of them from the Alexandria Lodge. Indeed, the Alexandria Lodge played the leading part, ably assisted by Brook Lodge N° 47 of Alexandria and Federal Lodge N° 15 of Washington.

It is difficult at two centuries distance to comprehend the stature Washington achieved in his own lifetime, and the veneration he has been held in since his death; only Winston Churchill (also on the square) in our own day has come anywhere near him. And of course there have been many monuments in his honour, not least the new capital city which bears his name and to which the Federal government moved as soon as it could after his death - 14 May 1800 to be precise. It was there that it was hoped he would ultimately find his resting place, but he had always wished to remain at Mount Vernon and his nephew refused to allow his body to be moved. Eventually his particular memorial in the capital came to be the 55ft high Egyptian obelisk, the foundation stone of which was laid on 4 July 1848; it was only completed with Masonic ceremonial on 21 February 1885. Much more fitting a memorial is Mount Vernon itself. This passed to his nephew, who offered it to both the Federal and the Virginian governments, but both refused. Eventually on 6 April 1848 it was bought for the nation by a group of patriotic southern ladies who formed the Mount Vernon Ladies Association; their successors still own and run it.

But there are two other very contrasting Masonic memorials which deserve a mention. The first is a golden urn, which contains a lock of Washington's hair generously donated by Martha Washington at the request of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts not long after his death. The urn, and the wooden plinth on which it stands, was made by his old friend and former Grand Master, Paul Revere. Over 1,600 Masons attended its dedication, and it still plays an important part in the ceremony of installation of a new Grand Master when it takes place on the December St John's Day.

The second is the vast edifice known as The George Washington Masonic National Memorial built on Shooters Hill in Alexandria, Virginia. The movement to raise money was launched on 22 February 1910, Freemason President Coolidge attended the cornerstone ceremony on 1 November 1923, and Freemason President Hoover was present at the building's dedication on 12 May 1932. On 22 February 1943 the lodge room to be used by the Alexandria-Washington Lodge N° 22 was dedicated. Not only is Washington's birthday celebrated there each year, but bronze plaques commemorating the 14 Presidents of the USA (out of 44) who have been Freemasons are placed in the building. But to this day George Washington remains the greatest of them all.

(Any other Medals)

# Object Listing

Selected by All Records (exc.Disposed Records) and by Class (Jewel /Medal) and by All Text (washington )

Acquisition No. Description of Object

| Acquisition No. | Description of Object                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Image                                                                                 |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1890/335        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Anni</i></p> <p><b>Silver Medal depicting George Washington</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester</p>                                                             |    |
| 1890/342        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Init</i></p> <p><b>Copper Medal: George Washington. New York</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester</p>                                                            |    |
| 1890/350        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Lodge/Chapte 1771</i></p> <p><b>Brass Medal. Solomon's Lodge, No.1 Po'Keepsie N.Y. founded April 18 1771</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Display Top (5a) in Cabinet 15 of George Taylor Room at Worcester</p>                             |    |
| 1890/351        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Cent</i></p> <p><b>Brass Medal. Steps pillars and masonic symbols</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Tray 5 in Drawer2 in Cabinet 22 of George Taylor Room at Worcester</p>                                                           |    |
| 1890/361        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i></p> <p><b>White Metal Medal: George Washington. New York</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester</p>                                                       |   |
| 1890/364        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i></p> <p><b>Bronze Medal: George Washington. New York</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester</p>                                                            |  |
| 1890/376        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i></p> <p><b>Silver Medal: George Washington. New York</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester</p>                                                            |  |
| 1890/378        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Deat</i></p> <p><b>Silver Medal This was worn at the civic funeral procession of Washington eleven days after his interment.</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Display Top (5a) in Cabinet 15 of George Taylor Room at Worcester</p> |  |
| 1890/379        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Init</i></p> <p><b>Copper (Silver Plated) Medal: George Washington. New York</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester</p>                                            |  |
| 1890/382        | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i></p> <p><b>White Metal Medal. Bust of Washington</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Display Top (5a) in Cabinet 15 of George Taylor Room at Worcester</p>                                                                     |  |
| 1915/21         | <p><i>Jewel /Medal: Building; Co 1905</i></p> <p><b>Medal:- Dedication of Masonic Temple. Spokane Washington 1905</b></p> <p>Location (P) - Drawer 111 (bottom rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester</p>                                    |  |



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|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Commemorative 1859</i>                                               |                                                                                       |
| 1939/823   | <b>Medal:- George Washington. : 1859</b>                                              |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 108 (top right) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Centenary; E 1876</i>                                                |                                                                                       |
| 1939/838.1 | <b>Medal:- Centenary of National Independence. New York 1876</b>                      |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 108 (top right) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Commemorative 1876</i>                                               |                                                                                       |
| 1939/844   | <b>Medal:- George Washington. 1876</b>                                                |    |
|            | Location (P) - Display Top (5a) in Cabinet 15 of George Taylor Room at Worcester      |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Commemorative 1878</i>                                               |                                                                                       |
| 1939/848   | <b>Medal:- George Washington. Philadelphia 1878</b>                                   |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 109 (up mid rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Visit 1878</i>                                               |                                                                                       |
| 1939/849.1 | <b>Medal:- Commemorating the Visit of George Washington. Poughkeepsie 1878</b>        |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 109 (up mid rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Visit</i>                                                    |                                                                                       |
| 1939/849.2 | <b>Medal:- Commemorating the Visit of George Washington. Poughkeepsie 1878</b>        |   |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 109 (up mid rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Visit</i>                                                    |                                                                                       |
| 1939/849.3 | <b>Medal:- Commemorating the Visit of George Washington. Poughkeepsie 1878</b>        |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 109 (up mid rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Centenary; L 1896</i>                                                |                                                                                       |
| 1939/901   | <b>Medal:- Centenary of the Washington Lodge. 1896</b>                                |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 110 (low mid rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Cent 1899</i>                                                |                                                                                       |
| 1939/905   | <b>Medal:- Centenary of the Death of Washington. Mount Vernon 1899</b>                |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 110 (low mid rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm 1899</i>                                                |                                                                                       |
| 1939/906.1 | <b>Medal: George Washington. 1899</b>                                                 |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 111 (bottom rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |
|            | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                                     |                                                                                       |
| 1939/906.2 | <b>Medal:- George Washington. 1899</b>                                                |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 111 (bottom rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester  |                                                                                       |



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|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Init 1902</i>                                    |                                                                                       |
| 1939/909.1 | <b>Medal:- Sesqui-centenary of the Initiation of George Washington. Pennsylvania 1902</b> |                                                                           |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 111 (bottom rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester      |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Init</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/909.2 | <b>Medal:- Sesqui-centenary of the Initiation of George Washington. Pennsylvania 1902</b> |                                                                           |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 111 (bottom rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester      |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Lodge/Chapte</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/930   | <b>Medal:- Mount Vernon Chapter. Mount Vernon</b>                                         |                                                                           |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 111 (bottom rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester      |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Lodge/Chapte</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/941   | <b>Medal: Reading Commandery. , Reading.</b>                                              |                                                                           |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester     |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Lodge/Chapte</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/942   | <b>Medal: De Molay Mounted Commandery, Washington.</b>                                    |                                                                           |    |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester     |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/946   | <b>Medal: George Washington. New York</b>                                                 | New York, Grand Lodge of - New York / USA (Craft (& Freemasonry General)) |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester     |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/947   | <b>Gilt Medal George Washington.</b>                                                      |                                                                           |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester     |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/948   | <b>Medal: George Washington.</b>                                                          |                                                                           |  |
|            | Location (P) - Display Top (5a) in Cabinet 15 of George Taylor Room at Worcester          |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/949.1 | <b>Silver Medal: George Washington New York .</b>                                         | New York, Grand Lodge of - New York / USA (Craft (& Freemasonry General)) |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester     |                                                                           |                                                                                       |
|            |                                                                                           | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                         |                                                                                       |
| 1939/949.2 | <b>Gilt Medal: George Washington. New York</b>                                            | New York, Grand Lodge of - New York / USA (Craft (& Freemasonry General)) |  |
|            | Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester     |                                                                           |                                                                                       |



| Acquisition No. | Description of Object                                                                                                                                                   | Image                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i> New York, Grand Lodge of - New York / USA (Craft (& Freemasonry General))                                                             |                                                                                       |
| 1939/950        | <b>Medal: George Washington. New York</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester                                  |    |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                       |
| 1939/951        | <b>Medal:- George Washington. Boston</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 111 (bottom rt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester                                    |    |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i> New York, Grand Lodge of - New York / USA (Craft (& Freemasonry General))                                                             |                                                                                       |
| 1939/952        | <b>Medal: George Washington. New York</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester                                  |    |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                       |
| 1939/953.1      | <b>Medal: George Washington. Philadelphia</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester                              |    |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm</i>                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                       |
| 1939/953.2      | <b>Medal: George Washington. Philadelphia</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 104 (top centre) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester                              |   |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Token/ Penny</i> Washington Chapter (York Rite) No.25. - Ohio / USA (Royal Arch)                                                                       |                                                                                       |
| 1939/958        | <b>Chapter Penny - Akron, Ohio-Washington Chapter, No. 25. RAM 1841</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 100 (top left) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester      |  |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Token/ Penny</i> Washington Chapter (York Rite) No.3. - New Hampshire / USA (Royal Arch)                                                               |                                                                                       |
| 1939/1105       | <b>Chapter Penny - Portsmouth, New Hampshire-Washington Chapter, No. 3.</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 102 (low mid l) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester |  |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Token/ Penny</i> Hiram Chapter (York Rite) No.10. - District of Columbia / USA (Royal Arch)                                                            |                                                                                       |
| 1939/1142       | <b>Chapter Penny - Washington, D. C.-Hiram Chapter, No. 10.</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 102 (low mid lt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester            |  |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Token/ Penny</i> Washington Chapter (York Rite) No.4. - Iowa / USA (Royal Arch)                                                                        |                                                                                       |
| 1939/1143       | <b>Chapter Penny - Washington, Iowa-Washington Chapter, No. 4.</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer 102 (low mid lt) in Cabinet 23 of John Davies Room at Worcester         |  |
|                 | <i>Jewel /Medal: Miscellaneous</i>                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                       |
| 2003/2          | <b>Replica of George Washington GM Jewel (1998)</b><br><br>Location (P) - Drawer C (Bottom) in Cabinet 33 of Library at Worcester                                       |  |



Jewel /Medal: Person; Comm

2010/1

George Washington Memorial Jewel



Jewel /Medal: Commemorative

District of Columbia, Grand Lodge  
of - District of Columbia /  
USA (Craft (& Freemasonry General))

2013/7.1

200th Anniversary US Constitution Day Jewel Grand Lodge of F &  
A M of Washington



Location (P) - Drawer M4 in Cabinet 24 of John Davies Room at Worcester

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