

GEORGE WASHINGTON
Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, Signer of the Constitution,
First President of the United States.

“First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”
Richard Henry Lee.

(Excerpted from, *The Truth about the Founding Fathers of the American Republic*, copyright 2013 by Dr. Catherine Millard.)

During a recent visit to the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., we were taken to the “House Cox Corridors” and shown a painting in the ceiling depicting George Washington dressed in Masonic garb, laying the cornerstone to the U.S. Capitol in 1793, as Grand Master of a Freemasonic Lodge, with masonic rituals. Does this not prove that George Washington was a Freemason?

This painting was executed in 1974 by **Allyn Cox**, then official artist to the U.S. Capitol, under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, George M. White, a Freemason.

The cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol was laid by **George Washington** on September 18, 1793. Washington, as President of the United States (the capital of the nation then being Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), was invited by the Commissioners of the City of Washington to lay it.

In a September 25, 1793 article, *The Colombian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette* newspaper reported that, from Georgetown (then Maryland), at about 10 o'clock, Lodge No. 9 were visited by that congregation, Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, with all their officers and regalia; and directly afterwards **appeared on the southern banks of the Grand River Potomack, one of the finest companies of Volunteer Artillery that has been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite – to whom the Artillery paid their military honors, and his Excellency and suite crossed the Potomack, and was received in Maryland**, by the officers and brethren of No. 22, Virginia and No. 9, Maryland. The President headed the parade, preceded by a band of music and the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery.

A list of those in the parade are given. The procession marched with dignity, music playing, drums beating, colours flying, and spectators rejoicing; from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the City of Washington; where the Grand Marshall ordered each file in the procession – the Grand Sword Bearer led the van;

followed by the Grand Master P.T. on the left – **the President of the United States in the Centre** – and the Worshipful (Grand) Master of Lodge No. 22, Virginia, on the right, to the south-east corner of the Capitol; and the Artillery filed off to the destined ground to display their manoeuvres and discharge their cannon: **the President of the United States** – The Grand Master, P.T. and Worshipful (Grand) Master of Lodge No. 22, taking their stand to the east of a huge stone. The Artillery discharged a Volley. The Grand Marshall delivered the Commissioners a large **Silver Plate** with an inscription thereon, which the Commissioners ordered to be read, and was as follows:

This South-east cornerstone, of the Capitol of the United States of America in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September 1793, in the thirteenth year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial, as his Military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia.

THOMAS JOHNSON,	} Commissioners.
DAVID STUART,	
DANIEL CARROLL,	
JOSEPH CLARK, R.W.G.M. – P.T.	(Right Worshipful Grand Master)*
JAMES HOBAN,	} Architects.
STEPHEN HALLATE,	
COLLEN WILLIAMSON,	Master Mason.

The Artillery discharged a Volley. **The Plate was then delivered to the President**, who – attended by the Grand Master, P.T., and three most Worshipful Masters, descended to the cavesson trench – and deposited the plate, and laid on it the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States of America.

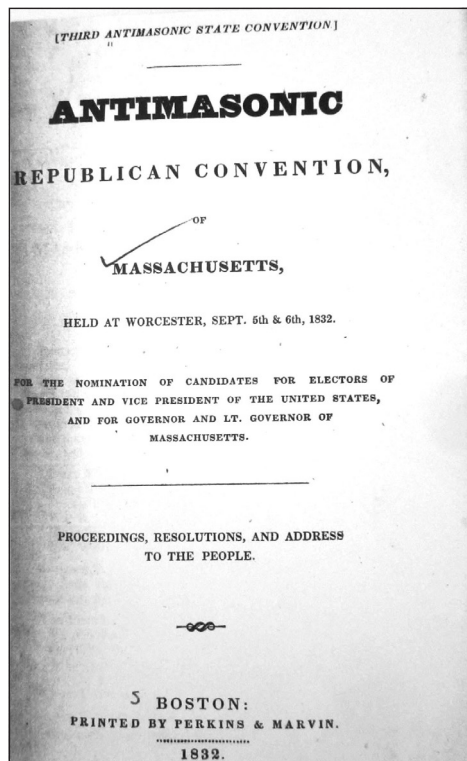
George Washington, President of the United States and attendants ascended from the cavesson to the east of the cornerstone, and there the Grand Master P.T., elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered an Oration.

The event concluded with fifteen successive volleys from the Artillery, whose militia discipline and manoeuvres merit every commendation.¹²

The above original account of the *U.S. Capitol Cornerstone Laying*, makes it clear that, **George Washington, President of the United States** was invited by the Commissioners of the City of Washington to lay the Capitol cornerstone; that “Washington and his suite” crossed the Potomac River to Georgetown, Maryland (incorporated into the District of Columbia in 1895), where he was independently

* Author’s parentheses.

welcomed by a parade consisting of the Commissioners of Washington City; companies of Volunteer Artillery; Freemasonic Lodges of Maryland and Lodge 22 of Alexandria, Virginia; the Grand Marshall of the parade and a band of music; that in the parade, the **President of the United States** was placed “in the Centre,” with “the Grand Master, P.T. on his left,” and the “Worshipful Grand Master of Lodge 22, Alexandria, Virginia, on his right;” **that the President of the United States** was handed a Silver Plate, previously inscribed, extolling his virtues and valor, which the Commissioners ordered to be read – Washington being unapprised of its contents, bearing the names of the Commissioners of Washington City; James Hoban (architect of the White House; and Stephen Hallate, Architect); Joseph Clark, Right Worshipful Grand Master, P.T.; and Collen Williamson, Master Mason; and that the President was then requested, with “attendants,” to lay it on the cornerstone. This original account exposes the falsified Freemasonic records that George Washington “laid the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol as Grand Master of Lodge 22, Alexandria, Virginia,” – **Washington’s own words testifying against the Freemason’s claim that he was a Freemason, and that he laid the Capitol Cornerstone as Grand Master of the Freemasonic Lodge 22 in Alexandria Virginia: “I preside over no Lodges in the United States, nor have I been in one more than once or twice, within the last thirty years.”**



Title page of the September 5th, 1832 Antimasonic Republican Convention of Massachusetts.
 Library of Congress, Rare Book Collection.

From the above-cited facts, the 1974 *U.S. Capitol House Cox Corridors'* painting of *George Washington Laying the Capitol Cornerstone as a Grand Master Freemason*, by Allyn Cox, under the jurisdiction of Architect of the Capitol, George M. White, Freemason, being false, ought to be ***immediately erased from the walls of the U.S. Capitol***, having contaminated millions of Americans since 1974 – youth in particular – with its “**pernicious, nefarious and diabolical**” **defamation of George Washington’s true character and identity.**

3. The King David’s Freemasonic Lodge in Newport, Rhode Island published letters purportedly from George Washington, claiming him as a fellow-Grand Mason. Are these letters authentic?

The Antimasonic Republican Convention of Massachusetts, held at Worcester, September 5th and 6th, 1832, for the nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States and for Governor and Lt. Governor of Massachusetts, exposed these letters as non-existent, as follows:

“Mr. Hallett said, that having disposed of this false assertion of Masonry, he would now put to rest another, and a much more impudent falsehood, upon which Freemasonry had plumed herself more than upon any single point in her defense against the charges with which Truth was overwhelming her. **It was the assertion that General Washington was a devoted Freemason; a presiding Master of Lodges, and GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, in North America, or somewhere else.** For fear that Masonry will deny she ever claimed WASHINGTON as a Grand Master, after the proofs I shall now produce, said Mr. Hallett, I will first show what pretensions Freemasonry has made to the father of his country.

The **American edition of Preston’s Masonry**, asserts “that the Society of Freemasons in America, continued to flourish, under the auspices of General Washington, who continued his patronage to the Lodges, till his death.” (Page 242.)

At the funeral obsequies “of the illustrious brother WASHINGTON,” solemnized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, February 11, 1800, “a Masonic dirge, written by the Brother Harris, (now Dr. Harris of Dorchester), was sung by brother Eaton and the choir.”

On the same occasion “the Honorable Brother Timothy Bigelow,” pronounced a Masonic Eulogy upon WASHINGTON. In that eulogy are the following, among other equally untrue assertions:

“He (Washington) cultivated our art with ***sedulous attention***, and never lost an opportunity of advancing the interest, or promoting the honor of the ***Craft***.”

“He found ***frequent opportunities to visit the Lodge***, and thought it no derogation from his dignity there to stand on a level with the brethren.”

“The information received from our brethren who had the happiness to be members of the Lodge *over which he presided many years, and of which he died the Master*, furnishes abundant proof of his persevering zeal for the prosperity of the Institution.”

“Constant and punctual in his attendance, scrupulous in his observance of the regulations of the Lodge, and solicitous at all times to communicate light and instruction, he discharged the duties of the Chair with uncommon dignity and intelligence in all the mysteries of our art.”

“We see before us the very attire, which *he often wore as a Mason.*”

Such are the declarations of Hon. Timothy Bigelow.

In 1830, a pamphlet was published in the City of Boston, by Freemasons, entitled, *“the Masonic character and correspondence of General WASHINGTON.”* Among other assertions in that publication, are these:

“WASHINGTON died while holding one of the most responsible offices in the gift of his brethren, and while a member of the Grand Lodge of his own State.”

“He was borne to the grave, by Brethren of the Lodge of which he had previously been Master.”

“At the time of his death, Gen. WASHINGTON was Master of Alexandria Lodge.”

“He presided over the Grand Lodge of his native State; he encouraged the organization of a Lodge in his own army, at the meetings of which he was often present, and in which he often officiated.”

General Talmadge, a distinguished citizen of New York, asserted in a letter which he wrote last winter to a Committee of Antimasons, that *“Washington had often presided in Poughkeepsie Lodge.”*

Masonic newspapers have been full of similar claims upon WASHINGTON. **The Providence Journal**, for instance, in June, 1831, said,

“WASHINGTON held the highest offices in the Lodge.”

Such is Masonic assertion, made under the most solemn circumstances, and published to the world, on the authority of men whose veracity on other subjects, was never called in question.

“Now then,” said Mr. Hallett, “let us confront this Masonic falsehood, as we have every other pretense it has set up, by Masonry itself. I hold in my hand a certified extract from the Records of King David’s Lodge, in Newport, Rhode Island. The authenticity of these records is thus proved. In 1812, a difficulty arose between the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and Dr. Benjamin W. Case, then Master of St. John’s Lodge, in Newport, the successor of King David’s Lodge. Dr. Case was set aside upon some sovereign pretense of the Grand Lodge, which the civil tribunals, as a matter of course, confirmed in several lawsuits that followed. In one of these lawsuits, Judge Pitman of the United States District Court for Rhode Island, who was appointed sole referee, gave an opinion at length, in favor of the Grand Lodge. That opinion, though written, he has ever since concealed from the public, and the party against whom it was given, have been wholly unable to procure a copy of it, on which to found further proceedings.

One of the suits was an action of trover, by the new St. John's Lodge, against Dr. Case and his Masons, who claimed to be old St. John's Lodge, and held the records, regalia, etc. In this action the records were proved to be the original records, and Dr. Case was ordered by the Court to restore them to the new St. John's Lodge or pay \$300 damages. He paid the damages and kept the records, and has since seceded from Masonry. The judicial proceedings of the Courts of Rhode Island, therefore, establish the authenticity of the records, from which the following extract is taken:

(Extract from the Records of King David's Lodge.)

“Regular Lodge night, held at the house of Mr. James Tew, Wednesday evening, the 7th February, 1781. 5781.

A motion being made that as our worthy brother, his Excellency General WASHINGTON, was daily expected amongst us, a committee should be appointed to prepare an address in behalf of the Lodge, to present him. Voted, that the Right Worshipful Master, together with brothers Seixas, Peleg Clark, John Handy, and Robert Elliot, be a committee for that purpose, and that they present the same to this Lodge at their next meeting for their approbation.”

“At a Lodge held by request of the Right Worshipful Master, February 14th, 1781, 5781,

The committee appointed to draught an address to our worthy brother, His excellency General WASHINGTON, report, ***that on inquiry they find General Washington not to be Grand Master of North America; as was supposed, nor even Master of any particular Lodge.*** They are, therefore of opinion that this Lodge would not choose to address him as a private brother – ***at the same time, think it would not be agreeable to our worthy brother to be addressed AS SUCH.***

Voted, That the report of the committee be received, and that the address be entirely laid aside for the present.

At a Lodge called by request of several brethren, on Tuesday evening, the 17th August, 5790. (26 brethren present).

An Entered Apprentice's Lodge being opened in due form proceeded to business, when it was proposed to address the President of the United States. The Right Worshipful Master, (Moses Seixas), Henry Sherburne, and the Secretary, (William Littlefield), were appointed a committee for that purpose.”

(Then immediately on the record follow the two subjoined letters, viz.)

“To George Washington, President of the United States of America.” and the following reply, “To the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of King David's Lodge in Newport, Rhode Island.” (There is no date recorded to either of these letters.)

“***These letters, it will be seen,***” continued Mr. Hallett, “***bear no date,*** and George Turner, Esq. and Mr. Case, certify that on searching the old documents and papers, now in possession of Dr. Case, ***the original of Washington's letter, or the copy of that addressed to him, cannot be found!***

It will be seen by the statement of King David's Lodge, through their

Committee, derived unquestionably from GENERAL WASHINGTON himself, that in 1781 *he was not Grand Master, or Master of any Lodge*, and further, that instead of being devoted to Freemasonry, *it would be disagreeable to him to be addressed as a brother Mason!*

In 1790, nine years after this, it would seem from this record, that General WASHINGTON had consented to receive and answer the very letter he declined receiving in 1781. What could have produced this change in his views? That he stood in 1790, as it regards Masonry, in precisely the same relation he did in 1781, is proven by Washington himself...”

In conclusion, these published “letters” bear no date nor place of origin, in contrast with George Washington having always dated his letters and prefaced them with a place of origin. Nor can Freemasons produce the originals. In agreement with the 1832 *Antimasonic Republican Convention of Massachusetts’* exposé, these letters do not exist – and are *at antipodes to Washington’s written statement, “I preside over none (Freemasonic Lodges) in the United States, nor have I been in one more than once or twice within the last thirty years.”*

4. A visiting Lecturer recently spoke on “George Washington’s Presidential Inaugural Bible,” stating that it was Masonic – belonging to St. John’s Freemasonic Lodge in New York. Is this not proof that George Washington was a Freemason?

This is not George Washington’s Bible. Shortly before General George Washington’s arrival at Federal Hall in New York City on Inauguration Day, April 30, 1789, members of Congress discovered that no Bible was on hand for the inaugural ceremony. They searched through the building in consternation, and without success.

New York State Chancellor, **Robert R. Livingston** (a close friend of Washington) was visibly concerned, until the Marshall of the Inaugural Parade, Joseph Morton, stated he could find one. Morton went to his Masonic Lodge a few blocks away, where he secured the Masonic Lodge’s bible, and brought it to Federal Hall.

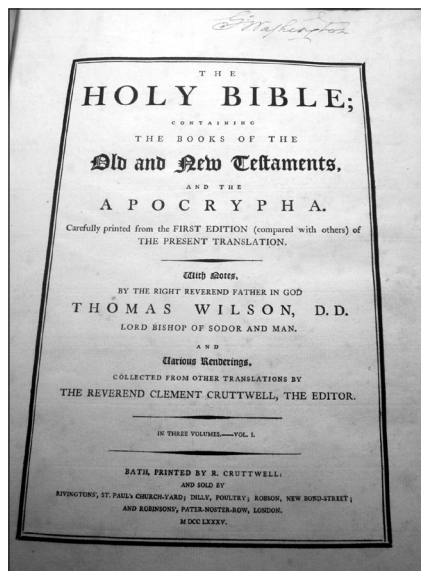
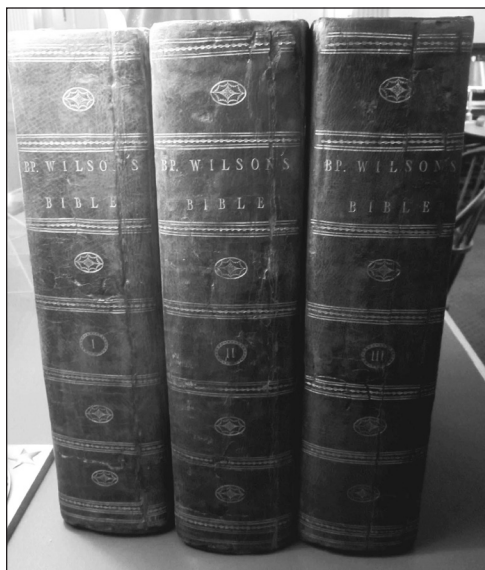
While Secretary Otis of the Senate held the Bible upon a red velvet cushion, Chancellor Livingston administered the oath of office to Washington, whose left hand rested upon the opening – Genesis 49-50 – having been opened at random due to haste; his right hand upraised. When the oath was completed, Washington added the phrase, “I swear, so help me God!” and bending down, kissed the open page.

While Chancellor Livingston proclaimed Washington President, Joseph Morton stepped forward, folding down the corner of the opened page, to preserve a record of the opening Washington had saluted, and returned it to his Lodge.

Not long after this historic event, members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1 inserted a page into the Bible to commemorate the important part it played in the installation of President Washington. This page follows the frontispiece and precedes the engraved title. Written in the style of an engraver, is the following text, headed by an engraving of Washington after the Vaughan portrait by Gilbert Stuart:

“On This Sacred Volume
On the 30th day of April A.M. 5789
In the City of New York
administered to
George Washington
THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The Oath
To support the Constitution of the United States.”

George Washington's personal, three-volume, hand-autographed **Bible** is housed in the Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress. Additionally, the *Mount Vernon Archives* contain: *The Washington family Bible* (wherein is recorded the birth of George Washington); The Book of Common Prayer (bearing Martha Washington's signature); A concordance to the Holy Scriptures, 1760; Martha Washington's personal family Bible (containing the Lewis family genealogy), autographed by her.



George Washington's three-volume, hand-autographed Bible.
Library of Congress, Rare Book Collection.

In possession of *Pohick Episcopal Church*, Washington's parish Church, is another of *George Washington's* personal *Bibles*. The inside cover has the following inscription by George Washington Parke Custis, his adopted grandson, who presented it to the Church:

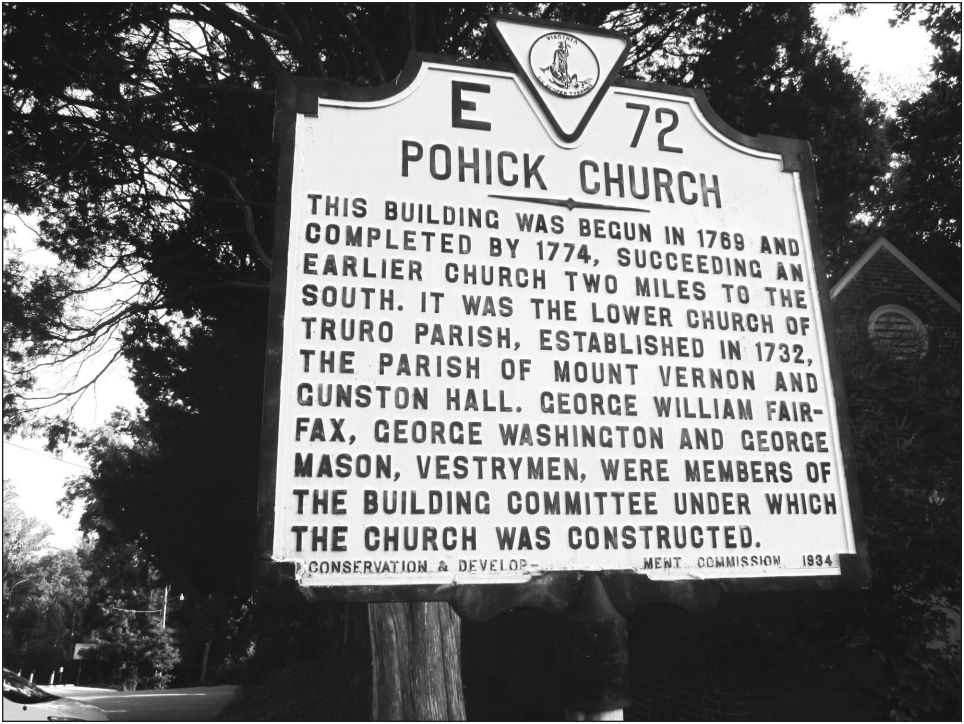
Presented to **Truro Parish** for the use of **Pohick Church**, July 11, 1802. With the request that should said church cease to be appropriated to Divine worship, which God forbid, and for the honor of Christianity, it is hoped will never take place. In such case I desire that the vestry will preserve this Bible as a testimony of regard from the subscriber after a residence of 19 years in the Parish. — George Washington Parke Custis.

Washington purchased a large, leather-bound *Bible* and *Psalter*, for use by Pohick Church, his parish Church. It also contains the *Book of Common Prayer*. At the end of the Book of Malachi, this inscription is found:

“This Bible was used in Pohick Church, Fairfax County, Virginia, when in that ancient temple which is yet in use, ‘the father of this country’ worshipped the God of his fathers.”



Pohick Episcopal Church, (circa 1774) designed by George Washington, and Parish Church of George Washington, George Mason and William Fairfax, Vestrymen.



Historic marker designating Pohick Episcopal Church, Lorton, Virginia.



Historical marker on George Washington's pew (No. 28). Pohick Episcopal Church, Lorton, Virginia.

5. During a recent visit to Mount Vernon, we paid tribute to the memory of George Washington at his tomb. As we left, another visitor emphatically stated that “Washington had received a Masonic burial.” Is this true?

George Washington, first President of the United States, died on December 14, 1799 at Mount Vernon. His funeral took place at Mount Vernon, conducted by his pastor, **Rev. Thomas Davis, Jr.** of Christ Episcopal Church, Alexandria, (circa 1773) where Washington worshiped while in that town. The Church, and his designated pew bearing a silver plaque with his signature still stand. His funeral was conducted according to the *Episcopal Church Burial Service*, the Scripture on the wall above his sarcophagus being from the *Episcopal Church Burial Service Prayer Book*, which epitomizes his life:

I am the Resurrection and the Life; sayeth the Lord.
He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet
shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth
in Me shall never die. John 11, verses 25, 26.



George and Martha Washington's tombs. Mount Vernon, Virginia.



Christ Church (circa 1773), Alexandria, Virginia.



George Washington's pew.
Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia.

4 January 1800

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FUNERAL SERMON
ON THE DEATH OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
Delivered the 29th ult.
BY
THE REVS. DR. MUIR.

"Know ye not there is a Prince, and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"
II. Samuel, III. 3.

David here pays an honorable tribute to the memory of Abner, who had been Saul's chief councillor, and high in command in the army. Abner fell, but his actions survived; these David commemorates in an impressive manner. I shall, through divine assistance, illustrate this subject, as an introduction to the melancholy story which we are met this day to perform.

Abner was the Son of Neri, Saul's Uncle. He led the armies of Israel against the Philistines and Ephraimites, and chased them with great slaughter. "At the head of three thousand chosen men, he attended Saul in the wilderness of Ziph, where a well-known occurrence gave David an opportunity of mentioning that he was held in universal repute, as a valiant man, so he had his like in Israel. After Saul's death, Abner became the friend of David, and used his influence in bringing the Tribes over to his interest. He has come to Hebron with proposals in their name, which David received with forbearance, and having given him a hospitable entertainment, he dismissed him in peace.

Job, David's general, jealous lest Abner might become the favourite, took him aside and basely injured his hands in his blood. David, greatly provoked at this treachery, ordered his attendants to rend their clothes, and gird the knives with sackcloth, the usual expedition, at that time, of excessive grief—the funeral rites were performed with much solemnity—the body was borne to the grave on

of French and Indians, and proved honorable capitulations. The treatment which he received from the British, in the year '55, withheld him from covering the folds of his broken, flying, dispirited and revenging them from being carried off.

From this period until the Revolutionary war, his attention was directed to improvements in agriculture which his country enjoyed his being a member of the Assembly, a Justice of the County, and a Judge of the Court. He was a delegate from this State to the first Congress, in the year '74, and was annually chosen in the year '75, commander in chief of all the forces. He heard with indignation the duty which his country left his ability and military might not be equal to the execution of so important a trust. He called upon the most polished languages, and in his mind, should he meet any one who were his present political and self-diffidence is an attendant upon the one who holds from presumptuous attitudes either it excites the highest exertion.

That Congress were not military men, has been universally acknowledged. In him the prudent caution of the active courage of Mars happily united. Often we find extreme danger—often he is the most depressing discouragement his genius met, unblaken, and every discouragement, success in some instances, want of confidence. This is remarkable, as it is well known that we are too apt, under an unvaried, to listen to pernicity and to abandon measures prudent and the most safe.

The struggle was tedious but answered in the due expectation. The American character was then established—its influence had been preyed upon to enrich himself; their civil in war, had been respected; calamity was never unneeded.

The love of country alone the field, from which when

Funeral Sermon preached by Rev. James Muir, D.D., Washington's pastor, at the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, Alexandria, Virginia. Published January 4th, 1800.

Four Memorial Services were conducted at the **Old Presbyterian Meeting House** in Alexandria, Virginia, by: **Reverend James Muir, D.D.**, pastor; **Reverend Thomas Davis, Jr.**, pastor of Christ Church, Alexandria; **Reverend James Tolleson**, of the Methodist Church and **Reverend William Maffit**, Headmaster of the *Alexandria Academy*.¹³ Following is Rev. Dr. James Muir's excerpted Sermon:

**Funeral Sermon
on the Death of
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
delivered the 29th of December, 1799
by the Revd. Dr. Muir**

**“Know ye not there is a Prince, and a great man fallen this day in Israel.”
2 Samuel 3:38**

David here pays an honorable tribute to the memory of Abner, who had been Saul's chief counselor and high in command in the army Abner fell, but his actions survived: these David commemorated in an impressive manner. I shall, through Divine assistance, illustrate this subject as an introduction to the melancholy duty which we are met this day to perform...

Some, insensible to the great loss which had been sustained were ready to blame the mourning for Abner's death, as carried to excess. To such David addressed himself, “know ye not that there is a Prince, and a *great man* fallen this day in Israel.” Where can you expect to find such an assemblage of excellent qualities? Whose patriotism, influence, and valour are equal to his? Is not the pillar of the state gone? *A name erased, which to your enemies was terrible as an army with banners?* Well might darkness veil the land, and universal trembling prevail. It was a tempestuous season, and the man who was best qualified to steer the vessel thro' the storm had been taken off.

Are not our circumstances similar to the circumstances of the Israelites, at the moment to which the text draws our attention? *Has not a great man fallen this day in America* – and when was the day seen more eventful, which called so loud for the wisdom and intrepidity, which the best friend this country ever had, possessed in so eminent a degree? *The name of WASHINGTON shall be long revered by the American people, by European nations – by mankind in general! – Providence raised him up for important service...*

You were well acquainted with his noble and engaging appearance. The characteristics of his mind were *order* and *dignity, firmness* and *courage, caution* in taking his measures, and *perseverance* in carrying them into effect – a love for his country, and a love for mankind. – These qualities early appeared, and have spread a lustre over the whole of his private and of his public life. The encroachments of the French on the Ohio, in the year '53, were alarming to the Colony, who commissioned our patriot, then a youth, to demand the reason of these hostilities, and to require them to desist; which commission he executed

with a *punctuality, intelligence* and *address*, far beyond what could have been expected of his years. In the year '54, with a handful of men, at *Fort Necessity*, he bravely defended himself against a formidable force of French and Indians, and procured an honorable capitulation. The disdainful treatment which he received from General Braddock, in the year '55, did not withhold him from covering the retreat of his broken, flying, dispirited troops, and preventing them from being entirely cut off.

From this period until the Revolutionary War, his attention was principally directed to improvements in agriculture, whilst his country enjoyed his services, as *member of the Assembly, a magistrate of the county, and a judge of the court*. He was a delegate from this State to the first Congress, in the year '74, and unanimously chosen in the year '75, to be *Commander-in-Chief of all the American forces*. He heard with inexpressible concern the duty which his country imposed, lest his ability and military experience might not be equal to the extensive and important trust. He called upon Congress in the most pointed language, to keep in mind, should he meet any disaster, what were his present painful apprehensions. Self-diffidence is an attendant upon great minds, whilst on the one hand it withholds from presumptuous attempts, on the other it excites the highest exertions.

That Congress were not mistaken in their man, has been universally acknowledged... Often we find him in extreme danger – often he encountered the most depressing discouragement; but his genius met, unshaken, every danger and every discouragement. Want of success in some instances, produced no want of confidence. This is the more remarkable, as it is well known that mankind are too apt, under an unexpected reverse, to listen to pernicious counsels, and to abandon measures the most prudent and the most safe.

The struggle was tedious and severe, but answered in the issue most sanguine expectation. The American nation arose and became conspicuous – their hero's character was then established. In no instance had he preyed upon his country, to enrich himself; their civil rights, even in war, had been respected, unavoidable calamity was never unnecessarily aggravated.

The love of country alone led him to the field, from which when the painful service was effected, he hastened amidst the blessings of millions to his home for retirement, where he would have spent his remaining years, but he could not resist his country's call impelling him again into public life. He helped in framing the present Constitution and executed during eight years, amidst occurrences momentous, critical and uncommon, *the office of Chief Magistrate*, so as to preserve the country from the vortex of European contention, and to command respect for its Government. Then he retired with dignity from office, expressing for his countrymen the affection of a father, and leaving with them sage, experienced and wholesome advice.

Though retired, it was gratifying to know that he was still among us. His name was equal to an Host. Never was a man more justly revered. Going lately to Congress among others as a private citizen, to hear the President's Speech, the *Congress rose in a body as he entered*; in them his country did him homage: what

were his feelings at so voluntary, so public, and so unusual marks of approbation to his conduct? How must they have confounded the miscreant who daring to asperse the oracles of truth, was not withheld by former obligations from abusing a character which shall live long after his has shrunk into deserved oblivion? – **O Washington**, thine enemy shall gain no credit. ***Thou didst possess a humane and benevolent mind.*** Thy neighbors bear thee witness. ***The ignorant whom thy bounty instructed; and the hungry whom it fed; the naked whom it clothed; and the sick whom it relieved, call for blessings upon thy remembrance.***

But is remembrance all which now remains of this great, this princely patriot? Alas! To us, it is no wall. We lately beheld him well and active; retaining in full vigor his uncommon powers of mind, rejoicing in his country's welfare, and ready to renew his labours in her service, but his days were numbered, his years were all run out. Exposed in the late severe weather, and apprehending no danger from an exposure to which he had long been accustomed, he was seized with an inflammatory complaint which the skill of very able physicians could neither abate, nor remove. He did not languish more than twenty-four hours. From the first attack of the disease he was impressed that he would fall – he has fallen – and his fall has spread consternation and grief thro' this land.

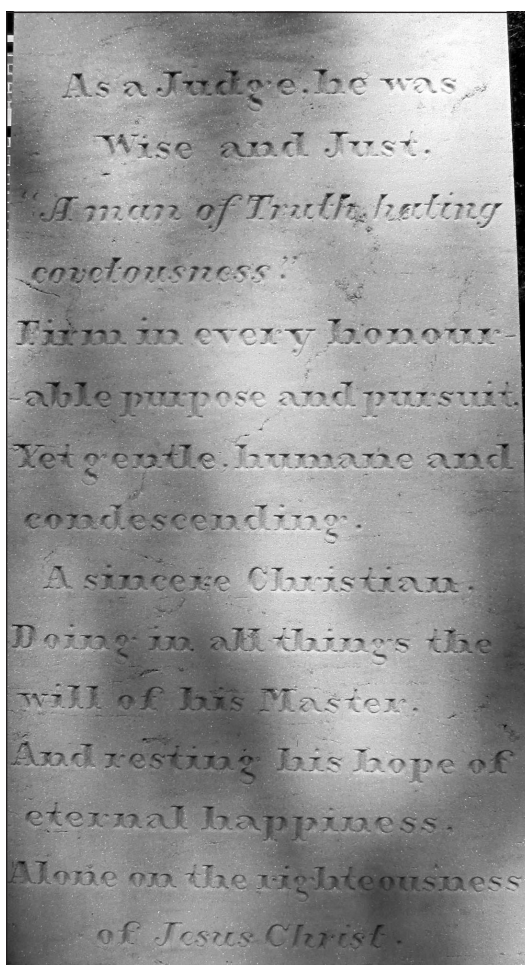
Zion mourns his loss for he was her protector. Enumerating his official papers, events, prosperous or adverse in the most pointed, in the most express, in the most devout manner, he acknowledges the interposition of a particular Providence. ***He had always been exemplary at the head of the army, and in the first office of Government, giving regular countenance to public worship.*** Of the religious rights of his country he was as tender as of her civil. We have reason to exclaim with Elisha, when Elija was no more, "*My father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof.*" (2 Kings 13:14)...

Who, my brethren, hath put wisdom in the inward part, and given understanding to the heart? Is it not the inspiration of the Almighty? Whence else proceeds counsel and might? Did not God qualify Moses to legislate for the Israelites; and Joshua to fight their battles? Blessed with magistrates of noble and dignified minds, who eat in due season for strength and not for drunkenness, are we not indebted for that happiness to the Eternal? Is not He the source whence promotion cometh? Judging among men, does he not put down one, and let up another? When nations are oppressed through the imbecility or wickedness of their rulers, it is the frown of Providence indicating displeasure and rebuke, but ***enlightened, able, upright rulers, are blessings which we ought highly to prize. Such, the dignified man who has this day fallen in America.***

This loss recalls our thoughts to the Father of Lights with whom is no variableness neither shadow of turning; (James 1:17) and the first sentiment which ought to impress the heart, is a sentiment of gratitude, that he from whom proceeded every good and perfect gift should have continued with us so long the ***Wisdom***, the ***Service***, and the ***Example*** of one so eminently distinguished. He equaled the worthies of antiquity, and ***would have shone even in the Apostle's list***, when speaking of Gideon, and of Barak, and of Sampson, and of Jephthae;

of David also, and of Samuel, and of the Prophets; who through *faith* subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens. (Hebrews, chapter 11, verses 32-34)...

Each of you, brethren, shall in your turn drop off. The moment is fixed, and can be at no great distance. You are not certain of a week or of a day, much less of a month or of a year. Why lay plans for futurity which you may not live to execute? Live each day as if it were your last. Let it be employed in the service of God, and of man. In this service be diligent and persevering, for there is no work, nor knowledge, nor device in the grave to which you are hast'ning... All creatures are to us what God is pleased to make them. On this account it becomes an indispensable duty, and an express injunction of our Holy Religion that "Supplications, prayers,



Judge Bushrod Washington's memorial tomb, opposite George Washington's tomb. Bushrod Washington was Washington's nephew. Mount Vernon, Virginia.

intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all who are in authority – that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all Godliness and honesty.

May God bless His Word, and so His name be praised. – Amen.¹⁴

Once again, we see **George Washington’s** true Christian character and identity defamed, by the Freemasons’ promotion of “**pernicious,**” “**nefarious,**” and “**diabolical**” falsehoods.

(Excerpted from, *The Truth about the Founding Fathers of the American Republic*, copyright 2013 by Dr. Catherine Millard.)