

EXAMPLE BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON FROM EXCAVATING WASHINGTON, DC: THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA'S GREATEST HEROES



Someone not familiar with fasces might mistake this scene in the Rotunda of the US Capitol Building as George Washington leaning on his set of golf clubs, while patiently waiting for his friends in the club house to sign-in and determine who will join him at the first tee. The reality is that the United States simply would not exist without George Washington's leadership, will, and determination.

For it was Washington's will that carried the troops through the American Revolutionary War against all odds. Then after achieving victory, he volunteered to resign his commission and surrender his power to the people. Later he helped to create a new lasting US Constitution amid uncertainty and distrust, after which he established successful precedents for others to follow in his footsteps as the First US President. And after ensuring sure footing for the infant nation to stand upon and grow, he surrendered his power a second time and peacefully transitioned the mantle to another elected official to carry on the tradition for the benefit of future generations and an example to mankind.

And without Washington the world would not have benefitted from America's unparalleled promotion of freedom, democracy, human rights, equality, law and order, generosity, technology, and human progress. Nor would the world have known the strongest force against all the forms of injustice and earthly evils. For such reasons, Washington was nearly deified in the century after his death (where Congress proposed burying him in the Rotunda of the US Capitol Building in a crypt, which was only denied by Washington's own will which specified his burial at Mount Vernon instead). Contrastingly, today Washington is portrayed by some contemporary critics as a bigot, uneducated, a simpleton, imbecile, ill tempered, cheap, pagan, an adulterer, and even a bad dancer.

However, in real life Washington was fearless, brilliant, shrewd, instinctive, friendly, loyal, honest, generous, fair, religious, polite, humble, and visionary. He was not a perfect human being, but still contributed more than anybody else toward the advancement of the human race in the last thousand years. And it was Washington who led some of the greatest men in human history to seize the moment to make something so grand and spectacular...self government, democracy, equality, basic human rights, individual liberty, law and order, and justice. This in turn would become a model and beacon of hope to the rest of the oppressed world. And it is up to each generation to carry the torch of freedom, or it can be extinguished by the unrelenting forces.



George Washington was a visionary, not only in his efforts to create the United States, but also in his efforts to create a Capital City on the Potomac River to host the young federal government (where he was involved in every aspect of the project, including the approval of the locations, designs, funding, and construction of all major buildings and roads).

He also envisioned it as not just another State, but as a place where the federal government could be managed without local prejudices and jurisdictions interfering in the people's business on a national level. After Congress was forced to move around to nearly a dozen cities in a dozen years (including localities that failed to protect the federal government from physical harm), the creation of government district to permanently host the management of the federal government was written into the US Constitution (and later named Washington, DC). Not surprisingly, George Washington hated the idea of the Capital City of the US being named after him. But the citizens insisted, as America needed a respected selfless hero who symbolized and embodied their new Nation and provided unity.

Today images of George Washington abound throughout the Capital City he helped to create, with some of the more powerful images being: Washington as Zeus (Museum of American History); Crossing the Delaware in Desperate Need of Victory (The White House); Ascended and Deified in the Rotunda (US Capitol Building); Declining to become King by Resigning (US Capitol Building); Praying to God at Valley Forge (US Capitol Building); Declining a Third Term (White House and National Gallery of Art); Washington's Portrait by Rembrandt Peale (National Portrait Gallery); Obtaining British Surrender at Yorktown (US Capitol Building), and Calmly Leading from the Front Lines during the Battle of Princeton while riding a Terrified Horse (George Washington Circle).



George Washington lived most of his life in the Greater DC Area at nearby Mount Vernon, Virginia (when he was not serving America and constantly traveling on the road). Over the span of his lifetime, there were hundreds of local places where he ate, drank, dined, and visited as he conducted business, politicked, prayed, and played in the region.

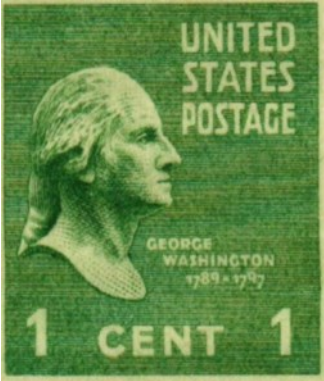
Some of the more prominent surviving historic sites and memorials associated with George Washington not already mentioned are (from top left to bottom right): his Grist Mill and Distillery (near Mount Vernon); the DC South Boundary Cornerstone which gave life to the District of Columbia (at Jones Point, Alexandria); Old Town Alexandria (his home town); the District of Columbia and City of Washington (which he created and nurtured); the US Capitol Building (which he helped to locate and construct); Alexandria Market Square (where he drilled the militia and sold goods); the George Washington Masonic Temple (where he once lodged on Shutters Hill, as well as belonged to the local Masonic lodge); and the Patowmack Canal Project, which he envisioned as a means to open up commerce to the Western US (with canals originally on the Virginia side of Great Falls).



Despite his frequent travel in the region and around the country, Mount Vernon was where George Washington's heart resided, and now so does America's with its graceful mansion overlooking the Potomac, beautiful gardens, colonial farm, modern museum, and George Washington's Tomb (preserved, opened to the public). Mount Vernon is located 14 miles South of the US Capitol Building on the Virginia side of the Potomac.



Besides Mount Vernon, Washington owned 60,000 thousand acres of land, including a nearby tenant farm known today as “River Farm.” Though Washington was land rich, he was also usually cash poor. Prior to Washington owning “River Farm,” the property belonged to the Brent family and Indian Empress Mary Kittamaquund (and was located across from her tribal homeland in Maryland). Today the farm belongs to the Headquarters of the American Horticultural Society, who beautifully maintain the home and gardens overlooking the Potomac River, and share it with anybody who cherishes simple pleasures and excellent taste. While not Mount Vernon, it is a winning stop every time (opened to the public, about 11 miles South of DC and 3 miles North of Mount Vernon).



Besides Mount Vernon, there are more than 25 other surviving historic homes in the Greater DC Area (including the Maryland and Northern Virginia suburbs) where George Washington was known to have lodged (aka, Washington Slept Here), while attending to business, political, and personal affairs in the region.

Only a few of the homes where George Washington lodged in the Greater DC Area have been included here in this free sample in order to entice those who may be curious to learn more, as well as demonstrate the type of valuable information provided by the author's research.

The rest of the other 25 surviving historic homes in the Greater DC Area where George Washington lodged are fully disclosed with photos, addresses, and historical preservation status in "The Complete Encyclopedia of 200 Heroes," as well as any of the other subset books that include George Washington (i.e., The Revolutionary War Heroes, US Presidents, etc.).



George Washington was also extremely religious and a devout Christian of the Episcopal Faith, despite claims to the contrary. However, Washington's Masonic teachings and his own rules of etiquette mandated tolerance toward other people who believed and practiced different religions. This made him an ideal leader during the founding of the United States, where he brought together a wide array of people by respecting their differences and unifying them under common purpose and cause (i.e., freedom, equality, democracy, law and order, human rights, and self-governance).

As if a gift from heaven, all of George Washington's churches miraculously survive in the DC area, and are open to the public (including welcoming atheists, so as to not exclude and discriminate). George Washington's private and personal church was Pohick Church, which he attended as frequently as his 18th century farm life would allow, since it was located roughly six miles south of Mount Vernon at 9301 Richmond Highway (aka, Route 1 near Fort Belvoir). One may even sit in Washington's pew and pray for this Nation now as then.



The other local Churches George Washington frequented were Christ Church in Old Town Alexandria, the Falls Church at 115 East Fairfax Street in Falls Church, and St. John's Episcopal Church at Broad Creek across the Potomac River at 9801 Livingston Road near Oxon Hill, Maryland. Washington usually attended these churches when running errands and attending business meetings around the region. Hopefully, Washington did not sleep there, as well.

St. John's Episcopal Church at Broad Creek is interesting in that the parish was founded in 1692 and the church constructed in 1723 (and reconstructed in 1766), making it perhaps the oldest surviving church in the DC region. However, the other historical churches are not far behind.



Last but not least, the Washington Monument is an ever friendly fixture in the DC skyline reminding all of the special uniqueness of the city and its relationship with its beloved Revolutionary War general and first US President (as well as providing a readily identifiable landmark and beacon of hope for lost tourists). At 55 stories tall, the Washington Monument was initiated in 1848 and completed nearly 40 years later. It has graced the city ever since as the tallest free-standing construct in the world (using no cement).

Stone obelisks were constructed in ancient Egypt as fertility symbols to invoke prosperity and blessing. It is allegorically fitting for a grateful nation to construct the world's largest obelisk to promote freedom, growth, prosperity, and progress that George Washington and others envisioned and created for the country. There is a small capstone made of aluminum atop the monument that states "Laus Deo," which faces East and means "Praise be to God." Some believe it is a violation of Church and State and should be removed or erased because it promotes religion, even though Latin is a dead language and only God, roosting birds, spy satellites, and the rising sun in the East can read the small inscription on the top of the Washington Monument (preserved, open to the public with elevators to the top).

American Hero: George Washington (aka, The Father of His Country, American Cincinnatus, or The Old Fox)^{18,19,20,21,22}

- 1732 - George Washington is born February 22 (Gregorian) to Augustine and Mary Ball Washington at their Wakefield Farm on Pope Creek in Westmoreland, Virginia (razed). Despite being a distant descendant of King Edward the III of England, the Washington family is modest in wealth, but very religious (in the Episcopal faith).
- **1735 - Young George's father acquires land and builds a small house on the Potomac River just 14 miles south of DC, which eventually becomes known as Mount Vernon (preserved, open to public).**
- 1738 - At age 5, his father purchases a farm in Fredericksburg, Virginia, which Young George claims as his primary residence for the next fifteen years. The site is known as Ferry Farm and is located at 268 King's Highway in Fredericksburg (razed, but open to the public).
- **1742 - His father initiates construction of a new manor house at Mount Vernon.**
- **1743 - At age 11, George Washington's father dies, and bequeaths Mount Vernon to his oldest son, Lawrence (while Young George inherits Ferry Farm). Lawrence then marries the girl next door whose father is Lord Fairfax. Young George then spends a lot of his time visiting his brother at Mount Vernon, as well as visiting the adjacent residence of Lord Fairfax (which now lies in ruins on the scenic cliffs of Fort Belvoir, but open to the public as a preserved archaeological park). Due to ensuing financial hardships caused by the loss of his father, Young George must drop out of school to help support the family, but he is determined none-the-less to become a self-educated and a self-made man.**
- **1745 - Young Washington adopts his 110 Rules of Civility, which he attempts to master and apply throughout his entire life (and later he is mistakenly given credit for being the author of the list).**
- **1748 - At age 16, Young George takes his father's equipment and starts a professional career as a land surveyor, including partaking in the first surveys of Old Town Alexandria.** He also surveys the Shenandoah Valley on behalf of Lord Fairfax. During this time, he explores the Western wilderness (as a frontiersman living off the land, meeting Indians, trappers, and settlers, mapping out the wild frontiers, occasionally purchasing land, and barely escaping death numerous times along the way).
- 1749 - He next becomes the official surveyor of Culpeper County, Virginia (on the Western frontier).
- 1751 - At age 19, Young George sails to Barbados in the Caribbean to assist his ailing brother (Lawrence) who is ill from Tuberculosis. Young George then becomes deathly ill from Small Pox during his journey, but he manages to survive and builds up resistance, which later saves his life (and the young Nation's during the Revolutionary War when it runs rampant among the troops at Valley Forge and elsewhere).
- **1752 - His brother Lawrence Washington dies, and Young George takes over his Mount Vernon estate, which he begins to modify and expand according to his own design until he inherits Mount Vernon outright a decade later. He also joins the local Masonic lodge in Fredericksburg, and takes over his brother's position in the Virginia military. And at age 20, he is given the rank of Major and appointed "Adjutant General of Virginia."**
- 1753 - At age 21, Young George negotiates an alliance with the Iroquois Indians against the French. He then leads a Virginia expedition to evict the French in the Allegheny Valley. During this campaign, Washington ambushes a French convoy, and the French military commander is killed. The French later claim he was a diplomat, causing an international incident with much larger global ramifications.
- **1754 - After setting up his Headquarters at the City/Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria at 138 North Royal Street (preserved, opened to the public),¹⁹ Young George receives orders to construct Fort Necessity in Great Meadows, Pennsylvania.** Later he is captured by the French (in revenge for the ambush a year earlier), who then make Washington unknowingly sign documents written in French that confess to killing the diplomat. Upon his release, both the French and English send reinforcements to secure each of their Empire claims in North America. This starts the French and Indian War, which leads to the even larger global conflict known as the Seven Years War (as Washington becomes an indirect unintended catalyst).
- **1755 - At age 23, Washington is declined a commission in the British Army, but none-the-less he volunteers as an aid to General Braddock, who arrives in Old Town Alexandria from England with several thousand British troops to repel the French. While in Alexandria, Braddock also proposes the first taxes on the colonists which then becomes the initial seeds for the American Revolution 20 years later, as it sets the first precedent of taxation without representation. Washington then allegedly meets**

Benjamin Franklin at the Carlyle House Historic Park (preserved, open to public), as well as later in downtown Frederick, Maryland. Despite being warned by both Washington and Franklin to the nature of guerilla warfare on the Western frontier, General Braddock's army is ambushed at Monongahela, killing him and a majority of British and colonial troops in the massacre. Washington carries Braddock off the battlefield, and then takes charge of the British debacle where he bravely fights through the massacre (along with Daniel Boone and others) until an escape can be organized with the fortunate survivors. During the battle, Washington has his horse shot from underneath him, and later counts four bullet holes in his coat that somehow miraculously miss him. ***Upon returning to Alexandria, Washington is recognized as a brave hero and promoted to Colonel with sole responsibility of protecting 350 miles of Virginia's frontier.***

- 1756 - Over the next two years, Washington leads the Virginia militia in over 20 battles against the French and Indians as he improves the safety and security of colonists on the western frontier.
- 1758 - At age 26, Washington leads 700 men as part of a larger force that re-captures Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) which they find abandoned, after which he retires from the military. A decade later he receives 23,000 acres on the Kanawha River in West Virginia as payment for his military services. ***He then returns to Mount Vernon and focuses on turning around the non-profitable plantation. Eventually, he succeeds by moving away from tobacco and experimenting with different crops and by diversifying his business interests (with commercial fishing from the Potomac, subletting his farmland, and brewing whiskey).***
- 1759 - ***Washington runs for political office and is elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses from Fredericksburg, and then later from Fairfax County where he serves for the next 16 years. He also marries the wealthy widow Martha Custis and takes in her two children (and eventually their grandchildren). George and Martha do not have any children (because it is believed that Washington was left sterile due to the 18th century illnesses he experienced). It is known that they briefly honeymooned at Bel Air at General Washington Drive near Woodbridge (preserved, private).***
- 1765 - ***The British Parliament passes the Stamp Act, which taxes the colonists without their approval or representation, angering Washington and many of the colonists who write protest letters.***
- 1769 - ***Britain passes another regressive tax called the Townshend Act. Washington and his friend George Mason respond by submitting a proposal to the Virginia House to boycott British goods until the taxes are repealed (in which their efforts succeed a year later).***
- 1770 - Washington travels with Dr. Craik to explore and survey land along the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers.
- 1774 - ***He then co-authors the Fairfax Resolves with George Mason at Gadsby's/City Tavern (preserved, open to the public), which protest the Intolerable Acts (i.e., British reprisals for the Boston Tea Party)¹⁶ and are posted next door at the Fairfax County Courthouse on Market Square (where Washington is known to drill soldiers and sell goods). (The Fairfax Courthouse is later moved to Fairfax City in 1800, and a new Town Hall constructed on its location in Alexandria). Later that year, Washington is elected to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia as a representative from Virginia. He also manages to help design and establish Pohick Church near Mount Vernon (which is preserved on Route 1, just South of Fort Belvoir), and later the Falls Church (on Route 7 and Lee Highway).²³ Washington is a devout Christian of the Episcopalian faith, who regularly attends church, prays, and fasts, but does not proselytize or promote his beliefs as it would violate his embraced etiquette (aka, 110 Rules of Civility), and go against his Masonic teachings of tolerance and respect of all faiths of God.***
- 1775 - Washington attends the Second Continental Congress. After Thomas Johnson's proposal (in collaboration with John Adams), he is appointed Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. Washington accepts the position and takes no salary, but asks for reimbursement of expenses at the end of the war (so as to allow him to personally finance the war effort and only obtain reimbursement should they succeed which he is fully committed toward). Washington's first military action is to successfully rally the young patriots to victory in evicting the British from their siege on Boston.
- 1776 - After achieving victory at Long Island, Washington and the American army experience a series of demoralizing defeats. With the American Army teetering on the verge of the collapse, George Washington gambles by crossing the icy Delaware River in a blizzard on Christmas Eve and surprises the British and Hessians on Christmas day in Trenton in a complete military rout resulting in the capture of more than 1,000 prisoners (without almost no American casualties) and securing a desperate American victory and providing morale, supplies, and additional troops to allow the Revolutionary War to continue. During the battle, Washington is said to have led the charge and personally advanced well past his own troops in pursuit of the retreating enemy. ***(A reproduction of the iconic and inspiring painting by Emanuel Leutze of Washington Crossing the Delaware is currently in the White House).***

- 1777 - Washington then boldly leads the frontline charge against the British at The Battle of Princeton where he achieves another stunning victory to the amazement of all eye witnesses as Washington somehow remains unscathed. ***(This leads to Clark Mills creating the sculpture at Washington Circle at Pennsylvania Avenue and K Streets that depict a calm and fearless George Washington leading the charge at Princeton while situated on a terrified horse (preserved, open to the public)).*** Washington also dedicates the new American Flag, and allegedly states, “We take the stars and blue union from Heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing we have separated from her, and ...representing liberty.” During the winter at Valley Forge, Washington and his troops endure unbelievable hardships in the quest for freedom where 2,500 out of the 10,000 American troops die from rampant disease, bitter cold, and starvation from depleted supplies. Washington also manages to confront and stem a political mutiny known as the Conway Cabal that attempts to secretly replace him as leader of the Continental Army. Meanwhile, General Horatio Gates obtains victory at Fort Saratoga, which provides the confidence for the French to join the American cause. But despite the French joining the war effort, over the next four years Washington struggles against the British army regulars who are superiorly trained and supplied (as they belong to the best army in the world at the time), which Washington responds by shrewdly evading and cunningly engaging as opportunities are presented.
- ***1781 - After creating a clever ruse, General Washington secretly brings his army from New York to Yorktown, Virginia (with a quick stop through the future US Capital in DC and Mount Vernon). He traps the British at Yorktown in a siege, who cannot retreat because the French fleet blocks their escape at sea.*** The large British army surrenders on October 19, 1781, bringing a stunning defeat to the British Empire, and securing America’s freedom and future self-determination.
- 1783 - At the war’s end and having successfully achieved victory on behalf of the free people of the United States of America, George Washington stuns the world by submitting his resignation to Congress at the State House in Annapolis, Maryland, where many expect him to rise to power through fiat as all other conquerors, kings, dictators, and thugs throughout history (like Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, etc.). He also gives a public prayer thanking God, his fellow soldiers, and asking America to stay true to its religious roots for holy safe keeping of the new Nation. During this time, he is said to have stayed at George Mann’s Tavern. ***The day after his historic and monumental resignation (where he chooses freedom, liberty, democracy, and self governance for the people over the possibility of obtaining power and wealth for himself) he travels to Mount Vernon and spends Christmas Day with his family for the first time in 8 long years.***
- 1784 - After the war, Washington travels with Dr. Craik to explore and survey the Ohio River Valley.
- ***1785 - Washington then becomes President of the Patowmack Canal company with a vision to connect the Potomac River with the Ohio River and the Mississippi River Delta (so as to open up the American frontier to commerce (where some of his vast land holdings lay) and to contain the French, British, and Spanish Empires). He also contributes to the Alexandria and Mount Vernon Conferences, which attempt to resolve water and land disputes between Maryland and Virginia, and leads many to support revising the US Articles of Confederation and establishing a new US Constitution (based on lessons learned and previous short comings of existing agreements).***
- 1787 - Washington is next elected President of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, where he creates stability by providing respect, order, purpose, and focus among participants to faithfully resolve their differences. His uniting influence and reputation for fairness helps the different factions find solutions that lead to the ratification of the new US Constitution, and changes the world forever and for the better. He also signs the US Constitution.
- 1789 - Washington is then unanimously elected the First President of the United States (under the new US Constitution). He is so cash poor from the Revolutionary War that he must borrow money to travel to his own Presidential inauguration in New York City. Upon taking oath under God (using a Masonic Bible) to uphold the US Constitution, he immediately begins working with Congress in establishing a new government, including the US Bill of Rights (with guaranteed liberties and freedoms of all US Citizens). He also helps to continue to define the roles and responsibilities of the Office of the President, establishing precedents and traditions for all other US Presidents to follow using only his sense of instinct, sound judgment, desire for fairness, and goodness of heart.
- ***1790 - Due to a history of the US Congress rotating through different host cities (including being subjected to hostile and dangerous situations), Washington signs a bill establishing a permanent home and safe-haven for the governing body of the new US Government, which is to be located in Philadelphia for a period of 10 years while the permanent US Capital is constructed on the Potomac River (near his***

home Mount Vernon) to assuage Southern opposition for absorbing War time debt. Washington plans to construct a canal to access the Ohio Valley (and Mississippi) and anticipates the new federal city becoming an international hub of commercial activity (and not a hub of government industry).

- *1791 - After surveying the Potomac River and surrounding hills, President Washington selects a 10 square mile area for the US Capital that contains the prosperous towns of Georgetown in Maryland and Alexandria in Virginia because it was far enough up the river to reduce risk from naval attacks, but also below the Fall Line (which is as far as ocean going vessels could travel up river). He then meets existing local land owners at the Forrest-Marbury House in Georgetown (preserved, private) and negotiates local land sales at Suter's Tavern in Georgetown (whose exact location is still unknown). Afterward, he works with Thomas Jefferson, Peter L'Enfant, and the three commissioners to plan the future federal city (including approving ambitious city street plans and the designs of the US Capitol and White House). Washington is both visionary and optimistic, as he anticipates the growth of liberty, freedom, and prosperity for the new Nation and future generations.*
- *1792 - Washington determines the location for the White House and drives the stakes, and approves of the design by James Hoban. He also selects the site and design of the US Capitol Building by Dr. William Thornton. But the pace of construction of the Capital City is slow because Congress does not want to incur debt and instead Washington uses the proceeds from land sales to fund the project. Washington then personally invests in several townhouses in DC (near present day Union Station), as well as purchases property adjacent to the Fort McNair waterfront (next to Buzzard Point) and by the Kennedy Center (at D and E Streets and 25th and 26th Streets). He also purchases property for several family members. Congress then passes a law prohibiting the construction of government facilities on the Virginia side of the Potomac River over perceptions that Washington might appear to personally profit from the new federal government on his or his wife's Virginia property (ultimately culminating in Virginia retro-ceding Alexandria and Arlington County back to the State of Virginia 50 plus years later in 1848, since local Virginia residents did not receive any benefits of being part of the federal government's district, while being denied the right to be represented in Congress).*
- *1793 - Washington is elected to a second term as US President. He also sets the cornerstone of the US Capitol building on September 18 in full Masonic Ceremony (and full of religious prayer).*
- *1794 - Washington next suppresses the Whiskey Rebellion stemming from citizen's protesting the payment of taxes on whiskey to reduce wartime debt, as well as paying for the cost of warring with Indians in Ohio. Washington manages to find a peaceful resolution to the rebellion by appealing to their sense of duty and patriotic honor (and filling them with shame), while flexing a large army that he brings along with him.*
- *1795 - Washington then manages to stay out of war with England by signing Jay's Treaty.*
- *1796 - After serving two terms, Washington decides to not seek a third term in order to demonstrate that no man is larger than the United States itself (i.e., like a Monarchy or Dictator). Washington gives his farewell address in Philadelphia providing a high standard in eloquence, integrity, and purpose for Presidents to follow. It also states that religion and morality are indispensable...reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles. Afterward, he inspects the progress of construction in DC. He then peacefully transitions Presidential powers for the first time in modern history to his newly elected replacement (John Adams) and retires to Mount Vernon a third time where he resumes his commercial enterprises.*
- *1797 - Despite retirement, Washington continues to inspect the progress of construction of the US Capital and is given a 16-gun salute at the White House (though still not complete).*
- *1798 - During an international crisis involving increased tensions with France, Washington attends church service at the Old Presbyterian Meeting House in Old Town Alexandria in response to President Adam's using the Executive Branch to call for a National Day of Prayer (preserved but modified, opened to the public). Washington then volunteers to accept command of the US Armies (again) to address the XYZ affair, and rallies the young nation to the patriotic cause. However, upon the discovery of letters revealing improprieties and scandal, the potential conflict dissolves peacefully, and Washington returns home a fourth and final time.*
- *1799 - Washington dies at Mount Vernon on December 14 from a severe throat infection. He is buried in a family crypt at Mount Vernon. Several weeks before his death, George and his wife inspect the progress of construction of the new federal city, including the White House (which Washington is the only US President not to reside). Upon his death he owns 60,000 acres of land (with 8,000 acres in the general area of Mount Vernon), but departs the world relatively cash poor.*

- *800 - Washington's will is read and executed, including directions for the freeing of his and Martha's slaves upon her death, setting a progressive example on how the issue of slavery (established by previous European rulers) could be peacefully resolved in America. Afterward, a movement is made in Congress to have Washington permanently buried in a crypt under the center of the Rotunda in the US Capitol. By year's end President Adams successfully relocates the US Federal Government from Philadelphia to DC (involving the relocation of less than 100 government personnel), and the White House and US Capitol Building are opened to do the people's business.*
- *1829 - After the crypt under the Rotunda of the US Capitol Building is completed, Washington's family decides to uphold the intent of George Washington's will and have him remain buried at Mount Vernon.*
- *1848 - The construction of the Washington Monument in DC starts, but stops after 10 years due to numerous controversies.*
- *1865 - Brumidi then deifies George Washington fresco atop the Rotunda of the US Capitol.*
- *1885 - After 35 years, the construction of the Washington Monument is completed and dedicated.*
- *1932 - The George Washington Masonic Temple in Old Town Alexandria and the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Virginia side of the Potomac are opened to celebrate his 200th Birthday.*