

Notes on Early Lodges in the Northern Counties of New York State

compiled by R.'W.'. Gary L. Heinmiller
Area XI Historian, Grand Lodge of the State of New York
www.ondhs.syracuseasons.com
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Greetings,

Digging around in the archives & internet I came across the below information on various older Masonic Lodge and Brothers in the Northern Counties of New York State. These are just a draft compilation, but gives an interesting picture. If you have information to add please feel free to contact me.

Restyled 1819	LODGE NAME	TOWN	COUNTY	DATE OF WARRANT
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Clinton Co.

154	Harmony	Champlain	Clinton	03-04-1807
319	Peru	Peru	Clinton	03-05-1819
151	Clinton	Plattsburgh	Clinton	12-03-1806
AuSable River	149, Keeseville			
Clinton	155, Plattsburgh			
Champlain	237, Rouses Point			
Northern Light	505, Plattsburgh			



< Painted leather apron worn by Most Worshipful Reuben Hyde Walworth who served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1853; some symbols highlighted with gold paint; eye on the flap has unusual radiance. Though made in 1800, it was given to Reuben Hyde Walworth upon his initiation in 1811 into **Clinton Lodge No. 151**, Plattsburgh, NY.

Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1908, page 148.

http://books.google.com/books?id=YDdLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA148&lpg=PA148&dq=%22clinton+lodge+no.+151%22&source=web&ots=jrJ0yu30xC&sig=CrpTshSAogPbk-hd_dHnF8TzHWk&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result
CLINTON LODGE, NO. 155. - PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.

WARRANT : The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated 8 Dec 1849. The name has never been changed. Its predecessor was No. 151.

MINUTES : Not intact. All records prior to 1861 were destroyed by fire.

Clinton Lodge, No. 151 was warranted 3 Dec 1806. At a session of the Grand Lodge held 26 Nov 1806, a petition for a warrant "to hold a Lodge at Plattsburgh, in the County of Clinton, in this State, to be called Clinton Lodge, recommended by Granville Lodge, No. 55," was presented, and the application was granted. The first officers were:
MELANCTON SMITH, Master, HENRY DELORD, Senior Warden, GEORGE MARSH, Junior Warden.

All records of this Lodge are missing and but little is known concerning its affairs. It was represented at a session of the Grand Lodge held June 3, 1823, by Fred P. Allen, one of its wardens. At a session of the "Country" Grand Lodge held 2 Jun 1824 it was represented by TIMOTHY F. COOK, as proxy; on 1 Jun 1825 it was represented by the Master, SAMUEL EMERY.

The following excerpt from a letter written by Gen. M. L. Woolsey of Pittsburgh, dated December 28, 1806, addressed to Hon. William Bailey, throws some light upon the advent of this Lodge:

"I have no news of a domestic nature to give you, only that yesterday the Masonic Order celebrated the festival of St. John the Evangelist at this place and organized a Lodge by the name of Clinton. An address or oration, elegant and eloquent, was delivered by Bro. M. SMITH, but as you are yet in darkness and comprehend not these things the tale will not be interesting to you."
Its warrant was declared forfeited June 5, 1834.

So far as existing records indicate no effort was made to revive the Lodge until 1849, when the present Lodge was organized. As all records are destroyed its early life is but a tradition. Even its places of meeting cannot be given with any degree of accuracy.

Its present quarters are on the corner of Margaret and Clinton Streets.

On the first page in the minute-book, under date of December 27, 1861, is the following:

"A destructive fire occurred in the village of Plattsburg early in the morning of December 11, 1861, destroying all the stores and buildings on the north side of Bridge Street, north to and including the 'new brick building owned by Charles Barnard. Bro. GEORGE W. WEHR being Secretary of this Lodge at the time of this fire, many hooks and valuable papers of this Lodge were deposited in a trunk at his store on Bridge Street, being one of those burnt, all was consumed and destroyed except the present record book, book of dues and Secretary's cash book: they being deposited in Bro. WERR'S safe were not destroyed, but saved in a ruined state."

In the month of August, 1867, another fire devastated the village, and for the second time the property of the Lodge was destroyed.

The first officers of the Lodge were:

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, Master.

SAMUEL EMERY, Senior Warden.

GEORGE W. WEBSTER, Junior Warden.

EDWIN BENEDICT, Treasurer.

C. HALSEY, Secretary.

D. HAIR, Senior Deacon.

Zephaniah. C. PLATT, Junior Deacon.

M. McDERMOTT, Tiler.

The Lodge held "Jubilee" services April 24, 1889. It was represented at the laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of the Home at Utica. The fiftieth anniversary of the Lodge was celebrated December 8, 1899. R.' W.'. JOHN D. WILKINSON read a historical sketch of the Lodge, and an address was delivered by Bro. D. A. LOCKWOOD. In part he said:

"Masonry stands for liberty — liberty under law — the prerogative of every man to act as he pleases, provided he pleases to act in such a manner as not to trample on the equally sacred rights of his neighbor. There was a time in the early days of the Republic when a political war was waged against Freemasonry on the ground that it was hostile to free institutions and inimical to a republican form of government. But those days have passed and the world in general has come to believe, what every Master Mason knows, that there is absolutely nothing in Masonry in the slightest degree unfriendly to the liberty of any Mason to act in all matters of government in accordance with his own best judgment and the dictates of his own conscience. Further than this, there is enjoined upon every member of the Craft the duty of honest citizenship and the loftiest patriotism.

"Masonry has nothing to fear from the light of investigation which may at any time be turned upon it by the lovers of human liberty. Like the diamond, its beauty becomes greater just in proportion as the light thrown upon it is made stronger. . . . Every brother who is loyal to the principles of the Masonic Fraternity will be a factor in bringing more sunshine, more intelligence, more justice and more happiness into the world than was there before. And in doing this every Mason can help. By exercising a charity towards a fallen brother he can help. By learning and practicing life's lessons of experience he can help. By doing what he can to break the bonds of doubt and gloom that bind the human heart and let in the bright pure sunshine of hope and cheer he can help. By facing the morning with its dawn rather than the midnight with its shadows he can help. By reading the world's best books he can help. By striving to banish the night of ignorance that darkens the minds of men and to light the candle of knowledge in the human brain he can help. By a well-grounded faith in the intrinsic worth of human nature and in the final brotherhood of man he can help."

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

St. John B. L. Skinner, Surrogate, Assistant Postmaster General.

Harvey Bromley, Sheriff.

Zephaniah C. Platt, Assemblyman.

William F. Haile. U. S. Army 1812, County Judge 1837.

Albert Ladue, Sheriff.

Orel Town, Sheriff.

Cornelius Halsey, Assemblyman.

Daniel S. M. McMaster, County Judge, Surrogate

D. F. Dobie, County Treasurer,

William E. Smith, Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

Darins Ayer, Sheriff.

Charles H. Moore, State Constitutional Convention 1894.

George L. Clark, U. S. Internal Revenue Collector.

John M. Wever, Congressman.

Lot Chamberlain, Sheriff.

H. E. Barnard, Assemblyman.

W. J. McCaffrey, County Clerk.

H. A. Wood, County Clerk.

William Reed, Customs Collector,

C. E. Martin, County Clerk. District of Champlain.

F. H. E. Ebstein, Deputy Police Commissioner, N. Y. City.

Jacob Parmertier, Customs Collector, District of Champlain.

D. B. McNeil, States Prison Inspector.

S. P. Bowen, Assemblyman. E. C. Baker, Assemblyman.

C. D. Allen, Sheriff.

Alfred Guibord, Assemblyman.

C. F. Nichols, Colonel 118th Regt. N. Y. Vols. Civil War.

B. D. Clapp, Assemblyman.

R. H. Rogers, State Mining Inspector.

J. W. Duncan, Col. 6th Infantry U. S. Army.

C. W. Vaughn, Sheriff.

W. H. Boyle, Lieut-Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

Wales Parsons, Sheriff.

John H. Hopkins, Sheriff.

E. W. Stone. Captain, Brevet Col. U. S. Army.

J. B. While. Sheriff.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Samuel Emery. Grand Visitor 1823.

William B. Mooers, District Deputy Grand Master.

John D. Wilkinson, District Deputy Grand Master.

F. H. E. Ebstein. Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

Zephaniah C. Platt

<http://clubs.plattsburgh.edu/zplatt/nonfiction2008/pomerance.html>

How did the small, prosperous city of Plattsburgh begin? What spurred settlers in 1788 to begin clearing a tract of wilderness nestled up against the Canadian border for habitation? The answer largely lies in the story of one remarkable family: the family known as Platt.

In describing the founding of Plattsburgh, one name is likely to arise as the key person in this settlement game: Zephaniah C. Platt. Yet a look at the Platt family records shows this can be a dangerous assumption. If one was to travel back in time to a Platt family

reunion and ask to speak to Zephaniah, that person would likely be besieged with worthy claimants to that title. Zephaniah was to the Platt family what Bob or Jim is to American nomenclature today. There were seven Platts who bore the name Zephaniah—more than one bearing the middle initial of “C”—turning their family tree into a giant genealogical nightmare. Each one has his own unique story to tell, but for the purposes of Plattsburgh’s story, we only need to be closely familiar with one of them: Zephaniah C. Platt, Jr., the founder of Plattsburgh.

The story leading to Plattsburgh’s founding begins in Huntington, New York, on Long Island. Zephaniah C. Platt, Jr., was one of six children and the son of Judge Zephaniah C. Platt, a prominent barrister who was known for being outspoken and opinionated about what he believed. Around 1764, Zephaniah C. Platt, Jr., left Huntington and purchased a farm in Poughkeepsie. Like his father, he soon gained the reputation of being a blunt and forthright agitator for liberty—a “chip off the old block,” one might say. In 1775, with the spirit of revolution hanging in the air, Zephaniah and some friends built a “liberty pole” on the turnpike near Poughkeepsie, enraging the town’s Loyalist sheriff in the process. When the sheriff threatened to arrest Zephaniah, the young man drew his sword and announced that he would fight to the death rather than be arrested by an officer of the King. The sheriff, in turn, drew his blade, and a brief duel ensued before Zephaniah’s friends intervened, pulling the men apart and forcing them to put down their weapons.

Zephaniah did not stop here. Already a member of the militia, he now doubled his dedication to the patriot cause. War was on the horizon, and Zephaniah wanted his piece of the action. He got it, too, fighting in the Revolution and rising to the rank of Colonel in the Continental Army by the end of the war. This commission would, in the end, directly lead to his decision to establish the community of Plattsburgh.

Returning to Poughkeepsie a decorated veteran, Zephaniah enjoyed the victor’s spoils to the fullest extent. He quickly reeled off a laundry list of positions that would gild any resume: Dutchess County Judge (1781), member of the state Council of Appointment (1783), New York State Senator (1785-86), delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention (1788). He was a promoter of the Erie Canal, a regent of the State University of New York, and a close friend of New York’s most illustrious leaders, from DeWitt Clinton to John Jay. His most lasting work, however, was yet to come.

In the early 1780s, the state of New York began offering large pieces of land at remarkably low prices to members of the Continental Army, an enticement to keep the enlistment numbers strong. Part of this undeveloped land lay in the area now known as Clinton County. Before long, the temptation of land speculation became too great for Zephaniah to resist. In 1784, he and two of his brothers, Charles and Nathaniel, acquired 4,000 acres adjoining Lake Champlain for free because of “meritorious conduct in service of the Continental Army,” and began inviting others to settle the area as well.

Four years later, Zephaniah moved to the site of his purchase for the first time. He would never return to Poughkeepsie. Development of the new land would consume the rest of his life. He oversaw the erection of the community’s first homes, its first business—a profitable forge along the Saranac River—its first courthouse, and its first jail. Most importantly, he successfully used his silver-tongued ways to attract nearly 250 settlers to leave their lives of comfort and come to a place one early settler described as “a Howling Wilderness.” For his efforts, the earliest inhabitants decided to christen their new community “Plattsburgh” in Zephaniah’s honor.

When Zephaniah died in 1807, he left behind a Plattsburgh that bore little resemblance to the municipality we see today. There were no roads and no usable infrastructure; seventy homes, two sawmills, the courthouse, and the forge were all that the town consisted of at the time of its founder’s death. Yet when Zephaniah died, he left behind seeds of promise planted by his infectious dedication and enthusiasm; seeds which flourished long after his death and continue to blossom today. Two-hundred-and-twenty years after its founder set foot on this land for the first time, Zephaniah’s community lives on, rightfully bearing the name honoring the man with whom it all began.

See also, page 111 for the Zephaniah C. Platt who may have been the Junior Deacon of this Lodge in 1867 at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=cn1AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA101&lpg=PA101&dq=%22Zephaniah.+PLATT%22&source=web&ots=q5KvVIGCKf&sig=20sFp1mW6ad23UME567Auok-0rA&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=8&ct=result#PPA111.M1

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, who was made a Mason in Clinton Lodge, No. 151, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1853. At the time of his election a protest was made to the Grand Lodge concerning his attitude during the Morgan Episode. In an address to the Grand Lodge on June 10th of that year he said, in reply to the protest: " I was made a Mason at Plattsburg soon after I was of age, and for several years presided over the Lodge and Chapter at that place. In 1823 I was appointed Circuit Judge and removed to Saratoga Springs, my present residence. But my official duties as judge and chancellor for the next twenty-five years rendered it impossible for me to discharge the duties of an affiliated member of a Lodge, though I occasionally visited the Lodge at the place of my residence while one existed there, and during that time I was made a Knight Templar at Plattsburg." The protest charged him with expressing an opinion advising the Fraternity to yield for a time to "the anti-Masonic storm that was then sweeping over this State." Concerning this he said: "I may have erred, brethren, in my opinion, but if I did so it was an error which was common to a very large portion of the wisest and the best Masons in the State. There is no reasoning with the whirlwind, but wisdom dictates that you should sometimes bend before the blast. So I thought, and such was the opinion of most of the Fraternity in this State at that time." He died at Saratoga Springs November 28, 1867.

MASTERS.

1849. St. John B. L. Skinner.
1850. St. John B. L. Skinner.
1851. St. John B. L. Skinner.
1852. George B. Webster
1853. St. John B. L. Skinner.
1854. Edwin Benedict.
1855. Joseph W. Taylor.
1856. Hiram H. Haile

1857. Joseph W. Taylor.
1858. Samuel P. Bailey.
1859. Samuel P. Bailey.
1860. Samuel P. Bailey.
1861. Silas W. Gregory.
1862. Cevdre D. Blake.
1863. Samuel P. Bailey.
1864. Elijah B. Hedding.
1865. Elijah B. Hedding.

1866. Ransom R. Grant.
1867. Ransom R. Grant.
1868. Robert Bailey.
1869. Benjamin D. Clapp.
1870. Herbert H. Sherman.
1871. Henry P. Gregory.
1872. William J. McCaffrey.
1873. William T. McCaffrey.
1874. Ransom R. Grant.

1875. Ransom R. Grant.
 1876. John D. Wilkinson.
 1877. John D. Wilkinson.
 1878. Benjamin M. Beckwith.
 1879. Walter Gilbert.
 1880. Walter Gilbert.
 1881. Ransom R. Grant.
 1882. John D. Wilkinson.
 1883. John D. Wilkinson.
 1884. Walter Gilbert.
 1885. William B. Mooers.
 1886. William B. Mooers.

1887. John D. Wilkinson.
 1888. John D. Wilkinson.
 1889. John D. Wilkinson.
 1890. Robert Meyer.
 1891. Robert Meyer.
 1892. John D. Wilkinson.
 1893. William B. Mooers.
 1894. William B. Mooers.
 1895. Joseph A. Forkey.
 1896. Samuel L. Wheeler.
 1897. Nathan H. Jones.
 1898. Joseph W. Duncan.

1899. Henry A. Duncan.
 1900. H. Walter McFarland.
 1901. George R. Myers.
 1902. George H. Myers.
 1903. John H. Percy.
 1904. John H. Percy.
 1905. Louis Miller. "
 1906. Louis Miller.
 1907. Newton R. McIlwaine.
 1908. Newton R. McIlwaine.

Doane Cemetery (a.k.a. Slosson Cemetery), Chazy, Clinton County, New York

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~frgen/clinton/chazy/doane.htm>

John ALDRIDGE Born at West Stockbridge, MA, 9 Aug 1788; Died 27 Jul 1876. Member of Harmony Lodge, No. 154

On all I saw God's finger plainly write / I heard his voice in every sweeter tone

McLellan, H. and C. W. McLellan. *A Centennial history of Champlain Lodge No. 237, Free and Accepted Masons, 1851-195 : Including a Sketch of **Harmony Lodge, No. 154, 1807-1833.*** Champlain, NY: Moorsfield Press, 1951.

1818 - RW Joseph Bell, M, W.'. John Wallis, SW, W.'. Daniel Corbet, JW, Wm. H. Houghton, Sec.

10,000 Famous Freemasons, by Denslow.

William Beaumont (1796-1853) Pioneer physician who laid the foundations for the present medical knowledge of how the human stomach functions. b. in Lebanon, Conn. He was a surgeon with the U.S. Army and when stationed at Mackinac, Mich. in 1822, he was called to treat a young Canadian half-breed named Alexis St. Martin, who had been wounded in the stomach by the accidental discharge of a gun in the store of the American Fur Co. The opening in the stomach failed to close and while alleviating the boy's suffering, Beaumont studied his stomach through this opening, noting the structure and action of gastric juices. He noted that when St. Martin was upset by fear or anger the secretions of acid in his stomach would increase. He observed the effects of alcohol and time required for various foods to digest. His work *Experiments and Observations of the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion* (1833) is considered the greatest single contribution ever made to the knowledge of gastric digestion. Although he did not expect St. Martin to live more than 36 hours, the youth survived Beaumont by many years. Beaumont was raised in **Harmony Lodge, Champlain, NY**, holding a certificate from that lodge dated 11 Apr 1820. He also held a certificate dated 3 Apr 1820 from the "Mark Master Masons Lodge in the town of Plattsburg, NY" A third certificate was issued to him by Plattsburgh Chapter No. 39, NY dated 3 Apr 1820, which vouched for him as a Royal Arch Mason. After resigning from the Army, he practiced at St. Louis, Mo. where he died on 25 Apr 1853. In 1954 the Michigan State Medical Society sponsored the reconstruction of the retail store of the American Fur Co. on Mackinac Island where St. Martin was shot, as a memorial to Beaumont. Beaumont Ave. in St. Louis is named for him.

http://james.com/beaumont/dr_life.htm

DR. WILLIAM BEAUMONT'S EARLY YEARS - The Beaumonts came from England to the American colonies in 1635. Dr. Beaumont's father and paternal uncles all fought in the Revolutionary War. After the war, his father Samuel Beaumont became a farmer in Lebanon, Connecticut; two of William's uncles — William and Daniel Beaumont — moved to the Champlain area in New York, close to the Canadian border.

Dr. Beaumont's parents, Samuel and Lucretia, had a total of nine children; William was their second child, born in Lebanon, Connecticut on November 21, 1785. Lebanon was then the sixth largest town in Connecticut. As a boy, William's schoolmaster (and role model?) was Silas Fuller, who himself became a medical doctor in Lebanon and served in the War of 1812 as a regiment surgeon. In 1807, William left Lebanon for Champlain, where he became the town's schoolmaster and served as secretary for the local debating society.

HIS MEDICAL TRAINING - In early 1809, William began "reading" under Dr. Benjamin Moore of Champlain. (**NOTE:** There were few medical schools then in the U.S., so it was common for potential doctors to be trained by reading medical subjects under the direction of an established doctor, and then paying for an apprenticeship with a doctor.) In the spring of 1811, William began his apprenticeship with Dr. Benjamin Chandler and Dr. Truman Powell in St. Albans, Vermont; in June 1812, the Third Medical Society of Vermont approved William to practice "Physic and Surgery."

THE START OF DR. BEAUMONT'S ARMY CAREER - On September 13, 1812, at age 26, Dr. William Beaumont enlisted as a surgeon's mate in the U.S. Army, a position that paid \$30 a month. He was assigned to the Sixth Infantry Regiment in Plattsburgh, New York. Soldiers sometimes slept outdoors without shelter, quite miserable during a wet and windy winter; hospitals were set up in buildings, barns, or even tents. Medically, it was common for the soldiers to come down with dysentery, pleurisy, pneumonia, sore throats, and rheumatism. In those days, typhus was treated with wine, opium, snakeroot, and mercury; for rheumatism pain, Beaumont prescribed opium, wood resin, and turpentine. Beaumont was proud of that fact that not one of his 200+ cases died.



Dr. William Beaumont,
circa 1821

Dr. Beaumont saw his first "action" in the War of 1812 in April 1813, when the Sixth Regiment led the charge at York, the capital of Upper Canada. The British retreated while blowing up the main magazine; the explosion caused heavy casualties and injuries. Beaumont and the other surgeons were amputating arms and legs for two straight days; they also trephined fractured skulls (this meant using a cylindrical saw to remove bone, attempting to relieve pressure on the brain).

After the war ended, Beaumont left the Army and in June 1815 he began private practice in Plattsburgh, NY, where he met his future wife, Deborah Green Platt.

Dr. Beaumont re-entered the Army in December 1819, this time as a post surgeon. He was sent to Fort Mackinac, on Mackinac Island in Lake Huron, the second-largest of the Great Lakes. The post hospital was then in a converted storehouse that Beaumont described as "wholly unfit," "insupportably cold and smoky in winter" (when snow came into the wards) and open to "every shower in summer" (when patients' beds had to be moved to avoid being rained on). They had a shortage of medical supplies, and didn't even have a thermometer for months.

In August 1821, Beaumont took a leave and traveled to Plattsburgh, where he and Deborah were married. When they moved to Fort Mackinac, they brought with them Melancton Smith, the 11-year-old stepson of Deborah's sister Ann Green Smith. The boy's father was **Colonel Melancton Smith of Plattsburgh, who had died in 1818**; Colonel Smith met Dr. Beaumont during the War of 1812, when Smith commanded the fort where Beaumont was attached at the Battle of Plattsburgh in August 1814. Young Melancton Smith lived with the Beaumonts for several years, and eventually

entered the Navy and became a rear admiral.

HIS FIRST CHAPTER WITH ALEXIS ST. MARTIN

On June 6, 1822, in the American Fur Company on Mackinac Island, a French-Canadian voyageur named Alexis St. Martin was shot in the upper left abdomen; the musket wound was "more than the size of the palm of a man's hand," Beaumont wrote, and affected part of a lung, two ribs, and the stomach. Dr. Beaumont treated the wound, but he was repeatedly unsuccessful in fully closing the hole in St. Martin's stomach; for a while, the hole had to be covered to prevent food and drink from coming out. St. Martin was now unable to work as a voyageur, so in April 1823 Beaumont hired him as the family's live-in handyman — chopping wood, mowing a field, etc. [NOTE: A voyageur's job was to paddle a canoe to pick up furs from Indian trappers to deliver to the fur company; some voyageurs sold furs directly as traders.]

DESCRIPTION OF WOUND: The hole in St. Martin's side was a permanent *open gastric fistula*, large enough that Beaumont could insert his entire forefinger into the stomach cavity.

Diagram of Alexis St. Martin's wound (from Dr. Beaumont's book, *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion*, 1833)

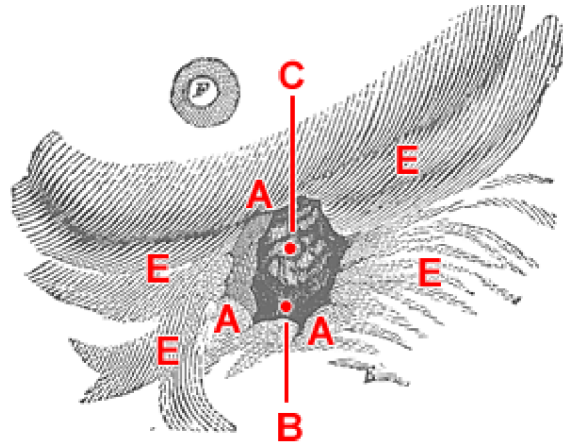
"This engraving represents the appearance of the aperture with the valve depressed.

A A A Edges of the aperture through the integuments and intercostals, on the inside and around which is the union of the lacerated edges of the perforated coats of the stomach with the intercostals and skin.

B The cavity of the stomach, when the valve is depressed.

C Valve, depressed within the cavity of the stomach.

E E E E Cicatrice of the original wound."



St. Martin "was accidentally wounded by a discharge from a musket. The contents of the weapon, consisting of powder and duck-shot, entered his left side from a distance of not more than a yard off. The charge was directed obliquely forward and inward, literally blowing off the integument and muscles for a space about the size of a man's hand, carrying away the anterior half of the 6th rib, fracturing the 5th rib, lacerating the lower portion of the lowest lobe of the left lung, and perforating the diaphragm and the stomach. The whole mass of the discharge together with fragments of clothing were driven into the muscles and cavity of the chest. When first seen by Dr. Beaumont about a half hour after the accident, a portion of the lung, as large as a turkey's egg was found protruding through the external wound. The protruding lung was lacerated and burnt. Immediately below this was another protrusion, which proved to be a portion of the stomach, lacerated through all its coats. Through an orifice, large enough to admit a fore-finger, oozed the remnants of the food he had taken for breakfast. His injuries were dressed; extensive sloughing commenced, and the wound became considerably enlarged. Portions of the lung, cartilages, ribs, and of the ensiform process of the sternum came away. In a year from the time of the accident, the wound, with the exception of a fistulous aperture of the stomach and side, had completely cicatrized. This aperture was about 2 1/2 inches in circumference, and through it food and drink constantly extruded unless prevented by a tent-compress and bandage." [From *Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine* by George M. Gould and Walter L. Pyle (Philadelphia, 1896)]

It was not until August 1, 1825 that Dr. Beaumont — now stationed at Fort Niagara — began his experiments with St. Martin, becoming the first person to observe human digestion as it occurs in the stomach. Beaumont tied quarter-ounce pieces of food to the end of a silk string and dangled the food through the hole into St. Martin's stomach. (The food items were "high seasoned alamode beef," raw salted lean beef, raw salted fat pork, raw lean fresh beef, boiled corned beef, stale bread, and raw cabbage.) St. Martin went back to his household duties. Beaumont pulled out the string one, two, and three hours later, to observe the rate of digestion for the different foods. Five hours after he first put the food into St. Martin's stomach, Beaumont removed the food pieces because St. Martin was suffering stomach distress. The next day, St. Martin still had indigestion, which Beaumont treated.

On August 7, 1825, Beaumont had St. Martin fast for 17 hours, and then took the temperature of St. Martin's stomach (it was 100 degrees) Beaumont removed gastric juice from St. Martin's stomach, then observed the rate of digestion of a piece of corned boiled

beef "test-tube" style, while also placing the same-sized piece of meat directly into St. Martin's stomach. The stomach digested the meat in two hours; the vial of gastric juice took 10 hours (maintained at about 100 degrees). The next day, Beaumont repeated the experiments using boiled chicken, which he found digested slower than the beef. The experiments showed that gastric juice has solvent properties. In September, St. Martin returned home to Canada (where he married and had children), so Beaumont was unable to experiment on him further at this time.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE IN WISCONSIN

In 1826, Beaumont was assigned to Fort Howard, Green Bay, which was then in Michigan Territory. (Beaumont simultaneously had a private practice in Green Bay.) The medical problems he saw included fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, and rheumatism; Beaumont connected the health issues with the area's weather (sudden changes in weather, cold weather, hot weather that turned the water bad, damp weather, etc.). Beaumont thought that the numerous wounds and sprains he saw were caused by alcohol abuse, as soldiers in those days were rationed an entire "gill" of whiskey a day (two gills a day if a soldier was on manual labor duty for 10 or more days). The military continued the daily whiskey ration until 1830.

In 1828, Dr. Beaumont was transferred to the Fifth Regiment's headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri, but — while en route to St. Louis — he stopped at Fort Crawford in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, whose commander ordered Beaumont to stay so their medical officer could go on leave. This "stopover" lasted four years. Fort Crawford's biggest medical problem was malaria, caused by mosquitoes and the area's problem of flooding each spring (Prairie du Chien is where the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers join.). In 1830, almost 75% of the fort's troops had malaria. It was at Fort Crawford where Dr. Beaumont began a lifelong friendship with Captain Ethan Allen Hitchcock, whose grandfather was the famous Revolutionary War hero Ethan Allen of Vermont; Hitchcock eventually became a Major-General.

HIS SECOND CHAPTER WITH ALEXIS ST. MARTIN

In June 1829, Alexis St. Martin returned to the Beaumonts, this time bringing his wife and family to Fort Crawford. Beaumont was busy with his medical work so did not have time to resume experiments with St. Martin until December 1829 through March 1830. One set of observations was to try to determine any relation between digestion and weather. By observing St. Martin on different days and times and in varying weather conditions, Beaumont saw that dry weather increases stomach temperature, and humid weather lowers it (a healthy stomach being 100 degrees).

Dr. Beaumont was busy treating patients with "intermittent fever" during the area's summer flood and fall rains in 1830. In January 1831, Beaumont just observed the normal process of digestion in the stomach. St. Martin would eat a normal meal and resume his work, and Beaumont would periodically take samples from St. Martin's stomach. Another experiment compared what happened to food placed in a vial of gastric juice (temperature not controlled), food placed in a container of water, and food eaten by St. Martin; he learned that gastric juice needed heat to digest (i.e., that cold gastric juice has no effect on food). Beaumont used more variety of food samples while at Fort Crawford; he found that vegetables are less digestible than other foods, and milk coagulates *before* the digestive process. St. Martin sometimes became irritable doing experiments (it was stressful for him to have food removed from his stomach), and Beaumont observed that being angry can hinder one's digestion. In April 1831, St. Martin and his family left for their home in Canada, traveling by canoe or portage all the way to Montreal.

HIS THIRD AND LAST CHAPTER WITH ALEXIS ST. MARTIN

In late 1832, Beaumont began a leave from the Army, intending to conduct further experiments on the digestive system. He located Alexis St. Martin in October, dropped off his wife Deborah and children in Plattsburgh (where Deborah's family lived), and traveled with St. Martin to Washington, D.C. Beaumont again tried different foods with St. Martin, including raw oysters, sausage, mutton, and "boiled salted fat pork." Beaumont focused on gastric juice, but did not study the importance of saliva on digestion; sometimes, he put food directly into St. Martin's stomach (once, he put in 12 raw oysters). He also observed that exercise helped the production and release of gastric juice. (Another limitation on Beaumont's work is that he could not obtain a chemical analysis of the gastric juice, as chemical analysis was severely limited in the mid-nineteenth century.)

In mid-April 1833, Beaumont went to Plattsburgh, New York, where Beaumont was reunited with his family and began work on publishing his observations in a book, *"Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion."* Dr. William Beaumont's cousin, Dr. Samuel > Beaumont, had published a small newspaper prior to becoming a doctor himself (he apprenticed under William), so Samuel was quite helpful to William with the book's initial printing in 1833 (and with its second edition in 1846). Sometime in April or May 1833, St. Martin left for Canada due to the death of one of his children; he expected to rejoin Beaumont by June 1 for more experiments, but as it turned out, St. Martin and Dr. Beaumont never again saw each other.

BEAUMONT'S MOVE TO ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

In July 1834, William Beaumont began service at his last Army post, at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis, Missouri. Beaumont made several attempts to get Alexis St. Martin to come to St. Louis, but Beaumont was unwilling to pay enough money for St. Martin's family to come with him. It was here that the Beaumonts became close friends of Robert E. Lee and his family; Lee was then a young Army lieutenant who was responsible for improving the St. Louis harbor, making it safer for boats. Beaumont participated in the new local medical society, which soon became the state medical society.

In 1839, the Army wanted to send Dr. Beaumont to Florida, as medical officers were greatly needed in the battlefield due to the war against the Seminoles. Beaumont resigned from the Army rather than move to Florida. His St. Louis medical practice now earned him about \$10,000 a year, despite a depression in the city.

BEAUMONT'S LIFE AFTER THE ARMY

He continued his private medical practice in St. Louis. In March 1853, Dr. Beaumont slipped on an icy step while exiting a patient's home, hitting his head severely. The occipital hematoma became infected, his condition deteriorated, and he died on April 25. He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.



MEMORIALS, LINKS TO OTHER SITES

William Beaumont is memorialized now by a number of medical history organizations and a building in Washington. Also:

[William Beaumont Hospital in Michigan](#)

[Beaumont Memorial building on Mackinac Island](#)

[Beaumont Life Sciences Building \("Beaumont Hall"\)](#) on the SUNY Plattsburgh Campus

[William Beaumont Army Medical Center \(WBAMC\)](#) in El Paso, Texas

(their page on Dr. Beaumont is at <http://www.wbamc.amedd.army.mil/revision-a/admin/wbeaumont.asp>, and their cafeteria is named "Saint Martin Dining Facility")

POSTSCRIPT — WHAT HAPPENED TO ALEXIS ST. MARTIN

Alexis St. Martin lived 58 years after his accident. After returning home to Canada for good, he worked as a farmer and itinerant laborer ("chopping wood by the cord," he described it). After the doctor's death, St. Martin did make a brief visit in 1856 to Dr. Beaumont's home in St. Louis, where he spoke with Deborah Beaumont. After Deborah's death, St. Martin frequently corresponded with Dr. Beaumont's son Israel; in 1879, he wrote that he had "been ill for six years . . . I am suffering a little from my gastric fistula, and my digestion grows worse than ever." His lawyer, Judge Baby of Montreal, said that St. Martin was "very much addicted to drink" in his 80's.

When St. Martin died at age 86 on June 24, 1880 in St. Thomas de Joliette, Canada, his family deliberately let his body decompose in the hot sun for four days and then buried it in the Catholic churchyard in a deep unmarked grave, with heavy rocks atop the coffin, hoping to prevent anyone from examining his stomach or performing an autopsy. Years later, to commemorate St. Martin's contribution to medical science, a committee finally persuaded one of St. Martin's granddaughters to disclose the grave's location; in 1962, a plaque was placed on the church's wall near the grave, stating Alexis' history, and that "through his affliction he served all humanity."



Photo of Alexis St. Martin
at about age 81 years.

Glenwood Cemetery, Champlain, NY

James FORBES was born in Montreal, his parents coming from Edinburgh, Scotland. He was in the furniture business in Fort Covington, N.Y. before removing to Champlain. His wife was Sarah DELANCE, born in Sudbury, MA. They had 3 children: George, Frances Louisa, and Clarissa Fredrika. James left Champlain about 1877 for Thomasville, Georgia, where he died about 2 years later. James was a member of Champlain Lodge, F. & A. M. from 1868 to 1879, affiliating from Aurora Lodge No. 383 at Fort Covington. He and his brother Alexander were "Manufacturers and Dealers in Furniture, Bedsteads, Shades, Paper Hangings, Etc.")

Essex Co.

314	Valley	Elizabethtown	Essex	09-05-1818
152	Essex	Essex	Essex	02-14-1807
268	Prestor	Jay	Essex	11-09-1816
424c	Mount Moriah	Moriah	Essex	06-01-1825
254	Mount Hope	Ticonderoga	Essex	03-07-1816

<http://members.tripod.com/~essexmasons/lodges.html>

ESSEX DISTRICT LODGES

Iroquois Lodge #715, Essex, NY

Adirondack Lodge	# 602,	Elizabethtown, NY
Lake Placid Lodge	# 834,	Lake Placid, NY
Morning Sun Lodge	# 142,	Mineville, NY
Mount Defiance Lodge	# 794,	Ticonderoga, NY
Rescue Lodge	# 772,	Crown Point, NY
Tahawus Lodge	# 790,	AuSable Forks, NY
Sisco Lodge	#259,	Whallonsburg, NY

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/essex-ny.htm> - 1885.

Essex lodge No. 152 (the first in the county), was chartered 14 Feb 1807. Its records are lost but it seems to have been in existence as late as 1822. The present Masonic lodge of Essex (Iroquois lodge, No. 715), was chartered 7 Jun 1862. Its original membership numbered about fifty. The first officers were: James B. Ross, W. M.; Andrew J. Tucker, sen. warden; George Alexander, junior warden. The present officers are as follows: Charles J. Merriam, W. M.; W. M. French, senior warden; O. E. Hayes, junior warden; John B. Cuyler, senior deacon; G. F. Eggleston, junior deacon; Dwight E. Field, secretary; A. J. Tucker, treasurer; G. A. Calkins, senior master of ceremonies; David S. Hayward, junior master of ceremonies; H. J. Hinkley, tiler. Lodge meetings are held in the store building in which Stafford Brothers keep store.

In August, 1869, a chapter (Split Rock chapter, Number 243), containing a membership of twenty-five, was organized. The first high priest was John Ross. William Hoskins held the office of king; Franklin D. Bennett, of scribe; Ambrose Brunell, of captain of the host; and Joshua Bennett, of principal sojourner. The present officers are: D. E. Field, H. P.; D. S. Hayward K.; H. S. Stower, S.; A. J. Tucker, C. of H.; Anthony J. B. Ross, P. S.; John B. Cuyler, R. A C. (royal arch captain); J. W. Chamberlain, M. 3d V. (master of the third veil); George Alexander, M. 2d V.; Asa Frisbie, M. 1st V.; H. J. Hinkley, tiler.

Masonic Hall Essex Lodge No. 152 Chartered February 14, 1806, discontinued in 1826 is on NYS 22 about 2 1/2 miles south of Willsboro) Willsboro Essex County New York

<http://books.google.com/books?id=c4UAAAAAAJ&pg=PA688&dq=%22essex+lodge+no.+152%22> page 688.

General Ransom Noble, son of Elisha Noble, was born in New Milford, CT, 18 Aug 1778, and died in Essex, NY, 5 Jun 1863. He had a common school education in his native town. In Jan 1800 he settled in Essex, New York, then a part of the town of Willsboro. He was a shoemaker by trade, but he immediately engaged in business at Essex on a capital of \$150 as a general merchant. Soon afterward he engaged also in the manufacture of leather and lumber. As his means increased, he enlarged the scope of his business activities until he had a score of saw mills in operation. He added banking to his mercantile and manufacturing business. Some years before his death, he was characterized as "the foremost business man of Northern New York." He associated his sons in business under the firm name of R. Noble & Sons, afterward H. & B. Noble, which for many years was the most widely known and prosperous concern in this section of the state. The firm conducted a general mercantile and banking business, manufactured lumber, built vessels and made leather, harness, boots and shoes, charcoal and iron.

General Noble was a poor boy, starting without other resources than his own ability and energy, and at the time of his death his fortune was estimated at upward of a million dollars. He was prominent also in the military service. He took part in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of Plattsburgh. He was second major of the Eighth Regiment of Detached Militia in 1812. He was major in command of the Thirty-seventh Regiment in 1813 and lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the same regiment in 1814, under Major-General Benjamin Mooers. While serving in the Eighth Regiment in 1812, he was stationed at Chateaugay and St. Regis on the frontier. He commanded the militia in an engagement with the enemy, May 13, 1814, at the mouth of the Boquet river, Willsboro, New York, and was successful in repulsing their attack. He was commissioned brigadier-general, March 22, 1816, and served until 1821, when he resigned. In early life he was a Federalist, afterward a Whig and finally a Republican in politics. He was a firm supporter of the government in the civil war. He declined public office as a rule, but was supervisor of Essex in 1825-26. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and contributed generously to its building fund. He was also a liberal supporter of the earlier Congregational Church of Essex. General Noble was a Master Mason, of **Essex Lodge, No. 152**, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, exalted March 28, 1811, at Vergennes, Vermont.

General Noble married (first) October 10, 1800, Anne McNeil, of McNeil's Ferry, Charlotte, Vermont, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, July 25, 1780, daughter of Captain Charles and Thankful (Wooster) McNeil and granddaughter of Captain Archibald McNeil, of Litchfield, who served six years in the old French war. Captain Charles McNeil settled in Charlotte, Vermont, in 1786, and died at Three Rivers, Canada, August 13, 1810. while on his way to Quebec with a raft of timber, buried in the English Cemetery, Three Rivers. Thankful McNeil died at the home of her son Hiram, at Cambria, New York, May 5, 1841. Anne McNeil died at Essex, March 29, 1831. General Noble married (second) August 21, 1831, Eliza (Ross) Tobey, widow of Captain Charles Edward Tobey, United States Army, daughter of Hon. Daniel and Elizabeth (Gilliland) Ross, of Essex. She lost her life in the burning of the steamer "Empire" on the Hudson river, May 17, 1849. Children by first wife: Charles, born December 25, 1801; Harmon, mentioned below; Henry Ransom, December 17, 1807; Belden, January n, 1810; David, October 10, 1813.

Franklin Co.

206	Rainbow	Chateaugay	Franklin	12-18-1812
148	Northern Constellation	Malone	Franklin	12-03-1806

<http://chateaugaylake.blogspot.com/2008/05/rainbow-lodge-and-war-of-1812.html>

These scans show the obverse and reverse sides of a Jewel to be found in the Grand Lodge Museum in New York City. The Jewel is made of silver. The inscription on either side verifies statements made in a letter written by Gates Hoyt, in regard to the plundering of the Masonic Lodge Rooms, by the British soldiers during the War of 1812. The only original record of this incident is in this letter, which is now in the possession of his great-great grandson, R.W. Herbert H. McCoy. Gates Hoyt was the first Junior Warden of Rainbow Lodge, and he was Secretary of the Lodge at the time of the incident. Rainbow Lodge was the first Lodge in Chateaugay, petitioned in 1809.

The inscription reads as follows:

"Rainbow Lodge was plundered by his Britannic Majesties forces at the Four Corners, Febry 5814, and the Jewels, records &c taken into Canada. This Past Master's Jewel was generously given by the Brethren of Montreal to commemorate their truly, Masonic Conduct, in snatching the Jewels and Carpet from the hands of the profane and restoring them to Rainbow Lodge."

Another version of the story states that the original carpet and jewels weren't located, but the Montreal Brethren presented Rainbow Lodge with replacements that were an improvement over the original that were stolen by the British.

History of Chateaugay, New York

FROM: HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY AND ITS SEVERAL TOWNS, BY: FREDERICK J. SEAVER
PUBLISHED BY J. B. LYON COMPANY, ALBANY, NY 1918

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/chateaugay-ny.htm>

Chateaugay was erected as a town in Clinton county from Plattsburgh and Champlain March 15, 1799, and at first included only four townships of the old Military Tract. The name was spelled "Chateauga" in the act of incorporation. Tn 1801 the boundaries were extended by act of the Legislature to include all of the territory now comprising Constable, Fort Covington and Bombay and the northern parts of Malone, Bangor and Moira. In 1802 another change was made, by which the town came to include all of what now comprises Franklin county with the exception of the small tract annexed from St. Lawrence in 1913, and including also the town of St. Armand in Essex county. In 1805 the erection of Hanson (now Malone) left Chateaugay to include only what is now itself, two townships in Clinton county, and Burke, Belmont, Franklin and St. Armand. In 1808 the townships in Clinton county were detached;

in 1822 St. Armand was set off from Franklin county and annexed to Essex; and by the erection of Belmont, Burke and Franklin, Chateaugay has been reduced to barely more than half a township, so that in area it is one of the smallest towns in the county.

The first saw mill was built by **Gates Hoit** in 1828 at the outlet of the lower lake near the present dam (in Belmont, NY).

Gates Hoit, a direct descendant of Simon Hoit, was a soldier in the war of 1812, county clerk in 1809 to 1811 and again in 1813 to 1815, represented Clinton and Franklin counties in the Assembly in 1810, 1811, 1812 and 1818, was the right arm of Governor Tompkins here during the war of 1812, and was among the foremost in preparing Franklin county for defense in that conflict. He was also in the confidential service of the federal government, or, in other words, a spy; and because of such service he claimed to have suffered financially in expenses and losses to the amount of \$1,397, for which he petitioned Congress to reimburse him. Twenty years later that body did vote him three hundred dollars, but though he persisted in demanding more it was never granted - the charge having been preferred against him that he had been engaged during the war, in connection with Augustus Douglas and Samuel Percy, in smuggling cattle across the border to the enemy. **Mr. Hoit's** answer was that this action had been employed merely as a cover for his operations as a spy, enabling him to get into Canada and ascertain conditions there without incurring suspicion. One lot of cattle that he had started for Canada was seized south of the border by United States customs officials, but before they could be driven to safety were wrested from the officers by a British raid. It is told as an incident of this affair that an American soldier leveled his musket at Mr. Douglas and would have taken his life had not John Day struck the gun aside at the instant of its discharge, thus sending the bullet wild. **Mr. Hoit** acted for a long time as the selling and collecting agent for owners of Chateaugay lands who lived in Albany, New York and elsewhere. He was the grandfather of Mrs. G. G. Gurley of Malone. William Bailey, also a conspicuous personage, an extensive land owner, and engaged in many activities, came from Dutchess county in 1796 or 1797. The house in which he lived was on Depot street and still stands. He was the father of Admiral Theodorus Bailey, the hero of the taking of New Orleans in 1863, who was born in Chateaugay in 1805. Mr. Bailey was elected by Clinton and Essex counties to the Assembly in 1801 and by Clinton alone in 1805, was first judge of the court of common pleas in 1806, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress the same year. About 1803 or 1804 he opened the Bellows ore mine in Belmont, and built a forge near the High Falls in Chateaugay. He is said to have built a paper mill also at about the same time near the same point, but accounts are at variance as to whether this mill was ever operated, and possibly it never existed. He built, too, a saw mill and the Douglass grist mill in 1806 or earlier. He removed to Plattsburgh in 1811, and died there in 1840. While in Chateaugay he owned one or two slaves.

Chateaugay was an important point on the northern frontier in the war of 1812. At the very beginning of the conflict a detachment of regulars under Colonel John E. Wool (afterward a general in the war with Mexico and in the civil war) and Colonel Snelling was stationed in the northern part of the town for a short time. In the winter of 1813 a smaller body of troops under Captain Braddurn York was there, and at this time a petition, signed by **Gates Hoit** and others, and approved by Captain York, was presented to the Governor, praying for the completion of a block house, already partly built, and with timber and other material for it assembled on the ground. The Governor subsequently sent **Mr. Hoit** one hundred dollars for the project, which had been consummated by the people themselves before the receipt of the money. This block house was situated on the west side of the road, about three-quarters of a mile north of the Four Corners, and not far from Marble river.

Chateaugay had a **Masonic Lodge (Rainbow)** as early as 1809, which, however, went out of existence in anti-Masonic times, something like twenty years later. A memorandum among **Gates Hoit's** papers states that when a British force was in Chateaugay in 1814 some of the men broke into the hall of Thomas Smith's tavern, which was the old Franklin House burned in 1857, and which stood on the site of the present Beman Block, and stole a carpet and the lodge jewels. **Mr. Hoit** and Samuel Sanborn followed the British to Cornwall in the hope of regaining the stolen property, but were denied an interview with the commandant, and were ordered to leave the place forthwith; but before departing notified the officer in writing of the purpose of their visit. Though they were given no reply, the commandant must have communicated the facts to Montreal Masons, as the latter afterward wrote that the missing articles had been taken into Upper Canada, and were not recoverable. However, the Montreal Masons sent in their place new jewels which were more valuable than those that had been stolen. A successor to **Rainbow Lodge** was chartered as **Frontier Lodge, No. 517**, June 6, 1862, which had one hundred and thirty-five members.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~frgen/franklin/chateaugay/eastside.htm>

East Side Cemetery, Chateaugay, Franklin County, New York; located on Rt. 11, east of Chateaugay.

Gates HOIT Died June 1, 1859 AE 81 Yrs. (b. ca 1787)

Elisabeth Wife of Gaits (sic) HOIT Died Jan. 30, 1829 Aged 19 Years; b. ca 1810 (NOTE: This stone is very eroded.)

Sarah VOSBURGH Wife of Gates HOIT Died Mar. 19, 1873 Aged 84 Years; b. ca 1789.

<http://files.usgwarchives.org/ny/franklin/history/1918/malone4.txt>

Northern Constellation Lodge, No. 148, F&AM, to be located at any convenient place within the towns of Chateaugay or Harison, was authorized 3 Dec 1806, and continued in existence for nearly thirty years; but becoming inactive during the Morgan excitement because of the withdrawal of many members and because also of the then popular reprehension of the order, the continuing members were unable by reason of the scarcity of money to pay their dues. For this latter condition the charter was forfeited June 7, 1833, its last previous return to the grand lodge having been in 1827, when it had 63 members. Reorganization was had in 1854 under the original name, but with the **number changed to 291**. From this latter date the lodge has been uninterruptedly active, and now has close to 300 members in good standing.

The first master in 1806 was **Albon Man**, and the first under the reorganization Clark Williamson, who in 1834 had preserved the jewels of the lodge by burying them. The elective officers for 1918 are: E. J. Reed W. M., Grant G. Collins S. W., J. P. Badger J. W., T. T. Buttrick secretary, and S. M. Howard treasurer.

Dr. **Albon Man** of Westville, Franklin Co., NY, married Maria Platt, daughter of Nathaniel Platt. He was descended in the direct male line from William Man who emigrated from England in 1634 and settled at Cambridge, MA. **Albon Man**, the father of Albon Platt Man, was born in Litchfield county, CT, and settled in Franklin county.

Albon Man was land agent for Constable family and served in local offices; his son Ebenezer Man was land agent for Edward Ellice and served on first Board of Commissioners of the Water Works, concerning the development of the Salmon River.

Pine Grove Cemetery, Westville, Franklin, NY

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~frgen/franklin/westville/pinegrove/pinegrove.htm>

Sacred to the memory of The Hon. ALBON MAN who lived in the full assurance of a resurrection in Christ, and died the 13 Sep 1820, aged 51 years

Thus died an affectionate Husband, a loving Father, a skilful (sic) Physician, and an equitable Judge; leaving a disconsolate Widow and seven Children to regret his loss.

During life, he faithfully discharged every duty with virtue and ability; and his worth will ever be dear to his numerous relations and friends.

In memory of Mrs. Suky (sic) Wife of Albon MAN who died Aug. 18th 1809 AE 33 years.

Truth and virtue will be rewarded, and she is happy in her last moment, And she calmly blessed her four small children, and left this pious charge for her bosom friend who was absent, Tell my dear husband not to mourn for me, My Saviour lives and happy I shall be.

Albon B. Son of Sukey & Albon MAN Born Jan. 15, 1807 Died June 18, 1807

Susan M. Dau. of Maria & Albon MAN Born Aug. 5, 1813 Died Dec. 14, 1815

Hannah M. Dau. of Maria & Albon MAN Born Dec. 1, 1816 Died Mar. 5, 1817

Phebe A. Dau. of Maria & Albon MAN Born July 31, 1820 Died Oct. 10, 1821

Northern Constellation Lodge.

No. 291 F. & A. M., MALONE, N. Y. A. L. 5868.

W. Bro. W. H. Gray, M.; Bros. G. N. Russell, S. W.; W. G. Richey, J. W.; C. L. Hubbard, Treasurer; D. H. Stanton, Secretary; R. Ryan, S. D.; J. Ryan, J. D.; A. Porter, S. M. of C.; R. R. Morgan, J. M. of C.; J. Thompson, Tyler; T. A. Bemis, Marshal; Geo. B. Greene, Chaplain. W. H. Gray, Chas. Durkee, C. W. Allen, Trustees. A. E. Sargent, R. C. Wentworth, G. B. Greene, Finance Committee.

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hubbard/NNY_index/beman.html

Judge Samuel A. Beman, son of Theodore T. S. Beman, was born in Chateaugay, N.Y. Aug. 21, 1843. He attended the public schools of his native town and took a course at the Franklin Academy. In 1862 he began the study of law in the offices of William P. Cantwell at Malone, N.Y., continuing until he was admitted to the bar in 1865. In 1864 he was appointed deputy postmaster at Malone, under Dr. Calvin Skinner, then serving as surgeon in the Union army. In 1865 he entered partnership with William D. Brennan, then county treasurer, and afterward a member of the assembly for three successive terms. In 1868 Mr. Beman was elected district attorney of Franklin county and re-elected for several terms, serving altogether for nine years.

When Mr. Brennan died in 1881, Mr. Beman was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Brennan. He was in the legislature during the memorable contest resulting in the election of Warner Miller as United States senator. In 1889 he was elected county judge and held that office until 1908. Judge Beman is one of the most influential and prominent Republicans of this section. He served his party often as delegate to judicial and state conventions. His legal practice is among the best in the county. As a jurist he has taken high rank. Dignified, learned, just, he commands the respect of all persons having business in his court and especially of the lawyers who practice there. The unanimous nomination and election for the third term was a tribute to his high reputation as a judge, his popularity as a man and his fairness, courtesy and impartiality to all men regardless of politics, creed or condition.

Judge Beman has been distinguished in still other fields of activity. In July, 1871, he organized the Twenty-seventh separate company of the New York State National Guard, and was its first captain, serving with ability until April, 1884, and bringing his command to rank with the best independent companies in the state. He was one of the prime movers in the work that brought the Franklin County Agricultural Society to its present condition of prosperity. He was at one time president of the Third National Bank, and attorney and general counsel for the Northern Adirondack Railroad Company. He was made a Mason in Frontier Lodge, No. 579, of his native town, Chateaugay, afterward joining **Northern Constellation Lodge**, of which he was worshipful master for seven years. He is a member of Northern Constellation Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and a member of Franklin Commandery, Knights Templar, of Malone. Judge Beman has traveled extensively both in this country and abroad. He 1873 he visited Europe and later made a tour of the southern and northwestern states. In 1891 he made a trip to the western coast, partly on business and partly for rest and pleasure. In religion he was an Episcopalian.

Judge Beman married, June 1, 1876, Annette Elizabeth Gillett, born Oct. 14, 1847, daughter of Sidney W. Gillett.

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hubbard/NNY_index/genaway.html

John, son of Stephen Genaway, was born in Chateaugay, N.Y., April 21, 1845. He attended the common schools, and worked at farming in his youth. He was a farmer for many years in Belmont, Franklin county, and while living there was elected justice of the peace, proving himself a capable town officer and magistrate. For many years he was a keeper in the state prison at Dannemora. He was a member of the Order of Foresters. He married Sarah A., daughter of John and Ann Campbell.

Children:

John William, born July 30, 1873, died Sept. 16, 1894. [see below]

Hubert C., born Nov. 9, 1881, a merchant.

Harry I., Oct. 23, 1883.

Hon. John William Genaway, son of John and Sarah (Campbell) Genaway, was born in Dannemora, NY, 30 Jul 1873. He was educated in the public schools and high schools of his native town, the Chateaugay high school, and at Franklin Academy. He then taught school in the vicinity for two years. He began the study of law in June, 1894, in the office of M. E. McClary, at Malone. He enlisted in July, 1898, in Company M. Two Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Volunteers Infantry, and served in the Spanish war until March 25, 1899, and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant.

He passed his bar examination in 1898, and was admitted May 2, 1899, immediately afterward opening an office at Chateaugay, N.Y., where he practiced until Oct. 1, 1900. Since then he has been located at Malone, in partnership with John P. Kellas. This firm has a high reputation and a large practice. Mr. Genaway was elected district attorney of the county in 1907, and now (1910) holds

that office. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of **Northern Constellation Lodge** of Free Masons; Northern Constellation Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Commandery, No. 60, K.T.' Neshoba Lodge of Odd Fellows; Neshoba Encampment; Court Adirondack Lodge of Foresters, and is high councillor of the high court, Independent Order of Foresters of Central New York. He is also a member of the Woodmen and the order of Maccabees. In religion he is a Methodist. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association. He married, July 29, 1905, Madge C. Clark, born Aug. 5, 1879, daughter of Smith and Malvina Clark of Potsdam, N.Y. They have one child - Alice, born May 16, 1906.

[Transcriber's note: since this material was published in 1910, any subsequent children did not make the list.]

Hamilton Co. – no pre Morgan listings – this county was split off from Montgomery Co. ca 1816.

Note: Mt. Sabattis Lodge No. 1015 is currently located in Long Lake, Hamilton Co., New York

Jefferson Co.

125	Rising Sun	Adams	Jefferson	06-05-1805
383c	Alexandria	Alexandria	Jefferson	06-04-1824
329	Sheba	Antwerp	Jefferson	04-01-1820
318	Brownville	Brownville	Jefferson	03-04-1819
344	Cape Vincent	Cape Vincent	Jefferson	03-08-1822
146	Champion	Champion	Jefferson	12-03-1806
286	Orion	Ellisburgh	Jefferson	06-05-1817
256	Washington	Henderson	Jefferson	03-10-1816
308	Athol	Hounsfield	Jefferson	06-07-1818
397c	Union	Rodman	Jefferson	06-04-1824
136	Eastern Light	Watertown	Jefferson	04-07-1806
289	Watertown	Watertown	Jefferson	06-05-1817

Lewis Co.

150	Orient	Denmark	Lewis	12-03-1806
164	Jefferson	Martinsburg	Lewis	09-03-1807
110	Farmers'	Turin	Lewis	06-29-1804

Montgomery Co.

42	Montgomery	Broadalbin	Montgomery	11-24-0000
64	St. Paul	Canajoharie	Montgomery	01-05-1798
127	Machin	Charleston	Montgomery	11-06-1805
75	Franklin	Charlestown	Montgomery	01-04-1799
		Florida		
255	Florida (Golden Rule)	(Amsterdam)	Montgomery	03-08-1816
370c	Fort Plain	Fort Plain	Montgomery	06-06-1823
11	St. Patrick's	Johnstown	Montgomery	05-23-1766
234	Washington	Manheim	Montgomery	06-11-1814
103	Constellation	Mayfield	Montgomery	02-11-1804
266	Mohawk	Minden	Montgomery	07-15-1816
384c	Golden Rule	Northampton	Montgomery	06-04-1824
134	Hamilton	Palatine	Montgomery	03-05-1806
426c	LaFayette	Root	Montgomery	06-01-1825

<http://www.newyorkmasons.org/ldges.htm>

Fulton - Montgomery Lodges

Lodge	Location
Saint Patrick's Lodge No. 4	Johnstown, NY
Hamilton Lodge No. 79	Canajoharie, NY
Amsterdam Lodge No. 84	Amsterdam, NY
Fish House Lodge No. 298	Northville, NY
Fort Plain Lodge No. 433	Fort Plain, NY
Fultonville Lodge No. 531	Fultonville, NY
Kennytto Lodge No. 599	Broadalbin, NY
Saint Johnsville Lodge No. 611	Saint Johnsville, NY

Montgomery Lodge No. 42, Broadalbin, NY

<http://www.newyorkmasons.org/lodge599/Kennytto%20History.html>

Brief History of Kenneyetto Lodge No. 955, Broadalbin, Fulton, NY

Freemasonry has had its place in the history of Fulton County for over two centuries, as evidenced by the celebration in 1966 of the bicentennial of **St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4** in nearby Johnstown. Although **Kenneyetto Lodge No. 599** can boast only half those years, recorded history informs us that Freemasonry was first present in Broadalbin some three-quarters of a century prior to the founding of Kenneyetto Lodge with the formation of **Montgomery Lodge No. 42** in the mid-1790's. However, that short-lived Lodge surrendered its credentials in 1834 in the aftermath of the infamous Morgan affair.

A photocopy of old records in Grand Lodge's archives indicates the initial Petition for the formation of Montgomery Lodge No. 42 to have been dated May 7th, 1795, and the Warrant issued to the Lodge on November 24, 1795. The records make no mention of a Charter having been issued. However, on June 8, 1832, Grand Lodge, in, an apparent reference to the Warrant, declared it to be forfeited, but nothing was surrendered and filed until sometime in 1834.

Approximately 30 years later, local interest in Masonry was revived. A Petition to create Kenneyetto Lodge was signed, (though undated), by the proposed Master and Wardens and nine prospective other members. A Dispensation from Grand Lodge, with recommendation of both Fish House Lodge No. 298 and Gloversville Lodge No. 429, was issued on November 23, 1865, signed by Robert D. Holmes, Esq., Grand Master and James M. Austin, Grand Secretary. The record also notes that "original members and initiates are mechanics, merchants, 1 miller, 1 physician, and two manufacturers."

The first recorded meeting of Kenneyetto Lodge was held in the old Kun-Ja-Muck Hall on December 16, 1865 -- a Saturday, no less. (Kun-Ja-Muck Hall occupied the second floor rooms in the building that more recently has housed former hardware and furniture stores at 13-17 West Main Street.) Brother Isaiah Fuller was elected acting Worshipful Master; R.N. Rosa, Senior Warden; and Amos Brown, Junior Warden. The business of that evening's first communication consisted of receiving and accepting the petition of Silas Applebaum as their first candidate for the degrees of Masonry. The bills of the evening, amounting to \$467.08, were ordered paid by the Worshipful Master, who also then authorized the Secretary to borrow the necessary funds from the brethren present.

The new Lodge was chartered on July 3, 1866. The first annual meeting was held on July 19, 1866, at which time Brothers Isaiah Fuller were duly elected Worshipful Master; R. N. Rosa, Senior Warden; and Ara Capron, Junior Warden. Some of those early brethren apparently believed in making Lodge communications an all-night affair; often conferring two degrees in an evening, and sometimes all three degrees were conferred upon separate classes of candidates.

While no official record exists of its donor, the first Holy Bible placed upon the Lodge's altar in early 1869 carries the beautifully handwritten inscription: "Happy New Year, Arthur & Clara, January 1869" on the flyleaf. The original Bible saw continuous service for over a century, when a much-needed permanent replacement Bible was donated by W\George W. Decker on April 4, 1986. The original Bible, which now almost qualifies as a "loose-leaf" edition, still remains in the Lodge's archives. Apparently the Lodge's current practice of presenting a personal copy of the Holy Bible to each brother did not originate during those early years. The first personal copies of the Holy Bible were presented to a class of candidates on April 23, 1924. That class consisted of Brothers Rev. Harry B. Erkman, Fred Foss, Peter Lockyer and Earl F. Smith.

In the year 1910, upon the formation of Broadalbin Chapter No. 487, DES, the Brethren of Kenneyetto Lodge were joined by their new Sisters of the Order of Eastern Star. The ladies of the Star have been ever most helpful to the Lodge, especially during the time of the building of the Temple some 15-20 years later. Their generous donations of items of furniture and transfer of their deed for the lot enabled the completion of the Temple in good order.

For over sixty years, quarters in the old Kun-Ja-Muck Hall were shared jointly with Broadalbin Lodge No. 855 of the International Order of Odd Fellows. On January 10, 1923, Brother Edward J. Greenslete suggested that "A committee be appointed to submit preliminary plans and financial arrangements for the construction of a new Masonic Temple in Broadalbin." The Worshipful Master appointed Brothers E. J. Greenslete, H. G. Hawley and George A. Stever to investigate.

The new Temple was off to a good, but sometimes rocky start, and it wasn't until July 3, 1926 that the "firehouse lot" was purchased from the Broadalbin Knitting Company, and ground broken in the center of the village for the new Temple. The cornerstone was laid under the direction of Worshipful Master Henry Benedict on Saturday afternoon, June 16, 1928, assisted by an impressive delegation of the following Grand Lodge Officers: M\W\John A. Dutton, Grand Master, M\W\Col. John W. Vrooman, Senior Past Grand Master, R\W\George R. Irving, Grand Marshall, R\W\Cecil C. Finch, District Deputy Grand Master, R\W\Nelson L. Finch, Past Grand Representative, and Brother Reverend Harry B. Erkman, Pastor of the local Presbyterian Church, serving as Grand Chaplain. Other dignitaries attended also, representing the Fulton-Montgomery-Herkimer Masonic District, as it was then known.

The address of the day was delivered by R\W\Judge T. Cuthell Calderwood, a member of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4 in Johnstown and a Past District Deputy Grand Master. Judge Calderwood made note of the fact that at this point every lodge in Fulton County now owned its own Temple. The first communication in the new Temple was held later that same year, on Wednesday evening, November 28, 1928. The Temple Building Committee was later discharged in 1930, upon the completion of its work.

Completion of the new Temple and subsequent furnishing thereof provided intense motivation in the early 1930's, both socially and ritualistically. An active Fellowcraft Club planned numerous social functions around the major holidays; an Eastern Star member (Florence MacFarlan, chaplain) presented to the Lodge, and to her Chapter, the Holy Bible which had been a wedding gift to her and her deceased husband; and twenty-one officers and Past Masters from Artisan Lodge provided a historical dramatization representing famous figures of history who were Masons, and then presented a large silk American Flag with an appropriately engraved standard which was accepted on behalf of the Lodge by W\M\Harold D. Chase.

Two other gifts to the Lodge, presented in mid-Winter of 1935, included a complete set of fireplace tools, andirons and screen grill from Senior Past Master Nelson Lasher; and the other much-appreciated gift was a cord of wood for use in the fireplace, given by Brother S. L. Frasier. After adjournment of the communication at which these presentations were announced, everyone was invited to the "club room" where, as the local paper reported: "The members found the fireplace equipped with a screen grill, andirons, shovel and other tools ... The lights were turned out and the members enjoyed a "talkfest" by the light of the fire."

Reports of these events, and several other items of interest, are to be found in old newspaper clippings from 1931 to 1937, collected by and recently given to the Lodge by one of its older members. They have since been photocopied and are available for reading in the Temple.

Kennyetto Lodge hosted the annual Grand Lecturer's District Convention on November 18, 1964, the year in which R/W\Elwood A. Stowell served as District Deputy Grand Master. At that time

R/W\Howard W. Potts, (in whose honor the Potts Award was later established), was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The Potts Award is given to any Lodge in a Masonic District which has all 7 of its line officers present at a Convention. The GL Convention was scheduled in two sessions, beginning at 2:00 PM, breaking for dinner at 6:00 PM, and re-convening at 8:00 PM. It was anticipated that approximately 150 guests would be present. According to Grand Lodge's press release, the 10 Lodges in the Fulton-Montgomery Masonic District had a combined membership of about three-thousand brothers.

The one-hundredth anniversary of Kennyetto Lodge No. 599 was celebrated in 1966, highlighted by a long-awaited mortgage-burning ceremony. Presently, with 91 brothers on the roster, the Lodge continues toward the new century with high purpose and fervent prayer to the Grand Architect of the Universe for guidance and protection. May our Brothers of the future advance the Light of Freemasonry as steadfastly as did those of the past.

Kennyetto Lodge meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at 7:30 PM, except during Thanksgiving and Christmas weeks, and the summer months. Broadalbin Chapter No. 487, Order of the Eastern Star, meets on the third Wednesday, also at 7:30 PM.

Constellation Lodge No. 103 – Mayfield, Fulton, NY

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/fult-mayfield.htm>

Mayfield was the home of old Constellation Lodge, No 103, F&AM, organized 7 Mar 1804. The first officers were Oliver Rice, W. M.; Ripley Merrill, J. W.; Rufus Mason, treasurer; Horace Burr, secretary; David Adams, J. D.; Thomas Chase, tiler; John Anderson and Jonathan Fisk, stewards. The lodge worked until 1835, after which no meetings were held. The records of this body are now in the possession of the Gloversville lodge.

<http://www.newyorkmasons.org/lodge4/Glover.html>

Before the year (1857) ended, a noteworthy event was to take place. In November a special communication was held, the particular object of which was "to receive from our venerable and R/W\ Brother Oliver Rice, who this day visits us, a set of lodge jewels used in time past by Constellation Lodge, a lodge formerly located in Mayfield, NY, said jewels to be deposited with Gloversville Lodge for their use hereafter."

<http://www.migrations.org/individual.php3?record=18291>

Alinos Curtis **MATTHEWS**, 1780-1859, [Cheshire, New Haven County, CT](#)

Alinos Matthews / Mathews, son of Eliada Matthews (CT. Rev War) 1749-1784-82 (CT) and Lucy Curtis 1747-1821 (VT). He was a Master Mason in **Constellation Lodge 103** in Mayfield, Fulton County, NY and built the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fulton County, NY in 1823-4 (the oldest church in Fulton Co. with an active congregation). Prior to that he was a member of St. Johns Episcopal Church, Johnstown, Montgomery Co., NY.

He was first married to Ruth Foote 1770-1820 (NY), daughter of Jesse Foote (CT. Rev War) 1758-1842 (NY). Children of that marriage: Eliada b. abt 1801 d. (Wentworth, Ontario); Jesse F. 1803-85 (WI); Samuel abt 1805 - bef 1842; Rachel 1808-25 (NY); Son abt 1812-1812 (NY); Elias 1815-60-69 (NY); Hobart 1819-1921 (NY).

Secondly married Catherine Bovee 1787-1842 (PA), dau. of Nicholas P. Bovee (Rev War). Children of that marriage: Ruth Foote 1821-21 (NY); Octavia R. (Goodwin) 1823-98 (PA); James M. 1827-97 (WI); Elvira (Tarbox) 1829-1919 (MI); Alinus 1832-1914 (MN).

Third marriage to Rachel 1776-1846 (PA)(Unknown - possible wife of Catherine's deceased brother Jacob Bovee).

Migration Steps

to [Kingsboro, Montgomery County, NY](#) in bef 1810

to [Mayfield, Fulton County, NY](#) in bef 1830

to [Freehold, Warren County, NY](#) in 1834

to [Wrights](#)

<http://fulton.nygenweb.net/bios/briefbios.html>

Collins Odell was born in Ballston, NY, 31 Mar 1793. His father, Wm. Odell, born 1756, served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in 1775, going with the American troops toward Canada, and afterward New York and New Jersey, was taken prisoner and confined in the New Bridwell, New York City. He died at Ballston, NY 8 Jul 1805. Collins removed to Mayfield in February 1816, and on the 14th of the following November married Cynthia Dixon, of Mayfield, by Rev. Palmer. In March 1818, he went into the tavern business at the village, and in Feb 1819 was instrumental in establishing the first post office in town, was appointed postmaster, which office he held for 31 years in succession. During the first two years, he carried the mail between Mayfield and Broadalbin for 50 cents a week. In 1821, he was appointed justice of the peace by the council of appointment at Albany, and when the office became elective, was elected and held the position until 1836. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1834, was supervisor of the town from 1831 to 1834, and inspector of schools from 1837 to 1841. He joined **Franklin Lodge**, F&AM at Ballston, NY. In Nov 1817, and afterwards affiliated with **Constellation Lodge No. 103**, located at Mayfield. He also joined Montgomery Chapter, No. 45, RAM, at Broadalbin on 4 Nov 1818. Mr. O., although in his 85th year, was as full of vigor as ordinary men of 50. He was county superintendent of the poor - 1847-49.

Machin Lodge No. 127, Charleston, NY

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm

Thomas Machin (1744-1816) Member of Boston Tea Party and Revolutionary officer. b. March 20, 1744 in Staffordshire, England. He was educated as an engineer and employed in the construction of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal between Manchester and Worsley, in England. In 1772 he was sent to New Jersey to examine a copper mine and remained in this country, settling at Boston. He early embraced the cause of American independence, and was one of the party that threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. He fought at Bunker Hill and was wounded in the arm. Commissioned a lieutenant in the N.Y. artillery on Jan 18, 1776, he was employed in placing chains across the Hudson River at the Highlands. He was again wounded at Fort Montgomery in Oct., 1777. He served on the expedition led by Col. Goosen Van Schaick which destroyed the settlements of the Onondaga Indians in the spring of

1779, and later accompanied Gen. Clinton's expedition into the Genesee country. He was promoted to captain on Aug. 21, 1780 and employed in the siege works at Yorktown. After the war he established a mill west of Newburg, N.Y. and coined copper pieces for some of the states, prior to the institution of a national coinage. He secured a large tract of land in northern Oneida Co., N.Y., and in 1797 moved there. He was a petitioner for **Union Schoharie Lodge**, and afterwards for **Machin Lodge** (both of N.Y.), becoming master of the latter. A Royal Arch Mason, he installed officers in Ames Mark Lodge, Schoharie, N.Y. under authority of Ezra Ames, grand high priest of the grand chapter in 1805. He is also listed as a visitor to **American Union Lodge**. d. April 3, 1816.

<http://famousamericans.net/thomasmachin/>

MACHIN, Thomas, soldier, born in Staffordshire, England, 20 March, 1744; died in **Charleston**, Montgomery County, New York, 3 April, 1816. He was educated as an engineer, and employed in the construction of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal between Manchester and Worsley. In 1772 he was sent to New Jersey to examine a copper-mine, and remained in this country, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. He era-braced with ardor the cause of independence, was one of the party that threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, and fought as an officer of artillery at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in the New York artillery on 18 January, 1776, and during that year was employed in placing chains across the Hudson river at the Highlands. He was wounded at Fort Montgomery in October, 1777, where he held a commission as 1st lieutenant, and was attached to Colonel John Lamb's artillery regiment; he served as an engineer in the expedition of Colonel Goosen Van Schaick, which destroyed the settlements of the Onondaga Indians in the spring of 1779, and later in the year accompanied General James Clinton's expedition into the Genesee country. He was promoted captain of artillery on 21 August, 1780, employed on the siege-works at Yorktown, and in 1783 settled in Ulster county, New York. Subsequently he established a mill west of Newburg, New York, and coined copper pieces for some of the states prior to the institution of a national coinage. He obtained patents for a large tract of land in the northern part of Oneida county, New York, and in 1797 removed to Mohawk, New York, where he was engaged for some time in surveying.--His son, Thomas, soldier, born in New Grange, Ulster County, New York, in 1796; died in Albany, New York, in May, 1875, served as a captain during the war of 1812-'15, and became a brigadier-general in the New York militia.

See also page 162 of the below link for an account of Thomas Machin's involvement in measuring the water levels of the Mohawk for a canal to carry water to New York City, a predecessor of the work carried out for the later Erie Canal.

http://books.google.com/books?id=k0UJAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA486&lpg=PA486&dq=%22thomas+machin%22+%22montgomery%22&source=web&ots=PgKwcThF-i&sig=wITCjNrS6dlwNDcl5YP3S7OSEog&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=4&ct=result#PPA162.M1

Thomas Machin was a native of Staffordshire, England, where he was born in March, 1744. He had been employed by Brindly in the construction of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, when he was a youth. He made a voyage to the East Indies, and in 1772, came to America for the purpose of examining a copper mine in New Jersey, belonging to one of the Schuyler family. After that he lived in Boston and was one of the party who, in 1773, destroyed tea in the harbor of that town. In the battle of Bunker's Hill he was wounded, while engaged as a Lieutenant of Artillery, and in January 1 following he joined the artillery regiment of Colonel Knox. In the summer of 1776, he was sent to the Hudson Highlands, where he was employed by General George Clinton in constructing fortifications.

In April, 1779, Captain Machin accompanied Colonel Van Schaick in an expedition against the Onondagas, and in May he surveyed the water level between Albany and Schenectady, with a view to the supply of the latter city with water by means of a canal, when the above memoranda was made. In July he joined Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in the Genesee valley, as engineer. It was while on the shores of Otsego Lake, in the present Otsego county, that he wrote the above letter and sent it to Governor Clinton, with his report of his surveys for the canal. Captain Machin assisted in constructing the American works in front of Yorktown, in 1781. The following year he married, and settled in Ulster county, New York. He died in the town of Mohawk on the Mohawk river, in April, 1819, at the age of 72 years.

<http://morrisonspensions.org/machin.pdf>

Making More Sense of Machin, by Kenneth Lifshitz - Copyright the Author 2007

Recently the pension of Thomas Machin was posted on Jim Morrison's pension website (obtained from NARA) and it contains, in addition to the pension request itself, several important papers regarding Capt. Machin which previously were not in general circulation probably due to their poor condition. For students of Thomas Machin's military career these documents represent a vein of scholarship that is both rich and illuminating. They include several personal correspondences from George Clinton, a letter from Lt. Robert Parker of Lamb's 2 nd Artillery and a letter from Parker's brother in law Andrew Porter (later General) and detached to the 4th Pennsylvania Artillery and one from 'E' Porter. (Parker was later promoted to Captain and assigned to General Washington's personal staff and Porter went on to become a general and Surveyor General of the United States). Both Parker and Porter had been members of the Sullivan expedition, along with Thomas Machin. The affection and esteem with which these men regarded Machin is overwhelmingly evident in the letters. By contrast the letters from George Clinton seem cold and businesslike. (The fact that Machin by then had become very 'well to do' may have inspired some jealousy in Clinton which would explain the change in tone, one which Machin himself apparently never picked up on or chose to ignore.) Some interesting further documentary evidence regarding Thomas Machin Jr.'s invalid pension request is addended pursuant to which it seems Machin was examined in Albany by two doctors there, Dr. Jonathan Eights and Dr. Oliver Lathrop (which represents now a further avenue for research into his wound).

1

The two Porter letters, the first from Andrew and the second from 'E' Porter, datelined a year and a half apart are extremely interesting and they mark the bookends in the events leading to Machin's fall from favor. Up until his visit to Philadelphia 1781, Machin had been a rising star in the ranks and by the time of Yorktown one of the 'golden boys' of the artillery. Clearly by then it was evident the chain had succeeded in its purpose. He had gone on to win honor at the battle of Newtown in routing Brant's force with accurate artillery fire and now he had been given command of the artillery at Yorktown. In a telling incident he here won a personal bet for his commander Henry Knox in a gunnery contest, showing up by his accurate sighting the newer artillery of his French counterparts by blowing up a particular target within the city on the first try. It was Knox no doubt who had subsequently first introduced him to the prestigious Wharton family in Philadelphia which then introduced Machin into the world of real estate and finance in the winter of 1781 following the victory.

Clearly Machin, cognizant of his newfound status and popularity and of the opportunities for social advancement and entrée that this offered him to Philadelphia society, had intimated his intent to get married to his old friend and fellow captain, Andrew Porter during their sojourn there. Porter had been a captain in Lamb's and had joined Clinton's army at Canajoharie in June of 1779 and Machin had met up with them at Lake Otsego. Porter was widely given credit for the novel idea of raising Lake Otsego by damming it to float General Clinton's army down the depleted Mohawk to Tioga to join Sullivan that August but it is clear from other reasons that this idea originated with Machin though characteristically he let Porter take the credit. Having been subsequently attached to the 4th Pennsylvania Artillery Porter also gained further fame at Yorktown by laying out the American artillery positions there.

The first letter dated 1781 is from Andrew Porter and it clearly intimates that Machin has enlisted him in his campaign now to find a suitable wife. Evidently he was successful but as the latter letter shows, the outcome of this was not what everyone had hoped. The 'fix up' was evidently with someone high in Philadelphia social circles as clearly his failure to consummate this courtship with a match and the events surrounding the breakup resulted in grave consequences for Machin's career. Indeed, this letter marks the beginning of Machin's downfall that will result in his Courts Martial less than a year later. Porter's star on the other hand seemed to rise in the same proportion as Machin's was on the decline. By the time the second letter was written, Porter was a Colonel in the Artillery on his way to becoming a general and Machin was back doing recruiting duty in New Windsor.

The second letter is from ('E') Porter and datelined 'the barracks' in Philadelphia. Clearly from this second letter Machin has identified the object of his prior romantic attentions who Porter refers to here as 'P____'. Machin has informed him of his marriage to Susannah in August of 1782, and the writer (Porter) is counseling him against just then renewing his affections to the mysterious 'P____' which Machin apparently seems intent on doing despite his newlywed status. What is notable is that the letter is not from Andrew Porter, his former comrade, but Porter's (unidentified) relative, though Andrew conveys his congratulations at the bottom, one must question if things were still 'hunky dory' would not his former fellow captain wanted to congratulate him on the event in a line of his own?

Clearly Machin's accomplishments signaled him as an officer of superior talents but the coldness in tone from his superiors creeping into correspondence dating from early 1782 (as noted above) becomes more and more evident and his eventual court martial no doubt was due to the fact that Machin's enemies no longer felt constrained by his status and accomplishments from finding an avenue for attacking him.

What was the series of events in Philadelphia which led to such dire consequences? Who was the mysterious 'P____'. We don't know at this point. We may never know. What is certain is that Machin was a passionate individual in both his personal and professional affairs but not always one of the highest discretion on the personal side. (Evidence the Woodward letters concerning their sexual exploits in New Windsor). 2 From the winter of 1781 Machin is evidently just 'a willing tool' in the eyes of his superiors. Whatever moral lapse occurred in Machin's behavior it evidently colored their opinion of him thenceforth and his eclipse from the social favor of the 'Philadelphia Lions' of genteel society would dog him the rest of his days.

And As Paul Harvey would say, 'That is the rest of the story'.

Thomas Jr.

The major portion of the materials herein were apparently gathered in support of the 1838 widow pension request initiated by Thomas Machin Jr. The final portion of the posting outlines the history of Thomas Machin's original invalid pension subsequent to 1808 but contains no supporting affidavits (as his service had been well established by that time). This latter sequence of events has been abstracted and appended as a chronology at the end of this article and they do not directly relate to the widow pension initiated by his son.

The bulk of the affidavits contained herein therefore were those appended in support of Thomas Machin Jr.'s original pension request on behalf of his mother's estate filed in 1838. The incidental materials introduced and referenced above were evidently papers of his father's which he retained and which were introduced to serve as further evidence of his late father's service during the revolutionary war and they help us to further paint the portrait of that remarkable man.

On the other hand, the widow's pension request initiated by his son and the letters relating to that pension tell a rather different and to some extent sordid story. What instigated the widow invalid pension request was the congressional revision to the pension act in July of 1836, which entitled the then living widows of injured revolutionary war veterans to half pay from the termination of service. Unfortunately, Thomas' mother Susan (Van Nostrand) Machin had passed away in December of 1835 which rendered her and her estate ineligible to receive the benefits of the act which would have been substantial. Had Susan survived until July 1836 she, or her estate would have been eligible for a substantial payment amounting to about \$4,000 as a lump sum (about \$90,000 inflation adjusted in today's money).

Undeterred by the fact that his mother was technically ineligible, Thomas Jr. filed a pension request on behalf of her estate in April of 1838 (as purported sole heir to her estate) which contained several affidavits both regarding her death and his status of sole heir, both of which facts became very publicly suspect and rightly so. Three of the affidavits offered, those of John and Mathilda Bartlett of Canajoharie 3 and a Joshua Colgrove 4 asserted that his mother had died in December of 1836 which would have made her eligible to benefit from the act. Machin's own affidavit asserted she had died in December of 183_ with the last year date blotted out.

In May of 1838 the pension was paid out to the sole heir of Susan Machin, Thomas Machin Jr. in Albany. Over a year later, Henry Yates, the clerk of the court of common pleas in Montgomery County, submits additional pension requests under cover of a letter questioning Machin's veracity to Peter J. Wagner, newly elected Whig member of congress from Montgomery and Herkimer Counties the following month. 5 (It was the custom for these late requests to be submitted directly to congress.) It is clear that someone has complained to Yates that Machin has committed fraud in obtaining the pension monies and Yates writes to Wagner pointing out that he had personal knowledge that Machin lied in his request. Wagner's reply to Yates in December of 1839 is illuminating. He says he knows Machin Jr. and that "Thom Machin" well he is a 'Case'." It is possible that Yates had waited until a year later to complain, awaiting the outcome of the election and knowing the antipathy Wagner held for Machin.

Wagner, on the 22nd of April 1840, diligently writes to the clerk of the surrogate's court in Montgomery County requesting the original documents on file there and receives a reply saying that when Machin had certified the original affidavits, he had demanded they be returned to him as he 'had to bring them to Washington'. Over the ensuing spring and summer Wagner researches the facts and confirms that the pension was paid out by the agency in Albany in May of 1838 was in the amount of \$3444.28 and further establishes the actual date of Susan Machin's demise as being in 1835, rendering the request now a case of fraud.

In August, Wagner summons Machin to his house in Fort Plain and angrily demands repayment of the monies. Machin, knowing full well it is impossible for Wagner to comply, has the temerity to say he will repay the monies but only if Wagner returns the original affidavits to him and intimidates him into writing a letter to this effect to the commissioner of pensions that Wagner knows is unacceptable and impossible to comply with (since as both know Machin already has the originals in his possession).

Obviously the attempt to play Wagner for a fool and to coerce his cooperation would not stand for long and the text of these two letters is reproduced here:

"Fort Plain August 4, 1840

Dear Sir,

I have seen Mr. Thomas Machin & he says to me if the original Papers, on file in your office upon which he drew the money, are delivered over to me for him, he will pay over the cash—that is to say, he will then trust definitively with me—What say you to this? I can see no objection to this, and if consistent or proper, I wish you would send them to me, to deliver in case I receive the money. I have written Mr. Benton that I was negotiating for this case with me immediately. Your humble & obedt servt. P. J. Wagner"

"Fort Plain, N.Y. August 6, '40

Dr. Sir.

The letter you just recd from me was written in presence of Machin. He is not aware of 2 years limitation & hence wishes the Papers. 6 Perhaps it may be well. Be over time & that debt be recurred by Montg. Over real estate or Judgt—I suppose & am sure indeed he cannot pay before the 18th. Inst. — If you think it better to take security by Judge for Montg. Than to prosecute him for the money with me—if so, I will not be consistent & approbation of Benton, U.S.D. Atty—I would insist on paid money at least—of thought expedient give us full discretion. I knew I would bring him to his "Mil R"? & I will bring him to the "Mark" (with interest?) Truly yours, P. J. Wagner. Answer this directly & oblige him & me. 7 In June of that year, Nathaniel Benton had been replaced by Joshua A. Spencer as U.S. District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. In August it is Spencer who takes up the case and writes to the treasury trying to document who authorized the payment to Machin. They are obviously preparing a fraud case against him. The case is referred by Spencer to James L. Edwards, the Commissioner of Pensions who now apparently calls for Machin to be arrested.

Sure enough, in January of 1842 they arrest Machin which apparently was not easy. On January 21st Spencer writes to Edwards, "Sir, We have finally succeeded in arresting Thomas Machin and holding him to bail at the suit of the United States in a suit to recover back the three thousand & three hundred of dollars obtained from the Gov't by a fraud on the pension laws."

Machin has apparently spent the money and now tries to settle the case by offering his farm as collateral for repayment but claims encumbrances on the land which prevent him paying back at present. Whatever the arrangements for repayment that were eventually made they clearly did not satisfy Machin's enemies and a case for suborning perjury was brought against him in 1847. 8 It is however evident that Machin managed to repair his reputation. Following his father's example he did this by setting about forming new powerful friendships. Moving to Albany he enlists the help of William H. Seward who had been elected Senator in 1849. In December of 1854 William Seward introduces two resolutions, one asking that additional bounty lands be granted to the veterans of the War of 1812 and secondly a resolution on behalf of Thomas Machin that the congress underwrite the expenses 'for a convention of soldiers of that war', to be held in the city of Washington, on the 8th of January, 1855. He also asks that they make the congressional ballroom available for this purpose. With only three weeks before the event, the request on behalf of Machin was rendered moot by referral to committee."

Thomas Machin Sr. Invalid Pension

The circumstances surrounding Machin's wound are confusing, contradictory and troubling. Traditional accounts have him being severely wounded in the chest on October 6th 1777 at the fall of Fort Montgomery and then repairing to recuperate at Governor Clinton's house in nearby Little Britain. The latter assumption is without question untrue, and this is born out both by ancillary correspondence by George Clinton's brother in law and Machin's own accounts both of which place him elsewhere. The fact that Machin rode some forty five miles to a house east of Poughkeepsie following the battle seems to mitigate against a serious wound as does other evidence which I shall recount.

Hugh Hughes, the Deputy Quartermaster General had following the report of the British presence at Tarrytown arranged for the wife of the governor, Mrs. Clinton, and her entourage to vacate east from the Governor's residence in Poughkeepsie fearing of an attack inland on Poughkeepsie by the British, (obviously anticipating the success of the British in passing the forts). Thomas Machin, along with Christopher Tappan, Clinton's brother in law and Mrs. Clinton wound up at the house of John Barnes' some eight miles east of Poughkeepsie following the fall of the forts to the British. Hughes personally took care of arranging for the carriages and the transportation of the ladies and he personally reassured Clinton the following day that he would vacate them further east to Connecticut if circumstances warranted, which they did not (the British did not venture inland). His concern for their safety is evident in his correspondence.

The presence of Mrs. Clinton there is easily explained by the concern for her safety but Machin's presence there is not so easily explained. Hughes was, with Putnam and Glover at the council of war at the Continental Village on the east side of the Hudson at the time of the fall of the forts.

The case I presented in "DPV" 9 is that it is highly likely that Hughes met Machin there, after Machin arrived on the eastern shore sometime that day (if my theory is correct, riding Lt. Col. W. S. Livingston's borrowed horse). This would have been sometime around six o'clock and after he had stopped at Constitution Island to argue with Captain Gershom Mott about getting the artillery

there evacuated and encouraging them to hoist the frigate Constitution above the boom to save her, both of which Mott was disinclined to do.

Hughes must have arranged for Machin to go to the Barnes house also either because Machin was severely wounded and in need of care, or, as further protection for the Governor's wife and their party from Tory reprisals, which latter scenario would seem to make sense only if he was not wounded badly. Christopher Tappan's letter the day following and common sense seems to confirm the latter scenario; that he was relying on Machin to afford protection for their little group. The fact that Machin resumed his ordinary arduous activities of surveying only a month and half later further supports this thesis.

The fact that the War Department doctor who originally examined Machin in 1812 caused the rejection of his invalid pension is also troubling. Machin arranged for a second physical examination in Albany in 1814 under friendlier circumstances. This occurred at the order of Matthias B. Tallmadge. Tallmadge was George Clinton's son in law and obviously friendly to Machin. Tallmadge himself however became the subject of a three year congressional investigation into misconduct (which may have been partisan). Of the two doctors examining Machin in 1814, Jonathan Eights was the more prominent. He was, along with the well known T. R. Beck a founding member of the SPUA (Society to Promote the Useful Arts), a learned association, and along with Machin was **a fellow mason**. The results of this second examination resulted in the granting of the invalid status and the increase of pension benefits.

The question of how Machin received his wound and the severity of it are destined to remain somewhat clouded due to contradictory conclusions reached by doctors later on and the contradictory testimony of the contemporary historical record ((and possibly due to intentional alteration of events concerning the fall of Fort Montgomery battle as described elsewhere (in DPV)).

Chronology Of Thomas Machin (Sr.) Invalid Pension Request

(notations in this chronology refer to the pension request materials held at NARA and published on morrisonspensions.com)
(From Journals of Congress)

April 17th 1806

Congress directs Secretary of War to obtain State invalid pension rolls including militia members.
Pensions are extended to militia members.

(From Machin Letter, November 3rd, 1814)
Thomas Machin is placed on the pension rolls.

(From Journals of Congress)

April 25th 1808

President signs "An act concerning invalid pensioners".

And invalid Pension is granted to Thomas Machin as partially disabled dating from the 4th day of March 1808 at the rate of ten dollars per month. It appears this act makes no distinction in compensation for partial and total disablement.

(From Journals of Congress)

April 29th 1812 president signs, "an act to revive and continue in force" the invalid pension.

It seems (from Machin's action) this act makes the distinction between partial and total disablement.

Machin is examined by doctor to establish total disablement.

(From Machin letter dated November 3rd, 1814)

Machin applied for an increase in pension due to total incapacity under the provisions of the act.
It was rejected due to insufficiency in the examining doctor report.

(From notes in Pension office)

March 19th 1812

First physical examination Machin for invalid certificate.

Certificate is deemed invalid (for technical reasons), examination was 'not sufficient'.

(From Order of Judge Tallmadge date October 8th, 1814)

October 8th 1814

Dr. Lathrop and Dr. Eights are appointed by Mathew B. Tallmadge to reexamine him in Albany.

(From Affidavit October 29th 1814)

October 29th 1814

Affidavit from the Albany office certifying the examination of Lathrop and Eights.

Second request for invalid increase.

(From Machin Letter November 3rd 1814)

In this letter Machin complains that his application for increase was denied due to incompleteness in the report of the original examining surgeon.

(From Journals of Congress)

"An act concerning invalid pensioners," passed Congress March 3rd 1815

(From undated Memorandum (from Pension Office?))

March 3rd, 1815

Machin's pension is increased to \$20 retroactive to time total disablement was established by the second examination affidavit of October 29 1814.

(From Journals of Congress December 13th, 1816

Mr. Cady, presented a petition of Susanna Machin, widow of the late Captain Thomas Machin, praying to be allowed the arrearages of the pension to which she alleges her said husband to have been entitled.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

(From Journals of Congress December 31st, 1816)

Mr. Chappell, from the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the petition of Susannah Machin, which was read, and the resolution therein contained was concurred in by the House, as follows:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought to be rejected 1817 (undated)

Susannah writes to President James Monroe

(From War Dept. Pension Office November 7th, 1818)

Susannah Machin wants increase made retroactive to 1812, the date of the first 'botched' examination. Referred to congress with recommendation.

(From Journal of Congress Nov 30th, 1818)

"The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report in relation to the Claims of Daniel Davis, Elias Davis, David Holton, John Dougherty, and Abraham Le Foy, for pensions; and of Jonathan D. Carrier, Jehiel Judd, and Susannah Machin, for increase of pension; made in compliance with the 3d & 5th sections of the act of the 10th of April, 1806, which was referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims"

No record of action taken

1838 The act to extend benefits to widows of veterans

(And here we go again with Tommy Jr.'s)

Again, thanks to Jim Morrison for locating and posting this valuable material and thanks to A.J. Berry for her transcription and invaluable comments.

Endnotes:

1. Eight was a well known colleague of the famous T.R. Beck, member of Beck's SPUA and a **fellow mason**.
2. Peter Woodward correspondence, New York Historical Society.
3. John Bartlett is listed as a pensioner from the War of 1812 from Pine Plains, New York. Pension #2,016.
4. Notes: Joshua Colgrove was a private in John Brown's regiment of Massachusetts levies. Brown was killed at the Battle of Stone Arabia. Machin it appears was married to a Nancy Brown who may have been related, but as of this writing this relationship is not established. It appears he remarried to Nancy McMichael of Kingston, probably sometime around 1817.
5. Interestingly Judge Sacia who witnessed the affidavits had been the rival for Wagner's congressional seat.
6. Italics mine.
7. It is not clear if these two letters are addressed to Spencer U.S. Attorney or to Edwards, the Commissioner. It seems impossible that Wagner would be unaware that Benton had already been replaced as U.S. Attorney as the letter seems to imply.
8. The outcome of this case is not known at this writing but should be available in the judicial records of Schoharie or Montgomery County.
9. "Donderburg's Pumpkin Vine", Kenneth Lifshitz, 2004.

St. Lawrence Co.

mysite.verizon.net/stlawmason

<http://mysite.verizon.net/stlawmason/masonlodges.html>

1st St. Lawrence District

Ogdensburgh-Acacia # 128 201 State Street Ogdensburg, NY 13669 *Charter issued March 7, 1848* Email:

acacian128@yahoo.com

<u>Gouverneur # 217</u>	23 Trinity Avenue	Gouverneur, NY 13642	<i>Charter issued June 9, 1851</i>	
<u>Black Lake # 319</u>	Riverside Drive	Morristown, NY, 13664	<i>Charter issued June 10, 1854</i>	
<u>Wildwood # 477</u>	Maple Street	Edwards, NY 13635	<i>Charter issued July 6, 1859</i>	
<u>DePeyster # 573</u>	Main Street	DePeyster, NY 13633	<i>Charter issued July 4, 1865</i>	
<u>Richville # 633</u>		Richville, NY 13681	<i>Charter issued June 8, 1876</i>	
<u>Oswegatchie # 687</u>	Route # 58	Fine, NY 13639	<i>Charter issued July 4, 1866</i>	<u>Merging with Wildwood #477</u>
<u>Hammond # 861</u>	Academy Street	Hammond, NY 13646	<i>Charter Issued July 26, 1907</i>	
<u>Van Heuvel # 941</u>	State Street	Heuvelton, NY 13654	<i>Charter issued May 4, 1916</i>	<u>Merging with DePeyster #573</u>

2nd St. Lawrence District

<u>St. Lawrence # 111</u>	West Main Street	Canton, NY 13617	<i>Dispensation dated December 22, 1845</i>
<u>Racket River # 213</u>	<u>merged with Amber Lodge 395</u>		
<u>Waddington # 393</u>	Main Street	Waddington, NY 13694	<i>Charter Granted June 23, 1856</i>
<u>Amber # 395</u>		Parishville, NY 13672	<i>Warrant dated January 25, 1856</i>
<u>High Falls # 428</u>		Colton, NY 13625	<i>Dispensation dated March 21, 1857</i>
<u>Massena # 513</u>	90½ Main Street	Massena, NY 13662	<i>Dispensation dated March 4, 1861</i>
<u>What Cheer # 689</u>	26 ½ Main Street	Norwood, NY 13668	<i>Dispensation granted June 22, 1967</i>

Saratoga County

37	Franklin	Ballston	Saratoga	05-16-0000
128	Union	Charlton	Saratoga	12-13-1805

446c	Corinthian	Corinth	Saratoga	06-01-1825
267	Galway	Galway	Saratoga	11-09-1816
90 (22?)	St. John's	Greenfield	Saratoga	02-12-1802
149	Farmers'	Half-Moon	Saratoga	12-03-1806
106	Malta	Malta	Saratoga	03-22-1804
118	Friendship	Milton	Saratoga	03-22-1805
162	North Star	Northfield	Saratoga	09-02-1807
185	Rising Sun	Northumberland	Saratoga	09-06-1809
218	Schuyler	Saratoga	Saratoga	05-25-1813
21	Montgomery	Stillwater	Saratoga	10-22-1791
4	Orange	Waterford	Saratoga	11-25-1795

Orange Lodge No. 4 (43) – Waterford, Saratoga, NY

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nysarato/Sylvester/chap35.html>

Thirty years ago, 1848, a band of brother Masons, having applied for and obtained a dispensation from the Grand Master of the State of New York, proceeded to organize a lodge of Master Masons in this village (Waterford). Of that number, seven were members of **Phoenix Lodge, No. 58**, Lansingburg, and two were brethren from **Old Orange Lodge, No. 43**, which was in existence long before the great anti-Masonic excitement of nearly half a century ago. James M. Austin was the first Master of the newly organized lodge, under dispensation. His great ability and untiring zeal for the welfare of the new lodge singularly qualified him for the position, which he held during four consecutive years. Brother Austin is the present Grand High Priest of the United States, and Grand Secretary of the State of New York. The other officers on the foundation were Brother John Hinde, S.W.; John Fulton, J.W.; F.W. Allen, Sec.; John Higgins, Treas.; Joseph H. Cudworth, S.D.; John Milliken, J.D.; Samuel Landsborough, S.M.C.; Joseph M. King, J.M.C.; John Roe, Tyler. The charter members, besides the officers above mentioned, were G.C. Schoonmaker, William H. Scott, and Oliver L. Shepard, U.S.A. The following, among others, are Past Masters of the lodge: R.L. Schoonmaker, Edward Lansing, John Fulton, John Higgins, D.M. Van Hovenburg, Russell Porter, Thomas Breslin, Samuel A. Northrup.

Montgomery Lodge No. 21 – Stillwater, Saratoga, NY

<http://saratoganygenweb.com/Sylvester/chap33a.html>

There was a Masonic lodge at Stillwater, chartered Oct. 22, 1791, said to have been one of the largest and best lodges in the State. Its first officers and similar items are not now to be obtained, as the books have been scattered or passed into unauthorized hands for many years. It was known as "Montgomery Lodge." The "Montgomery Chapter" of Stillwater is also known to have been in existence before 1798. The Grand Chapter of the State of New York was organized March 14, 1798, at Albany, by representatives from five subordinate chapters, of which that at Stillwater was one. The representatives from Stillwater were Daniel Hale, Jr., H.P., and Ashbel Meacham, K. Daniel Hale was appointed one of the committee on by-laws. At this meeting De Witt Clinton was elected as the first presiding officer of the Grand Chapter. In 1799, Jan. 30, a warrant was granted to hold a Mark Master Masons' lodge at Stillwater. These three Masonic bodies existed down to the difficulties in 1830.

The modern organization under the name of "**Montgomery Lodge, 504, F&AM**," was formed 27 Jun 1860, by a dispensation from the Grand Lodge. The first officers were Rev. W.J. Heath, M.; P. Mosher, S.W.; D.F. Wetzel, J.W.; John A. Quackenbush, Treas.; H.H. Montgomery, Sec.; John V.W. Vandenburg, S.D.; H. Badgley, J.D.; Nathan Tabor and George K. Deming, Masters of Ceremonies; J.W. Buffington, Tyler. The lodge has a membership of one hundred and seven.

A new chapter, also named in honor of the ancient one, - "Montgomery," - was established in 1870. The petition for a charter was drawn up April 11 of that year. Dispensation granted Nov. 28. The charter is dated 8 Feb 1871. The first officers were D. Van Wie, H.P.; P. Van Veghten, K.; C.S. Ensign, Scribe; J.G. Lansing, Treas.; L. Vandemark, Sec. The chapter has a membership of 63.

The officers of Montgomery Lodge, 504, the present year (1878) are, in part, Eugene Wood, M.; J.L. Moore, Sec. In the absence of the Master, L. Vandemark is acting presiding officer. He has occupied the chair for seven years, since 1860. These bodies meet in a finely-appointed lodge-room, containing furniture and fixtures to the amount of \$2000. In the room are three choice relics of old times, - the gavel of the ancient lodge, presented by Ashbel Palmer; a venerable picture, known as the "old Masonic carpet," owned by L. Vandemark; and, finally, a stone taken from the corner of the old Episcopal church. It was laid, with the ceremonies of the order, in 1798. Capitular Masonic emblems are engraved upon it, together with a circle of curiously-arranged characters which even Masons far advanced in the mysteries of the order find it difficult to translate.

<http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/sara/anthony-i.htm>

JOSHUA ANTHONY, son of Joshua and Lydia T. (Buffinton) Anthony, was born in the town of Adams, Berkshire, MA, 16 Feb 1839. The family is of Yankee lineage, its representatives having been early settlers in New England. They trace their descent from Dr. Francis Anthony, born in London in the year 1550. Humphrey Anthony (grandfather) was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1770. He was a farmer and blacksmith by trade and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-six years.

Of his sons one was Joshua Anthony, Sr., who was born on the old homestead farm, where he also died in the thirty-ninth year of his age, July 25, 1841. He was a steady and industrious man, a Friend in religious belief and a member of the Friends Society. Although he died before hardly reaching the prime of life, he had met with considerable success as a farmer and stock dealer. He married Lydia T. Buffinton, who survived him but a year. Their children were four: Joshua, the subject of this sketch; Ira L., John B. and William H.

Lydia T. Buffinton Anthony was a daughter of Zephaniah and Joanna (Wells) Buffinton, both members of the Friends Society, who removed from Berkshire county, Mass., to Mechanicville in this county during the year 1846. They first settled on a farm purchased from James Bradshaw, now known as the John K. Prunyn farm. They later removed to the farm now owned by Joshua Anthony, in

order to be at a more convenient distance from the Friends meeting-house. After the death of their mother Joshua Anthony and his three brothers were taken by their maternal grandparents by whom they were reared. Mr. Buffinton died April 19, 1858, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and his wife died four years later in her eighty-fourth year.

Joshua Anthony was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began his business life as a clerk in a store at Jonesville. Subsequently he was engaged in a like capacity in mercantile houses at Schuylerville, Troy and Stillwater. He left the latter place in the spring of 1867 and returned to the home farm, of which he assumed the management. In 1869 he began in a small way his present successful business as a manufacturer of baking powder and cream of tartar. In 1892 he added spice grinding and the manufacture of fluid extracts for flavoring purposes. The present factory is a two story building, forty by sixty, and is equipped with perfected and rapid machinery. The spice mills occupy the larger part of the adjoining high brick structure, thirty-six by sixty-six. Work is given to a number of employees, the major portion being women.

In politics Mr. Anthony has been a staunch Republican and when he resided at Stillwater served as United States assistant assessor. The cares of growing business, however, have precluded his taking an active part in political affairs, but he has always been a man of great public spirit, and has accomplished much for the good of the community in securing a station on the Schenectady branch of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, at Ushers, June 19, 1882. This station was first called "Hammonds" in honor of C. D. Hammond, superintendent of the road. In 1883, through the efforts of Mr. Anthony, a post-office was secured under the name of Ushers. The name of the station was then altered to correspond. This change was due to the fact that there was previously, in existence a post-office called "Hammond" in this State. Mr. Anthony has also established a private telegraph line from Ushers to his factory.

He is a prominent thirty-second degree Mason, formerly a member of **Montgomery Lodge No. 504** of Stillwater, and now a charter member of On-da-wa Lodge No. 820, of Mechanicville. He is also a member of Waterford Chapter No. 169, RAM, of Bloss Council of Troy, N. Y., No. 14, R&SM, of Apollo Commandery of Troy, No. 15, KT, of Delta Lodge of Perfection of Troy, Delta Council P. of J. of Troy, of Delta Chapter Rose Croix of Troy, of Albany Sovereign Consistory of Albany, of Oriental Temple of Troy, AAOONS, and of the Masonic Veteran Association of Troy and vicinity.

Mr. Anthony married, 23 Mar 1868, Mary E. Ingraham, daughter of William S. and Sila (Gilbert) Ingraham of Fulton county. William S. Ingraham died 3 Apr 1891, aged 75; his wife had passed away 2 Mar 1887, in her 67th year. Of this union of Joshua Anthony and Mary E. Ingraham are three children: Sidney J., Ira J. and Sila G. The sons are actively engaged in the conduct of Mr. Anthony's extensive business.

<http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/sara/donnelly-ws.htm>

William S. Donnelly, a successful young physician of Ketchum's Corners, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1883, is the youngest son of Arthur and Mary Fitzgerald Donnelly, and was born at Northumberland, Saratoga, 26 Dec 1859. His father was a native of Ireland and was born in 1814, and in 1836 left the Emerald Isle and crossed the broad Atlantic, settling in Canada. There he married a Canadian girl, who died a short time afterwards, and a few years later he removed to the United States, locating in Northumberland, where he resided until his death on 12 Sep 1864, after an active life of half a century. He was a blacksmith by trade, having learned his trade in the old country, and was employed in a large ship yard in Canada; after coming to Saratoga county he successfully conducted the blacksmith business at Bacon Hill for many years. In connection with that work he carried on wagon making and repairing. Politically he was a Democrat and in religion a member of the Catholic church. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of James Fitzgerald, and they had eight children: John, Daniel, Arthur, James, Edward, Thomas, William S. and Susan, who married Daniel McCarty. Mrs. Donnelly was born in Ireland and died Jul 1891, aged 69 years. William S. was reared at Northumberland, educated in the public schools and by private instructor. He studied medicine with Drs. John A. Moore of Saratoga Springs and A. Van Derveer of Albany; he was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1883, with the degree of M.D., and soon after located at Quaker Springs where he was engaged in a successful practice for two years. In 1885 he removed to Ketchum's Corners where he has since been successfully engaged in professional work. Politically Mr. Donnelly is a staunch Democrat and has been one of the local leaders of his party for several years. In the fall of 1892 he was a candidate for State assemblymen on the Democratic ticket and made a good run, but found it impossible to overcome the large Republican majority; in 1898 he was elected supervisor of the town of Stillwater by a substantial majority. He is a member of **Montgomery Lodge No. 504**, F&AM; Montgomery Chapter No. 257, RAM, of Stillwater; Washington Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs; and Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy; he is also prominently identified with the Patrons of Industry and in 1891 was elected president of the State organization, and at present is the national president, which position he has held since 1895. Mr. Donnelly married Clara B. Howland, daughter of David Howland, jr. of Ketchum's Corners, and they have one son, Charles C.

Frank Stumpf was born in the town of Northumberland, 25 Jun 1859, a son of Charles and Rosena Hoag Stumpf, natives of Germany, who settled in Saratoga Springs in 1845. In 1856 they moved to Northumberland, where he carried on farming. Frank was educated in the schools of Northumberland, and assisted his father until he was twenty years of age, when he was employed four years on the Champlain canal, after which he settled in Glens Falls, NY, and learned the jewelry trade. Three years later he started in business in Stillwater, NY, as a jeweler and watch repairing and insurance, which business he has carried on to the present time. He has been active in town and county affairs; was town clerk from 1894 to 1898, and appointed postmaster under McKinley in 1897. He is a member of **Montgomery Lodge No. 504**, F&AM, of which he was secretary two years. He is an exempt fireman, formerly a member of E. I. Wood Steamer Co., also on the board of education for two years. He married Mary C., daughter of Miles P. and Electa Low, on 27 Jan 1886.

Franklin Lodge No. 37 (90)

Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1905, page 139.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ln9LAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA139&lpg=PA139&dq=%22franklin+lodge+no.+37%22&source=web&ots=zsvOLcEm6o&sig=Su76K-xTR6KUG7kDXSK_JG1eHU&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result
FRANKLIN LODGE, NO. 90, BALLSTON SPA, NY.

WARRANT: The warrant granted to Franklin Lodge, No. 90, was issued June 3, 1842, and is in possession of the Lodge. The name or number of the Lodge has never been changed; it is, however, proper to state that previous to the organization of this Lodge two other Lodges existed in that vicinity, one at Ballston Centre, known as **Franklin Lodge, No. 37**, and one at Milton Hill, in the town of Milton, known as **Friendship Lodge, No. 118**; both are now extinct, the first ceased work in 1830 and the second held its last regular meeting December 15, 1831. The charter was not surrendered until 1835.

But little is known concerning these old Lodges, most of the records are missing, still, as nearly all the organizers of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, were members of these Lodges, and as some of the descendants of these brethren were members of the present Lodge, some special mention should be made concerning them.

In 1841, when the movement to organize the present Lodge began, a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge asking for a revival of the Charter of **Franklin Lodge, No. 37**, but owing to an act passed by the Grand Lodge in 1840 their petition could not be granted, consequently a new charter was petitioned for and granted.

The petition for **Franklin Lodge, No. 37**, is dated Ballston, July 11, 1793, and is signed by the following:

John Taylor,	Benj. Andrews,	Henry Corl, Jr.,	B. Roorback,
James Rogers,	Daniel Brown,	John Hatch,	Hez'h Bailey.
L. Ball,	John Hughan,	Beriah Palmer,	
John Barclay,	Gideon Hawley,	A. Miller,	

It named as officers, BERIAH PALMER, Master; JOHN TAYLOR, Senior Warden; HENRY CORL, JR., Junior Warden. The petition has the following endorsements:

"ALBANY 10th December 1793.

"I do certify that BERIAH PALMER Esq. recommend as Master in the above petition is a member of Union Lodge No. 1 of the City of Albany and capable as well as worthy to discharge the duties of that office, and am of the opinion that it would be just and expedient for the Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petition as it may tend among other things to counteract and abolish the meetings and proceedings of a set of mountebank pretended masons contiguous to Ballston.

"PETER W. YATES
"Master of Union Lodge, Albany."

"Read in Grand Lodge the 5th March 1794 and referred to Brothers MORTON, MORGAN and COCKS.

"J. A. G. S."

"Received verbal orders from MORTON and COCKS two of the above committee to issue this warrant on the 16th day of May 1794.

The following letters are interesting, as they tend to show the manner in which the provisions contained in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge were construed at that time:

"To the Right Worshipful JACOR MORTON, ESQ., Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York.

"The representation of the Officers of **Franklin Lodge No. 37** in Ballston, Saratoga County, Respectfully setteth forth — That differences have taken place among the brethren of this Lodge respecting the constitutionality of their last election for Master. It is contended on the one side that as the Master elect has not served as Warden in this or any other Lodge of Master Masons (and there being other brethren who had these qualifications) the choosing him as Master could not be legal.

On the other hand it is maintained (and under which impression the Lodge acted at the time of the election) that as the present Master had served as a Warden in the Lodge here of Master Mark Masons and also as a regular Master of the same Lodge and which Lodge having been regularly warranted and installed his election to the chair was constitutional. At the last Stated Lodge here this subject was taken into consideration and a vote passed requesting the Officers to lay before the Grand Lodge the subject matter in dispute as above mentioned and pray them to take the same into their consideration and that Brothers BALDWIN, BENNETT and HOLLISTER or either of them deliver to the Grand Lodge or any of the Officers thereof such memorial as the officers of this Lodge might make to them on the subject and take charge of such communications to us from the Grand Lodge or any of the Officers thereof as they might think proper to make, in writing or otherwise.

"Although the objections to the legality of the election as above stated has been hut lately brought into view and there being but a few brethren dissatisfied, still the question being to us new and the constitution not defining in what Lodge it shall be necessary the Master elect shall have served as a Warden it will be greatly to the peace and happiness of the brethren in this quarter if you or any of the Officers of the Grand Lodge will communicate to us your opinion and directions on this subject. In making to you this representation we do not mean to be understood that any division has on this question arisen among us from design, but a difference of opinion only, and should it be thought by the Officers of the Grand Lodge that the said election of Master was illegal we pray you to authorize us to hold a new election to choose another Master.

"We are very respectfully

"Your Humble Servants

"RAYMOND TAYLOR, Master.

THADEOUS PATCHIN, S. W.

SAMUEL YOUNG, J. W.

"Ballston 2nd July 1803."

"NEW YORK July 14 A. L. 5803.

"Brethren

"Enclosed I have the honor to transmit you the opinion of the Grand Master upon the case communicated and submitted to him in your letter on the 2nd instant. I sincerely hope it may prove satisfactory.

"Accept my cordial wishes for your welfare and prosperity as a Lodge and as Brethren.

"I am your friend and Brother

"DANIEL P. TOMPKINS

"Grand Secretary

"No. 1 Wall Street N. York."

"To the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Franklin Lodge No. 37.

"NEW YORK 14 July 1803.

"By a Communication by the Officers of Franklin Lodge No. 37 held at Ballston in the County of Saratoga it appears that a brother who had been Master and Warden of the Mark Lodge annexed to said Lodge was at the last election of Officers for said Franklin Lodge elected Master thereof ; but that the brother so elected had never been Master or Warden of any Lodge, other than the said Mark Lodge, and that there were at that time other members of Franklin Lodge who had been Wardens of Master Mason Lodges. That a difference of opinion existed amongst the members of the said Lodge of the eligibility of the brother chosen Master under the above circumstances and a desire expressed that the opinion of the Grand Master and of some of the Grand Officers upon the subject might be communicated to the said Lodge.

"The Grand Master having attended to the communication from Franklin Lodge stating the above case and desiring an opinion thereon and having reverted to the book of Constitutions and considered its provisions and directions submits the following observations to the members of said Lodge.

"The directions of the Constitution respecting the election of a Master are as follows, ' No brother can be Master of a Lodge till he has first served the office of a Warden somewhere unless in extraordinary cases, or when a new Lodge is to be formed and no past or present Warden is to be found amongst the members. In such cases three master masons although they have served in no former offices (it they be well learned) may be constituted Master and Wardens of such new Lodge or of any old Lodge in the like emergency.'

"This clause I consider as directory and its intention in my opinion was to secure so far as possible the filling of the Masters chair by brethren acquainted with and competent to discharge its duties.

"Such persons are most likely to be found among those who have acted as Wardens and who from their constant attendance at the meetings of the Lodge and also from their having been frequently called to execute the Masters duties in his absence must have made themselves acquainted with them. It is therefore most to the interests of the Fraternity that generally, a brother previous to his being called to the important station of Master should have prepared himself for the important duties of that station by a service in the office of Warden.

"But cases may arise in which it would be highly proper and necessary that the aforesaid clause should be dispensed with. What these cases are it is impossible to designate by a previous rule, they must depend upon the particular situation of the Lodge and they are provided for under the description of *extraordinary cases*.

"In the above case it does not appear but that the other brethren who had served as Wardens declined serving as Master and such case I should consider as one coming under the above description of *extraordinary*.

"In addition to the above it appears to me that in the present case the service as Master and Warden in the Mark Lodge most unquestionably is within the spirit if not the words of the Constitution. My own opinion is that by virtue of the usual charters or warrants granted by the Grand Lodge, the Lodge to whom it is granted has a right under and by virtue of that charter to open and hold a Lodge of any of the masonic degrees provided they have the competent number of persons skilled in those degrees. The mark degree being therefore one recognized in masonry and the Lodge being held by virtue of a warrant from the Grand Lodge of this State a service of Warden therein is a service in that station in a regular Lodge and meets the very words of the Constitution.

"Upon the whole I think the above election legal and proper.

"JACOB MORTON, Grand Master."

The old Lodge prospered and continued in good standing until the effect of the Morgan persecution was felt in the community, then it began to decline, and in a short time ceased to exist, and for almost ten years no organized body of Masons existed in that vicinity.

In 1841 WILLIAM SAUNDERS and others applied to the Grand Lodge for the charter of the old Lodge; when this effort failed a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge in 1842, signed by WILLIAM SAUNDERS, WILLIAM HAWKINS, JOSEPH JENNINGS and eight others praying for a new charter under the same name.

This effort proved successful, as will be noted by the following excerpt from the minutes of the Grand Lodge under date of June 3, 1842.

"The Committee on warrants reported in favor of granting a warrant to constitute a Lodge at Ballston, in the County of Saratoga, by the name of Franklin Lodge, of which BRO. WM. SAUNDERS is to be the first Master; BRO. WM. HAWKINS, S. W., and BRO. JOSEPH JENNINGS, J.W., and that the property of the late **Franklin Lodge, No. 37**, be returned to said new Lodge, on payment of the usual fee for the Warrant."

The first meeting under the charter was held February 2, 1843, at which time the following officers were installed: WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Master ; WILLIAM HAWKINS, Senior Warden ; JOSEPH JENNINGS, Junior Warden; WILLIAM FORD, Treasurer; STEPHEN Fox, Secretary; STEPHEN SEAMAN, Senior Deacon ; REUBEN THOMPSON, Junior Deacon, and JOSEPH KELSO, Tiler.

Of the above, WILLIAM FORD was Master and STEPHEN Fox Junior Warden of **Franklin Lodge, No. 37**, in 1832; WILLIAM HAWKINS and JOSEPH JENNINGS were also members of the old Lodge; they both lived to a ripe old age and always took an active interest in the affairs of the new Lodge.

The Lodge prospered and has upon its rolls several who have been prominent in public affairs. Among the number was JAMES M.

COOK, who for several years was superintendent of the State Banking Department; he was also Assemblyman and State Senator.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.
Seth Whalen. D.D., Grand Lecturer.
Jonathan S. Smith, D.D., Grand Master.

MASTERS OF FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 90.

1843. William Saunders.	1864. P. G. Newcomb.	1885. David Frisbie, Jr.
1844. William Hawkins.	1865. Graham Pulver.	1886. David Frisbie, Jr.
1845. Joseph Jennings.	1866. Seth Whalen.	1887. David Frisbie, Jr.
1846. Abel Meeker.	1867. Seth Whalen.	1888. David H. Winne.
1847. Selden A. Emerson.	1868. Benjamin Allen.	1889. David H. Winne.
1848. Reuben Westcot.	1869. Seth Whalen.	1890. George W. Maxon.
1849. Reuben Westcot.	1870. Seth Whalen.	1891. David Frisbie.
1850. Abel Meeker.	1871. Seth Whalen.	1892. William Spencer.
1851. Harvey N. Hill.	1872. Seth Whalen.	1893. William Spencer.
1852. Abel Meeker.	1873. Seth Whalen.	1894. William Spencer.
1853. George Babcock.	1874. Jonathan S. Smith.	1895. Albert P. Miller.
1854. Harvey N. Hill.	1875. Albert J. Reid.	1896. Albert P. Miller.
1855. Abel Meeker.	1876. Jonathan S. Smith.	1897. Edward F. Grose.
1856. Harvey N. Hill.	1877. Edward F. Grose.	1898. David Frisbie.
1857. Harvey N. Hill.	1878. Edward F. Grose.	1899. Albert P. Miller.
1858. George H. Millham	1879. Edward F. Grose.	1900. Henry C. Hall.
1859. George W. Ingalls	1880. Edward F. Grose.	1901. Henry C. Hall.
1860. Harvey N. Hill	1881. C. Fred Wheeler.	1902. Frederick W. Watts.
1861. Harvey N. Hill	1882. C. Fred Wheeler.	1903. Frederick W. Watts.
1862. Harvey N. Hill.	1883. Frank Jones.	1904. Frederick W. Watts.
1863. Simeon H. Drake.	1884. Frank Jones.	1905. John Keys.

HISTORY OF SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK, by NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER. 1878
HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF SARATOGA COUNTY. - VILLAGE OF BALLSTON SPA.
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nysarato/Sylvester/chap30.html>

In reviewing the history of Freemasonry in this vicinity, it appears that in 1794 a number of Masons met in the town of Ballston for the purpose of forming a lodge, and that on the 16th day of May, in the same year, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York granted a charter to Franklin Lodge, No 37, located in the town of Ballston. For a long time the meetings were held at the residence of one of the members, on the southwest corner, opposite the present church at Ballston Centre, and, after the death of this brother, were held at the residences of the different members until 1834, when the warrant was forfeited, and declared to be not legally capable of being revived.

About ten years subsequent to the organization of Franklin Lodge, above noticed, a number of the fraternity met at the residence of William G. Boss, in the town of Milton, September 24, 1804, and organized a lodge. This was at "Milton Hill." The organization received a charter from the Grand Lodge, March 22, 1805, with the title of Friendship Lodge, No. 118. Meetings continued to be held in the town of Milton until January 2, 1821, when the lodge was removed to Ballston Spa, where regular communications were held until 1835, when the charter was surrendered, and never afterwards revived.

On the membership roll of this lodge we find the names of many brethren who afterwards became active and useful members of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, one of whom, Worthy Brother Joseph Jennings, is still living in this village, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

For more than half a century Brother Jennings has been an esteemed member of the fraternity, receiving the degrees in Friendship Lodge, and being one of the founders of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, of which lodge he is now the oldest living member. During these many years of faithful adherence to the principles and teachings of Freemasonry, he has filled nearly every position in the lodge, always with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

For a period of seven years, from 1835 to 1842, there was no Masonic organization in this village. June 3, 1842, the charter under which Franklin Lodge, No. 90, now works, was granted by the Grand Lodge. Nearly all the members of Franklin Lodge, No. 37, and of Friendship Lodge: No. 118, became members of the new lodge, which has maintained its regular communications in this village to the present time. In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, under date of June 3, 1842, is found the following:

"The committee on warrants reported in favor of granting a warrant to constitute a lodge at Ballston, in the county of Saratoga, by the name of Franklin Lodge, of which Brother William Saunders is to be the first Master; Brother William Hawkins, S.W., and Brother Joseph Jennings, J.W., and that the property of the late Franklin Lodge, No. 37, be returned to said new lodge on payment of the usual fee for the warrant."

Franklin Lodge has numbered among its members several brethren who have attained to high positions among the fraternity, and in the civil walks of life. Of the latter, Brother James M. Cook, who received the Masonic degrees in this lodge, was for several years superintendent of the State banking department, and also represented his district in both houses of the State Legislature. He was buried with Masonic honors, and his remains now rest in the cemetery in this village. Among those whom the craft have delighted to honor, we find the names of W. Brother George Babcock, at one time Grand Commander of the order of Knights Templar in this State; W. Brother Seth Whalen, District Deputy Grand Lecturer for two years, and Master of this lodge for seven years; and R.W. Jonathan S. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master, and present Master of the lodge.

For more than eighty years Franklin Lodge has been engaged in advancing the sublime teachings and principles of the order, and now occupies a high position among the lodges of the State for the excellence of its work, and a close adherence to the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry.

At the formation of this latter lodge, June 3, 1842, William Saunders was elected W.M., William Hawkins; S.W.; and Joseph Jennings, J.W.

The successive incumbents of the Master's chair have been William Saunders, William Hawkins, Joseph Jennings, Abel Meeker, S.A. Emerson, Reuben Westcot, Abel Meeker, Harvey N. Hill, Abel Meeker, George Babcock, Harvey N. Hill, Abel Meeker, Harvey N. Hill, George H. Milliman, George W. Ingalls, Harvey N. Hill, S.H. Drake, P.G. Newcomb, Graham Pulver, Seth Whalen, Benjamin Allen, Seth Whalen, Jonathan S. Smith, Albert J. Reid, Jonathan S. Smith, Edward F. Grose.

This lodge, in connection with the chapter, have a very fine lodge-room, fitted up with elegant and costly furniture.

The present officers (June, 1878) are Edward F. Grose, W.M.; George H. Barlow, S.W.; C. Fred. Wheeler, J.W.; John McKown, Treas.; John J. Lee, Sec.; George H. Noxon, S.D.; S.H. Van Steenburgh, J.D.; Alonzo M. Shepherd, S.M.C.; Edwin C. Hoyt, J.M.C.; Rev. W. Delafield, Chaplain; A. P. Hemple, Tyler.

The treasurer and secretary above named have held their offices continuously for a long series of years.

Warren Chapter, No. 23, was organized in 1809, the dispensation being granted March 30 of that year to Seth C. Baldwin and others. Just previous to this, in 1808, a warrant had been granted to Eliakim Corey, Nathan Worden, and William G. Boss, authorizing them to hold an M.M. Lodge, to be known as Friendship, No. 39.

Chapter No. 23 was represented in the Grand Chapter of the State, in 1808, by James Hawkins as proxy. The roll of representatives from that time to this is a long and honored one. 1811, A. Olcott; 1812, Joseph Enos, Jr.; 1814, William Hawkins; 1815, William Worden; 1817-20, William Hawkins; 1821-22, Jonathan Edgecomb; 1823, Rev. William A. Clark (the latter also represented Chapter 23 in the emergency session at the celebration of the opening of the Erie canal); 1824, Thomas Palmer; 1825-26, Lyman B. Langworthy; 1827, John Dix; 1828, Jonathan Edgecomb.

From 1829 to 1846, seventeen years, the chapter was not represented, but maintained its rights by paying its dues, retaining its name and number. Having commenced working again, the representatives have been: 1847-48, Reuben Westcot; 1849, Abel Meeker; 1850-51, Harvey N. Hill; 1852, Abel Meeker; 1853, Reuben Westcot; 1854, Harvey N. Hill; 1855, Abel Meeker; 1856-57, Harvey N. Hill; 1858, George W. Ingalls; 1859, Harvey N. Hill; 1860-61, Reuben Westcot; 1862-65, Harvey N. Hill; 1866, J.S. Lamareaux; 1867-68, Percy J. Newcomb; 1869-70, Graham Pulver; 1871, Charles Reasoner, Reuben E. Groat, and Jonathan S. Smith; 1872-78, Jonathan S. Smith. The latter is also one of the officers of the Grand Chapter of the State.

The present officers of Warren Chapter (June, 1878) are Jonathan S. Smith, H.P.; Samuel F. Day, K.; N.R. Vandenburg, Scribe; Allen S. Glen, Treas.; John J. Lee, Sec.; Rev. Walter Delafield, Chaplain; J. George Christopher, C. of H.; Seth Whalen, P.S.; John L. Brownell, R.A.C.; Hicks Seaman, M. 3^d V.; Edward F. Grose, M. 2^d V.; George C. Benham, M. 1st V.; A.P. Hemple, Tyler.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beriah_Palmer

Beriah Palmer, born 25 Dec 1741, Bristol Co. MA; died 20 May 1812, Ballston Spa, NY, son of William Palmer and Esther Taber, was a United States Representative from NY. In 1769 he moved to Cornwall, Orange County. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in New York. He engaged in surveying and farming near Burnt Hills, and in 1774 moved to Ballston Spa in Saratoga County. He married 31 Mar 1772 Ballston Spa, Deborah White, b. 1753 Ballston Spa, Saratoga, NY; d. 7 Feb 1826.

He served in the Twelfth Regiment of the New York militia during the Revolutionary War. He then served as assessor in 1779, commissioner of roads, district of Ballston, in 1780, 1783, and 1784, and served as postmaster in 1784. He was a member of the committee of safety of Albany County, and supervisor of Saratoga County in 1790, 1791, and 1799. He was moderator of the first board of supervisors of Saratoga County in 1791, and was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1791. He was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1792 to 1795, and was a delegate to the New York constitutional convention in 1801.

Palmer was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the Eighth Congress, holding office from 4 Mar 1803 to 3 Mar 1805. He was surrogate of Saratoga County from 1808 to 1812 and in the latter year died in Ballston Spa and was interred in the Village Cemetery. He was the first Master of Franklin Lodge No. 37; his son Thomas was also a member.

Beriah Palmer was a noted man in early times, repeatedly filling important public positions and executing the most responsible public trusts. He came from Connecticut early in the war or before, and settled on the farm now owned by Hon. S.W. Buell, which is at the forks of the road north of Burnt Hills. There Judge Palmer died. One son was D.L. Palmer, of Saratoga Springs. At this point there were, in early times, a store, a tavern, and shops; but Burnt Hills afterwards became the village for the south part of the town rather than the Palmer place.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/w/a/s/Robert-E-Washburn-NC/FILE/0003page.html>

HENDRICK "HENRY"² CORL, JR. (*HENDRICK*¹) was born August 24, 1766 in Schenectady, NY, and died ca 1815. He married ANNATJE "NANCY" GROOT 1794 in Dutch Ref Ch, Schenectady, NY, daughter of ABRAHAM GROOT and CATARINA KITTEL. She was born September 13, 1772 in Schenectady, NY.

Notes for HENDRICK "HENRY" CORL, JR.:

He was a merchant in Schenectady in 1807. Left three children which his brother John B. Corl took to care for. Henry went to the War of 1812. He was not heard from after the 1815 Battle of New Orleans.

"First Settlers of Schenectady, New York 1662-1800, page 34: CAROL (Corl),

Hendrick and Maria Olin. Ch.bp: Johannes, Jan. 12, 1755; Johannes, April 3, 1757; Willem, Nov. 16, 1760; Hendrik, Aug. 24, 1766; Eva, Aug. 20, 1769.

Henry Corl Jr., son of Hendrick, married Nancy, Daughter of Abraham Groot. He was a merchant in Schenectady as late as 1807. Ch: John; Maria; Cornelius.

Page 83, Abraham Groot, son of Cornelis, married first, Catarina Kittel, Sept. 25, 1762; and secondly, Elsje, daughter of Daniel McKinney. He made his will Aug 27, 1803, proved July 25, 1818. Children by first wife: Harmen, baptised July 3, 1763; Eva,

baptised Dec 16, 1764, married Hendrick Van Dyck; Eliasabeth, baptised May 15, 1768; Annatje, baptised Sept. 13, 1772, married Henry Corl, jr.; jacomyntje, baptised December 25, 1774, married Valentine Rynex. Children by second wife: Cornelis, baptised April 1, 1781; Sara, baptised Oct. 12, 1784; John Beckman, born June 3, 1792, died April 25, 1828.

D 635 1 Aug 1895 Catalog #1796 Henry Corl Jr., city of Schenectady, merchant, to John Corl, Schenectady, land in Cayuga Co., part of military lands. Witnesses Jacob Otis and Cornelius Groot." [This would be Henry, son of Hendrick and Maria Olin Corl]

Children of HENDRICK CORL and ANNATJE GROOT are:

- i. JOHN³ CORL, b. Schenectady, NY.
- ii. MARIA CORL, b. Schenectady, NY.
- iii. CORNELIUS CORL, b. Schenectady, NY.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=takVAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA193&dq=%22Gideon+Hawley%22+%22ballston%22#PPA193.M1> pg. 193.

Mr. Gideon Hawley (Jr.) was born in the town of Huntington, CT, on 26 Sep 1785. In the year 1794, his parents, **Gideon Hawley** and Sarah Curtiss (Curtis), removed to Ballston, Saratoga, NY, where they remained until 1798, when they once more changed their residence to the town of Charlton, in the same county, only a few miles distant from Ballston.

The father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and the son remained at home working on the farm until 1804, when he was sent to the academy at Ballston to be fitted for college.

http://www.townofcharlton.org/HCC_fam_hawley.html

1. **Gideon HAWLEY** was born ca 1744; died on 10 May 1840, the son of Obadiah and Sarah Hawley. He was buried in Jeremiah Smith Cemetery, Charlton, NY. Gideon married (1) **Sarah CURTIS**, born 31 Jan 1752; died on 12 Apr 1801. She was buried in Jeremiah Smith Cemetery, Charlton, NY. photo >

They had the following children:

2 i Sarah HAWLEY was born about 1777. She died on 15 Sep 1836. She was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Charlton, NY. Sarah married Simeon WOODRUFF. Simeon was born about 1766. He died on 30 Jun 1840. He was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Charlton, NY.

3 ii Elisha HAWLEY was born ca 1779. He died on 20 May 1797. He was buried in Jeremiah Smith Cemetery, Charlton, NY.

+ 4 iii **Peninoh HAWLEY** was born about 1781. She died on 18 Feb 1803.

5 iv Hannah HAWLEY. Hannah married Abraham SAVAGE on 13 Feb 1823 in Charlton, Saratoga Co. NY.

6 v Anson HAWLEY.

7 vi Eunice HAWLEY.

8 vii Obadiah HAWLEY died on 19 Feb 1790.

9 viii Curtis HAWLEY.

10 ix Lemuel HAWLEY.

11 x Gideon HAWLEY Jr. was born in 1785 in Charlton, Saratoga, NY. He died in 1870. Gideon married Marguerite LANSING daughter of Jacob LANSING and Anna QUACKENBUSH. Marguerite was born on 5 Nov 1790. She died on 22 May 1869. He was intensely interested in promoting education. In 1813 he was appointed the first Superintendent of Common Schools of New York State. Under his guidance was laid the foundation of the common school system which has been adopted throughout the State.

+ 12 xi **Roswell HAWLEY** was born on 15 Nov 1791. He died on 20 May 1859. Gideon married (2) Elizabeth. Elizabeth was born about 1752. She died on 24 Jul 1822. She was buried in Jeremiah Smith Cemetery, Charlton, NY.



<http://saratoganygenweb.com/Sylvester/chap31.html>

Edmund Jennings was another early settler in the town of Ballston. He came from Connecticut in 1775, and settled on the present farm of widow Spear. Of his children, Elisha, Samuel, and Joseph settled here. Abram went west. Daughters, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Anson Seeley. Abram, in Michigan, is still living (1877), and also Joseph, in Ballston Spa, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

Joseph Jennings came from his farm to the village sixty years ago, and led an active life as constable and deputy sheriff for many years. He once brought twelve prisoners from the jail at Schenectady handcuffed together, and on his arrival here was obliged to chain them to a tree until he could secure his team. He also assisted in preparing the murderer, Benjamin Bennett, for the gallows, 21 Jul 1820, and also prepared John Watkins for execution, 17 Jan 1834. Mr. Jennings yet retains the rope used on this last occasion. Mr. Jennings recalls the following as old neighbors to his father's house when he was in his boyhood: James Spears, Archy Spears, John Wilson, Noah Toby, 'Squire De Forest, Joseph Hubbell. The latter was probably the earliest blacksmith in that section of the town. Joseph Jennings was named for him, and the blacksmith presented his namesake a pair of sleeve-buttons. The first school Jennings attended was in a log house just within the present town of Charlton.

Mr. Jennings describes clearly the old spring and the early times of fashionable resort to its celebrated waters. The spring was surrounded with an iron railing, four gates, and a marble floor; and in the season was thronged with visitors. Rude means for bathing were provided in very early times. He remembers coming with his father and his brothers while yet boys to the springs. His brothers were induced to try the shower-bath. So, removing their clothes behind the temporary screens, they awaited the dash. When they received the sudden shower they rushed out of the bath pell-mell without stopping to dress. On the old homestead is an orchard set out before Joseph Jennings was born.

St. John's Lodge No. 90. Greenfield, Saratoga, NY

<http://saratoganygenweb.com/Sylvester/chap44.html>

Asahel Porter was a prominent business man of this town. He was born in Massachusetts in 1768, and settled at St. John's Corners, in **Greenfield**, in 1793 or 1794, and embarked in the mercantile business. He also kept a tavern in 1795 and 1796. After a few years he traded property with a merchant at Porter's Corners (so named after him), and removed there and kept store till his

death, in April, 1821. He was very successful in his business ventures, and rapidly accumulated wealth until he became the richest man in the town. He was supervisor for five years, and was the only citizen of this town who was ever honored with the position of chairman of the board of supervisors. He was sheriff in 1807, and again in 1810, by appointment of the council of appointment, and served two years in the State Assembly in 1805 and 1806. He was a prominent member of **St. John's Lodge** of F. and A.M., and was buried at the **Greenfield** Centre burying-ground with Masonic ceremonies. The funeral was the largest ever witnessed in the town. Mrs. William A. Beach, wife of the eminent New York lawyer, is his only surviving child.

William Scott was an Irishman, and emigrated to this country a few years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Becoming interested in the fortunes of his adopted country, he joined the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served through the war with distinction. For meritorious service he was promoted to the different grades, until the close of the war found him bearing a colonel's commission. It is related of him that once the fortunes of war brought him in friendly contact with a British colonel, who was desirous to leave his horse in some one's charge for a short time. Riding up to Scott, he said, in a haughty tone, "Hold this horse." Said Scott, with Irish wit and brogue, "Does it take two to hould 'im?" "No!" said the officer. "Then hould him yerself," said he, turning on his heel and leaving the officer to bitter reflections over his discomfiture.

He left his eastern home after the close of the war, and settled in Greenfield in 1786, locating near the north line of the town on the farm now occupied by Samuel Bailey. Upon the erection of the town of Greenfield he was elected to the office of supervisor, and received an appointment as justice of the peace, which latter office he held for many years. He was a prominent member of the **Masonic fraternity**, and his son, Lewis, was one of the charter members of the **Greenfield lodge**, and at the time of his death, in 1866, the only survivor of the founders of that organization. William Scott died in 1814. Six of his grandchildren are still living in the town.

Rising Sun lodge No. 103, F. & A. M., at first instituted in that part' of the town now Northumberland during, or before 1808, was finally revived under a charter granted in June, 1845.

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/saratoga-masonic.htm>

I have gathered facts relating to the early history of masonry in Saratoga Springs from Sylvester's History of Saratoga County and from that volume prepared by the late James Mingay, entitled, "Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, F&AM."

It seems that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York on June 1, 1808 granted to Nichols W. Angle, and thirteen other brethren a dispensation to form a lodge in the Town of Northumberland. On June 14, the brethren named in the dispensation gathered in Reynolds Tavern located at Reynolds Corners about four miles north of Gansevoort. The dispensation signed by DeWitt Clinton being read, Daniel Hicks was appointed Deputy Grand Master and he installed the officers of the New Lodge naming Nicholas W. Angle worshipful master; Stephen King, senior warden; Jared Palmer, junior warden of the new lodge. The balance of the officers staff was then elected.

Nicholas W. Angle was married to Catherine Thompson, daughter of Thomas Thompson and Elizabeth Berry, and he was adjutant, 4 Apr 1808 on the Saratoga military rolls. He was apparently also a member of Hamilton Lodge No. 144 (Glens Falls) sometime from 1804 to 1825, where his name appears on the membership roll (see below in Warren County).

The members of the new lodge proceeded to the Congregational meeting house where prayer was read by Elijah Porter and ex-Exordium on Masonry by Dr. John H. Steele, after which the members returned to the tavern, where ceremonies of installation and consecration were observed. June 20, six days later, Joseph Emerson and Israel M. King were initiated; Sept. 6, 1809, the grand lodge issued a warrant empowering **Rising Sun Lodge. No. 185** to confer the degrees of Masonry.

The Town of Northumberland consisted of that part of Saratoga county, extending from the Hudson to the Sacandaga River. north of the town of Saratoga, constituting what is now the towns of Moreau, Wilton, Northumberland, Corinth and Hadley, It was 20 years later before the town of Saratoga Springs was created,

In Saratoga Springs.

The subject of removal of the lodge from Northumberland to Saratoga Springs was agitated from 1816 to 1821. On 8 Dec 1818, the lodge was moved to Stephen King's Tavern in Wilton about half way to Saratoga Springs, and the lodge remained there until its final removal to Saratoga Springs. In 1821, Sylvester says a series of unfortunate circumstances concurred making it necessary that the lodge, be removed from Wilton to Saratoga Springs but it was not successfully brought about until 25 May 1824. Previous to this, however, meetings of the lodge were held in what was then called Drake's building or the Old Congress Hall in 1823.

The lodge was afterwards moved to the Columbian Hotel on the corner of Broadway and Lake avenue, from there to the building owned by Robert Gardner, opposite the present Worden Hotel, then to the building now occupied by the Blue Bell Tea Room and afterwards to the building then owned by L. P. Close, opposite the United States Hotel, and then to rooms on the top floor of the present Starbuck building, over Starbuck's department store and the Ten Cent store. Lastly, the lodge moved to the Masonic Temple on Broadway opposite the Trolley station, the former House of Pansa, an historic replica of an old Roman house. The temple was destroyed Christmas eve, 1926 and has since been repaired,

For six weeks after it removed from Wilton, the lodge continued in successful operation but from 1830 until 1835, it ceased to make use of its franchise and hence forfeited its warrant. In 1845 the lodge was revived and **renumbered 103** and has continued a successful and active body to date. When revived the charter members were G. M. Davison, Robert McDonnell, Alvah Marvin, brother of J. M. Marvin, Gardner Buflard, D. D. Benedict, Joseph White and Joseph M. Wheeler, D. D. Benedict was elected worshipful master.

Chancellor R. H. Walworth, a Knight Templar, a member of a Commandery located at Plattsburgh, H. V. Sayles, a sir knight from a Commandery at San Francisco, Cal., and C. H. Holden, a sir knight of Appollo Commandery of Troy in 1862 held a meeting In what

was then known as Marvin House Row, on Division street, and decided upon forming a Commandery of Knights Templar in Saratoga Springs.

In 1863, in acceptance of these Sir Knights the following members of Rising Sun Lodge and Chapter, George H. Fish, H. A. Van Dorn, L. B. Putnam, W. It. Winchell, Thos. G. Young, C. E. Durkee, C. H. Brown, Charles Carpenter, R. C. Blackall, and J. F. Parkmari of Saratoga proceeded to Troy and the degrees of Knighthood were conferred upon them by Apollo Commandery of Troy. These together with Sir Knights Walworth, Sayles, and Holden were the Charter members of the new Commandery known as Washington Commandery. 33. It happens that I am the only charter member mentioned above who is living at this date 1927,

The Commandery was chartered by the Grand Commandery on September 14, 1864.

At a meeting of the charter members held in December 1863, the following officers were elected to serve until April 12, 1865. George B. Fish, eminent commander; H. A. Van Dorn, generalissimo; C. H. Holden, captain general; L. B. Putnam, prelate; W. R. Winchell senior warden; H. V. Sayles, junior warden; T. G. Young, treasurer; C. E. Durkee, recorder; C. H. Brown, standard bearer; C. Carpenter, sword bearer; R. C. Blackall, warder; F. T. Parkman, sentinel.

At the election next year to serve March 28, 1866, George B. Fish was continued in office,
At present Washington Commandery is rated as one of the most successful Commanderies in the state.

Source: Reminiscences of Saratoga, Compiled by Cornelius E. Durkee; Reprinted from The Saratogian 1927-28

<http://books.google.com/books?id=ln9LAAAAAAJ&pg=PA171&dq=%22Nicholas+W.+Angle%22#PPA168,M1> page 168.

RISING SUN LODGE NO. 103, Northumberland / Saratoga Springs, New York

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated September 6, 1809, for **Rising Sun Lodge, No. 185**.

Forfeit: Jan 1831

Restored: 1836 to 3 Jun 1842

Dispensation: 16 Dec 1844, under the name of **Union Lodge (U.D.)**.

First Meeting: 19 Sep 1845, under the restored name of **Rising Sun Lodge No. 103**

MINUTES: Intact.

On 1 Jun 1808, a Dispensation was issued to NICHOLAS W. ANGLE, STEPHEN KING, JARED PALMER, DUDLEY EMERSON, JOHN H. STEELE, SETH PERRY, JR., WILLIAM LAING, GEORGE R. LEWIS, DAVID TILLOTSON, ELEZER BATEMAN, DANIEL HICKS, WILLIAM ANGLE, JR., JOHN KING and JOSEPH BENJAMIN to organize a Lodge in the town of Northumberland. This was accomplished, and on 6 Sep 1809, a warrant was granted by DE WITT CLINTON, Grand Master, for a Lodge under the name of **Rising Sun Lodge, No. 185** The Lodge remained at Northumberland until 1821, when it moved to Saratoga Springs, where the first meeting was held 27 Dec 1821.

In January, 1831, the charter was declared forfeited, and it remained dormant until in 1836. It was restored and the Lodge resumed work; but only for a time, as on June 3, 1842, the warrant was again forfeited. It was not long, however, before a movement was again made to revive Masonry in the village, but a change in the name of the Lodge was determined upon. A petition was presented to the Grand Master, signed by DANIEL D. BENEDICT, ALVAH D. MARVIN, JOSEPH M. WHEELER, G. M. DAVIDSON, ASHER S. TAYLOR, ELI STILES, GARDNER BULLARD, ELIJAH WEEKS, STEPHEN SEAMAN, JOHN CROSS and R. MCDONALD, praying for a Dispensation to revive the Lodge **under the name of Union Lodge**.

A Dispensation was issued December 16, 1844, naming as officers:

DANIEL D. BENEDICT, Master;

ALVAH D. MARVIN, Senior Warden, and

JOSEPH WHEELER, Junior Warden.

While this effort to revive the Lodge proved successful the change in the name did not meet with favor, a strong desire to have the original name manifested itself, and in a short time a petition was sent to the Grand Lodge praying for the restoration of the old name, **Rising Sun**.

THE PETITION.

"To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

"The Petition of the undersigned, respectfully represents that on the 16th day of December A. L. 5844 a Dispensation was granted by our Most Worshipful Grand Master, organizing certain petitioners therein named into a regular Lodge of Master Masons to be distinguished by the name of **Union Lodge** to be held at the Village of Saratoga Springs, in the County of Saratoga and State of New York, therein authorizing the members thereof to work as such Lodge until the lath day of May instant.

"And your petitioners further represent that the said Union Lodge continued from thence regularly in operation during the aforesaid limit of such **dispensation** and that on the 14th day of May A. L. 5845, at a regular communication thereof your petitioners by resolution were appointed a committee to draft and present to your Worshipful Body a petition for the revival of **Rising Sun Lodge**, formerly located in this Village and to urge the Grand Lodge, to regard the work and present members of Union Lodge as legitimately belonging to said Rising Sun Lodge.

In the discharge of the trust thus committed to them, your petitioners pray the consideration of the Grand Lodge to the following circumstances

— The said Rising Sun Lodge in A. L. 5835 had forfeited its Warrant by a delinquency of five years dues and in company with many other sister Lodges had disused its franchises in consequence of the miserable fanaticism of that spirit which for many years weakened the energies and impaired the usefulness of our ancient institution — In the succeeding year it was regularly revived but incurred another forfeiture from having made no report or return to the Grand Lodge since that period and its Warrant was recalled by the action of the Grand Lodge — Your committee state in extenuation of such delinquency that soon after the aforesaid revival those members of the said Rising Sun Lodge who were alone competent and skilled to conduct its work, removed from the vicinity and the Lodge was thereby left without the ability to organize or continue its existence — This remissness was not occasioned by want of attachment or loyalty to the principles or duties of our ancient Institution but by peculiar unforeseen and unavoidable

circumstances forcing such result upon Brethren who were sincerely and ardently desirous of resuming their former station in the order and mingling again in its benevolent and enlightened efforts for good — Your petitioners refer for the confirmation of this statement to some among your worshipful body more familiar than themselves with the circumstances and further state that in the Month of March A. L. 5844 a petition was presented to the now M. W. Grand Master in the City of New York, praying on the behalf of the said Rising Sun Lodge a renewed restoration of their Warrant — That assiduous efforts were made both by the Brethren immediately interested and other influential Brothers to accomplish the object of such petition — such efforts were industriously and with good faith continued, but by the concurrence of many unpropitious circumstances were entirely abortive and some of the Brethren conspicuous in the attempt were induced to abandon its prosecution at that time and obtain as they did obtain the dispensation of the 10th day of December, hereinbefore alluded to — But your petitioners state that many of the old members of the said Rising Sun Lodge, ardent and devoted to its interests and zealous for the honor and usefulness of our parent institution and who were actors in the aforesaid efforts to reorganize under their old title and character were dissatisfied with the abandonment of their design and decline to cooperate with the members of the aforesaid Union Lodge — They respectfully insist that the said Rising Sun Lodge was justly entitled to the restoration of its warrant according to the usages of the order and were (un-willing) to sacrifice a right seeming to them indisputable without direct and decisive action upon the part of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge.

"Your petitioners are aware of the incongruity of their position in asking as members of the new Lodge the restoration of the old, but they respectfully submit that the circumstances above detailed render their action consistent and entitle them to be heard upon the whole matter without being held concluded by their efforts to establish a new and independent Lodge — On behalf of those they represent they state that they are not solely actuated by pecuniary considerations though they are embarrassed and restricted in their means and are struggling with many circumstances of weakness and discouragement — The dispersion of their Brethren — the lamented deaths of many — the long disuse of Masonic privileges — the embittered spirit of Anti-Masonry still animating their enemies to continued malice and defamation and the recent foundation in this Village of a branch of another modern Fraternity are all circumstances fettering us with difficulties and obstructions. But these are not urged as the main reasons for the favorable considerations of our prayer — We appeal to the liberal justice of your worshipful body and urge as the prominent and commendable purpose of that appeal, the desire to demonstrate in our own case that justice to harmonize our brethren to unite them with us in common and cordial zeal for the interests of our Brotherhood and establish anew that fraternizing sympathy which forms at once the attraction and power of our Order.

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully pray that the forfeited warrant of the Rising Sun Lodge may be restored ; that the surplus money beyond one year's back dues paid for Union Lodge dispensation be refunded — That the proceedings of said Union Lodge be adopted as the legitimate work of said Rising Sun Lodge — That the present members of said Union Lodge be regarded as Regular members of said Rising Sun Lodge, and that the officers of said Union Lodge be received as members of the Grand Lodge at the next June communication the same as if said Rising Sun Lodge had been reinstated as prayed for in the petition for that purpose to which your petitioners have referred.

"DAN. D. BENEDICT
W. A. BEECH
JOHN L. PERRY
Committee.

" Dated Saratoga Springs
May 24th A. L. 5845."

The petition was duly presented to the Grand Lodge, and on June 6. 1845, the Committee on Warrants, to which it had been referred, made the following report, which was adopted:

"That the charter of Rising Sun Lodge be revived and restored, and the members of Union Lodge of Saratoga Springs be organized into a Lodge under said Charter upon the payment of one year's Grand Lodge dues from the late members of Rising Sun Lodge, that the money received by the Grand Lodge for the Dispensation of Union Lodge be refunded to said Rising Sun Lodge ; that the acts and doings of Union Lodge be approved and transferred, together with all implements, jewels, and property to Rising Sun Lodge No. 103."

The first meeting after the restoration of the name was held on 19 Sep 1845, at which time the officers were elected, and from that time the Lodge has enjoyed an unbroken existence.

When first organized meetings were held at the homes of the brethren. This custom was continued until 1822, when it rented a loft of BRO. DRAKE, a member of the Lodge; from here it moved to Congress Hall, then to the Columbian Hotel. In 1855 it met in a room of Mr. Gardner's: afterward it occupied a room rented of Dr. Whiting, where it remained until 1801, when it moved to rooms rented of L. P. CLOSE, remaining there until April. 1870, when it moved to rooms in a building on Broadway known as Masonic Temple, where it still remains.

Morgan Period.

One meeting was held in 1828, one in 1829 and but two in 1830. In 1831 it was compelled to cease work, and in common with many others during that period of bitter persecution forfeited its charter.

The old records of the Lodge contain some curious items. The brethren of this Lodge were of a convivial nature and indulged freely in refreshments at their meetings. Among the items of expense recorded in the minutes are the following:

"July 5, 1808, fifty pounds of crackers, one cheese, eight gallons of beer.

"June 26, 1810, two gallons or rum 1. L, one and one-half gallons of wine 1. L, 1. S.

Dec. 4, 1810, two gallons cider."

In one case the items of expense at a funeral were:

"Cash for music	2. L.	8. s.
Five quarts ruin		15. s.
Three quarts brandy		15. s.
One tumbler broke		2. s."

On 21 Mar 1815, a Constitution was adopted, and the Secretary evidently thought it necessary to emphasize the action of the Lodge as he recorded the vote as follows: "Constitution was adopted by the Lodge by a unanimous majority."

Until 1852 the Festival of St. John was celebrated by the Lodge.

On 22 Nov 1889, the Lodge assisted M.'. W.'. JOHN W. VROOMAN, Grand Master, in laying the corner-stone of the State Armory at Saratoga Springs.

Washington memorial services were held in Bethesda Church on 3 Dec 1899, where a sermon on "Washington as a Mason" was delivered by the Chaplain of the Lodge, Rev. BRO. JOSEPH CAREY.

MASTERS.

1808. Nicholas W. Angle.	1850. Joseph M. Wheeler.	1879. James Mingay.
1809. Daniel Hicks.	1851. Joseph M. Wheeler.	1880. Edgar T. Brickett
1810. Daniel Hicks.	1852. W. J. Hendrick.	1881. E. A. Record.
1811. Daniel Hicks.	1853. W. J. Hendrick.	1882. George W. Ball.
1812. Nicholas W. Angle.	1854. Gardner Bullard.	1883. Augustine W. Shepard.
1813. Daniel Hicks.	1855. Gardner Bullard.	1884. Augustine W. Shepard.
1814. Daniel Hicks.	1856. John L. Perry.	1885. J. M. Colcord.
1815. Charles Emerson.	1857. Walter J. Hendrick.	1886. J. M. Colcord.
1816. Daniel Hicks.	1858. John L. Perry.	1887. H. L. Waterbury.
1817. John S. Wright.	1859. James H. Wright.	1888. H. L. Waterbury.
1818. Seth Perry.	1860. George S. Tabor.	1889. Otto Von Below.
1819. William Comstock.	1861. H. A. Van Dora.	1890. Adelbert P. Knapp.
1820. Cornelius J. Swartwout.	1862. A. F. Edwards.	1891. Adalbert P. Knapp.
1821. Cornelius J. Swartwout.	1863. Walter J. Hendrick.	1892. R. Newton Breeze.
1822. Esek Cowen.	1864. F. D. Wheeler, Jr.	1893. Fred W. Gardner.
1823. D. F. Lawton.	1865. R. Warriner	1894. Albert W. Palmer.
1824. D. F. Lawton.	1866. F. D. Wheeler, Jr.	1895. Albert W. Palmer.
1825. D. F. Lawton.	1867. Lorin B. Putnam.	1896. William W. Allerdice.
1826. Wm. A. Langworthy.	1868. F. D. Wheeler, Jr.	1897. Robert C. Fonda.
1827. Wm. A. Langworthy.	1869. L. R. Cushing.	1898. Calvin M. Collins.
1828. Wm. A. Langworthy.	1870. L. R. Cushing.	1899. Calvin M. Collins.
1829. Wm. A. Langworthy.	1871. F. D. Wheeler, Jr.	1900. Prank A. Hall.
1830. Wm. A. Langworthy.	1872. Charles H. Sturges.	1901. Frank A. Hall.
	1873. Charles H. Sturges.	1902. George H. Hall.
1845. Daniel D. Benedict.	1874. M. J. Jennings.	1903. George H. Hall.
1846. Joseph Wheeler.	1875. L. R. Cushing.	1904. Allison E. Curtis.
1847. Joseph Wheeler.	1876. L. R. Cushing.	1905. Allison E. Curtis.
1848. John L. Perry.	1877. Charles H. Sturges.	
1849. Carey B. Moon.	1878. James Mingay.	

Nicholas W. Angle was also Master of Hamilton Lodge No. 144 in Glens Falls/Queensbury, NY [see below].

<http://www.geocities.com/marthajanehicks/b114.htm>

Daniel Hicks was born about 1780 in Guilford, Windham Co., VT. He was town clerk in Wilton, Saratoga Co., NY in 1810. He was a coroner there from 1816 to 1820. He died on 20 Feb 1832 in Arlington, VT. He was a doctor. Parents: **Simeon Hicks** and **Molly Barney**. Spouse: **Sally Z. Tinkham**. Daniel Hicks and Sally Z. Tinkham were married about 1803 in Sunderland, Bennington, VT. Children were: **Angeline W. Hicks**, **Robert Emmett Hicks**. In April 8, 1805 Daniel Hicks was a surgeon's mate in the Saratoga militia. He was the Town Supervisor of Northumberland in 1817.

<http://saratoganygenweb.com/Sylvester/chap46.html>

At Walworth there was a tavern very early. **Seth Perry** kept a tavern there at one time, but was not probably the first proprietor. In 1825-26 and 1828-29 he was the Town Supervisor of Wilton, Saratoga, NY. In 1838 he was Justice of the Peace. He was Colonel during the War of 1812 at Sacket's Harbor.

Lorin or Loren B. Putnam, grandson of Gideon Putnam

See also, REMINISCENCES OF SARATOGA AND BALLSTON. by WILLIAM L. STONE. 1880.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nysarato/Stone/Contents.html>

See also, HISTORY OF SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK. by NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER. 1878

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nysarato/Sylvester/chap28.html>

In the year 1800 there were two rival competitors for the proud position of the "world's greatest watering-place," - Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa. But Ballston Spa had then already nearly ten years the start. Large hotels or boarding-houses had been erected there by Messrs. Douglas and Low shortly after 1790, while the only accommodations at Saratoga up to and before 1800 were the two log huts near High Rock spring.

Gideon Putnam was the man at Saratoga to comprehend the situation. In the year 1800 Congress spring was still surrounded by the primeval wilderness. In the year 1800 Gideon Putnam bought a lot of land contiguous to Congress spring, upon which now stand the Grand Union and Congress Hall, and, cutting down and clearing off the heavy pine timber, began the erection of Union Hall.

Union Hall was the first large and commodious hotel erected for visitors at Saratoga Springs. The timber for this building was hewn from the tall pines that grew on its site. It was the first large frame building erected at Saratoga Springs, and the day it was raised people from all the towns near by gathered there to see what they called "Putnam's folly." The idea of building a three-story house

near Saratoga Springs for boarders was then deemed preposterous in the highest degree. But, in spite of their sneers, Putnam pushed his enterprise to its completion, and the brilliant result has more than answered his fondest anticipations.

After building the Grand Union, Gideon Putnam laid out the new village which sprang up around Congress spring. In laying out this village he displayed great liberality. The streets, especially, were laid out very wide, and everything else was projected upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the future watering-place, which Gideon Putnam seemed to see with almost prophetic vision rising in grandeur and beauty unsurpassed around what was then but little removed from being but the springs of the wilderness.

... The children of Gideon Putnam and his wife, Doanda Risley, were five sons and four daughters. The sons were Benjamin, **Lewis**, Rockwell, Washington, and Lorin; the daughters were Betsey, Nancy, Aurelia, and Phila. The children of **Lewis** were Mervin G., **Lorin B.**, and William L.

Census Saratoga, Saratoga, New York

Loren B. PUTNAM	Self	M	52	NY	Physician	NY	NY
Mary PUTNAM	Wife	M	45	NY		VT	NY
Agnes PUTNAM	Dau	S	5	NY		NY	NY
Sarah MCCAMUS	Other		55	NY		NY	NY
Eliza A. GORSLINE	MotherL W		69	NY		NY	NY
Jennie A. PETTIT	Other	S	30	NY	Teacher	NY	NY
Henry J. LANCASHIRE	Other	S	21	CAN	Med Student	ENG	ENG

Cornelius J. Swartwout

http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:le_CHI_BHAJ:wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi%3Fop%3DAHN%26db%3Dldygen%26id%3DI01165+%22Cornelius+J.+Swartwout%22+%22saratoga%22&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us

8. [Major Jacobus "James" Swartwout](#) was born 1758 in Hopewell, Dutchess, NY, and died 3 SEP 1817 in Wilton, Saratoga, NY. He was buried in Gurn Spring Cemetery, Gurn Spring, Wilton, NY. He was the son of 16. [Rudolphus Adolphus Swartwout](#) and 17. [Diana Gerrandina Abrahmse Brinckerhoff](#).

9. [Huldah McLean](#) was born 1748 in Rhode Island, and died 27 MAY 1829 in Wilton, Saratoga, NY. She was buried in Gurn Spring Cemetery, Gurne Springs, Wilton, NY.

Children of Huldah McLean and Major Jacobus "James" Swartwout are:

- i. [Catherine Swartout](#) b. 1772 in Dutchess, NY; d. an Infant.
- ii. [Samuel Swartwout](#) b. 28 FEB 1774 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; d. 28 MAR 1854; m. [Phebe Frost](#), d/o Zophar Frost and Hannah Thorne. She was b. 1774 in Dutchess, NY; d. 30 MAR 1850.
- iii. [Catherine Swartout](#) b. 1776 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; m1. [Henry Jr. Salisbury](#). b. ca 1776 in Hillsdale, NY; d. in Bradford County, PA. She m2. [Elijah Head](#) ca 1792. b. ca 1776 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; d. BEF 1805 in Spencertown, Saratoga (Columbia), NY.
- iv. [Abraham Jacobus Swartwout](#) b. 1778 in Rhinebeck Flats, Dutchess, NY; d. 24 SEP 1859 in Sanbourne, ND; m. [Hannah Crammer](#) 1805 in New York. b. 11 FEB 1785; d. 1 JAN 1856 in Easton, Washington, NY.
- v. [Maria Mary Swartout](#) b. 1780 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; m. [Charles Treavor](#).
- vi. [Jacobus James Swartout](#) b. 1782 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; d. OCT 1815.
- vii. [John J.. Swartwout](#) b. 1784 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; d. 19 JAN 1855 in Wilton, Saratoga, NY; m. [Jemina](#). He m. [Margaretha Waldenmeyer](#) 24 NOV 1805, d/o David Waltmere and Lilly. She was b. 8 JUL 1789 in Dutchess County, NY; d. 10 JUN 1838 in Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, NY; m. [Mary Potter](#) 19 OCT 1839, b. MAR 1805 in Saratoga, NY; d. 27 SEP 1861 in Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, NY.
- viii. [Barnardus J. Swartwout](#) b. 1787 in Wilton, Saratoga, NY; d. 27 FEB 1863 in Glen Falls, Warren, NY; m. [Catherine Simpson](#) 31 DEC 1811 in New York, b. 29 DEC 1794 in Saratoga, NY; d. 27 FEB 1862 in Glen Falls, Warren, NY.
- ix. [Cornelius J. Swartwout](#) b. 1789 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; d. aft 1838 in Quincy, Illinois; m. [Phebe C. Lapham](#) ca 1813, b. 1789; d. in Quincy, Illinois?.
- x. [Hannah Swartout](#) b. 1789 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY; m. [Houtenbergh](#), b. ABT 1789.

William A. Langworthy was the first justice elected by the people (1831) and a hardware merchant in the village. He opened a watchmaking shop in Broadway, the first of its kind in Saratoga Springs.

Esek Cowen

REMINISCENCES OF SARATOGA AND BALLSTON. by WILLIAM L. STONE. 1880. CHAPTER XXXV. *Esek Cowen* .

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nysarato/Stone/Chap35.html>

Esek Cowen, the father of Patrick H. Cowen and the late Sidney J. Cowen, was descended from John Cowen, a native of Scotland, who settled in Scituate, MA, in 1656. He was born in Rhode Island, 24 Feb 1787. His father's family removed to New York State in 1790, settling in Greenfield, Saratoga County. About four years afterward he removed to Hartford, Washington County. At sixteen years of age, he began the study of law in the office of Roger Skinner at Sandy Hill, continuing his studies afterwards with Zebulon Shepherd. He was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began the practice of law with Gardner Stowe, in Northumberland, Saratoga County. In 1811 he married a daughter of Colonel Sidney Berry, and the following year removed to Saratoga Springs. {Colonel Sidney Berry, the first Surrogate of Saratoga County, served in the American Revolution; and it was he who was detailed to receive, on 30 Sep 1776, the messenger sent by Lord Howe to invite Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and Mr. Luttrage to a conference on Staten Island.} Immediately after the adoption of the Constitution of 1821, and the organization of the judicial system under it, he was made Reporter of the Supreme Court, continuing in that office until 1828, when he was appointed Judge of the Fourth Circuit. On the withdrawal, in 1835, of Judge Savage from the bench of the Supreme Court, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and continued in that office until his decease.

In person Judge Cowen was tall, being over six feet in height, and possessed of great dignity of presence united to the most simple and unassuming manners. A correspondent of one of the leading papers of the State thus describes his personal appearance when on the bench of the Supreme Court the year before his death: "Justice Cowen has his seat on the left of the Chief-Justice, where he sits solitary and alone, watching with care and attention the advancements made by the counsel. Justice Cowen has the highest

order of a reflective mind. The marks of deep thought rest upon his brow – his locks are silvery white, and the blood has so much forsaken his veins, that when he closes his eyes, which he frequently does, he seems as unearthly as the ghost of the Venetian maiden who appeared to her lover before the walls of Corinth. His hands are bloodless –

"And were so transparent of hue
You might have seen the moonshine through."

Judge Cowen died in the city of Albany on the night of 11 Feb 1844. Many still remember the gloom that pervaded that city when his death was announced the following morning, and the obituary honors which were paid to his memory. {Among other resolutions passed by the Legislature was the following: " *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for his great learning, varied acquirements, simplicity of manners, unostentatious deportment and integrity of character, the members of the Legislature will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days."} The funeral in Albany took place on the 13th. The coffin was borne to the great hall of the Capitol followed by the clergy of the city, the Governor and State officers, both Houses of the Legislature, the judges and members of the bar, the corporation of the city and a large body of citizens. Religious ceremonies having been held, the procession again formed, and accompanied the remains as far as the Patroon's, on the route to Saratoga Springs, where, on the 15th, the last obsequies were performed, Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Ballston, reading the burial service, and Rev. Edward Davis delivering an impressive discourse.

Gardner Bullard. b. 1771; d. 3 Sep 1842; Saratoga County, NY; Burial: [Greenridge Cemetery](#) Saratoga Springs

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clinton/gardner.htm>

1. Gardner Bullard Sr. b. 4 Jun 1772, (son of Jonathan Bullard Jr. and Mary Barber) m. (1) 2 Jul 1796, in Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, Mehitable Merriam, b. c1778, d. 7 Jan 1834, Saratoga Co., NY, m. (2) Zillah Covell, b. ca 1798, d. 20/9 Mar 1857, buried: Greenridge Cemetery, Saratoga Springs, NY. Gardner died 2/3 Sep 1842, Saratoga Co., NY.

Children by Mehitable Merriam:

2. i Mehitable Bullard b. ca 1798.
3. ii Gardner Bullard Jr. b. 1801.
- iii Eliza Bullard m. 3 Jan 1830
4. iv Pamela Bullard b. ca 1799.
5. v Almund B Bullard b. ca 1815.
- vi Elon Galusha Bullard b. ca 1819, d. 13 Jun 1829; d. age 10

Children by Zillah Covell:

- vii Sarah A Bullard b. 1 Mar 1840, NY.

Gardner Bullard came from Vermont in 1812. He supposed himself to have come to Saratoga Springs earlier than other citizens now living who moved in as he did, from a distance. Of Mr. Bullard were obtained a few notes concerning the first town officers elected in 1820. He was Town Collector, 1852-54.

Warren County

437c	Perry	Bolton	Warren	06-01-1825
278	Clinton	Fort George	Warren	04-21-1817
225	Rising Virtue	Luzerne	Warren	10-06-1813
144	Hamilton	Queensbury	Warren	10-22-1806
145	White Hall Social	White Hall	Warren	12-03-1806

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nywarren/countyhistory/smith/xxiv.htm>

Warren county has been represented by the ancient and honorable Order of Free and Accepted Masons since early in the century, a Chapter having been formed in Glens Falls four years before Warren county was organized. Since that date lodges have been instituted elsewhere in the county, the following account of which has been kindly furnished for this work by T. S. Ketchum, esq., of Glens Falls: -

Glens Falls Chapter No. 55 Royal Arch Masons. - On the 29th of April, 1809, Ezra Ames, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York, granted a dispensation to John A. Ferris, Israel P. Baldwin and Hanmer Palmer to hold a Mark Lodge at Queensbury, under the name of Felicity Mark Lodge. This body kept its organization until February 6th, 1817, when the same Grand High Priest recommended to the Grand Chapter that a warrant be issued to Asahel Clark, Charles White and Warren F. Hitchcock to hold a chapter at Glens Falls under the name of Glens Falls Chapter No. 55. This was done by the Grand Chapter on the same day, and the charter issued at that time now hangs in the rooms of the Chapter at Glens Falls. The following list gives the names of the different ones who held the office of High Priest in the years indicated: 1819-20, Royal Leavens; 1821, Charles White; 1822, Asahel Clark; 1823-24, James White; 1825, James Hay; 1826-27, James White; 1828, Henry G. Brown; 1829, James White; from 1830 to 1854, no record whatever exists.

On the 21st of March, 1855, John S. Perry, Grand High Priest, granted a dispensation to A. C. Tiffany, Enoch Ellis and Samuel Ranger to re-organize the Chapter under the same name, and numbered 154. 1856, 1857, 1858, A. C. Tiffany; 1859, F. J. J. Kerney; 1860, 1861, 1862, M. R. Peck; 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, G. T. Lewis; 1867, E. R. Lake; 1868, Jos. Mead; 1869, 1870, M. R. Peck; 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, J. S. Garrett; 1875, 1876, T. S. Ketchum; 1877, W. H. Van Cott; 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, T. S. Ketchum; 1883-84, C. H. Hitchcock; 1885, W. S. Whitney.

On the 6th of February, 1861, Dr. M. R. Peck, then High Priest, secured the passage of a resolution in the Grand Chapter, changing the number from 154 to the original number 55.

In 1864 the Chapter was burned out in the great conflagration of May 31st, losing many valuable records and nearly all of its paraphernalia. In 1874 the Chapter inaugurated a movement by which the different Masonic bodies secured the lease of the present Masonic Hall in Sherman building on Glen street, which is claimed to be one of the most convenient, pleasant and finely furnished lodge rooms in the State outside of the large cities. This body has among its members some of the most prominent men in town and is in a flourishing condition.

Warrensburgh Lodge. - This lodge, known as **Warrensburgh Lodge No. 425**, was instituted August 27th, 1857, with the following as charter members: - Lewis Persons, Pelatiah Richards, Benjamin P. Burhans, Joseph Russell, Asa Crandall, M. Nelson Dickinson, John A. Russell, Hiram McNutt, J. G. McNutt.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: - Lewis Persons, W. M.; Hiram McNutt, S. W.; John A. Russell, J. W.; Asa Crandall, treasurer; Edgar W. Burhans, secretary; M. N. Dickinson, S. D.; Alfred Emerson, J. D.; C. R. Hawley, chaplain; J. C. Heath, tiler.

The officers for the year 1884-85 are as follows: - John G. Smith, W. M.; Albert H. Thomas, S. W.; Lester C. Dickinson, J. W.; Alexander T. Pasko, treasurer; Thomas H. Crandall, secretary; Daniel B. Howard, S. D.; Louis Weinman, J. D.; Frederick Loveland, Thomas J. Smith, M. of C.; Miles Thomas, chaplain; F. O. Burhans, marshal; M. N. Dickinson, Miles Thomas, Louis Charette, trustees; M. N. Dickinson, N. J. Sharp, O. F. Hammond, standing committee; Eleazer Herrick, organist; Alexander Smith, tiler.

Catalogue of Officers and Students of Middlebury College

<http://books.google.com/books?id=X1wiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA7&dq=%22Asahel+Clark%22+%22glens+falls%22> page 7.

ASAHCLARK, son of Stephen and Rachel (Jackson) Clark. Born in Mount Holly, VT, 1784. Entered, 1803. Studied law with Z. R. Shepherd, Granville, NY. Practiced law in Granville and Glens Falls, NY. Married Lydia Finney, May 6, 1806 (b. 10 Apr 1786, Shrewsbury, VT, d/o of Nathan Finney and Urania Barney). Children: Nelson Napoleon; DeWitt Clinton. A. B.; A. M. Died in Glens Falls, NY, Nov. 22, 1822. See also Hamilton Lodge No. 144 below.

http://www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/history_of_hamilton_144.htm

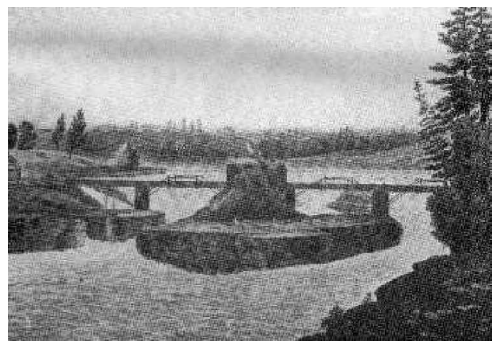
History of Hamilton 144 F. & A. M.

A few short months before submitting a petition to form a new Lodge, a duel occurred between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, resulting in the death of Hamilton (July 12 1804). Hamilton Lodge 144 was named for Alexander Hamilton.

Grand Lodge was petitioned October 02, 1804, to form a new Lodge in the Town of Queensbury, Washington County.

The following is a list of brothers who signed the petition:

- T.W. Huyck;
- Gen. Micajah Pettit: Albany Co. Militia 16th Reg. in Revolution, Queensbury Supervisor 1803, merchant & sawmill operator;
- Abraham A. Millard;
- Gen. Warren Ferriss: Dutchess Co. Militia 3rd Reg. in Revolution, Queensbury Supervisor 1795-1797; In 1804 Warren Ferriss was awarded a grant by the Legislature to build a toll bridge, which was done. That bridge stood until 1832-33 when it was displaced by a free bridge. In 1802 Warren Ferriss, a prominent mill owner and citizen of Glens Falls, secured a grant from the Legislature of the State of New York through an act passed April 2, 1802, allowing him, his executors, administrators and assigns, to build a toll-bridge over the Hudson river at Glens Falls, which bridge was to be "not less than 16 feet wide, with a strong railing on each side thereof and built in so substantial and workmanlike manner, as that laden carriages may safely travel thereon." The bridge was to be completed on or before January 1, 1803. The following year, 1803, General Ferriss was given the right to purchase the island from the State for thirty dollars, and on this, later, he erected the toll-keeper's cottage and gate as a part of the bridge. (1824 painting) > The law and rates pertaining to this bridge may be read on page 566 at:
<http://books.google.com/books?id=kOATAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA566&dq=%22Warren+Ferriss%22#PPA566.M1>
- Dr. Harmon Hoffman: Dutchess Co. Militia 6th Reg. in Revolution, Warrensburgh Assessor and Overseer of the Poor 1813, Warrensburgh Supervisor 1814-1815; Dr. Harmon Hoffman built and owned a grist-mill on the site later occupied by the Burhans Mills. He sold out to Dudley Farlin about 1816, after an explosion of powder had destroyed the store which he kept near the mill. A short distance above this mill were the ruins of a former mill which had been abandoned. Dr. Harmon Hoffman lived in the village in the house later occupied by John Stone and David Woodward. Although a practicing physician he owned a grist-mill and saw-mill on the premises later occupied by A. C. Emerson & Co. About 1816 he and Abraham Wing, who afterwards went to Queensbury, built a store near the iron bridge. After a few months it burned and was never rebuilt. Dr. Hoffman moved to Saratoga about 1820 and remained there until his death.
- Benjamin Tibbits;
- Jeremiah Russell;



David Sanford: Orange Co. Militia 4th Reg. in Revolution, Sanford Ridge Settlement was named after him; The Ridge, or Sanford's ridge, is a name applied to a thickly settled farming district, stretching a distance of three or four miles along a crest of rich, arable land beginning about two miles north of Glens Falls village, and terminating beyond the town line on the east. Toward the close of the last century this was a settlement of greater size and importance than the village at the Falls. This neighborhood derived its name from David Sanford, esq., who, in 1795, removed from the town of New Milford, Conn., to Queensbury and established himself in trade at this point. For the next ten years he was prominently identified with the business interests of the town, and the development of its resources. He was frequently chosen to office, and up to the time of his death was a man of mark and consideration. In the year 1795 David Sanford, son of Zachariah and Rachel Sanford, removed to Sanford's Ridge, in this town. He

was born in 1769. At Sanford's Ridge he engaged in mercantile business in which he was very successful. His name appears as town clerk in the years 1802-3. He received the deed of lot No. 12 of the original survey, from George Southwick and Justus Brown. Mr. Sanford married Amy Hartwell, and was the father of George Sanford, who was born at Sanford's Ridge in 1805. The father died when George was but seven years old, but he assumed at an early age the management of the homestead and the care of his mother and several sisters. When he became of age he formed a co-partnership with Orlin Mead, his brother-in-law, in the lumber business, while that traffic was in its infancy; the firm also carried on a large mercantile trade in Glens Falls. He was an active politician, held the office of supervisor and represented the county in the Legislature in 1841. He was one of the founders of the Glens Falls Academy, and one of its earliest trustees; also one of the incorporators of the Episcopal Church in the village, in 1840. In 1850 he removed to Ballston Spa, and a few years later to Syracuse, where he died in 1862. The name of William McDonald occupies a conspicuous place in the annals of the town. He was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1784. His mother was Mary, **sister of David Sanford**, before mentioned. Mr. McDonald came to the town when he was eight years old, but returned to New Milford to secure a business education. He again came to Queensbury in 1799 and entered the employ of **his uncle, David Sanford**, as bookkeeper and accountant and soon had the full management of the large mercantile business. About 1805 he purchased his uncle's interest in the store and continued trade until 1808, when he removed to Waterford.

- Parker Putnam;
- Amasa Willard;
- John Aitkin Ferriss: first postmaster appointed in 1808, he also had a hat store and factory, his son Orange was one of the founders of Senate Lodge, Queensbury Supervisor 1813 and 1827-1829;
- Henry Spencer: Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk; and
- Walter Briggs: Dutchess Co. Militia 6th Reg. in Revolution.

A Charter was granted on December 22, 1804 (some records show May 28 1805).

The original meeting place and officers are unknown, although it was reported to have been in the Oneida Building (Oneida Corners). We do know that Aeshel (Asahel) Clark, John Ferriss and Henry Spencer were among its first Masters. Soon after its institution, the Lodge rooms were located in the rear of the 3rd story of the old Glens Falls Hotel (Glen and Warren Streets), and in whose kitchen the big fire of 1864 was started. The hotel had been erected in 1804 by John Ferriss. Among the first initiates are included:

- William H. McDonald, later one of Queensbury's most prominent men. While serving in the New York State Assembly (1822-23 and 1829), he sponsored a bill to finance the Feeder Canal Project and was thereafter known as the father of Glens Falls Feeder; President of Commercial Bank (now First National Bank of Glens Falls) 1853;
- William Robards, of the Ridge in Queensbury, Warren Co. first County Judge (1813-1820), merchant, farmer, manufacturer and magistrate, was a man of large influence and wide popularity (Queensbury Supervisor 1790, 1792-1794);
- John H. Hitchcock, a merchant at the corner of Warren & Glen.

In a report to Grand Lodge dated December 27, 1812 the following is a list of members added to roster:

Nicholas Angle, Jeremiah Russell (Luzerne Supervisor 1793-1800, 1804), Johnathon Griffin, Israel Baldwin, Harman Palmer, Felix Alden, Samuel Day, Obadiah Knapp, Asahel Clark (attorney), Richard Wing, Alanson Fox, Lemuel Payne, Daniel Fairchild, Andrew Parsons, Daniel Scott, and Dorastus W. Alden.

The next report to Grand Lodge on June 01, 1814 added the names of: John Derby, Samuel Skinner (a tavern owner), John Ripley, and Hiram Cole.

John Ferriss, Henry Spencer & Felix Alden were former members of **Livingston Lodge No. 28** of Kingsbury; A.S. Hall from Granville #55; Warren Hitchcock and James Palmeter (Glens Falls Assessor 1839) from Rising Sun 185 of Northumberland; and Moody Ames from Federal #33 of Hoosick.

During 1813-1814 the following were initiated: Bethuel Peck (physician & druggist, later served 2 terms as State Senator; elected President of Glens Falls Insurance Company in 1850), Royal Leavens, Robert Wilkinson, Isaac Farr, and Levi Rugg.

John Aitkin Ferriss built the center of educational activity in what is called City Park in 1813 and named it "The Academy". After his death in 1840, it ceased to exist.

Historically noteworthy to the State of New York during this period of time was the rise of a notable Mason, DeWitt Clinton.

At age 33, Clinton was elected to the U.S. Senate. He resigned in 1803 to become Mayor of New York City until 1815. In 1806 he became the 5th Grand Master of New York State. He served 14 consecutive terms until 1820.

On December 11, 1809 he dedicated the first "Free School" in New York City. This school, the first of its kind in the Nation, was built by Masons to provide education free of charge to the poor children of the city. This was forerunner of the public school system in the U.S..

In 1817, while still the Grand Master, DeWitt Clinton was elected Governor of New York. His greatest achievement was the building of the Erie Canal, sometimes referred to as "Clinton's Ditch", which he developed during his third term. The canal ran 340 miles from Buffalo on Lake Erie to Albany on the Hudson River. It was opened with full Masonic ceremonies on October 26, 1825.

James Holden, in a speech he made on May 15, 1913 at the dedication ceremony of a new Masonic Temple in Glens Falls, provided the following list of members of Hamilton Lodge as they were initiated or affiliated by years.

- 1807 Oliver Barritt, Myrtle B. Hitchcock, Westal Gansevoort, William DeWolfe. Myrtle Hitchcock came in there in 1807. The first store in town stood on the point off the Mohican House. It was built by Myrtle Hitchcock and kept by Samuel Brown. About where the Mohican House dock now is was a little stone dock, and in the floor of this primitive mercantile house was a mysterious trap door, opening into a cellar wherein were bestowed goods which had been smuggled from Canada.
- 1808 Joseph Hatch, Joseph DeWolfe, Stephen Gorham, Daniel Fairchild, Samuel Day, Levi Curtis, George A. Acker.

- 1809 Gabriel E. Fox, Joshua Eaton.
- 1810 Jonathon Freeman, Robert Lewis, Richard Wing, Ezra B. Griffith, Alanson Fox, William Little, Freeman Gazeley.
- 1811 Daniel D. Scott, Lemuel C. Paine, Andrew Parsons, Solyman B. Fox.
- 1812 John Derby, Samuel G. Skinner (a tavern owner), John Ripley, Hiram Cole, Francis Austin.
- 1813 Josiah Randolph, Asa Ripley Jr., Bethuel Peck, Royal Leavens, Robert Wilkinson (attorney).
- 1814 Frederick Hubbell, William F.G. Lake, Nathaniel Folsom, John Stevens (one of the backers of the failed Warren County Railroad Company), Ebenezer Storer, Palmer Jenkins (opened a sawmill in Jenkinsville).
- 1815 Isaac Farr, Levi Rug Jr. (one of the leading physicians in the area at this time) .
- 1816 Edmund Freeman, James Archibald (1st Supv. of Lake George in 1810) , James White, Alvaro Hawley, Dr. Ripley, George R. Bridges, Warren F. Hitchcock.
- 1817 Oliver Hubbard, James H. Rogers, Henry G. Braes, Thomas Colton, Harvey Powers, Pownall Shaw (one of the originators of the lime business in this area), Ira Spear, Jeremiah Green, Ebenezer Hammond, Horace Forbes, William A. Tarse, Moody Ames, James Palmenter, Abraham Wing Jr. (the son of the pioneer; County Surrogate 1827-35, Village President 1847), William Hill Jr..
- 1818 Martin Kentwood, Seth Fuller, Joseph Whitley, Edward Sumner, William Ferriss, John Robinson, Josiah L. Arms, Alfred Ferriss, John Kendrick, Enoch Gregory, Salma Hawley.
- 1819 John E. Jones.
- 1820 Henry R. Filly, Samuel Bishop, Lewis L. Pixley.
- 1821 Grandus Davenport, Sylvester Rice (from Hudson Lodge #13), Samuel Hunton, William Hill, Daniel Fairchild, Walter Geer, John Dewey, Henry Fox, Samuel Ranger.
- 1822 Henry Thurston, Enoch Ellis (from Hartford Lodge, later a charter member of Glens Falls Lodge 121, started stagecoach service from Glens Falls to Troy in 1837), Daniel H. Kingsley, Abraham Davenport.
- 1823 Peter Threehouse, Charles Roberts, Dow Williamson, Seneca M. Fairchild, Stephen Bishop, Gilbert Waldron.
- 1824 Jonathon Sewell, Godfrey Lake, Asa Palmer, George Miller.
- 1825 Gridley M. Packard, Jacob Brigham, Humphrey Burlingame, George G. Dickinson, Rainsford Baldwin, A. Taft Pronty, Halsey Burnham.
- 1826 Lubin Putnam, Israel Putnam, Daniel Ford, David Johnson, Hiram Barber, Oren Warner, Herman Peck, Cirandus Davenport, Martin Eastwood, Asahel Fairchild.
- 1827 Ira Green (1st Collector of the Village of GLENS FALLS), Stephen Allen.

The following names listed in Vol. 39 of Individual Lodges in the Grand Lodge Library, but not mentioned in the Holden speech were:

Eden Chilson, Orville Clark (State Senator 1844-47), Hyman J. Cool, William H. Finn, Samuel Forbes, John F. Gazeley, Walter Green, William H. Lewis, E.G. Lindsay, Henry Martin, William May, Samuel Pange, Asa Ripley, Doeton Ripley, William Roberts, Calvin Robins, John Robertson, Levi Rug, Daniel Sanford, Peter D. Thorndike, Sylvanus Walker.

Other names in Holden's speech, but not listed in the membership roster, and may well have been visitors were:

- 1818 Martin Kentwood
- 1821 Henry Fox
- 1822 Henry Thurston
- 1823 Stephen Bishop, Peter Threehouse, Charles Roberts, Dow Williamson, Gilbert Waldron
- 1824 Johnathon Sewell, George Miller, Lubin Putnam
- 1825 Humphrey Burligame (Burlingame)
- 1826 Cirandus Davenport

In 1827 the last report was made to Grand Lodge. The date this Lodge ceased to exist is unknown. However, the "Glens Falls Observer" on February 18, 1828, published a resolution of the Lodge acknowledging the death of former Grand Master and New York State Governor DeWitt Clinton.

"At an extra communication of Hamilton Lodge No. 144, assembled in Masonic Hall in this village the 15th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved that, whereas it has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in His Divine Providence to call from his labor worthy brother DeWitt Clinton PGM, of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, we feel it our duty to pay his memory, the last tribute of respect.

Resolved, that the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of this Lodge show their respect for our deceased Worthy Brother, by wearing the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

E.G. Lindsey, Secretary"

Whitehall Social Lodge No. 145 – Whitehall, NY

PHOENIX LODGE. NO. 96 - WHITEHALL, N. Y.

WARRANT : The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated June 10, 1844.

MINUTES : Intact from 1844 to date.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 96, is the legitimate successor of **Whitehall Social Lodge, No. 145**, warranted December 6, 1800.

THE PETITION. -

To the Worshipful Grand Master. Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

"The petition of the undersigned residents of the Town of Whitehall, County of Washington and State of New York being Master Masons regularly made and in regular standing humbly sheweth — That the Brethren your petitioners in this place being anxious to establish the principles of Freemasonry under those salutary rules and regulations heretofore established by the Order .

"Do humbly pray your honorable Body to grant us a Charter empowering us to work as legal and duly authorized Master Masons by the name of Whitehall Social Lodge and that the following Brethren being past masters may be installed officers (to wit) Nathaniel Hall Master, Daniel Earll Sen'r Warden and Gideon Taft Jun Warden.

"Are situated remote from any regular Lodge, the number of Brethren residing in the place will we trust be an inducement to your honorable Body to grant us the privilege we solicit, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c. &c.

"Nath'l Hall. Justin Smith. Gideon Taft. John White. S. T. Vine. Caleb B. Smith. Sam'l Boardman. Peter Fairchild. Lewis Barlow. Abner Post. Thomas Toyer. Samuel Mead. Jeremiah Adams. Daniel Earll. E. Holdridge.

"Whitehall June 7, 1800."

The petition was recommended by **Liberty Lodge, No. 55** (now **Granville Lodge, No. 55**), and **Herschell Lodge, No. 89** (now **No. 508**). Accompanying the petition was a letter from NATHANIEL HALL, stating that in case a warrant was granted it was the desire of the Lodge that SALEM TOWN, Master of Granville Lodge, No. 55, be appointed to install the officers. The last return made by the old Lodge to the Grand Lodge was in June, 1826. The total membership at this time was thirty-one. The officers were: SAMUEL T. JILLSON, Master; SETH BEERS. Senior Warden: JAMES J. STEVENS. Junior Warden; JUSTIN SMITH, Treasurer, and JOHN H. BOYD, Secretary. The Grand Lodge Register contains the following concerning this Lodge: " Warrant forfeited 1832, warrant and property burned about 1834 or 35." It undoubtedly shared the same fate as did others at that time. A "History of Washington County" says concerning the Lodges in that county: "All these Lodges went down under the fierce persecution of the Anti-Masonic war of 1828 to 1832. So bitter and lasting were the consequences of the strife that more than twenty years elapsed before a single Lodge fire was relighted in Washington County. The first Lodge to reopen was at Whitehall and with eminent propriety. Considering the ashes out of which it emerged it was named Phoenix Lodge."

The first effort to revive Masonry in Whitehall after the old Lodge ceased to work was in 1841. The first page of the minute book of the present Lodge contains the following: "A general desire having been expressed by the brethren of the Masonic Fraternity that a resuscitation of the Lodge in the village of White hall a number of them met by arrangement April 29, 1841, at the house of J. WARD in said village. After an interchange of sentiments a resolution was adopted to carry their wishes into effect and pledges made by each attending brother to lend his aid and assistance in any way that the brethren should think proper to adopt.

"Twenty-two were in attendance each of whom signed a pledge as a guarantee of the fulfillment of the above arrangement. The following are the names of the brethren assembled: David B. Phippine, Justin Smith, Joseph Jillson, John H. Boyd, Willis Osborn, Dan S. Wright, John C. Parke, Arch Ferris, Warren P. Hitchcock, John Cull, Horace Stowell, Gideon Taft, M. Richardson, Ellauthan Benjamin, John L. Smith, Melancton Wheeler, Samuel T. Jillson, Simon Barnes, Arch Smith and John Parke. They then adjourned to meet again at the same place on the 6th of May following.

"D. S. WRIGHT Sec. Pro. Tom."

At the subsequent meeting, held May 6, 1841, a committee was appointed to procure a renewal of the Charter, and the following officers were elected : DAVID B. PHIPPINE, Master; DAN S. WEIGHT, Senior Warden; HORACE STOWELL, Junior Warden; JOHN C. PARKE, Treasurer; SIMON BARNES, Secretary; JOHN L. SMITH, Senior Warden; JOSEPH JILLSON, Junior Deacon; WALTER JONES and JOHN CULL, Stewards.

For some unexplained reason the matter lagged, and no further action was taken to revive the Lodge until the summer of 1843, at which time a meeting was held, and under the sanction of J. CONGDON, one of the Grand Visitors, a petition was prepared asking the Grand Lodge for a charter.

On February 19, 1844, a Dispensation was granted, and DAVID B. PHIPPINE, CYRUS T. BOARDMAN and JOSEPH JILLSON were appointed to organize the Lodge under the name of **Phoenix (No. 96)**. The officers named were : DAVID B. PHIPPINE, Master; CYRUS T. BOARDMAN, Senior Warden; JOSEPH JILLSON, Junior Warden; JOHN C. PARKE, Treasurer; DAN S. WRIGHT, Secretary. These, together with JOHN H. BOYD, JOHN L. SMITH, JAMES G. CALDWELL, WALTER JONES and HORACE STOWELL, were the charter members.

On June 24, 1844, the Charter was received, and a meeting was held in a room loaned by the Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Whitehall, for the purpose of perfecting the organization and installing the officers. The first election for officers under the charter was on December 24, 1844, when DAVID B. PHIPPINE was elected Master; CYRUS T. BOARDMAN, Senior Warden; DAN S. WRIGHT, Junior Warden; JOHN C. PARKE. Treasurer; JOHN C. HOUSE, Secretary, and E. BURROUGHS, Tiler.

A highly prized relic in possession of the Lodge is a sword presented by BRO. Col. SIMON BARNES, one of the organizers of the Lodge. A resolution of thanks to the brother was adopted August 14, 1848.

Twice has the Lodge met with loss by fire. On June 21, 1849, the room it occupied was destroyed, and all records except the minute-book were destroyed, again on April 13, 1860, the room was destroyed, but through the exertion of BRO. A. J. WATKINS, a member of the Lodge, the charter, jewels, seal, book of records and the ledger were saved. Everything else was destroyed.

The Lodge held "Jubilee" services on April 24, 1889, to celebrate the payment of the debt on the Masonic Hall in New York City. An appropriate programme was carried out and addresses were made by W.'. EDWARD I. NEWCOMB and Rev. BRO. ALEXANDER MCMILLAN.

On 22 Jul 1899, the Lodge participated in laying of the cornerstone of the armory at Whitehall for Company I, Second Regiment, N. G., N. Y. (Ninth Separate Company). The ceremonies were conducted by M.'. W.'. WRIGHT D. POWNALL, Grand Master, assisted by his staff of officers. The Grand Lodge and Phoenix Lodge, No. 96, were escorted to the site by Washington Commandery. No. 33, K. T. of Saratoga.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

David B. Phippine, the first Master, was Assemblyman for several years;

Dan S. Wright, the second Master, was a prominent physician, and was also Assemblyman and State Senator;

the third Master was Deputy Collector of Customs for Champlain District;

Walter Jones, the fourth Master, was a pilot on the fleet under Commodore McDonough at the battle of Plattsburgh, and afterward captain of a revenue cutter at Rouse's Point;

David Willson, the tenth Master, was Assemblyman, Deputy State Treasurer, Deputy Clerk in the Court of Appeals and Clerk of the Assembly;

U. H. Teft and James H. Manville were Assemblymen.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Dan S. Wright, Grand Senior Warden- Deputy Grand Master.

Edward P. Newcomb, District Deputy Grand Master.

Norman Z. Baker, District Deputy Grand Master.

Frank A. Hotchkiss, District Deputy Grand Master.

Thomas A. Patterson, District

MASTERS. There is no complete record of the Masters of the First Lodge. So far as the records on file furnish reliable information, the Masters were as follows:

Nathaniel Hall.

Samuel T. Jillson.

David B. Phippine.

Melancton Wheeler.

Amos Wisell.

Of the above, David B. Phippine was Master several years.

1844. David B. Phippine.

1845. David B. Phippine.

1846. Dan S. Wright.

1847. Cyrus T. Boardman.

1848. Walter Jones.

1849. Dan S. Wright.

1850. Dan S. Wright.

1851. William Patterson.

1852. William Patterson.

1853. Silas P. Whitney.

1854. David Willson.

1855. David Willson.

1856. Dan S. Wright.

1857. William Patterson.

1858. William Patterson.

1859. William Patterson.

1860. J. Andrew Watkins

1861. E. Kirtland.

1862. Dan S. Wright.

1863. Dan S. Wright.

1864. Aseph Witherell.

1865. Royal B. Jillson.

1866. Norman Z. Baker.

1867. Norman Z. Baker.

1868. Norman Z. Baker.

1869. Norman Z. Baker.

1870. Norman Z. Baker.

1871. Norman Z. Baker.

1872. Norman Z. Baker.

1873. Warner F. Bascom.

1874. Warner F. Bascom.

1875. Warner F. Bascom.

1876. Warner F. Bascom.

1877. Sidney B. Watkins

1878. Martin Sawyer.

1879. Martin Sawyer.

1880. Martin Sawyer.

1881. James Spencer.

1882. James Spencer.

1883. James Spencer.

1884. Henry C. Jillson.

1885. Thomas A. Patterson.

1886. Thomas A. Patterson.

1887. Edward P. Newcomb.

1888. Edward P. Newcomb.

1889. Frank A. Hotchkiss.

1890. Frank A. Hotchkiss.

1891. Albert H. Farrington.

1892. Albert H. Farrington.

1893. Charles M. Hotchkiss.

1894. Charles M. Hotchkiss.

1895. William T. Bartholomew.

1896. William T. Bartholomew.

1897. William W. May.

1898. William W. May.

1899. Edward P. Newcomb.

1900. Leonard B. McFarran.

1901. Leonard B. McFarran.

1902. Leonard B. McFarran.

1903. A. D. Bartholomew.

1904. William J. Williams.

1905. William J. Williams.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~brookefamily/hallnathaniel.htm>

Nathaniel Hall, Born: 19 Sep 1775 Lebanon, Grafton, NH; Died: 31 Oct 1825 Lebanon, Grafton, NH; Buried: Williams Street Cemetery, Whitehall, Washington, NY. Nathaniel's stone not found but it supposedly reads Hon. Nathaniel Hall married to Esther. Married: 1st to Ester Parker 04 Mar 1801 Whitehall, Washington, NY; b. 1780; d. 20 Mar 1808 ae 28y

2nd: to Cynthia Mason 08 Dec 1808

FATHER; [Nathaniel Hall](#); MOTHER; [Mehitable Storrs](#)

CHILDREN with Esther Parker

1. [Nathaniel Hall](#) b. 28 Oct 1802

2. Albert Hall

3. [Albert Gallatin Hall](#) b. 19 Apr 1805

4. [Emma Louisa Hall](#) b. 14 Apr 1807

CHILDREN with Cynthia Mason

1. Theodore Francis Hall b. 09 Nov 1809

2. [Mary Mason Hall](#) 27 Nov 1811

3. Cornelia Eliza Hall 27 Aug 1814

4. Cynthia Mason Hall 06 Oct 1816

5. Augustus Ferdinand Hall 11 Aug 1818

6. Mason West Hall b. 19 Nov 1821

7. Elizabeth A. Hall 26 Jul 1823

From the Hall Genealogy by David Brainerd Hall, 1883 pg 258

"Nathaniel resided at Whitehall, NY, was a lawyer and held the office of judge. In his personal appearance he was quite tall and broad shoulders, with prominent features, resembling in a remarkable degree the portraits of the celebrated Rev. Robert Hal. of

England; they descended, probably, from the same ancestry in Warwickshire, England. Judge Hall was a man of very decided influence in his town and county. He died while on a visit to his kindred in his native town, Lebanon, NH"

From The Storrs Family by Charles Storrs, 1886

Storrs Hall, son of [Ira Hall](#), a brother of this Nathaniel Hall, told the author, "There is a story in the family concerning the sons of Mehitable Storrs and Nathaniel Hall to this effect: 'They grew very tired of their buckskin breeches, which would get greatly soiled before they were worn; and one day in the absence of their parents the boys took turns in turning the grindstone and riding it until their breeches were worn thin, then, to conceal their work, they smeared them with dust from a blacksmith's shop; and their parents thought it a difficult matter to keep the children clothed when even buckskin was so soon tattered.' "

Sons, Nathaniel Hall b. 1802 and Albert Gallatin Hall b. 1805 married cousins, [Lucy Walker](#) b. 1806 and [Emily Walker](#) b. 1805

Genealogy of the Gillson and Jillson Family, by David Jillson, page 60 and 98

http://books.google.com/books?id=Lb9hgyjuTZUC&pg=PR5&lpg=PR5&dq=%22Samuel+T.+Jillson%22&source=web&ots=YbwZMrDhkh&sig=mHF4xNf968ZazpZBvYszKMIfsYI&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=10&ct=result#PPA98.M1

George Jillson went from Cumberland, RI, to Hartford, Washington, NY, when a young man, (probably before his marriage.) He married, Aug 1785, Hannah Taylor, who was born 30 Dec 1764, and died in Hartford, NY, 12 Mar 1810. Resided in Hartford.

CHILDREN.

Joseph,	b. 2 Jul 1786; d. in Whitehall, Washington, NY, 3 Mar 1873.
Stephen,	b. 30 May 1788; d. in Whitehall, Washington, NY, 2 Dec 1836.
Nathan,	b. 3 Apr 1790; d. 7 Nov 1811.
Samuel T.	b. 3 May 1792; d. in Lima Centre, Mich., 26 Aug 1874. (see below)
Calvin,	b. 19 Oct 1794; d. 7 Jan 1844. (He was a Grocer, left no family).
Hannah,	b. 13 Jun 1798; m. Maynard; had one son and two daughters; d. 5 Sep 1855.
Nancy,	b. 21 Sep 1801; d. 8 May 1824.

George's son, **Samuel T. Jillson** (a tanner by trade,) m. in Hartford, NY, 20 Jan 1814, Jane Taylor, of Howe, MA, who was born 25 Dec 1790, and died 24 Mar 1844. After the birth of their eldest child they removed to Whitehall, where their other children were born.

CHILDREN.

Sarah Ann,	b. 19 Nov 1814.
Royal Blake,	b. 23 Jul 1817.
Harriet Jane,	b. 29 Sep 1819; m. in Whitehall, 29 Sep 1835, Isaac C. Griswold. She d. 10 Jul 1839.
Catharine Elizabeth,	b. 27 Feb 1825; d. 22 May 1844.
Samuel Henry,	b. 6 Jun 1833.

<http://www.familyorigins.com/users/b/r/o/Christine-E-Brodnax-1/FAM01-0001/d878.htm>

Royal Blake Jillson was born on 23 Jul 1817 in Whitehall, Washington, NY; after 1876 in perhaps Troy, NY. Parents: [Samuel T. Jillson](#) and [Jane Taylor](#); married to [Sarah Havens](#) on 12 Sep 1848 in Whitehall, NY. Child was [Emma Lucelia Jillson](#)

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/county/niagara/news/ny/washcountypost551846news.html>

In Whitehall on the 29th inst (Apr 1846), the Hon. **Melancton Wheeler** in the 70th year of his age. He was born in Huntington, LI June 13th, 1770-has been for more than half a century a resident of Whitehall and was one of the oldest inhabitants. His history is intimately connected with the rapid growth of this village and with institutions of benevolence designed to alleviate the sufferings of the indigent and unfortunate. He will long be remembered as the unfailing friend of the poor.

In 1823 he established the "Whitehall Female Benevolent Society" which is still in active operation, and has never failed to encourage its members by his afforests and contributions. As a politician Judge Wheeler is extensively known in his native state. He was a member of the body who 1821 revised our Constitution, and has also been for a series of years connected with the Assembly and Senate of this state. The prominent position he accepted in those bodies may be inferred from his printed speeches and the testimony of the press. He was also a Judge of the Washington County courts.

Mr. Wheeler was snatched from public life by a sudden attack of disease about three years since-subsequently until his death he was mostly confined to his house. The machinery of existence has been gradually wearing out, and yesterday about 9 A.M. "The weary wheels of life stood still." Thus "Lighter than air earth's human visions die, If but one fleeting cloud obscures the sky."

Whitehall April 30th, 1846. Whitehall Chronicle.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/boardman.html>

Samuel Boardman, the Connecticut ancestor of the Boardmans of Whitehall and descendant of Thomas Boreman, of Ipswich, was born about 1760, and was of the fifth generation in America. He settled in Voluntown, CT, coming to that place from Holland. He married a Miss Lancy. Children: Joseph, Henry, Samuel, Horatio and Cyrus.

(VI) **Cyrus Boardman**, son of Samuel Boardman, was born at Voluntown, CT, 5 Aug 1795. He was usually called Captain Boardman; he was in the transportation business on Lake Champlain between Rouse's Point, Burlington and Whitehall, owning a number of schooners. He settled in Whitehall, where he bought land, originally the Law place, but now known as the Boardman homestead. For a time he was employed by the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, having charge of the Lake Champlain steamers plying between Whitehall and Rouse's Point and all lighthouses on the lake. He was a director of the old Whitehall Bank, and was for many years a prominent member of the Episcopal church, serving first as vestryman and later as warden. For some time before his death he attended the Presbyterian church. He was held in high esteem by Masonic circles. He obtained the charter for **Phoenix Lodge, No. 96**, F&AM. He married (first) 1 May 1818, Silence Jakeway, born 13 Nov 1799, died 7 Oct 1844; (second) 8 Jul 1845, Mary Cathalina Taft, widow of Orrin Blanchard, born 29 Jan 1811. Children by first wife:

1. Samuel J., born 25 Nov 1820.
 2. Saphronia, 26 May 1829.
- By second wife:

1. Cyrus Taft, see forward.
2. Mary Saphronia, 9 Sep 1850, died 19 Sep 1903; married, 15 Sep 1870, Henry Clay Nye, son of Dennis P. and Lucy Rand (Thomas) Nye, born 29 Jan 1846, died 13 Nov 1898. Children:
 1. Mabel Lucy, born 8 May 1871, married Gamaliel Baker Chase, born 15 Feb 1865, son of Ellison and Mary Ann Chase; children:
 1. Gladys Cathalina, born 26 Feb 1894;
 2. Ellison Nye, 22 Jun 1898;
 3. Mary Saphronia, 1 Nov 1902;
 4. Henry Baker, 1 Jul 1906.
 2. Henry Boardman, born 1 Jun 1881, died 17 Nov 1893.

(VII) Cyrus Taft, son of Cyrus and Mary C. (Taft) Boardman, was born in the old homestead at Whitehall, NY, 21 Nov 1848. He was educated in the Whitehall Academy and the military school at White Plains, New York. He was bookkeeper for Chapin & Allen at Whitehall for twelve years. He has been engaged in various occupations, in the freight department of the Delaware and Hudson railroad at Whitehall for three years, in the knitting mills at Cohoes, etc. He retired from active work in 1907. He served in the militia and in the National Guard for a number of years, enlisting in the Second Separate Company which afterwards became the Ninth Separate Company and later Company I, Second Regiment. He was armorer of this company. He transferred to Company B at Cohoes. In 1898 he resigned from the National Guard. He has always been active in local politics and is now assessor for the village of Whitehall. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He married Matilda Isabel Wheeler. Children:

1. Mary C., married (first) Charles Swift, who died in 1906, married (second) J. S. Brown;
2. Margaret K., married Frank Burt, Jr., two children: Dorothy and Marjorie;
3. Cyrus W., attending Eagan Business College in New York City.

Lodges in old Washington County as of 1813:

Washington #11	Ft. Edward	(July 12, 1785)/Sept. 20, 1785 (see below)
Lodge of Unity #517	Ft. William Henry	(1787)
Aurora #25	Hampton	(1793)
Montgomery Lodge #23	Stillwater	(Oct. 22, 1791)
Livingston Lodge #28	Kingsbury	(March 6, 1793)
Rural Lodge #32	Cambridge	(Sept. 4, 1793)
North Star Lodge #51	Salem	(Sept. 7, 1796)
Liberty Lodge #55	Granville	(Dec. 7, 1796) later Granville Lodge No. 55
<i>"A History of Granville Lodge, No. 55, 1796-1936 + 1936-1962" (Granville Lodge No. 55, 1936; rev. 1962),</i>		
Herschell Lodge #89	Hartford	(Dec. 3, 1800) late No. 508
Farmers Lodge #96	Easton	(Dec. 4, 1802)
Rising Sun Lodge #126	Greenwich	(1805)
Hamilton Lodge #144	Queensbury	(1804)
Brothers Lodge #147	Ft. Ann	(1806)
Social Hall Lodge #145	Whitehall	(Dec. 6, 1806)
Hebron Lodge #216	Hebron	(1813)
Morning Star Lodge #243	Argyle	(1813)

The Fort Edward Book Containing Some Historical Sketches, page 197-212.

http://books.google.com/books?id=FzglAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA197&lpg=PA197&dq=%22washington+lodge+no.+11%22&source=web&ots=VvHtrQTYoD&sig=GHVr4UN9wyWGcZV1loPpkbBajbg&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPA197.M1

CHAPTER XVI.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONRY IN FORT EDWARD - WASHINGTON LODGE - FORT EDWARD LODGE - FORT EDWARD CHAPTER

On the 25th day of September, A. I., 5785; A. D., 1785, when the Grand Lodge of the State of New York was but four years old, the requisite number of master Masons applied for and received a warrant under which a lodge was instituted and given the appropriate name of **Washington Lodge, No. 11**. It was named for the father of our country as well as the county in which the first Masonic lodge was warranted in northern New York, and Fort Edward was designated as the place of meeting.

Adiel Sherwood was the first master and the communications were held in the house of Brother Sherwood, on the last Thursday evening in each month, at early candle light. The members of Washington lodge, during forty-four years inculcated and practiced the honorable and imperishable tenets of Freemasonry, extending its benign influence and moral teaching to the citizens as well as to the members of the order until the days of the Morgan excitement, when Washington lodge surrendered its charter. From the organization of Washington lodge until 1828, the brethren celebrated the festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, on June 24 and December 27.

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From 16 Jun 1829 to Jun 1852 Freemasonry appeared to the uninitiated to lay dormant in this section, but on 24 Jun 1852 agreeable to a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, under a warrant signed by James M. Powell, M.D., grand secretary, **Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267**, F. & A. M., was organized and the following officers installed by W.-. Brother David Wilson, of Phoenix Lodge, No. 96, of Whitehall: Cyrus G. Smith, master; Henry G. Breese, S. W.; James R. Gandall, J. W.; Joseph DeWolf, treasurer; Milton E. Shaw, secretary. These officers dispensed Masonic light and knowledge until 16 Dec 1852, when the following complete set of officers were elected and installed: Cyrus G. Smith, master; Henry G. Breese, S. W.; Edwin Crane, J. W.; Joseph DeWolf, treasurer; Walter Rogers, secretary; Caleb Wells, S. D.; B. W. Sherwood, J. D.; Gideon Carswell and John E. McIntyre, stewards.

Freemasonry at this time began to revive and lodges were forming in all sections of the State and nation. Petitions were received by Fort Edward lodge from various sections asking consent to form new lodges, the first of which were **Sandy Hill Lodge, No. 372; Salem Lodge, No. 391, and Home Lodge, No. 398.** They prospered and grew and today, within a radius of twenty-five miles, sixteen lodges are at work.

On 5 Jan 1865, Brother Edwin Hill and nine other master Masons, residing in Argyle and vicinity, petitioned the Grand Lodge for a dispensation, which was affirmed by our lodge and granted, and **Argyle Lodge, No. 567, F. & A. M.,** was instituted and organized with a full number of officers.

In Sep 1865, agreeable to the brother's request, the remains of Bro. Charles H. Stickney, who fell in battle at South Mountain, MD, on 14 Sep 1862, were brought to Fort Edward and given a Masonic burial in the Union cemetery, when citizens and Masons honored themselves by showing respect for the Mason and soldier who had laid down his life that the nation might live.

At the annual communication of Fort Edward lodge, held in Masonic hall, 20 Dec 1869, the necessary steps were taken, under the State law, for incorporation. The officers making the application were W.'M.'. William A. Ashley, S.'W.'. George Turner, J.'W.'. David H. King, and the first trustees were David M. Odell, Zenas P. Ruggles and Lyman W. Montgomery; after said date all business and contracts entered into were made by vote of the members of the lodge and in the name of the trustees.

24 Jun 1871, a large number of Masons from this section went to Albany and witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the new capital by the Grand Master. 14 Jan 1875, a number of our brethren journeyed to Hartford, NY, and participated in the dedication of the new temple of **Herschel Lodge, No. 508.**

On the morning of 6 Jul 1876, our lodge room, furniture, fixtures and many valuable books and records were destroyed by fire. The trustees made a new agreement with the owners of the building, settled with the insurance company, replaced the carpets, furniture, etc., with new goods throughout. They were about seven months in accomplishing the work. During this time the fraternity occupied rooms with Jane McCrea Lodge, 267, I. O. O. F., in the Mott block.

On 19t Feb 1877, the new rooms were reoccupied and once more the brethren were in their own home.

In 1883, M.'W.'. Frank R. Lawrence was grand master, when the craft throughout the jurisdiction, were assessed \$6.00 per capita, and thus paid the debt on the magnificent temple in New York city.

17 Feb 1886 the fraternity in Washington county celebrated the centennial of Masonry. The exercises were held in Bradly opera house in Fort Edward, where a select audience of invited guests was entertained by M.'W.'. James Gibson and M.'W.'. James W. Huestis, past grand masters of Masons of the State of New York. All of the lodges in this vicinity were represented at this meeting.

24 Apr 1886, the fraternity in this section joined with **Sandy Hill Lodge, No. 372,** and celebrated with the craft throughout the length and breadth of this grand jurisdiction, our freedom from debt on our temple in New York, the large income from which is to go towards the support of our Masonic home in Utica, where aged Masons or their widows are cared for and orphans are taken, educated and given a trade or profession.

In 1889, as the result of the grand lodge assessment and other expenses, we found the lodge in debt to a considerable amount. A summoned communication was called to devise ways and means to raise funds, when the members decided to hold a fair, and on December 3, M.'W.'. John W. Vrooman, grand master, was present, opened the fair and addressed the assembled multitude. On the second night of the fair, December 4, Apollo Commandery of Troy, gave a Knights Templar drill. The fair was held four evenings and was a grand success. The good people of Fort Edward and vicinity, young and old, male and female, irrespective of nationality, church or creed, vied with each other in doing all they possibly could for the worthy cause, and the result was far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the workers or the officers and members of the fraternity, but it only emphasized the power in our talismanic words, to wit: Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth, Faith, Hope and Charity for all, and Harmony among all.

In 1897, owing to the fact that a satisfactory lease could not be obtained of the rooms that the fraternity had occupied for more than forty years, a committee was appointed to talk with the promoters of the Merchants' block, a building then about to be erected. On the report of the committee a summoned communication was held and the trustees were directed to take a lease of the rooms in the north part of the third floor for a period of twenty years, when completed according to specifications.

17 Feb 1898, the trustees reported that the rooms were ready for occupancy, and on March 4th the rooms were solemnly dedicated to Masonic use and purposes by M.'W.'. William Sutherland, grand master of Masons of the State of New York. R.'W.'. David H. King, delivered an address, giving an account of Masonry in Fort Edward from 1785 to 1898, a period of 113 years.

From the organization of Fort Edward Lodge to the present time 519 members have subscribed to the constitution and by-laws. Of this number 164 have heard the alarm at the outer door and have been given a Masonic burial, 202 have dimitted and joined or become charter members of other lodges or were dropped from the rolls for one cause or another, and only three have been expelled, leaving at this writing 150 in good standing.

Twenty-two of the brethren have been called by the suffrage of the members to serve as master, as follows:

Cyrus G. Smith,	1852-53-54-55.	Oscar O. Niles,	1880-81-99-1900-01-02.
F. J. J. Kinney,	1856-57.	George Godfrey,	1882-83.
Caieb Wells,	1858-59-60-62.	David W. Murdock,	1884-85.
John J. Flint,	1861-63-64.	Christopher A. Elmore,	1886-87-88.
William R. Ottman,	1865-66.	David H. King,	1889-90.
Walter Lane,	1867-68.	John Thompson,	1891.
William A. Ashley,	1869-70-94-95-96.	George C. Beverly,	1892.
George Turner,	1871-72-73.	Silas J. Banker,	1893.
Henry McFarland,	1874-75.	Moses J. Barnum,	1897.
Zenas P. Ruggles,	1876-77.	E. H. Brown,	1898.
James Mickel,	1878-79	William S. Coleman,	1903.

David H. King, D. D. Grand Master, 1892-94.

Thursday, 6 Jun 1901, **Fort Edward Lodge** went in a body to Sandy Hill and witnessed, with hundreds of the craft, the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic temple that **Sandy Hill Lodge, No. 372**, was then building.

24 Jun 1902, was the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist. It was also the 50th anniversary of the birth of Fort Edward Lodge. At eight o'clock in the evening a goodly number of the craft assembled in the lodge rooms and celebrated the half-century mark of the existence of No. 267. On this occasion the chairs were occupied by past masters and brothers who had been Masons over forty years. An interesting and instructive program was rendered and a smoker enjoyed. As a fitting finale to the semi-centennial celebration the brethren assembled in the lodge room on the evening of June 29, and went in a body to St. James Episcopal church, where they were treated to a sermon on the life and work of St. John the Baptist.

FORT EDWARD CHAPTER, 171, R. A. M.

17 Mar 1860, this chapter was organized under a dispensation signed by M.-E. 'James M. Austin, grand high priest, when Companion F. J. J. Kinney was duly elected and installed as the first high priest and held the office until May 1864, when, under a dispensation, a special convocation was held and Companion George H. Taylor was elected and installed high priest, serving in that capacity until March 13, 1867. The chapter failed to elect officers in December, 1866, and on March 10, 1867, a dispensation, signed by M.' E. 'Seymour H. Stone, grand high priest, was granted, and on March 13, a special convocation was held when Companion William R. Ottman was elected and installed high priest. Since the latter date the chapter has prospered and done much work. Nine companions, to wit: Russell W. Pratt, Oscar O. Miles, George Turner, Christopher A. Elmore, William A. Fox, George Godfrey, William A. Ashley, Seymour H. Durkee and Charles W. Dean have filled the exalted position of high priest.

In 1890 Ancient Craft and Capitular Masonry seemed to take a new lease of life by warming the old and infusing new and young blood into the arteries and veins of the craft and a goodly number of brethren in this jurisdiction have traveled the rough as well as the pleasant roads, partaken and enjoyed the fruits of their labor, and drank pure water from the fountains along the line of their marches.

There are at the present time 76 companions in good standing, 28 of whom are members of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar.

GEORGE TURNER,
OSCAR O. NILES, Committee.
DAVID H. KING,

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 11.

Washington lodge was largely composed of men who had seen service in the army during the Revolution. Early in Masonic history Massachusetts granted dispensations for what have been called "traveling lodges." Wherever a sufficient number of Masons were assembled to perform the work they were wont to hold a lodge and confer the degrees. This statement is partly traditional and partly authentic. This seems certain — that at the close of the Revolution, many military men settled in this vicinity and they were then Masons. They obtained a warrant and established a lodge. Among these early Masons (members of Washington lodge) were:

LIEUT. COL. ADIEL SHERWOOD, the first master of Washington lodge, was member of assembly from the town of Argyle in 1784-85, and was supervisor of that town in 1787; Col. Sherwood was lieutenant in the First Regiment of the New York Line in the Revolution; he was captain in Col. Malcom's regiment of Levies and also in Col. Graham's regiment. He was in command of the American troops at Fort Ann, when they surrendered in 1780; he was taken prisoner to Canada. His surrender at Fort Ann was at the time criticized by some, but history has justified his conduct. In a letter written to Col. Livingston in October of that year, Col. Sherwood says: "I had with me seventy-five men, officers included, which was the whole of my garrison; my communications cut off and without the least hope of relief for some time." He further says: "I could have made some resistance, but after consulting my officers and some of my most sensible men, I agreed to surrender. After our ammunition was exhausted, what men that should then have survived would have been massacred by the savages. This being my situation, hard as it was, I agreed to sign the articles, having stipulated to send the women and children to their respective homes." Continuing he says: "I am in a poor situation to continue in this cold climate this winter, having no clothes with me but what I brought on my back, and destitute of any money. My men are very badly clad and most of them without shoes." He was a justice of the peace of Charlotte county, and local records attest that he was held in high regard and esteemed by his fellow citizens. In 1789 the two Washington county regiments were divided into three and the second regiment was placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Sherwood, to consist of Kingsbury, Queensbury and the three westernmost beats of Argyle, and the southernmost part of Westfield, as the town of Fort Ann was then called. Col. Sherwood resigned his office April 5th, 1796; he died December, 1825, and is buried in the old cemetery grounds in the village of Sandy Hill.

Pension Application for Adiel Sherwood
<http://morrisonspensions.org/sherwoodadiel.html>

S.42281
State of New York
Washington County SS.

On this 11th day of August 1821, personally appeared before me, John Baker one of the Judges of the County Court in and for the said county next to be holden at Salem in said county on the last Tuesday of August instant being a court which proceeds according to the course of Common Law with a Jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, having the power of fine and imprisonment and keeping a record of their proceedings Adiel Sherwood aged seventy one years resident in the town of Kingsbury in the said county who first being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath declare that he served in the revolutionary war, as follows (to wit) from January 1776 to November next following as [Lieut. in the company commanded by Capt. Henry J. O'harey or O'Hara](#) in Col. Cornelius Wincop's [Wynkoop] Regt and in the fall of 1776 he was appointed 1st Lieut. in Capt. John H. Wendel's Company and Col. VanSchaick's 1st N.3. Regt and continued to serve in s'd Regiment until the 16th of May 1780, as Lieut and was then appointed [Captain in Col. Morris Graham's Regt](#) and served in said Regiment until the close of the war. [\[Discharged signed by Washington\]](#)

And I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States of on [sic] the 18th day of March 1818, and that I

have not since that time by fits, sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent there by so to diminish it as to bring my self within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and Naval Services of the United States in the Revolutionary War, passed on the 18th day of March 1818 and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property or securities contracts or debts due to me now have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule herein unto annexed and by me subscribed (to wit) 1 Table, 6 old chairs, 1 old Pot & Kettle, 2 dish Kettles, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Pr Andirons, 1 shovel & tongs, 3 knives & forks, 6 plates, 1 Meat tub, 1 old one horse waggon, 1 old cutter, 6 fowls, 7 Geese, 2 hogs. (Signed) Adiel Sherwood

And that he is in possession of 90 acres of land which he now occupies on sufferance the same being mortgaged for nine hundred Dollars and the time of redemption expired likewise chargeable and laible to be sold for one other Debt of \$80 which said sums it is out of his power to pay or any part thereof and further the said property is not advertised on the above mortgage to be sold on the 3rd Tuesday in September next. (Signed Adiel Sherwood

And further that he is by occupation a farmer and arthritic cripple in consequence of Rheumatism and the dislocation of one hip which has never been reduced and has rendered him unable to walk for more than three years past except when supported by two crutches and that he is very much infirmed by age and has a wife Sarah Sherwood, aged sixty six years who has been entirely unable to labor for several years past and she is wholly dependent on him for support and that he is in reduced and indigent circumstances and unable to support him self and family except he has the aid of Public or Private Charity. (Signed) Adiel Sherwood

Subscribed and Sworn this day and date above before me, John Baker, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Washington.

Letter in file answering to a request for information, dated May 24, 1928.

I advise you that from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim S.42281, it appears that Adiel Sherwood was commissioned March 1, 1776, as Lieutenant, served in Captain Henry O'Hara's Company, Colonel Cornelius Wynkoop's New York Regiment until November 1776 when commissioned First Lieutenant of Captain John H. Wendell's Company, Colonel Goose VanSchaick's First New York Regiment, and served until discharged at his own request May 16, 1780.

He was commissioned July 1, 1780, Captain of a company in Colonel Morris Graham's Regiment of New York Levies, was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Anne October [blot], 1780, and held in captivity at Isle Jesus, Lower Canada until September 1782 when released on parole.

He was allowed pension on his application executed April 11, 1818, while a resident of Kingsbury, Washington County, New York, aged sixty-eight years.

In 1821 he referred to his wife, Sarah, aged sixty-six years, and to numerous children, names not stated.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Major Carleton Commanding a detachment of Troops from Canada & Capt. Sherwood Comm. of the Fort at Fort Ann—

Article 1st, The Troops are to deliver up their Arms to a detachment sent by Major Carleton in the Fort and Surrender themselves prisoners of Warr.

Article 2d, The Women and Children be sent home without any molestation.

(Signed) Adiel Sherwood Capt. [47th Reg?]

Wm. Johnston, Lieut [?] Reg.

Js. Richman Lieut 29th Regt.

Chs Carleton, Major 29th Regt of [?]

Fort Anne Oct 10th 1780.

SETH SHERWOOD, whose name is mentioned as senior warden upon almost every page of the early records of Washington lodge, was an officer in the Revolution, having served as lieutenant in Col. Harper's Regiment of Levies; he was an early settler at Fort Edward, and afterward at Kingsbury. In 1771 he presented a petition to **Lord Dunmore**, then governor of New York, complaining of the inhuman proceedings of Henry Cuyler, Patrick Smith, Joseph Gillette, Hugh Munroe and others. Cuyler, Smith and Munroe afterwards became notorious as prominent Tories in this vicinity. Smith was the first clerk of Washington county, and built what we call "The Old Fort House," on lower Broadway. Sherwood says that in 1768, Smith had caused him to be arrested, and after the bailiff had got eight or nine miles from Sherwood's residence, he tied him with a rope and led him to the city hall, Albany, with his arms tied; that bail was refused and he remained in prison nearly five months. He refers for character to Capt. James Bradshaw of Kingsbury, Daniel Jones, and Noah Payn, the ancestor of the Payn family of Port Miller, and others in this vicinity. Among the papers in the Secretary of State's office, Albany, is one signed by Sherwood, wherein he states that, moved by his love for country and the principles of the Revolution, he resolved to venture his life and fortune in vindication of his country's cause. His losses in 1777 were appraised at upwards of £400. All his property was burned and plundered in 1780, and the property destroyed by fire was appraised at nearly £1000, and that which was plundered at nearly as much more. During the three years that Col. Warner's regiment lay at Fort Edward and Lake George, he loaned to the forces upwards of 9000 weight of beef, besides flour, corn and hay, and produces certificates from various officers of the Continental army showing that he furnished the garrisons with provisions and hay when they could not be procured elsewhere. In 1782 the legislature was petitioned to make him compensation for the provisions he furnished, and a favorable report was made upon his claim, but there was no money to pay it. — See also page 141. Capt. Seth Sherwood was supervisor of Kingsbury in 1782, 1786, and 1788. He was quartermaster of the Charlotte County Regiment. A lieutenant of the forces raised for the defense of the frontier, June 16th, 1780, and from October 10th, 1780, to November 11th, 1782, he was captain of a company of Exempts in Col. Webster's Charlotte County Regiment. Kingsbury was then thickly settled with Tories. Capt. Sherwood suffered severe losses, (over \$10,000 of property) during the Revolution, and received no compensation therefor. He seems to have been a sterling patriot. He was an early settler in Fort Edward and a member of the Fort Edward Masonic Lodge in 1787.

Pension Application for Seth N. Sherwood
<http://morrisonspensions.org/sherwoodsethn.html>

W.15801 (Widow: Ann)
State of New York
Ulster County

Daniel Sherwood of the Town of Woodstock County of Ulster aged 64 years being duly sworn deposes and says that he is

well acquainted with Seth N. Sherwood (being his father) a soldier of the Revolutionary war and now an applicant for a pension, that this deponent lived with the said Seth N. Sherwood in the Revolutionary War in the county of Washington and Town Kingsbury near Lake Champlain and that this deponent saw the said Seth N. Sherwood volunteer in the Militia Service of the State of New York in the Spring of the Year 1776 in Capt. Ohara's Company in Col. Wynkoop's Regiment. That this deponent saw him leave his home as deponent understood to join the Regiment at Albany and from there marched to Lake Champlain to a place called Ticonderoga that this deponent with his mother (being the wife of said Seth N. Sherwood) then went together to the said Regiment at Ticonderoga to wash the soldiers' Clothes and also to sell various articles to the said Regiment which this deponent & mother had provided and this deponent saw the said Seth N. Sherwood at said Fort Ticonderoga in the service aforesaid until sometime in the fall when this deponent together with part of the said Regiment proceeded to White Hall and that the said Capt. Oharra left the service and the said Seth N. Sherwood was transferred to Capt. Samuel Vanvechten's Company in the said Regiment of Col. Wynkoop. That sometime after this deponent and mother left the army and went home that the said Seth N. Sherwood did not return home until sometime in February following the said Seth N. Sherwood called on deponent's mother on his way to Albany as deponent understood to get his pay together with the said company of Capt. Vanvechten and returned home a few days afterwards and as deponent then understood was paid and discharged and this deponent verily believes that the said Seth N. Sherwood served the full term of ten months in the capacity of a Serjeant.

And this deponent further says that in the spring of the year 1777, the said Seth N. Sherwood again volunteered in the said service of the Militia of the State of New York in the capacity of a Serjeant in a company of Rangers or Minutemen which said corps was stationed at different places in the County of Washington and along the frontiers near Lake George & Champlain to protect the Inhabitants from incursions of the Tories and Indians from Canada and this deponent saw the said Seth N. Sherwood in said service frequently and believes continued in said service until sometime in the fall of the year 1780 this deponent understood that the said Seth N. Sherwood was taken a prisoner by a party of British Troops & Indians & Tories that the said Seth N. Sherwood for the said service as Rangers received certificates to the amount of 250 Dollars which deponent saw in the absence of the said Seth N. Sherwood in the possession of deponents mother and that the said Seth N. Sherwood did not return home in Washington County until the fall of the year 1782 and always understood & verily believes that the said Seth N. Sherwood was detained a prisoner in Canada for two years or more and further saith not. (Signed) Daniel Sherwood

Sworn this 10th October 1832 before me, Jacob Trumponi

State of New York
Cayuga County SS.

Truman D. Pitcher of the town of Carleton in the County of Orleans & State of New York, aged seventy eight years, being duly sworn depose & saith that he was a revolutionary war soldier, & served in the revolutionary war; that he was well acquainted with Seth N. Sherwood, now deceased, who was a Sergeant therein & his wife, Ann Sherwood; that said Seth N. Sherwood & this deponent both lived neighbors, at the period of said war, in the Town of Kingsbury in the County of Washington & state of New York; that he well recollects the return of said Seth N. Sherwood to the said town of Kingsbury, from captivity in Canada; as this deponent then saw him the said Seth N. Sherwood with is knapsack on his back, & held a conversation with him on the subject then & frequently afterwards; that he the said Seth N. Sherwood was so taken prisoner, at Fort Ann, Washington County & State of New York; that his immediate captain at the period in question was Captain O'Hara & that Adiel Sherwood was Seigneur Captain commanding over said O'Hara; that his Colonel was Wyncoop & under Gen'l Schuyler, that the British force which captured them was under a Capt. Thomas Sherwood who together with the said **Adiel Sherwood & Seth N. Sherwood were brothers**; that the mother of the said Sherwoods was a sister of this deponents father; he was gone about three years until his return in the winter season to Kingsbury as aforesaid; that at said conversation between said Seth N. Sherwood & this deponent, at the time of his return from Canada as aforesaid He informed this deponent, that when so taken prisoner he was taken first to St. Johns & thence to Montreal & there kept until he was exchanged when he returned, as aforesaid. (Signed) Truman D. Pitcher.

Sworn & subscribed before me this 20th day of November 1838, and I further certify that I am well acquainted with the said named deponent Truman D. Pitcher, & that he is a credible person & his statement entitled to belief; & that I should think him seventy eight years of age. J. H. Bostwick, Justice of the Peace.

State of New York
Cayuga County SS

On this tenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight personally appeared before John B. Hulbert one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cayuga, Ann Sherwood, a resident of the Town of auburn Cayuga County aged seventy four years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed July 7th 1838 Entitled an act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows. That she is the widow of Seth N. Sherwood who was an Order Sergeant in the Revolutionary Army. That said Seth N. Sherwood was a pensioner under the Act of Congress of the 7th June 1832 and drew one hundred and twenty Dollars annually.

She further declares that she was married to said Seth N. Sherwood on the fifteenth day of November in the year seventeen hundred and eighty three. That her husband the aforesaid Seth N. Sherwood died on the fourth day of June eighteen hundred and thirty six.

That she was no married to him prior to his leaving the service but the marriage took place previous to the first day of January seventeen hundred and ninety four viz. at the time above stated. She further says that she has no record evidence of her marriage that she has caused inquiry and search to be made and she and she cannot learn that any such now exists or ever did exist. That she was married at Kingsbury in the County of Washington and State of New York, that he name previous to said marriage was Ann Trapmein and that she has no other evidence of her marriage than the affidavit of Truman D. Pitcher hereto annexed. That she her said husband resided in Washington County during the whole of said war and her said husband served in the company of **Captain Adiel Sherwood in Col. Seth Sherwood's Regiment** until he was taken prisoner in 1777 as she believes that she is unable to state his different terms of service particularly but could refer to the papers of Seth N. Sherwood now in the files of the Pension office for the full statement & the proof therein. (Signed with her mark) Ann Sherwood

Sworn & Subscribed the day & year before written before me. John P. Hulbert Judge of Cayuga County Courts.

State of New York
Ulster County SS.

On the thirteenth day of May in the year 1833, personally appeared before me the undersigned one of the Judges of the

County Courts of the County of Ulster, Seth N. Sherwood who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following addition to his former Declaration in answer to the objections written in the brief returned with his original Declaration. To Wit. To objection marked VI he the said applicant says that in consequence of old age infirmity and the lapse of time he does not recollect the different officers under whom he served but remembers Captain Isaac Moss under whom he enlisted in the spring of the year 1777 and was stationed the greater part of the then season near fort Edward and was a part of the time a commander of a Sergeant's guard. And also Lieutenant Bladshaw and was stationed part of the time near Lake George which he believes was in the year 1778 and also Lieutenant Balzance with whom he went on several scouts but does not recollect what year and also remembers Capt. Dial Sherwood (who commanded a company at Fort Ann and that he this applicant was sent to reconnoiter the enemy and had the command of a number of men and that he in that scout was taken a prisoner which he thinks was in the fall of the year 1780. The above named are all the officers he can at present recollect but was out for the greater part of the time from the beginning of the year 1777 or in the spring of said until he was taken a prisoner and that he was a Serjeant during the above periods of service and thinks the regiment was commanded by Colonel Webster.

To objection marked XVII he cannot recollect any save those stated already in his original declaration but in addition to those stated in his former declaration he knows Doctor Ebenezer Hall, Benjamin Hasbrouck, Esqr., Justice of the peace in said town & Captain Vanderbogart all of his neighborhood who can testify as to his character for veracity and the general belief in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the revolutionary war. (Signed with his mark) Seth N. Sherwood.

Sworn and subscribed this 13th day of May 1833 before me. Harry Wynkoop one of the Judges for the County Courts of the County of Ulster.

Declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed the 7th June 1832.

State of New York

Ulster County SS.

On the Tenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two personally appeared before Jacob Trumpbour one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for Ulster County Seth N. Sherwood a resident of the town of Woodstock in the County of Ulster aged eighty nine years. Who being first duly sworn doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed the 7th June 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated---

That he was born in the Town of Stratford, in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1743.—

That he has no record of his age—

That he lived when called into service in Kingsbury Washington County and State of New York and that he has lived there and in Woodstock Ulster County since the Revolutionary War and that he now lives in Woodstock aforesaid—

That early in the Spring of the Year 1776 he volunteered in the militia service of the State of New York and was a Sergeant, and was in the Company commanded by Capt. O Harra, Lieutenants Sherwood & Stockwell, Ensign Scudder, in Col. Wynkoop's Regiment under the command of General Schuyler, for nine Months rendezvoused at Albany and marched from there to Ticonderoga continued there until about August or September following, marched from there to Whitehall and while there was under the command of Capt. VanVechten, continued there until sometime in the month of February following, returned again to Albany and was there after a service of Ten months or more discharged—(received a written discharge) signed by Capt. O. Hara and has lost it when a prisoner.

And this applicant further declares that in the Spring of the Year 1777, he again Volunteered in the same services aforesaid, as a minuteman, and from the Variety of stations, and other circumstances he is unable to particularize his officers. Was stationed in Kingsbury Washington County, and continued to serve as such minuteman until October in the year 1780, and until he had received for his services during said time certificate in the amount of (eighty Pounds) or two hundred and fifty dollars) and was then together with the rest of the company taken prisoner by a party of British and Indians to the number of from 7 to 800, and was retained by them as such prisoner until in November in the year 1782, and was then taken to Whitehall and was there exchanged, and was a great part of the time confined in Solitary Confinement saw while a prisoner Capt. Jeremiah Snyder, Elias Snyder, Peter Miller also prisoners & and they were from Ulster County) and that he and the said party were taken at Fort Ann near Lake George, and was conveyed to and confined at the present at Montreal, [the record ends here]

NEHEMIAH SEELEY. — See page 140. Capt. Seelye— This was Nehemiah Seelye. In 1783-4 5-6 there were two supervisors elected in the district of Queensbury. Abraham Wing was the other supervisor in 1785. Seelye was assessor in Queensbury in 1772 3 5 to 177*, inclusive. He was overseer of the poor of that town from 1775 to 1778. Collector, 1783 and 1784. Fence viewer. 1772, 1773, 1775, and 1778. He was one of the early settlers of Kingsbury, and one of the original members of the Masonic Lodge of Fort Edward in 1787. He was second lieutenant in Capt. Asa Richardson's Company from the Kingsbury District. In Col. John Williams Dorset Regiment, Charlotte County Militia, 1775, he was a Captain, 1778.

LIEUT. LEVI STOCKWELL, junior warden in 1787, was in the third regiment of the New York Line, and resided in Whitehall, where he was one of the earliest settlers.

MAJOR PETER B. TEARSE— See page 140. Major Peter B. Tearse was born about 1753. Was adjutant in Col. Goose van Schaick's Albany Regiment. He saw service at Fort Edward and Fort Stanwix. He built the house in Fort Edward where Dr. R. A. Linindoll now (1897) resides. He married Mary Hunter, a granddaughter of Mrs. McNeil, of Jane McCrea fame. After the Revolution he lived in Fort Edward for a time, then removed to Queensbury, where he held numerous town offices; thence he removed to Lake George, thence to Ballston, where he died in 1802. He was one of the assistant judges of Washington County, and was appointed sheriff of Washington County, February 24th, 1789. Member of Assembly from 1786 to 1789, inclusive. Appointed one of the justices of the peace for this county, January 23d, 1786- A member of the Masonic Lodge here in 1787. His daughter, Mary. married William Finn, of Fort Edward. Peter T. Finn, married Mary Cozzens, of Easton. Elizabeth, his (Finn's) daughter, married Hon. George Scott, of Fort Edward.

MOSES MARTIN.— See page 141. He seems to have settled in Salem before the Revolution. He was a brother of Col. Adam Martin of Stockbridge, MA, who came to Salem after the Revolution. Adams was assistant supervisor of Salem in 1782. Moses was an adjutant in Col. John Williams' Regiment of Militia of Charlotte County, and first lieutenant in Joseph McCracken's Charlotte County Company, of Col. Goose van Schaick's Second Regiment New York Continentals, 1775, and as appears from the above,

was the first clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Washington County in 1785, and also for the next year, 1786. He was justice of the peace in 1786, 1789, 1792, 1795 and 1818. Adam Martin was Member of Assembly in 1787, and justice of the peace for many years. He removed to Martinsburg, Lewis County, NY, and became prominent there. Moses Martin was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fort Edward in 1787.

COL. DR. JOHN WILLIAMS. — See page 143. He was perhaps the very foremost man of his day and generation in this part of the state. An Englishman by birth, he was an ardent supporter of the patriot cause during the Revolution. He was a man of fine presence and of great personal and political influence. He was the ancestor of the Williams family of Salem. Many of his descendants became distinguished in various spheres of activity, and all, so far as the writer is informed, have been respected and honored members of the community in which they lived. Dr. Williams was born in Barnstable, England in 1752 and died in Salem in 18—. He settled in Salem in 1773 and was a member from Charlotte County of the first Provincial Congress (Assembly) of New York, which met in New York city May 23, 1775 (Lossing's *Empire State*, page 216; available on line at: http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&id=aMMLAAAYAAJ&dq=%22Lossing%22+%22Empire+State%22&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=tlnYwMlxT-&sig=qFEmGJZxNWc-EmA4-sWhlHV05KQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result).

February 19, 1776, he was appointed Colonel of the Dorset Regiment of Charlotte County Militia, which office he held until June 25, 1778. He was a surgeon in the New York Continental service, a member of the Council of Appointment in 1789; a Regent of the University in 1784; Member of Congress, 1795 to 1799; State Senator from 1783 to 1795, inclusive; Member of Assembly. 1781-82. He was a member of the convention which ratified the federal constitution, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, besides being often supervisor of his town and holding other minor offices. During the Revolution large tracts of land belonging to the Royalists were confiscated and sold. At these sales Col. Williams was a large buyer and thus became the owner of immense tracts of land in this county. The following letter written by him to Abraham Wing of Queensbury, while Col. Williams was in Congress has not heretofore been published. Mr. Wing had been a sufferer from the depredations of the Continental Army during the Burgoyne invasion and was seeking compensation for property taken by General Schuyler. Besides the local interest the letter is interesting as showing the condition of the county at that time:

"NEW YORK, 9th January, 1791.

"SIR: — I expected to have seen you before I left home on account of the papers of yours in my hands. From what I have been able to collect, your relief (if any) must come from Congress. If you think proper to intrust me with your name I can forward the papers with my observations to my Friends in Congress. Of this you will please inform me. In the meantime I shall take care that no Opportunity be lost if anything can be done here for you.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our Treasury is rich. There is now L81,000 cash in it, and by the first January, 1793, there will come into it L300,000 from the sale of waste lands. Exclusive of this, we have a principle of Certificates, the interest of which will amount to 55,000 Dollars annually, and Deferred Stock after 1801, L44.000. Add to this our bank stock, duties on vendues, Ac., which will amount to a large sum.

"We made a House on Tuesday last. The Governor's speech is much in our favor respecting Canals, and I hope we shall proceed therein with spirit.

"Please give my respect to your family and friends and make known the state of our Treasury to all, and believe that I am your and their friend.

"JOHN WILLIAMS.

"Abraham Wing and Gent, of Queensbury."

STEPHEN ALLEN was a soldier in the Revolution, serving in Col. Blaire's 16th Albany County Regiment of Militia.

DANIEL BARBER also saw service in the Albany County Militia.

ALEXANDER BALDWIN, of Fort Edward, was of Scotch descent; his grandfather having settled in Saratoga in 1770, and was in the English army during the French and English war of 1759; his father, Cornelius Baldwin, was one of the guides for the patriot army during the Burgoyne campaign, and he saw service, himself, in Willett's Regiment of Levies, and in Col. John McCrea's 13th Albany County Regiment of Militia.

THOMAS BRADSHAW was one of the early settlers in Kingsbury, and was supervisor from that town in 1803; he was a lieutenant in Col. Harper's Regiment of Levies, and also in Col. Williams' Charlotte County Regiment during the Revolution and in 1793 was second major of the State Militia.

LIEUT. MANNING BULL, of Hartford, was a justice of the peace in that town, having been appointed by the State government in 1798; he was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hartford, and served as agent for the proprietors when they were disposing of their lands to settlers. He saw service in the Fourth Regiment of the New York State Line.

SIMON DE RIDDER resided in Easton and was an emigrant from Holland.

ALPHEUS DOTY kept a hotel in the village of Sandy Hill; he died about 1800, and after that his widow kept the house until about 1834.

JAMES W. DUNHAM, of Northumberland, and afterwards of Queensbury, was a soldier in the Revolution; belonged to Col. Blaire's 16th Albany County Regiment of Militia.

WARREN FERRIS was a Revolutionary soldier of Quaker descent; belonged to the Third Regiment of the Dutchess County Militia. He was supervisor, town clerk, justice of the peace, and commissioner of common schools in Queensbury.

PETER B. FRENCH was a soldier in the Revolution in Col. Wynkoop's Regiment; he resided in what is now the town of Hampton, and was supervisor of that town in 1792 where he engaged in the mercantile business; he was one of the first officers of the **Aurora**

lodge, which was organized from the towns of Hampton and Poultney.

SAMUEL HARRIS was an early settler in Kingsbury, and was town clerk of that town for some twelve or thirteen years.

JOHN HAMILTON was a captain in the Charlotte County Regiment.

ZINA HITCHCOCK, of Kingsbury, was a member of the Council of Appointment in 1795, and was elected State senator in 1793, which office he held for ten years, and was member of assembly from 1789 to 1793; he was a doctor and located in Sandy Hill about 1784; and his house was not far from the present site of the court house; he was a soldier in the Revolution, having belonged to the 17th Albany County Regiment of Militia.

JOHN HITCHCOCK was one of the original grantees of the Kingsbury Patent in 1762, and he likewise saw service in the Revolution in the Second Regiment of the New York Line, and also in the Fourth.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON was a Revolutionary soldier in Col. Harper's Regiment of Levies; and also in the Third Ulster County Regiment.

AHIJAH JONES, of Kingsbury, was an early manufacturer at that place, where he had a carding mill.

HUGH McADAM was a Revolutionary soldier in Col. Philip Schuyler's Third Albany County Militia.

DUNCAN MCINTYRE, the father of John McIntyre, was of Scotch descent ; a soldier in the Tenth Regiment of the Albany County Militia.

MURPHY MCINTYRE was a brother of Duncan.

STEPHEN MEAD was another Revolutionary patriot, having served in the Third Regiment of the Westchester County Militia.

ISAIAH MEAD was another Revolutionary soldier, having served in the Sixth Regiment of the Dutchess County Militia.

MATHIAS OGDEN. — See page 103-108. He was the first postmaster of Fort Edward, was appointed Justice of the Peace, 18 Mar 1795. He was admitted and licensed to practice in the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, on 15 Feb 1792, and on 21 Nov, the same year, in Saratoga County, and at the October Term, 1794, in Clinton County. (Further accounts of his tenure in office follows). Matthias Ogden and his wife are buried in the old cemetery in Fort Edward village. The inscription on their tombstone is as follows:

IN MEMORY of MATTHIAS OGDEN Who Died Nov. 25, 1825 In the 44th year of his age

IN MEMORY OF ESTER OGDEN; Wife of Matthias Ogden, Who Died July 6th, 1822 In the 42d year of her age

Their monument was erected by their affectionate daughter, Catherine Ogden.

Mrs. Ogden was, so the writer is informed, a daughter of Col. Robert Cockran (Cochran), the Revolutionary patriot.

MICAJAH PETTIT saw service in the Revolution in the Sixteenth Regiment of the Albany County Militia, and was supervisor from the town of Kingsbury in 1801, presidential elector in 1808 and held many minor offices in Queensbury where he resided.

DR. JOHN PERRIGO was surgeon in the Charlotte County Militia during the Revolution.

CHARLES ROBINSON had a military record in Malcom's Regiment of Albany County Militia, and was quartermaster in the Charlotte County Militia.

DUNCAN SHAW was one of the original grantees of the Argyle patent, and he was also a captain of the Charlotte County Regiment.

BENJAMIN SCOTT saw service in the Fourteenth Regiment of the Albany County Militia.

HENRY SHERMAN saw service in the Thirteenth Regiment of Albany County.

PHILIP SMITH was a captain of the Tenth Albany County Regiment; he resided in Cambridge, was sheriff of the county in 1796; a member of assembly in 1798-1799, at which time he resided in the town of Easton.

PETER TALLMAN was a soldier in the Second Regiment of Orange county, and lieutenant in the infantry Charlotte County Company.

LIEUT. JOHN WATSON belonged in Willett's Regiment of Levies.

CAPT. JAMES WILSON was an officer in the Charlotte County Regiment, and Samuel Wilson was ensign in Col. Wynkoop's Regiment.

GEORGE JAKEWAY, of Queensbury, was ensign in the Militia of 1792.

ISAAC B. PAYN, of Northumberland, where he settled before the war, was a lieutenant in 1792, and was supervisor of that town for a number of years.

JOHN VERNOR was born on 18 Aug 1746; died 1 Dec 1825 at Albany, where he is buried. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and afterward in the war of 1812, and served as a magistrate for several years. He was a merchant and hotel keeper at the head of Lake George; he was appointed a magistrate as early as 1791, and his name frequently appears in the town records of

Queensbury; he was chairman of a public meeting of the citizens of Washington county, held at Kingsbury in 1783, of which meeting **Micajah Pettit** was secretary and at which Dr. Zina Hitchcock was nominated as a Federal candidate for senator. He was quartermaster of the 13th regiment from the Saratoga District, of which John McCrea was colonel. Munsell, in his "Annals of Albany," says that he was a zealous partisan in the war of the Revolution, and for a time was deputy commissary of military stores, in which station, as well as in all others that he occupied, he showed himself competent and faithful. He was buried with Masonic honors from his residence in North Market street, opposite the Arsenal.

This partial account of Revolutionary heroes who were accustomed to assemble in Washington lodge, would be incomplete without mention of **Robert Cochran**, whose name often appears in the records of the lodge, both as a visiting member and as filling various chairs when the lodge was in session. His remains rest in Union cemetery. He was one of the most distinguished of the Revolutionary partisans, and was one of the seven outlawed with Ethan Allen by the Colonial government of New York, in 1774, at which time he was actively engaged as a leader of the "Green Mountain Boys," and was in open hostility to the acknowledged government of the colony of New York. He came, originally, from Massachusetts to Bennington, and soon moved to Rupert, and before the Revolution he was a captain and leader of the "Green Mountain Boys." After the Westminster massacre, at which the historians of Vermont claim the first blood of the Revolution was shed, within forty-eight hours he had raised a company of forty men, and assisted in conveying the prisoners taken to the jail at Northampton. He was engaged in Allen's expedition for the capture of Ticonderoga, and was with Col. Seth Warner at the capture of Crown Point. He was made a major in the Revolutionary army by the resolution of Congress, and in 1777 was in command at Fort Dayton, in what was then called "Tryon County." He served with distinction in the campaign of '77, and in 1778 made a hazardous trip to Canada, where he was sent to obtain military information. A large reward was offered for his capture, and while on this expedition he was taken ill and lay concealed in a brush heap until hunger compelled him to venture forth. As he approached a log cabin he heard three men therein engaged in conversation about his capture and the reward; he remained secreted until they departed, when he approached the house and told a woman whom he found there, who he was and of his distressed condition. She kindly gave him food and lodging and secreted him in the house until the men returned and departed again, when she secreted him in a place not far distant from the house, and there fed and cared for him until he was able to resume his journey. Afterward he met the woman and rewarded her generously for her care of him during this dangerous season.

In 1778 he was in command of Fort Schuyler. He came out of the war deeply involved in financial difficulties, and Sparks, in his "Life of Baron Steuben," gives a somewhat pathetic account of the financial distress of this eminent man. Later years, however, brought him deserved prosperity and during the latter part of his life he resided in the vicinity of Sandy Hill, and was often a visitor of Washington lodge and often discharged the duties of various offices connected therewith. He was lieutenant-colonel in the second regiment of the New York State Line, was major in Col. Clinton's third regiment of the Line; and was captain in Col. Ethan Allen's regiment of "Green Mountain Boys."

Warren County Early Lodges:

Hamilton #144	Queensbury	(1804)-formed prior to Warren Co.
Rising Virtue #225	Luzerne	(1814)
Clinton #278	Caldwell	(1818)
Perry #437	Bolton	(1825)

Saratoga County Early Lodges:

Montgomery #21	Stillwater	(1791)
St John's #24	Half Moon	(1792)
Franklin #37	Ballston Spa	(1794)
Orange #43	Waterford	(1795)
St John's Lodge #90	Greenfield	(1802) (Feb. 20 received charter as St John's #90, duly organized on June 2)
Malta #106	Malta	(1804)
Friendship #118	Milton	(1805-1828)
Union #128	Charlton	(1805)
Farmers #149	Half Moon	(1806)- moved to Clifton Park in 1827
Rising Sun Lodge #185	Northumberland	(1809) -Petitioned to move to Saratoga Springs in 1821
Schuyler #218	Old Saratoga	(1813)
Galway #267	Galway	(1816)
Corinthian #446	Corinth	(1825 disbanded in 1826)

Past Masters of Hamilton Lodge with dates:

not recorded 1806-1813	Royal Leavens 1817	James White 1822-1827
John Aitken Ferriss 1814	Robert Wilkinson 1818	Luben Putnam 1828
Asahel Clark 1815	James White 1818-1820	
Henry Spencer 1816	Banisher Storer 1821	

Grand Lodge declared Hamilton Lodge Charter forfeited in June of 1834 because the Lodge had failed to report for 6 years. All Masonic Lodges in the area ceased to exist between 1826 and 1847 except Greenfield Center.

Between 1822-1827, a schism occurred between upstate Masons and the Masons in New York City. Upstate Masons felt that Grand Lodge should be held in Albany and not in New York City, since Albany was more centrally located. In 1825, Stephen Van Rensselaer was elected Grand Master to heal the wounds. Van Rensselaer was a prominent upstate public servant. Early that year it was his vote in the U.S. House of Representatives which gave John Quincy Adams a sufficient majority to win election to the Presidency. The pact of June 7, 1827 resolved these differences.

On April 12, 1839, the Village of Glens Falls incorporated. First election of officers was held on June 4, 1839. Elected were **John Aitkin Ferriss**, Trustee; James Palmeto, Dwight Hitchcock, Assessors; William Peck Treasurer; **Orange Ferriss** Clerk; Ira Green collector; Orange Ferriss Justice of Peace; John Ferriss chosen Pres. of Board of Trustees.

Royal Leavens

<http://files.usgwarchives.org/ny/cattaraugus/bios/adams/portville.txt>

Eugene LEAVENS son of Royal and Mary (DAVIS) LEAVENS, was born at Glens Falls, NY, 26 Aug 1829. His grandfather, Hezekiah LEAVENS, a native of France, married a German lady. They were Huguenot Protestants and fled to America from Romish persecution. They were of the old school and practiced a dignified, stately politeness. He was a merchant at Glens Falls, where he and his wife both died in 1834. **Royal LEAVENS**, the father of Eugene, was a self-taught scholar and master of the Greek, Hebrew, Latin, French, German, and English languages. He was for years a teacher and a magistrate, and also followed mercantile pursuits. He died aged fifty-five. Eugene LEAVENS, three years after his father's death, began alternately laboring in summer and attending school in winter. Mr. LEAVENS became expert as a riverman. In Sep 1851, he came to Portville and entered the employ of WESTON & MERSEREAU. He soon became an expert in managing their machinery and saws and in Jun 1854, took entire charge of the establishment, which he conducted until Feb 1857. He then executed a contract with DUSENBURY, WHEELER & Co. to deliver on the banks of Tionesta creek in Pennsylvania at least 3,000,000 feet of lumber per year for three years. In 1860 he returned to Portville, where he had a half-interest in the grocery of WESTON & MERSEREAU and again took charge of the mills. In Nov 1867, he became a partner in the entire business under the firm name of WESTON, MERSEREAU & Co. In 1889 the Westons retired and since then the business has been conducted by William B. MERSEREAU and Mr. LEAVENS, the firm being MERSEREAU & Co. The output of these mills is 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually. In Nov 1851, Mr. LEAVENS married Charlotte, daughter of William DAVIS, of Glens Falls, died 19 Apr 1888. Children: Helen; Emily married W. B. MERSEREAU; Edith R. married R. C. McLENNAN; and Frederick, who died aged fifteen.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/NY-WARWASHSAR/2001-12/1007850064>

Hamilton Lodge No. 144 – Members 1804-1825

From existing records contained in *Vol. 39 - Individual Lodges* - at the Grand Secretary's Office, New York.

George A. ACKER	John DERBY	Westel GANSEVOORT
Francis AUSTEN (also AUSTIN)	Grandus DAVENPORT	Stephen GORHAM
Nicholas W. ANGLE	John DEWEY	Ezra B. GRIFFITH
Felix ALDAN	Abraham DAVENPORT	Freeman GASELEY
Dorastus W. ALDEN	George G. Dickinson	Jonathan GRIFFIN
James ARCHIBALD	Elisha DANFORTH	Jeremiah GREEN
Moody AMES	Joshua EATON	Enoch GREGORY
Josiah L. ARMS	Martin EATSTWOOD	Walter GEER
Stephen ALLEN	Enoch ELLIS	Walter GREEN
Oliver BARRITT	Daniel FAIRCHILD	John F. GASELEY
Israel I. BALDWIN	Gabriel E. FOX	Ira GREEN
George R. BRIDGES	Jonathan FREEMAN	John H. HITCHCOCK
Henry G. BRAES (also BREEZE)	Alanson FOX	Hermann HOFFMAN
Samuel BISHOP	Solyman B. FOX	Frederick HUBBELL
Jacob BRIGHAM	Isaac FARR	Alvaro HAWLEY
Humphrey D. BURLINGAME	John A. FERRISS	Warren F. HITCHCOCK
Rainsford BALDWIN	Nathaniel FOLSOM	Oliver HUBBARD
Halsey BURNHAM	Edmund FREEMAN	Ebenezer HAMOND (also HAMMOND)
Hiram BARBER	Horace FORBES	William HILL, Jr.
Walter BRIGGS	William H. FINN	Salma HAWLEY
Levi CURTIS	Seth FULLER	Samuel HUNTON
Hiram COLE	William FERRISS	T.W. HUYCK
Asahel CLARK	Alfred FERRISS	Palmer JENKINS
Thomas COLTON	Henry R. FILLY	John E. JONES
Eden CHILSON	Daniel FAIRCHILD	David JOHNSON (also JANSON)
Orville CLARK	Samuel FORBES	Obadiah KNAPP
Human J. COOL	Asahel FAIRCHILD	Jabes KENDRICK
William DeWOLFE	Seneca M. FAIRCHILD	Daniel H. KINGSLEY
Joseph DeWOLFE	Daniel FORD	Robert LEWIS
Samuel DAY	Warren FERRISS	

http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:XLJbgoXIKa8J:www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/history_of_glens_falls_121.htm+%22Henry+Spencer%22+%22glens%22&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us

History of Glens Falls 121 F. & A. M.

Glens Falls was the first Lodge organized in Warren County after the Morgan Affair. Area Masons petitioned Grand Lodge to form a new Lodge on January 16, 1847. Charter was granted on June 8th of that same year.

Charter members include:

Avery Tiffany (a carpenter who completed the Presbyterian Meeting House in 1849),
Enoch Ellis,
King Allen,
John Martin,
Ezekiel Holman,
Stillman Fickett,
Stevens Carpenter,
Daniel S. Newton,
Alfred Fisher,

Henry Spencer,

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=lanastl&id=I06817>

Henry Spencer, Sr b. 3 JUL 1774 in Beekman, Dutchess, NY; d. 13 AUG 1853 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY; d. 17 AUG 1853 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY (Matheson source - may be burial); Henry was a judge from Glens Falls.

Father: [Benjamin Spencer](#) b: BET 1747 AND 1753 in East Greenwich, Kent County, RI, (possibly)

Mother: [Mary Sweet](#) b: 24 JUN 1747 in North Kingston, Washington, RI

Marriage 1 [Mary Gazeley](#) b: 27 JAN 1776; *Married:* 11 JAN 1796 in Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess, NY
Children

1. [Benjamin Spencer](#) b: 7 DEC 1796 in Fishkill, Dutchess, NY
2. [Sarah Spencer](#) b: 5 SEP 1798 in Kingsbury, Washington, NY
3. [John Gazeley Spencer](#) b: 19 JUL 1800 in Queensbury, Warren, NY
4. [Ann Eliza Spencer](#) b: 2 SEP 1804 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY
5. [Ambrose Spencer](#) b: 24 SEP 1806 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY
6. [Albert Spencer](#) b: 2 MAY 1808 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY
7. [Mary Spencer](#) b: 28 FEB 1811 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY

Marriage 2 [Hannah Morgan, widow](#) b: 25 JAN 1774; *Married:* 2 SEP 1813 in New York
Children

1. [Henry Spencer, Jr](#) b: 10 JUL 1814 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY; d. 16 Oct 1850
2. [George Spencer](#) b: 24 MAR 1816 in Glens Falls, Warren, NY

Marriage 3 [Betsey Chesebrough](#) b: 9 MAY 1777 in Stonington, New London, CT; *Married:* 5 APR 1821 in New York

Marriage 4 [Judith Folger](#) b: ABT 1780; *Married:* 21 SEP 1842 in New York

John Strong,
Bethuel Peck (President of Glens Falls Mutual Ins. Co.),
Benjamin Tinney.

Of these, Enoch Ellis, Henry Spencer & Bethuel Peck had been prominent members of the old Hamilton Lodge.

The first meeting was held on February 23, 1847. The following were elected: Avery Tiffany, Master; S.H. Pickett, Senior Warden; K. Allen, Junior Warden; John Martin, Secretary; Enoch Ellis, Treasurer; E. Holman, Senior Deacon; S. Carpenter, Junior Deacon; S. Pike, Tiler.

The first meeting place of Glens Falls Lodge 121 was dedicated on June 24, 1847 which was the Music House (Hall). Starting in 1848 the Lodge met in the upper story of the Bethuel Peck Building on Glen Street. On December 27, 1860, the Lodge dedicated new rooms in a building owned by Hiram Colvin (Col. of 31st NY Militia in War of Rebellion) on a site occupied by Fowlers Store, at that time called "The Exchange".

Dr. Austin W. Holden (author of The History of the Town of Queensbury; member of State Assembly in 1874) was the only person who ever held the mastership in both Glens Falls & Senate Lodges.

Glens Falls recommended the formation of a Lodge at Ft. Edward on May 26, 1852; February 7, 1855 at Sandy Hill; January 21, 1857 at Warrensburg.

It was still the age of candles, antique lanterns and unpaved streets in this little village. Gas lights made their appearance in 1854. Lodge meetings were generally held in afternoons.

Members in public life:

Joseph Kellogg, Justice of Supreme Court;
Russell Little, State Senator;
Isaac Davis (County Judge 1871-77), Enoch Rosekrans, Lyman Jenkins, Howard Glassbrook, County Judges;
Westley Hicks, Daniel Brown, County Clerks;
Joseph Kellogg Attorney General;
Joseph Russell Member of U.S. Congress 1845-47 & 1851-53;
Thomas MacArthur member of Constitutional Convention;
Nelson VanDusen, State Assemblyman in 1882;
Lyman Jenkins District Attorney;
W. Griffing, Milton Tibbits, Edward Bartholemew, Mayors of Glens Falls;
B. Sprague County Treasurer;
Westley Hicks, Daniel Ferguson, Joseph Mead, Edward Reed, Sheriffs;
Charles Thompson, N. VanDusen, H.P. King, Supervisors;
Enoch Ellis Justice of Peace;
Rueben Baxter, an architect & marble dealer, was commissioned by the citizens of Glens Falls in 1866 to erect a monument to the soldiers who died during the Civil War. It was dedicated on May 30, 1872, and still stands.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/NY-WARWASHSAR/2001-12/1007812092>

Here is a partial list of members of the Register of Glens Falls Lodge No. 121, F. and A.M. From date of Organization, 23 Feb 1847 through 1860. This is part 2 of the list... Part 1 was submitted in August. (Okay, so I got distracted. <g>) If anyone would like part 1 sent again, just holler and I'll re-post that one.

Have a great weekend, everyone.

Susan, List Admin.

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1847                                Julius H. RICE                                Russell M. LITTLE
                                   John H. MARTIN                               William A. SPOONER
                                   Edgar G. ROBERTS                            Stevens CARPENTER
                                   Marvin R. PECK                               Ezekial HOLMAN
                                   Orange FERRIS                             Daniel S. NEWTON

Avery C. TIFFANY
Enoch ELLIS
King ALLEN
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Calvin ROBBINS
Edmund B. RICHARDS
Herman PECK
Martin EASTWOOD
Alfred FISHER
Bethuel PECK
Benjamin TINNEY
Henry SPENCER
John STRONG
John L. STEARLING
Austin W. HOLDEN
Jacob M. RICHARDS
Zabina ELLIS
Enoch H. ROSECRANS
Roswell BACON
James E. MARTIN
Wm. NIMS
Joseph FISH
John H. BEACH

1848
Stillman H. FICKETT
Frederick A. JOHNAON
Thomas POTTER
Roland PARKER
Stephen V.R. SHONTZ
Hiram M. COOL

1849
James FARNIVAL

1850
L. Hooker BALDWIN
Francis COMER
William ALSTON
Abel CORBIN
Peter BINK
Samuel CORNELL
Chester RAY
Owen KELLEY
James R. GANDALL
Harvey COOK
Tobias CLEMENTS
Rev. A.A. DAVIS
Edward FULLERTON
Mark A. MILLER
Pelatiah RICHARDS
Alexander W. SIMMONS
Reuben WELLS
William H. KNOX
Gales COLEMAN
Jeremiah GREEN
Joel HOLBROOK

1851
Charles JOHNSON
John MORRISON

Alpheus CAPRON
George SANDS
John L. CORNELL

1852
Thomas J. STRONG
E.M. FORBES
Ira GREEN
Joseph RUSSELL
Halsey BURNHAM
George E. KNOX

1853
George C. MOTT
Martin J. EASTWOOD

1854
DeWitt C. HOLMAN
Franklin H. ALLEN
Thomas Oxford SMITH
John W. FLEMANING
George BROWN
Joseph SAFFORD

1855
Westel W. HICKS
M. Nelson DICKINSON
Michael BYRNE
William SMITH
Peter W. TEARSE
George CONERY
Daniel PECK
Henry E. COVILLE
Charles ROBBINS
Lewis PERSONS
Marques C. RICH
Harvey GRISWOLD
Colvin B. SPRAGUE
Archibald C. EARSE
Benjamin ODELL

1856
Benjamin C. STARBUCK
Stephen STARBUCK
Charles HINCKLE
Joseph DARBY
John A. RUSSELL
Edward FULLERTON
Hiram McNUTT

1857
J. HYMAN
John L. WEATHERHEAD
James FERGUSON
Albert SUZARIN
Richard P. SMITH
Gardner T. LEWIS

Daniel FERGUSON
Marshall S. LITTLEFIELD
Harvey GLEASON
Francis W. FENN
Tobias W. SPICER
Julius E. DAVIDSON
Levi LORD

1858
Willard B. COWLES
Wait S. CARPENTER
William A. FONDA
Horatio COWLES
Isaac J. CAVIS
George W. VANDERHYDEN
James B. PUTNAM
George W. PUTNAM
Truman G. MABBETT
Duncan CAMERON
John D. WRIGHT
William H. MEEKER
Joseph MEAD
Merideth B. LITTLE
Joseph D. CORNELL
Enoch GRAY

1859
Boliver BLOOD
Daniel G. NORRIS II
Charles ROBERTS
Wm. W. ROCKWELL
Thomas B. RICE
Wm. HASKINS

1859
Henry G. LAPHAM
Henry H. BATES
Wm. H. SHEFFER
George R. WHITMORE
George ALLENDORPH

1860
Danford ELLITHORP
Fred J.P. CHITTY
S. MYERS
Sanford DUEL
James A. WARREN
Edmund LAMB
Charles F. WINCHIP
Henry NESBIT, Jr.
Augustus F. BARNES
Benjamin SANFORD
Stephen HORTON
Charles P. ORVIS
Hiram K. COLVIN

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/NY-WARWASHSAR/2001-12/1007985129>
PART 2 - GLENS FALLS LODGE REGISTER - 1861-

1861
Leonard G. MCDONALD
Julius MAHLER
Edwin R. LAKE
Thomas B. CLARK
John L. CORNELL
Darius L. COWLES
Augustus LOWENGRUND
Norman COLE
Lawrence D. PALMER
Wm. D. PALMER

John R. TILLOTSON
Andrew J. PALMER
Abner K. BECKWITH
D.B. BARTLETT
Milo S. JEFFERS

1862
Zopher I. DeLONG
Isaac CRANDALL
Silas B. AMBLER
Wilfred BOURDON

1863
Reuben T. BAXTER
Hd. SPICER
Albert VERMILLIA
Andrew M.H. PEARSON
James W. SCHENCK Jr.
H. Bascom BATES
W.H. FENTON
Theodore HOTCHKISS

1864

Charles H. WHITE
Alexander ORR Jr.
Avery SELLECK
Harmon R. LEAVENS
Sidney W. PARKER
Alphonso B. SPOONER
George H. MILLEN
Adolphus M. DECKER
Darius NORCROSS

1865

Aldophus MEAD
Charles C. GRAVES
Hiram C. WILCOX
Daniel V. BROWN
John B. DeLONG
Herstel COLVIN
J.W. LAKE
George KINGSLEY
David ORR
Sameul P. JACKMAN
John McFARLAND
Isaac H. FARRINGTON
Alanson W. FARRINGTON
Charles B. THOMPSON
James M. FERRIS
Edgar W. HUNT
Lucius T. HUNT
Job BROWN
Wm. H. BURNETT
George C. AIKINS
James S. GARRETT

1866

J.R. LEAVENS
Walter S. DURKEE
David D. LAUDER Jr.
Amos B. HAVILAND
Oberon LAPHAM
Thomas ACKLEY
Albert D. KNAPP
James A. ALLEN
George W. TUBBS
Emory D. HARRIS
Welcom J. BURDICK
Warren J. SMITH
John E. POTTER
B. Franklin SMITH
J. Reed DORR
Henry A. CLARY
James P. BURDICK
Jesse TALLMAN
Joseph S. MURDOCK
William N. GEE
James JOHNSON

1867

John H. LEONARD
Moses D. BONE
John L. DOWD
Lewis C. MENDLESOHN
Jerome W. HAVILAND
George M. DICKINSON
Homer B. BATES
Clinton B. FAY
Warren SMITH
George E. NORRIS
Bethuel MILLSPAUGH
James GOODRICH
Elias CARPENTER
J.D. STEVENS

1868

Henry H. GIDDINGS
Daniel M. JENKINS
Hiram J. ROCKWELL
William W. DOTY
Francis SHAMBERG
Anderson S. HOLDEN
George S. IRISH
Martin C. Lord
Eugene W. AMEBLEN
Isaac BRUMAGIN
Wm. F. DAVIS
Calvin G. DAVIS
Calvin R. BULLARD

1869

David MUNGER
Reuben DICKINSON
George L. ADAMS
James H. MEAD
Edson S. STONE
Charles MUNGER
Orville MUNGER
Norman GOURLEY
Anson SCOVILLE
Mandeville PATTTER (POTTER?)
George W. TRAPPAGAN
John G. HAVILAND 2nd
Elwin SEELYE
Henry ROSENZWEIG
John W. STEWART
John THOMPSON

1870

Wait S. CARPENTER
Joseph R. KEE
Martin WILKIE
David HUDSON
George W. RUSSELL
Abram S. MELIUS
George W. HILL
Wm. H. MOSHER
Edwin B. WILLIAMS

1871

James C. ROOT
James HAVILAND
George H. KETCHUM
Alaric F. HITCHCOCK
Eugene VIELE
Benjamin O. BROWN
Jay HAWK
John H. SMITH Jr.
James LAMB
Andrew Gourley

1872

Charles H. LOUDEN
Walton S. WING
Charles F. EVEREST
James JONDRO (Joudro?)
Munger FISH
John C. FARLOW
Orange A. COWLES

1873

George H. BRIGGS
Franklin WARREN
George T. LOOP
Luther FERRIS
Solomon A. PARKS
Stephen SCOVILLE

J. Hyler WHITE

Charles H. HUNTLEY
Chancy M. ORTON
John HILL
Marion FISHER
James GARLAND
D.B. TAYLOR
Jerry MARTELL

1874

Byron VIELE
James M. WARREN
W.W.D. JEFFERS
Lorain ROOD
John LAMPSON
Harvey ALLEN
Philander J. SAVAGE
Christopher YATTAW
Aaron SMITH
Wm. H. TILFORD
Fred W. HERRICK
James H. KENYON
Henry WARREN
Edwin R. TRAYER
John C. SMITH
Amyel BAKER
Frelon HARRIS
Harris A. WELLS

1875

William HIGGINS
Joseph D. SMITH
M.H. EVANS
Darwin G. DUNN
Thomas MARTIN
Charles H. CLARK
Charles E. CATES
Peter LOUPRETT

1876

Frank P. SHIPPEY
Isaac TRIPP
Napoleon MOSSE
Frank GRIFFIN

1877

Nathaniel D. WARREN
Benjamin LENTHIER
Michael LADUC

1879

Nelson W. Vandusen
Chancy STANNARD
Adolph P. LIKE

1880

Alanson D. PITCHER

1881

George D. ALSTON
Herman B. PARKS
Henry S. REYNOLDS
Jacob N. WILCOX
Thaddeus Z. ADAMS
Andrew D. NORMAND
Henry BLUMENEAUR
George J. WARREN
Zenas VANDUSEN Jr.
Samuel LeMAY
John M. HUNTLEY
Eugene REEVES
Olin S. POTTER
Orin S. COWLES

1882
Edward J. DICKINSON
Wm. H. SMITH
David H. DEAN
F. Berry HOWE
George DUNHAM

1883
George W. HUNTLEY
Charles A. THOMAS
Charles A. SWANSON

1884
John HILLIS
Rufus D. HASTINGS

1885
Charles H. GRIFFIN
Adelbert MURRAY
Lyman JENKINS
Peron D. SMITH

Amasa B. MINOR
Charles A. DICKINSON
DeWitt C. JENKINS

1886
John J. BURT
W. BEECHER TEARSE
George W. GRIGGS
Albert V. BRAYTON
Howard I. DWYER
Lynn D. CHAMPLIN
Sheridan KETCHUM

1887
James PURSE
Beecher W. SPRAGUE
Henry S. COWLES
Charles P. SCHERMERHORN
Charles R. WHIPPLE
George R. NEWBERRY
Michael KENNEDY
Edward SCALES

W. Irving GRIFFING
Charles W. HAVILAND

1888
Elmer E. SHEFFER
Charles J. CAMERON
Wm. E. LAWRENCE
Edward H. GATES
James H. BAIN
George H. PALMER
Alber A. SNYDER
John SCRIPTURE
Elijah R. JOHNSON
Charles H. FORD
John L. KEE

1889
Edward L. STEARNS
Wells J. CILLEY
Edward REED
Wm. H. AUSTIN
John Q. ASHLEY

http://www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/history_of_senate_456.htm
History of Senate Lodge 456 F. & A. M.

In 1857 there was much confusion in the craft. Brothers Enoch Rosekrans and Orange Ferriss demitted from Glens Falls Lodge 121. At the 121 Annual Communication held on December 16, 1857, Austin Holden also requested a dimit, which was denied because he was Master of the Lodge. At that meeting Holden made a motion to form a new Lodge in Glens Falls. The motion was withdrawn after much discussion. James Ferguson (one of the early physicians in Glens Falls) made a motion for 121 to surrender its charter due to the lack of harmony in the craft. This motion was also withdrawn. A petition to form a new Lodge was sent to Grand Lodge without the recommendation of 121. The petition was rejected.

On January 20, 1858, Avery Tiffany, the first Master of Glens Falls Lodge 121, Enoch Rosekrans and others submitted a petition to form another Lodge.

The Charter members of Senate Lodge were:

Enoch H. Rosekrans (then Justice of the Supreme Court 1855-71; District Attorney 1835-45; County Judge 1847-51; Village President 1855), ROSEKRANS, ENOCH H., HON. Born 16 Oct 1808. Degree of L.L.D. conferred upon him by Union College. District Attorney 1835 - 45. County Judge 1847-51. Village President 1855. Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York 1855 - 71. Died 1 May 1877.

Orange Ferriss (afterward Congressman 1866, 2 terms; Appointed Surrogate Judge of Warren Co. by Gov. Seward in 1841, served 12 years; U.S. Commissioner of Southern Claims 1871; 2nd Auditor of U.S. Treasury 1888-1891),

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_Ferriss

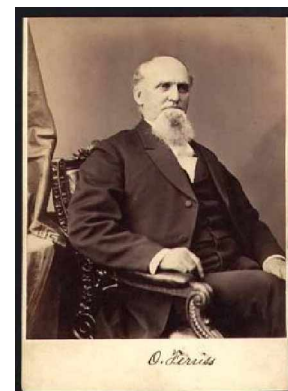
Orange Ferriss, son of John Aiken Ferriss, was b. 26 Nov 1814; d. 11 Apr 1894, was a [U.S. Representative](#) from New York. Born at Glens Falls, NY, Ferriss completed preparatory studies. He attended the [University of Vermont at Burlington](#). He studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and commenced practice in Glens Falls. He was in the [Justice of the Peace](#) 1838-1841 and 1845-1848. He served as inspector of public schools in 1839 and 1840. Corporation clerk 1839-1842. County judge and surrogate of Warren County 1851-1863. Ferriss was elected as a [Republican](#) to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (4 Mar 1867 - 3 Mar 1871. He served as chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining (Forty-first Congress). He was not a candidate for renomination in 1870. He was appointed by President Grant as commissioner of southern claims and served from 1871 to 1877. Second Auditor of the Treasury from 12 May 1880, until his resignation on 19 Jun 1885. He retired to Glens Falls, where he died 11 Apr 1894 and interred in Glens Falls Cemetery. He was married in 1860 to Cornelia Wing Carpenter.

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, page 435-437.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=WtwTAAAYAAJ&pg=PA435&dq=%22Orange+Ferriss%22+%22wing%22>
MRS. CORNELIA WING FERRISS.

On the morning of June 28/29, 1914, in the city of Glens Falls, there passed to her eternal reward Mrs. Cornelia Wing (Carpenter) Ferriss, a member of this Association, who was a daughter of the American Revolution, as well as one of the few remaining descendants of Abraham Wing, the founder and first permanent settler in Glens Falls. Mrs. Ferriss was the oldest child of Wait Smith Carpenter and Miraette Higby. During the early years of the then village of Glens Falls, the Carpenters were very prominent in the social and business life of the community. In fact it was in May 1864, in the kitchen of the old Glens Falls Hotel, then being conducted by Mr. Carpenter, as the leading landlord of the locality, that the blaze started which was to develop into what was known in local and vicinity annals as the "big fire of '64", which consumed the central part of the village, necessitating its complete rebuilding. So that during her lifetime Mrs. Ferriss had seen Glens Falls grow from an unincorporated hamlet into a prosperous village, and then into a populous and progressive city.

In 1860, Cornelia Wing Carpenter became Mrs. **Orange Ferriss**. Judge Ferriss was the son of **John Aiken Ferriss** who came to Glens Falls in 1794, and soon became the leading citizen of the community, later on its first postmaster, founder of its first



academy, and a principal property owner. His son, Orange Ferriss, was a remarkable man, who was destined to become a prominent local lawyer, Warren county's judge and surrogate before the civil war, and representative in Congress for the two terms from 1867 to 1871, during which he took part in the impeachment and trial of President Johnson. For eight years he was one of the Commissioners "for ascertaining and determining the claims of the loyal southerners for losses sustained during the Rebellion." On finishing his duties as such Commissioner he was made Second Auditor of the Treasury by President Hayes, serving through the administrations of Presidents Garfield and Arthur.

In 1884, on the accession of President Cleveland, Judge Ferriss resigned and returned with Mrs. Ferriss to Glens Falls to take up the threads of community life severed by nearly twenty years of official residence in Washington. During her life in the capital city Mrs. Ferriss naturally gained a wide acquaintanceship with people of prominence, and her anecdotes and stories of those days threw many interesting sidelights on our national history, from an intimate and personal standpoint. Judge Ferriss died suddenly in 1894, and from then on Mrs. Ferriss' time was spent partly in Glens Falls, and partly in Washington, New York, and other places.

3 Jan 1898, Mrs. Ferriss became a member of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter D. A. R. of White Plains, NY. Her application for membership was based upon the services of her paternal grandfather, Elias Carpenter, of Strafford, VT, who was born on 7 Oct 1761, and died on 16 Feb 1851. He was a private in Captain Wells' company of Samuel B. Webb's regiment. Mrs. Ferriss in her application says, regarding her ancestor: "He was the first soldier of the Army to enter Yorktown at the surrender of the British Army. He was a lineal descendant of John Carpenter who founded the London School, now situated on the Thames Embankment, London, born 1377, died 1441. The first person bearing the name of Carpenter who made permanent settlement in America was William Carpenter's son and heir of Richard Carpenter of Amesbury, Wiltshire, Eng. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William and Christiana (Peck) Arnold, both of whom died about 1625.

"My grandfather was but a stripling of a boy when he volunteered to go into the ranks to serve his country and served the last three years of the war. His record as a soldier and pensioner is in the War Department, Washington, DC."

During her membership in that chapter, Mrs. Ferriss served as its delegate to the National Congress. 25 Apr 1912, Mrs. Ferriss was transferred to Jane McCrea Chapter, and at the time of her death was one of its most interested, and insofar as her health permitted, active members.

In many respects the subject of this sketch may be said to have been one of Glens Falls' most remarkable women. Living for years in a great cosmopolitan city, having unusual opportunities to meet and mingle with the most cultured and entertaining classes in the Nation's capital, including presidents, and cabinet officers, diplomats and officers of the army and navy, senators and congressmen, she had gained a wide experience which in social and society matters was of much value to herself, as well as to the various organizations with which she was connected.

From a young girl Mrs. Ferriss, after having been confirmed as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, had been a tower of strength in the local organization of that church. She was not only a constant and faithful attendant upon its services, but a most generous and unselfish giver. To her is due much of the beauty and adornment of the chancel of the local Church of the Messiah, which she had rebuilt in memory of her husband and dear ones, gone before. The fine parish ha. 1] of that church is partly an evidence of her faith in the endurance of things spiritual.

Even in her death, her church was not forgotten, a generous provision for its perpetual maintenance having been made for it, by her last will and testament. Such characters as that of Mrs. Ferriss are indeed rare, wherein are mingled benevolence and charity, devotion to church and civil duties, high regard for family and public welfare, and intense love of her home town, as well as a patriotic love of country.

Glens Falls is in every way the better for her having lived in it, our Association the richer for her having been a member of it. Though gone her memory must ever be a sweet and blessed one among us:

"Like flowers whose summer course is done,
Their blossoms shed, their green leaves seared and fallen,
For a short season it shall seem to die ;
Yet only seem, — bursting again to life
Beneath a brighter, purer sky ; and there
Amidst an endless spring, blooming forever."

Dr. James Ferguson, in 1877 he purchased the top of Prospect mountain (near Lake George) and built THE PROSPECT MOUNTAIN HOUSE HOTEL accessible by horse-drawn carriage. Dr. Ferguson was a graduate of the medical college formerly situated at Castleton, VT, which endowed him with a degree in 1841. From then until 1852 he practiced at Schoharie, NY, and at the latter date removed to Glen Falls. He owned the Prospect Mountain House at Caldwell, which was burned in 1880, and rebuilt as the Ferguson Mountain House.

Keyes P. Cool (Presidential elector in 1840; presided over meeting at Numan Hall after the fall of Ft. Sumter where it was enthusiastically resolved that Glens Falls should do its share in the upcoming struggle.) and Hyman Cool (brothers and leaders in the lime and building industries),

http://www.sunyacc.edu/corners/miscellaneous/cool_properties.htm



Mrs. Sarah (Cool) Spencer (above), daughter of Keyes P. and Juliet (Butler) Cool, married **Henry Spencer**.

Keyes Philip Cool was born in Vergennes, Vermont in 1795 and came to Glens Falls in 1828. He was a cabinet maker and builder, and, with his brother Hyman, erected the first Methodist church in Glens Falls on Church Street. This was the "Old Stone Church" that later was bought and used by St. Mary's Catholic Church. **Keyes** was a member of the original vestry of the Church of the Messiah, presided at the first war meeting in 1861 that led to the forming of two companies of the 22nd Regiment and was a Presidential Elector in Lincoln's first campaign. He got into the lime business and exported the first shipment of lime from Glens Falls. He manufactured the lime in kilns he had built on the bank of the Feeder Canal at the foot of Lime Street, now (2003) called Fredella Avenue and shipped it to Troy, NY. He left the firm a few years later and it was run by his sons under the name **Joseph B. Cool** and Brothers. In 1859 they produced 160,000 barrels of lime. In addition to lime, the Cools developed another profitable enterprise under the name of Glens Falls Transportation Company. They had a large warehouse at the foot of Fredella Street and quite a number of canal boats. Their most profitable freight was hides and leather. Hides imported from all parts of the country and South America were brought to tanneries at Warrensburg, Chestertown, Pottersville, Stony Creek and Horicon. When the hides had been tanned, they were hauled back to Glens Falls and shipped out by the Glens Falls Transportation Company.

Xurry Maynard (afterward a charter member and Master of **Cambridge Lodge No. 481**), JANE ABIGAIL BROMLEY (Lovine), born 10 Jan 1836; married **Xurry J. Maynard**, 19 Dec 1860. Xurry was a son of Xurry and Polly (Townsend) Maynard, and was born at South Hartford, NY, 17 Jun 1832. He died 5 Mar 1870. Jane died 10 Apr 1865. Both in Cambridge, NY. Child (Maynard), born in Cambridge, NY: 1699 * Jennie M., born 15 Nov 1864.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=vGs2AAAAAAJ&pg=PA401&dq=%22Xurry+Maynard%22#PPA184,M1> page 184.

Samuel Ranger (his family owned a large tract of land in what is now the center of the city). Parsons Ranger and his wife Naomi Torrey were here before the beginning of the century; his son, **Samuel Ranger**, was born in the town 24 Aug 1796; died 6 Jul 1872. He built the first Presbyterian Church in the town in 1806-8, the original subscription paper for which remains in the hands of his descendants. On 15 Aug 1824 he married Caroline Payne.

See also: http://www.torreygenealogy.com/Massachusetts/Branch/WC03/WC03_207.htm

Zabina Ellis (pioneer in Warren County journalism). <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nywarren/countyhistory/smith/xx.htm>

On the first of January, 1829, was issued the first number of the *Warren County Messenger*, conducted by Abial Smith, who had formerly been employed with Broadwell and Lindsay. The paper had a good circulation and support. In January, 1831, the name was changed from *Warren County Messenger* to *Warren Messenger*, and the heading enlarged. The publication day was also changed from Thursday to Saturday, and in the following year to Friday. In 1834 the paper changed hands again.

Zabina Ellis, who had commenced his apprenticeship with Adonijah Emmons in the office of the *Sandy Hill Sun*, in 1825, and worked as "jour" for Abial Smith on the *Messenger*, bought the property, and changed the name of the sheet to *Warren Messenger and Glens Falls Advertiser*. In September of that year the office was removed, "to the building theretofore occupied for that purpose, directly over C. L. Brown's fancy store, and a few doors north of the Glens Falls Hotel." The next change occurred in May, 1835, when the *Messenger and Advertiser* was discontinued, and the press and type were leased by H. B.

Ten Eyck. The new proprietor resumed the publication of the paper under the old name of the *Warren Messenger*, and continued at its head for two years. When he ceased in May, 1837, the press and type reverted to **Zabina Ellis**, who immediately issued the first number of the *Messenger's* successor under the title of the *Glens Falls Spectator*. In his salutatory which accompanied the first number of the new paper **Mr. Ellis said**: -

"In presenting to the public the first number of the *Glens Falls Spectator*, we feel it incumbent upon us to state at least the general course we shall pursue in its future publication. Our political views are in accordance with those of the present administration [Van Buren] whose measures we shall support so far as we shall deem them consistent with the best interests of the community. A portion of our columns will be devoted to literary, miscellaneous, foreign, domestic, agricultural, and such other objects as are calculated to disseminate general intelligence; and will at all times be open for communications upon such subjects as may be of public interest. We shall on all occasions tender a proper respect to those opinions which may be at variance with our own. A well conducted periodical has been long desired in this county, and whether ours shall merit this distinction we leave to the discerning public to decide. To the people of this county we look for a generous patronage. We have before been the recipients of their favor, and, we humbly trust, no omission of duty on our part will forfeit a continuance of them."

On 16 Nov 1839, the last number of the *Glens Falls Spectator* was published. In the same month the type, furniture and presses were purchased by George Cronkhite and **Dr. Bethuel Peck**, with a view to the publication of an anti-administration paper. On Wednesday, 3 Dec 1839, was published the initial number of the *Glens Falls Gazette*. The new editor was Warren Fox, a son-in-law of Mr. Cronkhite. The *Gazette* was immediately recognized as the organ of the Whig party, at that time largely in the majority in this town. The paper was the same size as the *Spectator*, but, though more elaborate as to its editorial department, had deteriorated in typographical and mechanical beauty and arrangement. Meanwhile **Zabina Ellis**, having purchased an entire new outfit of type, and new furniture and cases, and procured the use of the old Ramage press used in the publication of the *Warren Recorder*, made arrangements to start a competing journal, and on 19 Dec 1839, published, in continuation the 28th No., 30th Vol. of the *Glens Falls Spectator*. This continued to be the organ of the administration, and for the first time in the history of the county, two papers were published contemporaneously; and assumed that active partisan character which has ever since distinguished the press of this part of the State. About this time, too, sprang up a corps of newspaper correspondents that kept the papers constantly supplied with contributions and original matter. After about eighteen months of journalistic warfare, the interest of **Mr. Ellis** in the *Spectator* was purchased by Winfield Scott Sherman, who formed co-partnership relations with Warren Fox, and consolidated the two presses into one concern. The new paper was entitled the *Glens Falls Clarion*, and was ostensibly neutral in politics and religion. In Dec 1841, Hon. A. N. Cheney purchased Fox's interest, and the joint editorship thereafter was W. S. Sherwood and George W. Cheney. In May 1842, the irrepressible **Zabina Ellis** bought out Mr. Sherwood and the firm name was Cheney & Ellis. After the lapse of a year **Ellis** retired from the firm, and left Cheney to conduct the paper alone until 1 Jan 1851.

Zabina Ellis reappears in Jan 1851, as the purchaser of the *Clarion*. Installing his brother-in-law, William Rogers, in the editorial department, and changing the name of the paper to the *Glens Falls Free Press*, Ellis consecrated the regenerated sheet to the interests of the Whig party. At the end of the year Rogers, who had conducted the editorial work with signal ability, was superseded by **Ellis** himself. In 1854 the paper wheeled into the ranks of the new Know Nothing party, and remained its champion while the party remained a palpable fact.

The next effort at attaining newspaper fame in Warren county was made in 1859 by John A. Bentley, a young lawyer, who hired the press and type of the *Glens Falls Free Press*, and with Edwin Pike for publisher, issued No. 1, Vol. 1, of a politico-religious paper called the *Free Press*. Four numbers of this paper were published, and **Zabina Ellis** resumed the management.

The *Free Press* establishment burned in the great fire of 1864. **Mr. Ellis**, having enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment (Co. E) and been transferred to the Seventy-sixth, he was not at the time of the fire acting as its editor. The paper was never resuscitated.

Zabina Ellis died Wednesday, 12 Feb 1890, at 2:45 p.m., aged 79 years. His funeral was from his late residence, 47 H street northwest, Thursday, 13 Feb, at 4:30 p.m. with interment at Glens Falls, NY.

The Charter was granted on 11 Jun 1859; the Lodge first met on the third story of the Fonda & Numan Building on Warren Street.

There is much speculation as to the separation of the two Lodges. During that period, there was social unrest, including two civil causes which were being expounded by many of the people in the area supporting the Fraternity. The first was the Temperance Movement. Two of the foremost leaders in the area advocating temperance were Austin Holden and Orange Ferriss.

The Fraternity assisted the Temperance societies which were in the area. Both Sons of Temperance ca. 1850 and the Independent Order of Good Templars ca 1871, had use of the Lodge rooms for meetings. Around 1850 the custom of the day was to hold a Masonic meeting, then at its close, those members belonging to the Sons of Temperance would stay on, their non-Masonic members entering at this time. Orange Ferriss addressed the Glens Falls Temperance Society on September 15, 1837.

Section 3 of the original Glens Falls By-Laws reads: "No member or candidate shall be admitted as a member of this Lodge who shall make, buy, sell or use as a beverage any spiritous or malt liquors, wine or cider." At a meeting of 121 held 16 Feb 16, 1848, the following resolution was adopted: "That the members of this Lodge attend the Temperance Celebration on the 22nd as temperance men." A large Masonic group attended the Temperance celebration which was held on 22 Feb 1848.

The other civil cause was the American Party, sometimes known as the Know-Nothings. The political views of this group were extreme, especially with respect to their desires to curtail immigration from foreign countries, and make more stringent our naturalization laws, and also a revulsion to the program in our government with respect to slavery. The people associated with this group included: Zabina Ellis, editor of the *Free Press*; Avery Tiffany; James Ferguson; Bethuel Peck.

Zabina Ellis retired from publishing in 1843. Came out of retirement in 1851, bought The *Clarion*, which became the *Free Press*. In 1854 supported Know-Nothing Party, and continued to do so.

Nativism began to gain support around 1841. This was chiefly an anti-Catholic movement which grew as the number of Catholic immigrants increased and the government began to support parochial schools.

This movement first came forward as the American Republican Party which was formed in 1843. In 1845 it evolved into the Native American Party, and by the early 1850's, changed its name to the American Party.

The American Party culminated with the nominating of Millard Fillmore for President in 1856. He accepted nomination in a published letter from Paris on 21 May 1856. He was also nominated by the Whig Party. The American Party platform as established on 21 Feb 1856, contained a total of 16 points, with the predominant theme "Americans to Rule America". Just before the election, it was revised to contain only 8 key points and was substantially toned down. The main issue during the campaign was slavery. The anti-slavery contingent abandoned the American Party and jumped to the newly formed Republican Party.

After their crushing defeat in the 1856 elections, remnants of the American Party and the Whig Party joined to form the Constitutional Union Party in the 1860 Presidential election. Abraham Lincoln elected President (Republican).

It is interesting to note that the first initiates were Frederick Ranger, son of Samuel Ranger who was at one time a member of Hamilton Lodge and one time Justice of the Peace; and Leonard McDonald, son of William McDonald, the first initiate in Hamilton Lodge on 22 Dec 1806.

The first year added 15 new members, among them being Hiram Harris, long the editor of the Democratic weekly paradoxically named the Republican, and two no less stalwart Republican local leaders, Jerome Lapham (Chairman Town War Committee 1864-65; Member of State Assembly 1865; Village President 1867; State Senator 1862-63) and Meredith Little.

The first Lodge room was in what was colloquially known as the "Masonic Block" on Warren Street, located where the Vermillia market afterward stood.

Members in public life:

John Dix Governor of NY 1911-1912;
Enoch Rosekrans, Justice of Supreme Court (Supreme Court of NY 1855-71);
James Holden State Historian;
Daniel DeLong and Austin Holden State Assemblymen;
E.H. Brereton State Senator;
George Raley County Judge;
S.D. Kendrick Mayor of Glens Falls;
Sterling Higley City Chamberlain;
Gerald Solomon U.S. Congress;
Edison Fitch Grand Master of Quebec;
Congressman Orange Ferriss: County Judge 1851-63, U.S. Congress 1866-71, Commissioner Southern Claims 1871-87, Second Auditor of U.S. Treasury 1880;
Judge Andrew Cheritree Town Supervisor of Luzerne; District Attorney 1871; County Judge 1882-1900;
Senator Henry E.H. Brereton;
Assemblymen Austin Holden, Jerome Lapham, Delcour Potter, James Porteous, William Cameron (Supervisor of Queensbury 1890), Howard Conkling, Charles Hitchcock (State Assembly 1899,1901; Supervisor Town of Queensbury, Village Treasurer) Loyal Davis (School Commissioner Warren County 1887 & 1900-02; State Assembly 1903-04; Town of Queensbury Supervisor 1906-07; County Attorney 1908; Captain Company K, 2nd NY Volunteer Infantry 1898; Lt. Col. 2nd Regiment N.G.N.Y. 1908; Chairman Warren County Republican Committee 1891-92 & 1902-06; Chairman Glens Falls Republican Committee 1908), Daniel DeLong, Stewart MacFarland
County Clerks W. Scott Whitney, William VanCott,
Sheriff Richard Hall
School Commissioners Adam Armstrong, Daniel Ketchum, Franklin Gunn,
Mayors Charles Cool, Samuel Kendrick, Orville Smith,
Postmasters Hiram Harris (Glens Falls Republican), Carlos Morgan, Henry Sherman,
Col. James Hannah
Majors John Fassett, John Barker, Buell Streeter (Surgeon during Civil War; U.S. Examining Surgeon for Pensioners 1885-1900)
Lt. Col. John Cunningham (Pres. Glens Falls Insurance Company)
Captains Robert Hall, Charles Shreve, Henry Clarke, Leonard Howard
Lts. Edgar Wing, George Wing

http://www.qmhs.org/general/provincial_period.htm

Provincial Period

The first Provincial Grand Master, Daniel Coxe, was appointed to oversee NY, NJ, & PA. He formed one of the oldest Lodges in the New World still in existence, St. John's #1 in New York City (1737). St. John's Lodge owns the Bible that George Washington used to take oath of office as first President of the United States. The bible has been used to swear in a number of Presidents, the last being George Bush on Jan. 20, 1989.

Another Lodge in the New World, which has retained its original identity, is Lodge # 139 of Savannah, Georgia (1735). It was renamed Solomon #1 in 1776. The Lodge kept English registry till 1813 even though it was on the Grand Lodge of Georgia rolls. During this Provincial period many field Lodges were established. One such Lodge is listed on the NY Grand Lodge roster as Lake George Lodge #4 April 23, 1756. It was established by Richard Gridley, younger brother of Jeremy Gridley (Boston), the then Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts. During the infamous massacre at Fort William Henry, all records were destroyed. Other field Lodges within the NY State boundaries included:

- Union Lodge #1 formerly Lodge #74 Irish Registry, now Mount Vernon Lodge #3 1737

- Lodge #74, a Military Lodge that was under Irish Registry was formed in 1737 and came into the Albany area about 1757. It serviced His Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Foot, now known as Royal Scots. General James Clinton appealed to Provincial Grand Master George Harrison, who had been made Provincial Grand Master in 1753, to grant a new Charter to this Lodge. On Feb. 21, 1765 it became Union Lodge #1. On May 12, 1767, the cornerstone for the new Masonic Temple was laid; a little more than a year later on June 14, 1768 the new Temple was dedicated. This was the first Masonic Temple built in America, which was used exclusively for Masonic purposes. The property in Albany on the corner of Maiden Lane and Lodge Street still houses a Masonic Temple and is said to be the oldest property in America with continuous Masonic use. After the American Revolution and the formation of the Grand Lodge of New York, with much dissension, Union Lodge surrendered its original charters and the new Mount Vernon Lodge #3 was formed on January 6, 1807.
- Lodge # 52 in General Stewart's 37th Regiment 1756
- St. Johns Lodge #2 (now # 1) 1757
- Crown Point Lodge #5 1759 In 1759 (April 13) Crown Point Lodge was authorized by Grand Master Gridley to congregate all Masons into one or more Lodges that participated in the expedition at Crown Point. He gave this authority to Abraham Savage.
- St. Johns Independent Royal Arch #8 (Now # 2) 1760
- Lodge #90 in 32nd Regiment 1762
- New York #7 in the 55th Regiment 1762
- Lodge # 399 1763
- Zion Lodge #1 in 60th Regiment (now Zion #1 Detroit, MI) 1764
- Lodge #441 in 38th Regiment 1765
- St. Patrick's Lodge #4 1766 In 1765 Sir William Johnson became a member of Union Lodge and later, he went on to become a charter member of St. Patrick's Lodge #4 in Johnstown and its first Master. General Nicholas Herkimer, who was a friend of Sir William, joined this Lodge on April 7, 1768. Sir William Johnson died in 1774.
- King Solomon's Lodge #7 1767
- Moriah Lodge 132 in 22nd Regiment 1767
- Masters Lodge #2 1768 Masters Lodge #2 (now #5) was formed on March 5, 1768, also under Warrant issued by Provincial Grand Master George Harrison, with Temple Lodge following in that same year shortly thereafter.
- Temple Lodge 1768
- Trinity Lodge 1768
- Union Lodge 1768
- Hiram Lodge 1768
- Lodge 478 in 17th Dragoons 1769
- King David's Lodge 1769
- Lodge 169 afterward St. Andrews Lodge #3 1771
- Solomon's Lodge #1 (#5) 1771
- Sion Lodge 1773
- St. Georges Lodge #1 1774
- St. Johns Regimental Lodge 1775
- St. Johns Lodge #4 1776
- American Union Lodge #1 and Military Union Lodge 1776
- Washington Lodge #10, army lodge 1779
- Lodge # 210 afterward Temple Lodge #4 and then Jerusalem # 4 1779
- Solomon's Lodge #212 1780
- Sions Lodge in 57th Regiment 1780
- Lodge # 213 in 4th Battalion Royal Artillery 1781
- Lodge #215 in 2nd Regiment 1781
- His Majesty's Loyal American Regimental Lodge 1783
- Lodge #232 1786
- Lodge of Unity # 517 at Fort William Henry 1787
- New Oswegatchie Lodge #520 1787
- St. Patrick's Lodge #212 1788

An interesting note per James Holden, who claims that Israel Putnam (1718-1790), who was made a Mason at the Military Lodge at Crown Point on June 7, 1758, had been captured by the French a few months later near Ft. Ann. He was saved from torture by giving the Masonic Sign of Distress, which was recognized & answered by French Commander Marin. (James A. Holden address May 15 1913) There is an oak tree in Crown Point where he was bound; a plaque exists there today. During the War of Rebellion he became a Major General in the Continental Army (Battle of Long Island).

There were three (3) Lodges in existence in Albany, N.Y., which have some bearing on this area. The first was Lodge #74, a Military Lodge, which was under Irish Registry, was formed in 1737 and came into the Albany area about 1757. It serviced His Majesty's 2nd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Foot, now known as Royal Scots.

General James Clinton appealed to Provincial Grand Master George Harrison, who had been made Provincial Grand Master in 1753, to grant a new Charter to this Lodge.

On Feb. 21, 1765 it became Union Lodge #1. In 1766 Sir William Johnson became a member of this Lodge so that later in the same year, he went on to become a charter member of St. Patrick's Lodge #4 in Johnstown and its first Master.

General Nicholas Herkimer, who was a friend of Sir William, joined this Lodge on April 7, 1768. Sir William Johnson died in 1774. In this connection it is interesting to note among the membership of this Lodge, the names of persons who were clearly identified and intimately connected with the early history of this region. Signed to the By-Laws of Union Lodge #1 in Albany, as belonging in 1765 are the names of:

Peter Tearse (State Assembly 1786-89), the noted ancestor of our late Brother William Tearse of Glens Falls Lodge 121;

Col. Robert Conchran, a Revolutionary hero and later a large land owner around Hague;

Seth Warner of Green Mountain fame;

Tobias VanVechton the lieutenant killed at Ft. Edward the morning of the Jane McCrea murder;

John Vernor (Delegate to Constitutional Convention in 1801), prominent in the Revolution who in after years conducted a tavern at Lake George;

Major John Chipman who had charge of Ft. George when it surrendered to the British in 1780. At a later date, we find the names of Seth Baldwin & Peter Threesehouse, who were prominent in Queensbury Masonic history later.

On May 12, 1767, the cornerstone for the new Masonic Temple was laid; a little more than a year later on June 14, 1768 the new Temple was dedicated. This was the first Masonic Temple built in America, which was used exclusively for Masonic purposes. It still stands in Albany today on the corner of Maiden Lane and Lodge Street and is said to be the oldest structure in America with continuous Masonic use.

After the American Revolution and the formation of the Grand Lodge of New York, with much dissension, Union Lodge surrendered its original charters and the new Mount Vernon Lodge #3 was formed on January 6, 1807.

Masters Lodge #2 (now #5) was formed on March 5, 1768, also under Warrant issued by Provincial Grand Master George Harrison, with Temple Lodge following in that same year shortly thereafter.

On the rolls of Masters Lodge in Albany, preceding the Revolution, appear the names of:

- Dr. Stephen McCrea, Jane McCrea's brother;
- James Caldwell, for whom Caldwell was named;
- David Jones, Jane McCrea's betrothed lover;
- Capt. Seth & Lt. Col. Adiel Sherwood of Ft. Edward;
- Morgan Lewis, afterwards Governor, Grand Master of Masons and later a Major General in the War of 1812; and,
- Dr. Jonathon Potts who had charge of the smallpox hospital at the head of Lake George in 1776.

In 1765 (May 20, 1762) Abraham Wing, the Quaker founded the Town of Queensbury in Charlotte County. Charlotte County was renamed Washington. Thereafter, Warren County was formed from part of Washington County on March 12, 1813.

Warren County was named for General Joseph Warren, hero of the American Revolution and the first Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Colony of Massachusetts (December 27, 1769). He continued as Grand Master until he was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775). The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts assumed its independence on March 8, 1777 becoming the first independent Grand Lodge in the United States.

http://www.qmhs.org/general/morgan_affair.htm

Morgan Affair

The Morgan Affair illustrated a period of American History where the influence of Freemasonry in government was greatly diminished.

Heretofore, it was not uncommon for many elected officials to also have been Freemasons. Owing to the great number of Freemasons in government, it could be construed that it was almost necessary to be a Mason to succeed in politics. This condition contributed to a growing anti-Masonic sentiment across the Nation.

The Morgan Incident was sufficient to ignite this already smoldering discontent.

An individual by the name of William Morgan, who alleged that he was a Freemason, petitioned to a local Royal Arch Chapter in Batavia, New York, to become a member. Characterized as an undesirable, he was rejected. He then conspired with David Miller, a publisher whose habits were in harmony with Morgan, to print the "secrets" of Freemasonry. The scheme was originated for the purpose of revenge and mutual financial gain.

On September 11, 1826, William Morgan was arrested and jailed for a bad debt. Attempts were made to arrest Miller as well, but he eluded officials. On the evening of September 12th, he was released after the debt was paid. From here the story becomes confused. Upon leaving the jail, Morgan was abducted, never to be seen again.

Conventions were held in adjacent counties with the express purpose of increasing the resentment against the Fraternity. On October 7, 1827, the body of a drowned man was found at Oak Orchard Harbor, about 40 miles from Niagara.

Because the body was so badly decayed, an inquest and burial followed very quickly. The result of this inquest was that the body was of a stranger and not Morgan. An anti-Masonic group had the body disinterred the following week and held a second inquest. At this inquest, Morgan's wife admitted that she could see no resemblance, however, other individuals claimed that the body was Morgan.

In view of the varying testimony and pressure brought by anti-Masonic politicians, the body was ruled to be that of Morgan. On October 26, a third inquest was held, which determined that the body was that of Timothy Munro of Canada and not of William Morgan. This inquest was too late. Morgan anti-Masonic sentiment spread across North America.

During this period, the Anti-Masonic political party was founded. It was the first major third party to be formed in the U.S.. It held its first National Convention in Philadelphia in 1830 and its candidate would be William Wirt of Maryland. In the 1832 Presidential election the Anti-Masonic Party was able to draw votes away from Henry Clay the Whig candidate, and win several seats in the U.S. Congress for New England States. Andrew Jackson, a Freemason, won reelection with an overwhelming majority.

During the 1836 Presidential elections, The Anti-Masonic Party chose William Harrison as its candidate. He came in second to Van Buren. After this defeat, the Anti-Masonic Party was absorbed by the Whig Party, and in the 1840 election nominated Harrison who was able to win the Presidency.

Pre Morgan Affair Lodges:

Lodges in old Washington County as of 1813:

- Washington #11 Ft. Edward (July 12, 1785)/Sept. 20, 1785
- Lodge of Unity #517 Ft. William Henry (1787)
- Aurora #25 Hampton (1793)
- Montgomery Lodge #23 Stillwater (Oct. 22, 1791)
- Livingston Lodge #28 Kingsbury (March 6, 1793)
- Rural Lodge #32 Cambridge (Sept. 4, 1793)
- North Star Lodge #51 Salem (Sept. 7, 1796)
- Liberty Lodge #55 Granville (Dec. 7, 1796)
- Herschell Lodge #89 Hartford (Dec. 3, 1800)
- Farmers Lodge #96 Easton (Dec. 4, 1802)
- Rising Sun Lodge #126 Greenwich (1805)
- Hamilton Lodge #144 Queensbury (1804)
- Brothers Lodge #147 Ft. Ann (1806)
- Social Hall Lodge #145 Whitehall (Dec. 6, 1806)
- Hebron Lodge #216 Hebron (1813)
- Morning Star Lodge #243 Argyle (1813)

Warren County Early Lodges:

- Hamilton #144 Queensbury (1804)-formed prior to Warren Co.
- Rising Virtue #225 Luzerne (1814)
- Clinton #278 Caldwell (1818)
- Perry #437 Bolton (1825)

Saratoga County Early Lodges:

- Montgomery #21 Stillwater (1791)
- St John's #24 Half Moon (1792)
- Franklin #37 Ballston Spa (1794)
- Orange #43 Waterford (1795)
- St John's Lodge #90 Greenfield (1802) (Feb. 20 received charter as St John's #90, duly organized on June 2)
- Malta #106 Malta (1804)
- Friendship #118 Milton (1805-1828)
- Union #128 Charlton (1805)
- Farmers #149 Half Moon (1806)- moved to Clifton Park in 1827
- Rising Sun Lodge #185 Northumberland (1809)- Petitioned to move to Saratoga Springs in 1821
- Schuyler #218 Old Saratoga (1813)
- Galway #267 Galway (1816)
- Corinthian #446 Corinth (1825 disbanded in 1826)

In 1827, there were 800 Lodges in New York State with over 20,000 members. By 1830 only 82 Lodges were left with 3,000 members. It was not until 1856 that New York membership would be back up to the 1827 level. This incident actually had a similar effect in all of North America.

Post Morgan Affair Washington Co. Lodges:

- Phoenix 96 Whitehall (1850)
- Granville 220 Granville (1851)
- Granville 55 Granville (1852)
- Mount Hope 260 Fort Ann (1852)
- Fort Edward 267 Fort Edward (1852)*
- Sandy Hill 372 Hudson Falls (1855)*
- Salem 391 Salem (1855-1985) merged with 481
- Cambridge Valley 481 Cambridge (1860)
- Herschel 508 Hartford (1865)
- Argyle 567 Argyle (1865)
- Ashlar 584 Greenwich (1866)

Post Morgan Affair Warren Co. Lodges:

- [Glens Falls 121 Glens Falls \(1847\)](#) (x)
- [Warrensburg 425 Warrensburg \(1857\)*](#) Sponsored by 121* (see St. Sacrement Lodge No. 1029 below)
- [Senate 456 Glens Falls \(1859\)*](#) (x)

- Glendale 497 Pottersville (1860)
- Schroon Lake 436 Schroon Lake (1857-1877)
- [St. Sacrement 1029 Lake George \(1924\)*](#)

<http://www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/1029history.htm>

History of St. Sacrement Lodge 1029 F. & A. M.

Freemasonry came to the Lake George region in the middle of the 18th Century. The earliest notation of a Lodge was a Military Lodge at Lake George listed in the Boston records for the 60th Foot, Royal American Regiment on April 8, 1757. It was of Scottish Registry and its Master Col. John Young was appointed on November 14, 1757 to be the Scottish Provincial Grand Master.

From this date on, we have only record of 13 other Military Lodges coming to the area and all of these were during the Revolution.

The Royal Regiment of Artillery, 1st Battalion had 2 lodges, one composed of members of Company 4 and the other Company 6, operating under warrants No. 187 and 189 of the Grand Lodge of England (Ancients). They were at Crown Point, Fort George, Fort Edward, and Saratoga where they were captured and later released.

The 53rd Regiment, Shropshire Light Infantry, working under Irish Registry #236 issued in 1753 also was at each of the places mentioned before. And last, the 47th Regiment, Lancashire Regiment, of Irish Registry #192, of special interest because it had 2 companies stationed at Diamond Point.

After the Revolution there was a general movement of people in and out of the area. More were moving in and staying. The growth was slow but effective. Many of the settlers and transients were sojourning Masons. It was only natural that they wished to establish lodges and they proceeded to request dispensations and warrants. By 1817, the records that less than 1.5 people per square mile were in the area. It took a full day to make the round trip to Hamilton Lodge 144 in Queensbury. Lodge was usually held in late afternoon or evening and after repast the members could travel 10 miles or more to get home.

On June 27, 1817, Clinton Lodge was warranted at Caldwell, where it continued to operate until 1826 when it moved to Warrensburg. Brother Roden in his History of Warrensburg Lodge states that the last minutes were May 23, 1828.

The Anti-Masonic movement erased all of the lodges in what is now Washington and Saratoga-Warren Districts save one, St. John's 22 was the sole survivor.

Another Lodge was constituted in 1825 at Bolton known as Ferry Lodge No. 437. It too did not survive the effects of a shifting population and the Anti-Masonic movement.

After the excitement of the 1820s and 1830s subsided, an attempt to start another Lodge at Bolton was made. This Lodge was to have been called Hiawatha Lodge. No record of it appears in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge, but its reference is in the minutes of Warrensburg Lodge 425.

In 1886, Brother D.W. Hamilton of Ark Lodge No. 48 of Coxsackie, several other sojourning brothers, and members of Warrensburg Lodge 425 petitioned Grand Lodge for a new Lodge to be located in Lake George. The Transactions show that the petition was received along with several others.

In the Transactions of the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge for 1886, in the Address of M.: W.: Frank R. Lawrence, Grand Master (page 18):

New Lodges - "Numerous petitions have been received for dispensations to form new lodges, but not being satisfied in any case that an actual necessity existed for the creation of the proposed new lodge, and believing, with my predecessors of recent years, that the number of lodges is already larger than is consistent with the highest measure of prosperity, I have, without an exception, denied all such applications."

Thus the petition of a new lodge in Lake George died. This concern was quite prevalent for many years and had been forcefully expounded during the Grand Mastership of James Gibson in 1869. The feeling was that too many lodges would cause many problems, among them, dilution of effort, unstable support for the Lodge and Grand Lodge, poor work, and many other arguments. "It is not in numbers that our strength lies, but in the principles of the fraternity, thoroughly learned, and faithfully practiced by the brethren. Masonry cannot be brought to every man's door, for with lavishness follows satiety; and that which is obtained with ease, and got without cost or labor, is soon deemed of little value. Its cheapness makes it to be despised."

In retrospect, it was unfortunate that Lake George was caught in this prevailing thought of the time for they had to wait 37 years before their Lodge would become a reality.

The Proceedings of Grand Lodge states that on November 2, 1923 a Dispensation was granted to various brethren to establish St. Sacrement Lodge at Lake George. The Charter was approved on May 8, 1924 and Constituted on June 25, 1924.

The first Master was John J. Bryant and at the Constitution Ceremonies, his father Frank Bryant presented his son with a gavel. Bro. Frank Bryant explained that the gavel had been made from a tree from which the family had procured their supply of switches for a number of generations.

Post Morgan Affair Saratoga Co. Lodges

- [St. John's 22 Greenfield Center \(1802\)](#)

See Also below:

- [History of Corinth Lodge 987 F. & A. M.](#)
- History of Gansevoort Lodge 845 F. & A. M.
- [History of St. John's Lodge 22 F. & A. M.](#)

<http://www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/st%20johns%20history.htm>

History of St. John's Lodge 22 F. & A. M.

Undoubtedly, planning for our Lodge started in the late 1700's since the first charter was requested on September 3, 1800. Grand Lodge lost the first petition and a second was requested on November 18, 1801.

1802-February 20th, received charter as # 90, and on June 2, 1802, the Lodge was duly organized. We approved Friendship Lodge No 118. From June 2, 1802 to December 31, 1802 there were 39 who petitioned for membership. Of these 21 were accepted, 13 withdrawn and 5 actions was deferred. During this period, degrees were conferred on 17 candidates. The Lodge first met in the Garret (third floor) of St. John's Tavern on June 2, 1802. The building is still standing. The Lodge opened at 2:00 p.m. or at the will

of the Master, and often continued well into the night hours. For many years it was a common practice for members to borrow funds from the Lodge, and often petition fees were covered by notes redeemed at a later date.

1803-Mrs. St. John's, wife of the Master, paid \$2.75 for care of the rooms for the year. The Lodge records show 57 members.

1804- Purchased articles necessary for conduct of Lodge for \$40.00. Celebrated St. John's Day with Franklin Lodge.

1805-A Brother was suspended for three months on conviction of intoxication. On February 17th, St. Johns Mark Master Mason Lodge No. 26 was established. W.: Bro. St. Johns paid a shilling a night for keeping fires and tiler paid 75 cents per meeting for tiling. \$2.25 paid to clean lodge for the year and raised \$3.00 next year. Hired a lecturer for \$60.00 and \$30.00 for apparatus.

1806-Spitting boxes were purchased. We approved formation of Rising Sun Lodge in Northumberland.

1808-Brother was brought to trial for having sat in another Lodge with an Indian. Offending Brother suspended for several weeks.

1809-Voted to charge Bros. Refreshed with liquor six pence; those refreshed with eatables, 1 pence: and that eatables were not to be served exception orders of W.M. or J.W. or vote of the Lodge.

1811- Approved petition to establish Luzerne Lodge and lent them \$100.00.

1814-Lodge funds were noted and totaled \$1127.00 Voted to establish a library and we appropriated \$400.00 for purchase of books. A Brother was appointed to collect outstanding noted and to be paid 5% commission on amounts collected. Library officers named.

1815-A Brother borrowed \$30.00 to buy a cow. First record of having a G.L. officer visit the Lodge. He was Ebenezer Wadsworth, who, in 1825 is recorded as Grand Visitor.

1816-Paid G.L. \$63.25 for 106 Brothers initiated from 1802-1814. October 1st, first meeting held in the new location, the Universalist Church, in Porters Corners.

1818- Paid G. L. \$19.87 1/2 due for period June 1, 1816 to June 1, 1817, and got a receipt for payment \$34.25 for June 1, 1814 to June 1, 1816

1820- Three Brothers suspended for intemperance.

1821- Agreed to petition requesting Rising Sun Lodge No. 185 be moved to Saratoga Springs. It was this year that there is the first record of our Lodge sending a representative to the G.L.

1823- A Masters Carpet was purchased for \$20.00. In 1825 this was exchanged for a carpet containing an Ark. This is the painting now hanging in our entrance hall. Cost of wood for the year was 75 cents and cost of candles for lighting, \$2.00. Many extra meetings in the fall. Some convened for 5 minutes in the p.m. and then adjourned to be continued in the evening. 20 new members were initiated. Approved Lodge No. 446 in Corinth. (Disbanded in 1826)

1824- 24 new members received. Built horse sheds and painted buildings.

1825- March 4, 1825, St. Johns Chapter No 103, R.A.M. was organized, and St. Johns Mark Master Lodge No. 26 went out of existence. Corinth Lodge No. 446 was chartered. Purchases: oil lamps, door locks, and bench cushions.

1826-St. Johns Chapter 103 R.A.M. was loaned \$61.00 for purchase of robes for Chapter use. Library books costing \$99.50 purchased.

1827- A Brother was admonished and ordered to pay another Brother or his wife's children \$5.00 for damages sustained in a horse trade.

From 1826 until 1840, activities were limited, due to the controversy existing in connection with the Morgan matter. However, St. Johns Lodge No. 90 continued to meet and work during this period. Briefly, during this period activities included:

1828- Expression of disapproval for Friendship Lodge No. 118 surrendering their Charter. Took in 2 new members. 230 names on our rolls.

1829- Only 4 Communications during the year.

1830- Treasury balance was down to \$7.12. Only 7 meetings.

1832- There was only 2 meetings for the year.

1833- In July, all members who had not been attending meetings were summoned to attend as required by By-Laws. Several were excused for not attending. Brothers managed to meet ten times.

1834- Twenty- four members paid dues and treasury balance was \$7.06 Again only two meetings were held.

1835- Only 3 communications during the year.

1836- John S. Weed, a G.L. representative addressed meeting on March 30, and by resolution, was made a member of St. Johns Lodge. This year 30 members paid dues, and treasury balance was \$13.20.

1839- Jugs and decanters were sold for 92 cents, evidently indicating that at this stage liquor would no longer be served in Lodge.

1840- June 10, Lodge opened as St. Johns Lodge No.22, F. & A.M.. Our old No 90 was given to Brothers from the discontinued Friendship No 118 and Franklin No. 37, for a new Franklin No.90. This change was made by G.L. and did not affect the original charter. (Chartered June 3, 1842)

1843-A representative was sent to G.L., with instructions to inform G.L. a roster of members would be furnished G.L., and \$1.00 would be raised for each of these members.

1844-Many members were suspended for no payment of dues.

1845-We began opening on Third Degree in conformance with G.L. ritual. Prior to 1845 we opened on first degree and proceeded to Second and Third

1846-Voted to meet twice rather than once each month.

1849-John S. Weed paid \$6.25 in full amounts due Grand Lodge. Officers: John St. John, W.M.; J. Rockwell, S.W.; P. Johnson, J.W.; J. Blackleach, Sec.; J. Vail, Treas.; B. Worden, S.D.; D. Hicks, J.D.; F. Weed and A. Chatfield, Stews.

1850-John S. Weed appointed to inform Masonic Convention at Albany on February 7, 1851 that St. Johns Lodge had approved resolution to establish a Masonic Asylum. This is what we now know as the Masonic Home in Utica, NY, where first guest was received May 1, 1893.

1855-At this period, it became quite the fad to elect noted Masons of other Lodges Honorary Members. This Lodge so elected 8 in 1855 and 18 in 1856.

1863-Annual dues raised from 50 cents to 75 cents, the first increase since organization of the Lodge.

1867-Members assessed \$3.00 each for erection of a Grand Lodge Temple in New York City. Approval was given to establish a new Lodge in Corinth known as Corinth Lodge No. 683.

1869-St. Johns Lodge No.22, F. & A.M. was incorporated.

1870-Present Lodge property purchased for \$912.50. Repairs and furnishings cost \$ 1129.89 for total \$2042.39. St. Johns Chapter No. 103 R.A.M. donated \$75.00, member donations totaled \$269.50, and Lodge funds \$657.02 plus notes for \$1013.87 given. Four brethren financed this purchase. Moved Lodge on January 19th to the present location and held first meeting.

1872-The library, which had cost in excess of \$500.00, was sold at auction for \$30.00. It was voted to change the time of opening from 2:00pm to 6:00pm.

1873-Dues increased from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

1874-Visitors room added to building at a cost of \$324.22

1878-Voted to suspend Communications from last in June to first in September.

1889- Approval given again to establish Lodge at Luzerne and to establish a Masonic District to include Essex and Clinton Counties.

1891- Representative sent to Utica for cornerstone laying ceremonies for the New Masonic Home, which was dedicated 5 Oct 1892.

1893- arrangements to get, wherever possible, portraits of all Past Masters of St. John's Lodge.

1900- Signed for establishment of Gansevoort Lodge.

1901- Day for Communications changed from Wednesday to Tuesday.

1902- Day for Celebration of the 100th Anniversary. Present were 67 members and 40 visiting Brethren on this Celebration on 2 Jun.

1903- Approved establishing a Lodge at Gansevoort for the second time.

1904- A.M. Hollister appointed DDGM- the first member of this Lodge to receive a Grand Lodge appointment.

1905- Dues raised to \$2.00

Contributed to memorial window for Masonic Home Chapel.

1913- Started to make payments for the purpose of reducing Grand Lodge debts. Between 1914 and 1918, this Lodge contributed \$791.00 for that purpose.

1915- After receiving E.A. and F.C. degrees, a ballot rejected the candidate for conferring the M.M. Degree. During 1915, 4 more ballots were taken, in 1916 and

1917, one ballot each year in 1918, three ballots and in 1919, two ballots. The second ballot was clear; the candidate was raised to M.M., and in 1936 was unaffiliated for non-payment of dues.

1918-Dues were increased to \$3.00 Harold E. Hollister, son of A.M. Hollister, had all three degrees conferred the evening of April 25, by special dispensation from G.L. The candidate was about to enter the armed services, which brought about the necessity for this unusual procedure.

1919-On vote taken on petition to move St. Johns Lodge No 22 to Corinth, tally was 51 for and 80 against. St. Johns Chapter No 613, O.E.S. was organized.

1921- Approval given for the establishing a new Lodge in Corinth. This Lodge was organized in 1922 as Corinth Lodge No. 987. At that time 82 members transferred from St. Johns Lodge No.22 to the new Lodge. St. Johns Lodge presented the new Lodge with \$50.00.

1925-Lodge building was wired for electricity. A new carpet and linoleum was purchased for \$50.00. It was voted that in the future members would pay for refreshments served them following Communications.

1926-It was voted to present future candidates with Bibles.

1927-June 4, Celebration of 125th Anniversary. Present were 52 members and 73 visiting Brethren from 18 other Lodges. Dues were raised to \$5.00

1932-Dining Room addition was built at a cost of \$1,560.00

1943- W. Bro. George M. Robinson was appointed to Grand Steward

1945- Water was piped into the Lodge building.

1946- Rollin M. Moody was appointed DDGM.

1947- Kitchen addition was built at a cost in excess of \$5,000.00. Funds were borrowed for construction costs and were fully repaid over a period ending in 1953.

1948-W. Bro. Arthur W. Johnson had willed the Lodge \$3,780.00, and this amount was used to reduce kitchen addition indebtedness. It was voted to hang portraits on the dining room walls.

1951- It was voted to make all 50- year members, Life Members not subject to dues or assessments.

1952- June 2, The 150th Anniversary was celebrated. There were 44 members and visiting Brethren present at the afternoon Communication. Of these 17 were Past Masters of St. Johns Lodge No. 22 4 were Past Masters of other Lodges, and there were 7 Past and Present Grand Lodge officials. The evening program, open to the public, was conducted in the Baptist Church and the church was filled to capacity. Later in the year, W. Bro. Arthur I Bumstead was appointed Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York.

1953- W. Bro. Frank N. Wells inaugurated the program of having a Master square lapel pin passed from outgoing Master to new Master at the annual installation ceremonies. Dues were increased from \$5.00 to \$7.00 annually –our present rate. of dues.

1959- Addition to the north side of the building was completed at approximate cost of \$4,500.00 to the Lodge. Donations of money, services, equipment and supplies kept the Lodge cost to this figure.

1960- Facilities were provided for the local post office at a cost of \$5,335.51. There were 22 new members added to the roster of the Lodge. This represents the second largest increase in membership in the history of this Lodge. During the summer and early fall months, the dining room was repainted, the kitchen remodeled, and a cabinet built for displaying Lodge relics. A fund was started for the purchase of new carpeting for the Lodge room. It is estimated that this carpeting will cost \$1200.00.

1962- We celebrated then 160th anniversary of the Lodge. Following a broiled steak dinner served to about 125 members and visitors an address was delivered by the Past Junior Grand Warden and present Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge. The issuing of a monthly newsletter was started. New carpeting was installed prior to the Celebration. Cost of the carpeting was \$1,087.50. All but \$186.47 of this amount was raised by donations.

1965- William H. Atwood was appointed District Deputy Grand Master; only the second Brother from our Lodge to receive this honor.

1976- H. Gifford Bull was appointed the Grand Director of Ceremonies. Many of the Brethren attended the various district meetings, throughout the year, with our Grand Director of Ceremonies.

1977- The dining room was paneled in preparation for the 175th Anniversary Celebration. A large number of Brothers and guests attended the Anniversary dinner at the Greenfield Fire House. The remainder of the program was conducted at the Lodge and concluded with a talk from Laverne Getman, R.: W.: Senior Past Grand Warden.

1979- Harold Vanderwalker was appointed District Deputy Grand Master. Our Right Worshipful had a fine year capped with his homecoming dinner at the Lodge on April1, 1980. Francis Harrington received a Dedicated Service Award and Apron.

1981- There was a great deal of discussion and investigation into the possibility of selling our antique painting, "The Master's Carpet". The painting was originally obtained in 1825 and recently appraised at \$1,300.00 A full size reproduction was painted and later purchased by Brother Francis Harrington. The Brethren finally voted against selling the painting.

1982- Four candidates received their degrees. We started collecting food for the needy in town and contributed it to the local Food Pantry. Our once famous library was reactivated. A poison control awareness program (distribution of information to over 1, 000.00

community residents) was handled by Brother Terry Morgan and received Grand Lodge recognition. A new water pump and tank were installed and the dry well for the septic system was replaced.

1983-4- The front of the building as well as the Lodge Room was repainted and Masonic Road signs were placed at the end of town. The Tenant Contracts were completely updated, relieving a large financial burden. Seven Brothers received their Master Mason Degrees. Corinth Lodge No.987 started holding their meeting in our Lodge Room. The parking lot was again filled and leveled. 1985- Dining room and vestibule floors were refinished. Meetings with 30 or more Brothers were: D.D. Visit, Old Timers Night, and Grand Lodge Night. An Interlodge Fellowship Chairman, the Master had 80 guests at the first District Dinner. Several candidates were raised in the fall. A New Masonic sign was placed over the front door and the two original signs in the peak of the building were repainted. Several newsletters were mailed to the Brethren. A Marquee showing the Masonic Bodies was placed next to the front door.

Many Brothers have helped with this history, from secretary who carefully logged the minutes of each meeting to those who actually contributed to this brief history: Bro. Arthur I. Bumstead, W.: Stuart Sturgess, W.: Clayton Brown, Mrs. Francis William, W.: Terry A. Morgan (his wife Sandra and daughter Elizabeth)

On June 10, 1840 met for first time as #22. Old #90 was given to Brothers from discontinued Friendship 118 and Franklin 37, for new Franklin Lodge #90.(Chartered June 3 1842). St. John's was the only Lodge in this immediate area that did not give up its charter during the Morgan Period.

(Note: no further information at the below links, except for Corinth No. 987)

- [Franklin 90 Ballston Spa](#) (1842)
- [Rising Sun 103 Saratoga Springs](#) (1844)
- Malta 106 Malta (1844; disbanded 1849)
- Clinton 140 Waterford (1849)
- Home 398 Schuylerville (1856)
- Wilton 405 Wilton (1859; disbanded 1876)
- [Montgomery 504 Stillwater](#) (1860)
- Schuyler 676 Schuylerville (1868; disbanded 1948)
- [On Da Wa 820 Mechanicville](#) (1897)
- Gansevoort 845 Gansevoort (1903)
- [Corinth 987 Corinth](#) (1922)

<http://www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/987history.htm>

History of Corinth Lodge 987 F. & A. M.

Some time in 1921, 47 members of St. Johns lodge No.22, Greenfield Center, who resided in the Corinth, Hadley, Luzerne, Day and Stoney Creek areas decided to form a separate Lodge for this Northern part of the District. A petition to Grand Lodge of the State of New York to grant dispensation to organize a new Lodge (to be known as Corinth Lodge) was signed by: Harris Crandall, J. Fineley Wark, J. Harry Densmore, John McDonald, B. F. Eldred Pruyn, Harry S. Shorey, S.H. Ralph, A.M. Hollister, Edward J.Feeney, E.H. Bowker, George Simms Jr., Edgar E. Costello and Harry B. Andrew.

There is no date on this petition, but the Grand Lodge must have granted their request for a dispensation at the annual meeting of Grand Lodge Officers in May 1921, for the records of minutes of meetings show that the first meeting of the Lodge under dispensation was held on Tuesday evening, September 13, 1921. The minutes of that first meeting show the names of the officers of the Lodge as follows:

Harris Crandall, Master
J. Finley Wark, Senior Warden
J. Harry Densmore, Junior Warden
F. Eldred Pruyn, Treasurer
Harley B. Andrew, Secretary
J. Merrit Smith, Senior Deacon

Edgar E. Costello, Junior Deacon
Wilbur F. McDonald, Senior Master of Ceremony
Edward J. Feeney, Junior Master of Ceremony
Harry S. Shorey, Marshall
John W. Sayre, Tiler

The Lodge continued under dispensation until June 8, 1922 when it was formally constituted and received it's present charter from Grand Lodge. The ceremonies of Institution of the Lodge were performed by a staff of Grand Lodge Officers headed by Past Grand Master James A. Smith, after which the officers of Corinth Lodge No.987 were installed in their proper stations and places, and the new charter was placed in the hands of the Master of the Lodge. The names of these officers appear above. At the conclusion of the minutes of the meeting the secretary adds; "The occasion was one long to be remembered by all Masons present".

It would be of interest to note that the former members of the St. Johns Lodge No.22 who signed the By-Laws as charter members of the Corinth Lodge No. 987 were:

S.H. Ralph, H.F. Falkenberg, A.M. Hollister, B.T. Mallery, B.M. Ide, George H. Mallery, C. Wilbur, John McDonald, Harry H. Ludlum, Wylis A. Dunham, C.A. Buckmaster, Walter J. Pitkin, Emer G. Perkins, Edward Tyre, John H. Pitkin, Simon C. Walker, C.F. Ralph, W.J. Burnham, John W. Valentine, Issac Densmore, Edward F. Johnston, Leroy Mallery, Walter Wait, Robert R. Higgins, O.S. Putnam, George Sims,Sr., L.A. Parmenter, C.W. Walker, and Leon Randall.

Many of these men made outstanding contributions to the Business, Industrial, and religious life of the community as well as to Corinth Lodge and Masonry in general through the years.

While Corinth Lodge was still under dispensation it became necessary to demonstrate proficiency by conferring the degrees. And the first candidate to apply for the degrees was George W. Allen, Jr.. He was followed by J. Kenyon Dayton, Gill T. Clark and Joseph B. Wigley. These four men were the first to take the degrees of Masonry in the Corinth Lodge.

From the time that the Lodge was operating under dispensation in 1921 and then under its charter, meetings were held in the upper rooms of what is known as the "Pitkin Building" or the "Bank Building" in Corinth. But in September of 1936 the Lodge moved to the I.O.O.F. building where it remained until June of 1957 when it moved to a new temple in Hadley, next to Bend of The River Golf Course. This property at Hadley had been owned by Earl Woodward and, upon his death, it came to Mrs. Earl Woodward, who presented it to Corinth Lodge in memory of her husband. In the summer of 1957 a portion of the upper floor of the large building was converted to a Lodge Room. A "Corinth Temple Association" was organized and incorporated to assume the ownership, maintenance, and management of the property for the use of the Lodge and O.E.S. Chapter whose donations afforded financial support to the Temple Association for the operation and Maintenance of the property.

The first regular meeting of the Lodge in the new temple was held October 22, 1957, but the official dedication of the temple did not occur until the following April 8, 1958. The Grand Master, Nathan Turk, and his staff of Grand Lodge Officers preformed the impressive ceremonies of consecrating this temple to the high purposes of Freemasonry in this area and in the state. This was one of the outstanding events in the history of the Corinth Lodge. The minutes of that meeting April 8, 1958 indicate the interest and presence of about 150 Freemasons from our own lodge and from other Lodges in the Saratoga Warren and Washington Districts who came to honor Corinth Lodge on this most auspicious occasion.

By 1979 the high cost of maintenance (especially heat) forced members to consider the advisability of disposing of the property: It was decided to winterize the building and move elsewhere, at least for the winter. The Lodge rented space in the Corinth Grange Hall for 1980 and then moved to Greenfield Center in January 1981, Accepting St. Johns gracious offer to share its facilities. In 1980 the temple property was sold and the furniture and equipment were eventually moved to rental storage in the Gansevoort Lodge building.

During its existence, Corinth Lodge has taken a great interest in the affairs and organizations in the area it serves. It maintained a "Living Blood Bank" of the members available to the local hospital on short notice for many years. It has supported and encouraged such organizations as the Honor Society of the High School, the Boy Scouts, Red Cross, Emergency Squad and various charitable funds. For many years the Lodge has sponsored Little League teams in the area and has sent young boys and girls to camp. The Lodge has also recognized and presented the "DeWitt Clinton" award to outstanding citizens in the area. The first annual table lodge was held in 1994 and a summer picnic has been since 1993. Corinth Lodge attains a high percentile of contributions to the Brotherhood Fund each year.

This data was recorded and made available by several brothers through the years.

http://www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/saratogawarren_district.htm

Saratoga-Warren District

Lodges

- [Unity 22](#), Greenfield Center (2nd & 4th Tuesdays)
- [Franklin 90](#), Ballston Spa (1st & 3rd Thursdays)
- [Rising Sun 103](#), Saratoga Springs (1st & 3rd Mondays)
- [Queensbury 121](#), Queensbury (1st & 3rd Tuesdays)
- Home 398, Schuylerville (annual meeting)
- [Warrensburgh 425](#), Warrensburg (1st & 3rd Mondays)
- [Montgomery 504](#), Stillwater (2nd & 4th Mondays)
- [On-Da-Wa 820](#), Mechanicville (2nd & 4th Tuesdays)

Concordant Bodies

- Glen Star Chapter 95 Order of the Eastern Star, Queensbury (1st & 3rd Thursdays)
 - [Turning Point Chapter 169 Royal Arch Masons, Mechanicville \(3rd Tuesdays\)](#)
 - [Warren Chapter 23 Royal Arch Masons, Ballston Spa \(2nd Thursdays\)](#)
 - [Warrensburgh Chapter 325 Royal Arch Masons, Warrensburg \(2nd Tuesdays\)](#)
-

Historical Articles

- [List of Saratoga-Warren District Deputy Grand Masters](#)
- [Unity Lodge 22 History](#)
- [Queensbury 121 Lodge History](#)
- [Glens Falls Lodge 121 History](#)
- [Masters of Glens Falls Lodge 121](#)
- [Senate Lodge 456 History](#)
- [Masters of Senate Lodge 456](#)
- [Hamilton Lodge 144 History](#)
- [Moving of the Glens Falls Insurance Company Building](#)
- [Warrensburgh 425 History](#)
- [St. Sacrement Lodge 1029 History](#)
- [Corinth Lodge 987 History](#)

Saratoga-Warren District

District History / DDGMs

Since this jurisdiction was divided into Districts in 1854, the Saratoga-Warren District has experienced many changes. The following is a list of District Deputy Grand Masters of this District.

1855 District #2 including Delaware, Columbia, Montgomery, Green, Rensselaer, Albany, Warren, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga, and Washington Counties. John S. Perry of Troy.

1856 District #7 including Herkimer, Saratoga, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery Counties. Nathan J. Johnson of Johnstown.

1856-57 District #5 including Washington, Warren, Essex and Clinton counties. Dan S. Wright.

1858 District #5 Henry E. Dibble of Sandy Hill Lodge 372.

1859 District #7 including Washington, Warren, Essex and Clinton counties. Frank M. Hopkins, MD of Keeseville.

1860 District #7 James Gobson of Salem 391.

1861-62 District #7 Marvin R. Peck of Glens Falls 121

1863 District #8 (same counties as 7) Henry A. VanDoran of Rising Sun 103

1864 District #8 A. F. Edwards of Rising Sun 103

1865 District #10 (same counties as above) William H. Rowe of Waterford (Clinton 140)

1866-67 District #10 J. William Waite of Sandy Hill 372.

1868 District #10 George Tobey of Granville 55.

1869 District #10 F.D. Wheeler of Rising Sun 103.

1870-71 District #10 J. William Waite of Sandy Hill 372.

1872-73 District #10 Norman Z. Baker of Whitehall (Phoenix 96)

1874 District #13 (same counties as above) Johnathon Smith of Ballston Spa (Franklin 90)

1875-76 District #13 William Cookin of Port Henry

1877-78 District #13 James L. Stillman of Greenwich (Ashlar 584)

1879-81 District #13 Edward F. Gross of Ballston Spa (Franklin 90)

1882-83 District #13 James S. Garret of Glens Falls 121

1884-85 District #13 John W. Whitehead of Port Henry

1886 District #13 Thomas A. Paterson of Whitehall (Phoenix 96)

1887-88 District #13 Henry Griffin of Warrensburgh 425

1889-90 District #13 Edward P. Newcomb of Whitehall (Phoenix 96)

1891 District #13 David H. King of Fort Edward 267

1892 District #13 Loyal L. Davis of Glens Falls 121

1893 District #13 David H. King of Fort Edward 267

1894 District #13 Adelbert P. Knapp of Saratoga Springs (Rising Sun 103)

1895 District #13 Asley J. Reynolds of North Greenwich

1896 District #13 Frank A. Hotchkiss of Whitehall (Phoenix 96)

1897 District #20 including Saratoga and Washington counties. Frank A. Hotchkiss of Whitehall (Phoenix 96)

1898 District #20 George A. Ferris of Sandy Hill 372

1897-98 District #21 including Warren and Essex counties. H. Prior King of Glens Falls 121

1899 District #21 including Saratoga and Warren counties. David Newland of Stillwater (Montgomery 504) Declined appointment in 1900. In 1900 the District became known as Saratoga-Warren.

1900 William H. Kirkpatrick of Mechanicville (On Da Wa 820)

1902-03 Charles B. Thompson of Glens Falls 121

1904-05 A.M. Hollister of Greenfield Center (St. Johns 22)

1906-07 James A. Holden of Glens Falls (Senate 456)

1908-09 David L. Spooner of Mechanicville (On Da Wa 820)

1910-11 William F. Wilkinson of Warrensburgh 425

1912-13 James Mongay of Saratoga Springs (Rising Sun 103)

1914-15 Herman B. Parks of Glens Falls 121

1916-17 Edward Vanderwerker of Gansevoort 845

1918-19 Charles H. Hamilton of Glens Falls 121

1920-21 C. Edward Catlin of Waterford (Clinton 140) resigned August 30, 1921

1921 William Roberts of Waterford (Clinton 140)

1922 Fred S. Clute of Mechanicville (On Da Wa 820)

1923 Charles E. Bullard of Glens Falls 121

1924 William M. Cromie of Schuylerville

1925 Melvin J. Livingston of Warrensburgh 425

1926 Jurian Miller of Saratoga (Rising Sun 103)

1927 Earle H. Stickney of Senate 456

1928 G. Lester Williams of Schuylerville

1929 Andrew L. Smith of Glens Falls 121

1930 Roy Abernathy of Ballston Spa (Franklin 90)

1931 Robert A. Leeret of Senate 456

1932 Harris Crandall of Corinth 987

1933 Herrick Osborne of Warrensburgh 425

1934 Clarence K. Butler of Rising Sun 103

1935 Seward T. Potter of Senate 456

1936 Earl G. Hayner of Montgomery 504

1937 Howard A. Glassbrook of Glens Falls 121

1938 Maxwell A. Parmenter of Corinth 987

1939 Albert N. Rennie of Senate 456

1940 Earl F. Hayner of On Da Wa 820

1941 Walter Combs of Glens Falls 121

1942 Wright Scidmore of Franklin 90

1943 H. E. Ellsworth of Senate 456

1944 Charles Reeves of Rising Sun 103

1945 Neil Tripp of St. Sacrement 1029

1946 R. Moody of St. Johns 22

1947 T.R. Townley of Montgomery 504

1948 Loren Hoffman of Warrensburgh 425

1949 Ronald L. Folts of Corinth 987

1950 Avery L. Bullen of Senate 456

1951 George E. Guy of On Da Wa 820

1952 Warren M. Davis Glens Falls 121

1953 Frank Van Benscoten Franklin 90

1954 Jay R. Earl Sr. St. Sacrement 1029

1955 Harry E. Meyers Home 398

1956 John T. Dickinson Glens Falls 121

1957 Maurice E. Richards Warrensburgh 425

1958 Thomas J. Stekkar Rising Sun 103

1959 Charles W. Maileff Senate 456

1960 Sidney V. Fort On Da Wa 820

1961 Wayde Earl St. Sacrement 1029

1962 Kenneth Smith Franklin 90

1963 Lester G. Washburn Gansevoort 845

1964 William J. Fountain Pottersville (Glendale 497)

1965 William H. Atwood St. Johns 22

1966 Jay Van Vrankin Montgomery 504

1967 Charles A. Fenton Corinth 987

1968-69 Ernest A. Shaprio Home 398

1969-70 Stan Hart Glens Falls 121

1970-71 Frederick C. Smith Warrensburgh 425

1971-72 William A. Ehrgott Rising Sun 103
 1972-73 James A. Davidson Senate 456
 1973-74 Perey G. Waller Jr. On Da Wa 820
 1974-75 Berton L. Beek Franklin 90
 1975-76 Clarence W. Spaulding Gansevoort 845
 1976-77 Reginald D. Ellis St. Sacrement 1029
 1977-78 Melvin C. Waldron Glendale 497
 1978-79 Floyd E. Wortman Montgomery 504
 1979-80 Harold F. Vanderwarker St. Johns 22
 1980-81 Herbert R. Welch Corinth 987
 1981-82 James W. Harris Home 398
 1982-83 Frederick A. Hayner Glens Falls 121
 1983-84 Michael L. Lawler Warrensburgh 425
 1984-85 Edward N. Place Rising Sun 103
 1985-86 George H. Savale Senate 456

1986-87 Lewis O. Slocum On Da Wa 820
 1987-88 Lawrence Pemberton Franklin 90
 1988-89 William Busch St. Sacrement 1029
 1989-90 Terry A. Morgan St Johns 22
 1990-91 Charles A. Brown Corinth 987
 1991-92 Bruce N. Hazard Glens Falls 121
 1992-94 Peter A. Dansen Warrensburgh 425
 1994-96 August F. Lodise Rising Sun 103
 1996-98 Aldo A. Ghirarduzzi Senate 456
 1998-2000 Allan M Bryant Sr. Senate 456
 2000-2002 Richard L. Wilson Warrensburgh 425
 2002-2004 Richard L. Wilson Warrensburgh 425
 2004-2006 Roland Nortman (Warrensburg 425)
 2006-2008 Paul Silver (Unity 22)

http://www.qmhs.org/sara-warren/masters_of_glens_falls_121.htm

The Masters Of Glens Falls 121 F. & A. M.

1847-48 Avery C. Tiffany	1916-17 Charles H. Stumpf	1959 Leroy J. Gordon
1849 Enoch Ellis	1918 Burton E. Swan	1960 Howard W. Congdon
1850-51 Avery C. Tiffany	1919-20 Herman M. Paula	1961 John L. Auderkerk
1852 John H. Martin	1921 Arthur J. Langlois	1962 Justin W. Swartout
1853-55 Marvin R. Peck	1922 David W. Murdock	1963 Donald C. White
1856-57 Austin W. Holden	1923 Norman E. Davis	1964 Frank J. Zverbliss
1858 Benjamin Starbuck	1924 Brien Brown	1965 Howard W. Freeman
1859 Austin W. Holden	1925 Willard A. White	1966 Hugh Mathieson
1860-61 Joseph Darby	1926 George H. Brooke	1967 Walter L. Whitman
1862 Isaac J. Davis	1927 Andrew L. Smith	1968 Frederick A. Hayner
1863 Joseph Darby	1928 Harold C. Stafford	1969 Leroy A. Winchel
1864-66 Joseph Mead	1929 Russell J. Robinson	1970 Marvin S. Dobert
1867 Henry Nesbit Jr.	1930 Frederick D. Squires	1971 Walter L. Whitman
1868 Joseph Mead	1931 Percy H. Burdick	1972 Myer Green
1869-70 Hd. Spicer	1932 Henry Crannell	1973 Ronald J. Whitman
1871 William H. Knox	1933 Howard A. Glassbrook	1974 Gordon B. Saville
1872 Jerome Haviland	1934 Walter J. Combs	1975 James Nesbitt
1873-74 Hd. Spicer	1935 Charles C. Burns	1976 Robert C. Morris
1875 Jerome Haviland	1936 Leslie C. Irvin	1977 Paul G. White
1876-77 Joseph R. Kee	1937 James a. Cruikshank	1978 Ronald C. Tucker
1878 Alaric Hitchcock	1938 Barry J. Durkee	1979 Gary B. Dobert
1879-80 Chancey M. Orton	1939 Golden F. Murray	1980 William J. Elder
1881-86 William Higgins	1940 Charles D. Miller	1981 Barry J. White
1887 Herman B. Parks	1941 Norman W. Dobert	1982 Thomas L. Nesbitt
1888 Adelbert Murray	1942 Ralph I. Schell	1983 Richard C. Sears
1889 Charles H. Griffin	1943 Horace J. Willard	1984 Daniel B. Saville
1890-92 Herman B. Parks	1944 John T. Dickiman	1985 Bruce N. Hazard
1893-96 H. Prior King	1945 Gordon M. Rhodes	1986 Lawrence S. Blodgett
1897 Lynn D. Champlin	1946 Robert E. Dickiman	1987 Joseph L. Bernard Jr.
1898-99 Chandler A. Mason	1947 Robert E. Duffy	1988 Gary E. Richardson
1900-01 Charles B. Thompson	1948 Horace F. Newton	1989 Ricky C. Sears
1902 Joseph A. Kellogg	1949 Fred K. Cushman	1990 Richard C. Sears
1903 Frank D. McAlley	1950 Warren M. Davis	1991 Scott H. Schwartz
1904 Albert V. Brayton	1951 Howard C. Allen	1992-93 Donald P. Tenne
1905-06 Charles E. Bullard	1952 E. Kenneth Lee	1993-94 Terry V. DeLong
1907-08 Jacob Odell	1953 Frank R. Young	1994-95 Daniel B. Saville
1909-10 William Lee	1954 John Mills	1995-96 Russell Howard
1911 William E. Lawrence	1955 Stanley E. Hart	1996-97 Bruce N. Hazard
1912-13 Adelbert J. Selleck	1956 A. Robert Stewart	1997-99 Jason D. Saville
1914 F. Beecher Mead	1957 Stuart Sturges	1999-2000 George F. Winters
1915 G. Elmer Robinson	1958 Carl F. Emmanuelson	

<http://www.qmhs.org/area8.htm>

Queensbury Masonic Historical Society

Our Mission and Purpose

- to promote and encourage study, research and public awareness and appreciation of the American Revolutionary activities, in general which occurred in the Town of Queensbury, Warren County and the surrounding areas;
- to promote and encourage original historical research into the lives and activities of distinguished residents of the area in and about the county of Warren and the Town of Queensbury who were historically involved in the American Revolution and of the unique contributions made to the same by those who were Free and Accepted Masons of the state of New York;

- to acquire by purchase, gift, devise, loan or otherwise the title to or the custody and control of historic sites, structures, artifacts, materials, books and literature and the like, and to preserve and maintain the same; and
- to do such other and further things and acts and to own, operate, hold or otherwise use any and all such property as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Society.

Counties of Research

- [Warren](#) (see above)
- [Washington](#) (no blue Lodge information posted)
- [Saratoga](#) (same as Warren above)
- [Essex](#)

http://www.qmhs.org/essex/essex_district.htm

Essex District

No further information given at the below links:

Lodges

[Morning Sun 142](#), Mineville (2nd Mondays)
[Sisco 259](#), Wadhams (1st & 3rd Mondays)
[Adirondack 602](#), Elizabethtown (2nd & 4th Tuesdays)
[Iroquois 715](#), Essex
[Rescue 772](#), Crown Point (1st Wednesdays)
[Tahawus 790](#), Ausable Forks (1st & 3rd Tuesdays)
[Mount Defiance 794](#), Ticonderoga (2nd & 4th Wednesdays)
[Lake Placid 834](#), Lake Placid

[Clinton](#) County

Clinton District

Lodges

- AuSable River 149, Keeseville (1st & 3rd Thursdays)
- Clinton 155, Plattsburgh (2nd & 4th Tuesdays)
- Champlain 237, Rouses Point (1st & 3rd Wednesdays)
- Northern Light 505, Plattsburgh (1st & 3rd Fridays)

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Note: Allan M. Bryant is the Area VIII Historian: Contact as follows:

Area 8 (34 Lodges)--Clinton, Essex, Washington, Saratoga-Warren

ALLAN M. BRYANT SR (*Jean*) 0121/S-W

36 Bronk Drive, Queensbury, NY 12804-7946

(R) (518) 798-5183 (B) (518) 743-8485

(E) ambryant@phoenixsys.com

<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/history.htm>

History of St. George's Lodge No. 1

In 1774 Schenectady was a frontier town of some 300 houses with a population of about 2500. The homes resembled those still remaining in the stockade area and were clustered between what is now Erie Boulevard and the Mohawk River. The streets were narrow and were not paved.

In the late 1760's Arent Nicholas VanPatten and Robert Alexander probably met daily at the tavern of their friend, Robert Clench - for they were Masons.

In 1769, a young Schenectady man was "Made a Mason" by Sir William Johnson, in St. Patrick's Lodge, at Johnstown. In the custom of Masons everywhere, these old-timers probably gathered around a table in the corner of the tavern tap-room and imparted their knowledge of Masonic history, traditions, landmarks, and ritual to young Christopher Yates.

In 1772 when John Hughan was raised by Master's Lodge, in Albany, and about the time that John Aaron Bradt was "Made" by Union (now Mt. Vernon) Lodge, also in Albany, the chairs were, no doubt, moved a little closer together and these brothers were welcomed into the "mystic circle."

A year later (1773), when Benjamin Hilton, Jr. and Cornelius VanDyck were raised by Master's Lodge, the group around the table in the corner probably became rather crowded. During the spring and summer months there must have been much discussion about meeting privately in a separate room and, of course, organizing a Masonic Lodge to save the long tiresome trips to Albany and Johnstown. A petition to form a lodge in Schenectady was presented to Master's Lodge in Albany, on October 4, 1773 and this is recorded in their minutes.

It was signed by Brothers Christopher Yates, John Hughan and Benjamin Hilton, Jr. and was directed to Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master Sir John Johnson.

The petition requested that certain brothers "be formed into a regular body by the name of St. George's Lodge in Schenectady."

Robert Clench had settled in Schenectady in 1768 with his wife and six children. He purchased the tavern of Cornelius Viele on the south side of State Street where a small park is now located. Three years later, an Episcopal mission was established and Robert Clench and John Brown were elected wardens of St. George's Episcopal Church. It is probable that Robert Clench and other Masons who were active in the church suggested the name St. George's for the Lodge.

Master's Lodge presented the petition to Sir John Johnson complying with ancient Masonic custom that a new lodge should be recommended by the nearest existing lodge. The dispensation was granted on June 21, 1774 to form St. George's, Lodge No. 1 in Schenectady and to "make Masons according to the strict rules of Masonry." The dispensation appointed Christopher Yates, Master, Benjamin Hilton, Senior Warden and John Hughan, Junior Warden with full power to make by-laws and conduct the affairs of the Lodge. The first recorded meeting was held on August 18, 1774, when the by-laws were adopted. On October 1, 1774 the first candidate, Teunis Swart was initiated.

On December 19, 1774 a second dispensation was issued by Sir John Johnson and we have this on file. It stated that, "Whereas the former dispensation will expire on the 27th of December - we do hereby - in every particular renew, continue and prolong the duration of said dispensation." The charter was on the way and, when received, was dated September 14, 1774. It was signed by William Seton, Grand Secretary and Sir John Johnson.

The first meetings were held in Robert Clench's Tavern of the Crossed Keys. While we cannot possibly determine all the practices and customs of that era, we can, with the aid of the old minute books and other records, list some of the characteristics of Masonry in the early years of St. George's Lodge No. 1.

The meetings of the Lodge were held fortnightly on Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock. A social hour followed the business meeting and, according to the records in the Treasurer's book, generous amounts of wine and liquor were served.

The initiation fee was L5/10s/6d in York pounds. A York pound consisted of 20 shillings of 12 1/2 cents each so the fee was \$13.81 1/2. L5 was deposited in the Lodge chest (the Master and Treasurer had keys). 8s was paid to the Tiler for his fee and 2s/6d paid the quarterly dues.

From the Treasurer's book we find that wine cost 3s/6d a quart or 42 1/2 cents; rum cost 2s/6d a quart or 31 cents. Tumblers cost 15s each or \$1.87 1/2, candles cost 1s/6d per pound or 19 cents and were a frequent item of expense, a bunch of quills cost 1s/6d or 19 cents and firewood cost from 6 to 8 shillings a load or about \$2.00.

Some of the payments recorded were: Paid Samuel Lighthall for ringing bell for Brother Cummings funeral-8s. Paid George Stewart for digging grave L1/3s. Paid Richard Rosa for making coffin for Brother Cummings - L1. Paid for relief of Brother Lynn 10s/6d. Paid the Widow Watson as a New Year's gift L3/4s, paid for spitting stone (cuspidor) 4s. Paid for aprons 2L/6s. Paid for repairing shutters 8s.

A regular meeting was known as a public or general lodge night. Failure to attend subjected a member to a fine of two shillings. An extra meeting was a private lodge and the fine for non-attendance was only one shilling. Any person having been elected could request an extra lodge to be initiated, passed, or raised but he must pay the expenses of the evening. A member coming to Lodge after the appointed time was fined sixpence.

Every visiting brother except on his first visit and on Festival days paid two shillings to the Treasurer.

There were particular times of business when no visitor could be admitted to the Lodge.

At election time each member would choose a member to serve as Master and Treasurer and write the name upon a small piece of paper; roll it up and deposit it in the ballot box.

Two Wardens, a Secretary and a Tiler were appointed by the new Master. Stewards were not mentioned until 1797. Senior and Junior Deacons were first mentioned on December 17, 1798.

The title of Right Worshipful was first used in our minute book on December 27, 1783 when Peter W. Yates, Master of Union Lodge (now Mt. Vernon) headed a delegation from Albany. At that time Wardens were known as Worshipfuls.

Article XV of our 1774 by-laws state "That if any Member of this Body do presume to curse, swear or blaspheme in Lodge or come there intoxicated or get drunk during Lodge Hours or make any Disturbance or Uproar therein or does not behave decent and is not silent on the third Stroke of the Master's Mallet shall pay a fine of three Shillings."

"Any member who was ever convicted of having spoken disrespectfully of the Society in general or his Lodge in particular shall be expelled forever."

If the Master neglected his duties or refused to fine Delinquents according to the rules he was required to pay the fines himself.

A transient person of good reputation or well recommended was often initiated at an extra or private lodge after ballot and upon paying the usual fee of five pounds to the Treasurer and eight shillings to the Tiler. The other two degrees were conferred without charge. "Provided such a transient person continues in good report."

A transient person was never admitted at a public or general meeting, except as a visitor, and did not sign the by-laws to become a member of the Lodge unless a new ballot was taken. Someday it would be interesting to trace the lives of the hundreds of Masons who have received degrees in old St. George's but who never signed the by-laws to consummate their membership.

The Master, when in open lodge, always wore a three-cornered cocked hat and later on the usual beaver or silk hat. Other brethren had to content themselves with the various wigs then in fashion.

The Secretary usually sat at a table on one side or in a corner of the Lodge room furnished with a pewter or silver ink stand, and a box to hold the Lodge minute book, by-laws, charter, petitions, bills, correspondence and cash.

The Lodge would probably be formed in a triangle, with the Master in the East, and the two Wardens in the West. The triangle from the earliest times was held in high veneration by our ancient brethren and was considered to represent the Deity. The symbol of the triad still permeates the ritual of the "Holy Royal Arch." This custom still continues in a few lodges in this country that retain their old customs.

Two large and imposing wooden columns would stand upright before the chairs of the Wardens. Two large globes representing the earth and the heavens would also be present in the Lodge. As a general rule the globes are today placed on the top of the columns at the inner door.

An altar was invariably situated in the center of the Lodge room, at which the candidate was placed during a portion of the ceremony. This practice is followed generally in this country and in Ireland and Scotland although it has been abandoned in some countries.

Evidence indicates that the old Operative Masons were in possession of a very old and secret ritual, or set of ceremonies, inherited by them from ancient times. Also, it is probable that they performed these ceremonies out-of-doors, perhaps on the two St. John's Days. Again it is probable that this ritual was brought indoors, and that it is the nucleus at least of the present-day ritual. It was the existence of this ritual, handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, that explains why the Craft of Masonry survived through all manners of changes whereas the other organized crafts broke-up and went out of existence.

During the ceremony of "Making a Mason," the picture of "The Lodge," previously drawn by the Tiler on the floor in chalk and charcoal would be visible to all present. The picture would display the usual symbols of the Craft and would include the two ashlar. After the "Making" it was compulsory for the candidate to obliterate this drawing with the assistance of a mop and pail. How else would he learn his lesson? On this picture of "The Lodge," it was also customary to place three lighted candles, arranged in a form of a triangle. This custom has long been obsolete being superseded first by a tracing cloth and later by the modern tracing board. In certain old lodges in England the three lighted candles are still arranged around the tracing board, and we continue the practice in our usual arrangement around the altar. After 230 years it is pleasant to realize that the Masons in Schenectady still hold to the traditional candles and have not modernized with gas or electricity.

The actual ceremony of initiation was always followed by a social hour when members sat around the room smoking and drinking and sometimes eating. Pipes for smoking were the long clay pipes, generally 15 inches long, known as churchwardens. Liquid refreshments included brandy, wine and rum and were regularly supplied in a good lodge, having been previously purchased by the Stewards. The Tiler was obliged to bring a sufficient quantity of water to the bench at the south side of the door leading to the Lodge Room.

Refreshments have always been a part of our Masonic heritage as it was customary to furnish food and drinks at meetings of the craft. Many men who attended Lodge came long distances and the transportation in those days was very slow. Food and drink have always been necessary to sustain the body as well as the spirit.

A large number of aprons made of white lambskin were kept by the Tiler for the use of visitors. The same pattern was used for the various degrees, the only distinction being the manner in which the apron was worn. Old aprons and prints illustrate that in former times the apron was rounded at the lower corners and the flap was semi-elliptical in form. Masonic jewels were always suspended from a collar terminating in a point at the center of the breast. They were never hung as a badge from a bar nor were they worn as a pin or ring.

While the traditional color of Freemasonry is white it has been the custom of this lodge to use blue or to decorate the white with blue and gold. However, in recent years innovations have been made and our blue and gold decorations were changed to the silver decorations commonly used in other lodges.

We find a most interesting and certainly patriotic record in the old book of minutes on August 7, 1779 as follows:

"The last two meetings no Lodge was opened on account of not a sufficient number of members appearing, they being employed in gathering the harvest."

While this might seem to be a normal type of work at that time of year, the Lodge members were merchants, tradesmen, craftsmen, professional men and soldiers and few, if any, were farmers. The Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys near Schenectady were fertile and were the granary of the American Revolution. The wheat raised here was ground into flour in Schenectady and fed Washington's army wherever he was located in the Colonies. Sir John Johnson and other Tories knew this and had timed their raids the previous year when the wheat was still stored in the barns and succeeded in destroying most of the crop. This caused a shortage of food in the Continental Army and resulted in Col. Willet being placed in charge of the northern frontiers the following year. He sent the men from all settlements from Schenectady to the west out to harvest the wheat, under guard of the Militia regiments. This wheat was carried to Schenectady as fast as it was harvested and that year was successfully used to feed Washington's Army.

Following the Revolutionary War, St. George's acknowledged (in 1784) the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which had been formed in 1776. St. George's was represented, by proxy, for the first time at Grand Lodge on April 6, 1792.

There was much contention among the early lodge members when attempts were first made to number lodges. In England it was considered quite sufficient to be known as the Lodge at the Sign of the Crossed Keys. But as the numbering system progressed it

became a mark of distinction to hold a low number with the accompanying prerogatives of age. This is one reason our members held firmly to their old English charter until all rights and prerogatives were guaranteed and a low number assigned. Although St. George's recognized the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York it continued to operate under the original English charter. It refused, although repeatedly requested, to surrender its old charter maintaining that it was valid and sufficient. In 1819 the Lodge was declared clandestine by the Grand Lodge of New York and all Masonic intercourse was cut off. The Lodge then surrendered its charter and applied for a new one being one of the last of the old lodges to surrender its original charter. The new charter was dated April 29, 1822 and was signed by Darrel D. Tompkins, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York and Vice President of the United States.

The new charter stipulated that the Lodge was "to take and hold date from September 14, 1774, the date of its old charter this day surrendered, and that the old charter should be returned to the Lodge "for safe-keeping but not used for Masonic purposes." The old charter was never returned but remained in Grand Lodge until 1901 when Peter Ross, Grand Historian, copied it for his history of Masonry in New York. It has since been mislaid and cannot be found by the Grand Secretary.

In 1843 it was discovered that the charter of 1822 was missing having been mislaid or possibly stolen. The Grand Lodge issued a dispensation dated January 5, 1844 to permit St. George's to carry on the customary lodge work. A new charter was issued on June 8, 1844 to replace the 1822 charter. Finally on April 4, 1849 the missing charter was found and returned to the Lodge and in due time to the Grand Lodge. Thus, St. George's Lodge has worked under three dispensations and three charters during 230 years of continuous existence.

The original English charter assigned St. George's Lodge number 1 and this was used until 1800 when the Grand Lodge of New York assigned number 7 to St. George's. In 1819 a long standing controversy about the ages of several lodges was finally settled by the Grand Lodge of New York and number 8 was assigned to St. George's. In 1839, following the Morgan trouble several lodges surrendered their charters and St. George's was assigned the present number 6.

In the course of its history, St. George's met in at least 10 different places. From 1774 through 1777 the Lodge met at Robert Clench's Tavern of the Crossed Keys. In the December 20, 1777 minutes was written "whereas this Lodge was denied the benefit of meeting in order to keep Lodge by Brother Robert Clench, therefore resolved by the unanimous consent of the members present that the Lodge shall be moved and continue during pleasure to the house of Brother Abram J. Truax who has provided a room for that purpose at the expense of the Lodge."

Brother Clench remained loyal to England at the outbreak of the war and this was probably resented by others in the town. Charges were brought against him but nothing was proved and in 1778 he claimed allegiance to this country. Later he again became active in the Lodge.

From 1779 to 1782 the Lodge met at the Inn of Brother John Aaron Bradt located on the north side of State Street near Washington Avenue. Between 1782 and 1790 they met part of the time at the "Widow Clench's House" and part of the time at John Hudson's Schenectady Coffee House. This building was at the southwestern corner of Union and Ferry Streets. In 1790, a committee was appointed to "contract conditionally for a lot to erect a building for a Lodge." The committee purchased a house and lot on the south side of State Street where the Penn Central now crosses. The second floor of the house was renovated for a Lodge Room and the first floor was occupied by Andrew Ryner, the Tiler - at first rent free - and later at annual rent of \$20.00. This building was the second in the state and the third in the United States to be used exclusively for Masonic purposes. The Masons in Albany built the first in the country in 1768, the Masons in Richmond, Virginia built one in 1780 and St. George's Lodge renovated theirs in 1790. The building was enlarged and remodeled in 1795 and the committee's report in our records gives a detailed description of the work done and the size and arrangement of the rooms. The Lodge met here for 45 years until the Utica and Schenectady Railroad was constructed in 1835. The building was purchased by the railroad company for \$900.

From 1835 to 1844 'the Lodge met part of the time at the house of the Master, General Isaak Maus Schermerhorn on Washington Avenue near State Street. On January 27, 1844, according to the minutes, the Lodge met at the new Lodge Room in the Lyceum Building at the corner of Yates and Union Streets. They leased the upper story of this octagon shaped building and paid \$900 for it. In return they received the use of the upper floor, \$650 of the Schenectady Lyceum and Academy stock and the free education of four children of Masons.

In January 1856, they leased the upper floor of the Brown building on State Street for \$150 per year. The Lyceum stock was sold and the Lodge met in this building for 13 years.

A new Masonic Temple was designed and built on Church Street in 1869. It was the meeting place of St. George's and other Schenectady Masonic Bodies for fifty years. It is now the Civic Playhouse. The next Masonic Temple at the corner of State Street and Erie Boulevard was purchased and renovated for the use of all Masonic Bodies in 1919. St. George's and the other Masonic Bodies moved into the new Temple and commenced regular meetings there in 1921. Renovations of the fifth floor was completed and dedicated in 1932. St. George's Lodge regularly held meetings on the fifth floor from that time to June, 1996, when the Temple, which had been sold 2 years before, was taken over by the Schenectady County Alcoholism Council.

It is interesting to note the first meeting of St. George's Lodge in the State and Erie Temple was opened with a gavel presented for that purpose by Brother Frank R. Buell on October 11, 1917.

This gavel was made from the wood of a Revolutionary Sloop-of-War and is bound by a silver band bearing the following inscription: "This piece of wood is a portion of the vessel Revenge, Liberty or Enterprise belonging to General Long's fleet abandoned July 6, 1777. This vessel was dug up on Lake Champlain by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Dredging Co. while excavating for the new Lock for the Barge Canal at Whitehall, New York 1913." This Gavel is safely preserved in our archives.

St. George's now meets in the Schenectady Masonic Community Center, a newly renovated facility which was purchased for Masonic and community use and stands at 394 Princetown Road, Schenectady, New York. St. George's Lodge No. 6, one of the

oldest lodges in the State of New York, shares this facility with one of the newest, Schenectady Lodge No. 1174, as well as many concordant bodies. This building was dedicated as a Masonic facility on September 12, 1999 by Stewart C. McCloud, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, during a visit to our Lodge on the occasion of our 225th Anniversary.

As one reads the minutes of St. George's Lodge one becomes aware of the fact that they contain the names of many of Schenectady's most prominent citizens.

Starting with Revolutionary times we find the names of many of the area war heroes, some of whom were killed in action. While the military records of Lodge members in subsequent wars are not so complete, we know that many Brothers saw military service. The only known casualty in later wars was Brother Leslie Alheim, who was killed in action during World War II. No members were lost in the first World War.

Almost two thirds of all the Mayors of the City of Schenectady have been members of the Masonic fraternity during the past two hundred twenty five years and all but two or three of these Masons have been members of St. George's Lodge. Many of the Mayors also served as Master of the Lodge.

While limited space prohibits the naming of all the prominent members of the Lodge, there are a few whose unique contributions to local or Masonic history should be noted.

Brother Jacob Driesbach, a member of this Lodge, was one of the first of the great animal trainers and menagerie men. He was variously billed as Herr Driesbach, a German explorer from Africa or a Dutch explorer from South America. The truth of the matter is that he was born and raised at Fort Plain, New York. To Driesbach we are indebted for animal acts and living statuary tableaux as they appear in today's circus and for the use of live animals in theatrical productions.

Brother Thomas B. Clench (Master 1808 and 1811-1814) was captain of the boat that carried Governor DeWitt Clinton and the Erie Canal Commissioners on a fact-finding trip from Schenectady westward along the Mohawk River. Clench's intimate knowledge of the river and surrounding country provided the information required by the Commissioners to make their decisions regarding the entire canal project and to set the general route for the water-way across the State. On this trip Clench was assisted by Brother John V. VanIngen who also served as Master of the Lodge in 1809.

The earliest record of a black member of St. George's Lodge was in 1844 when Richard P. G. Wright and his son, Theodore S. Wright affiliated. The father was a Mason as early as 1821 and held offices in both Royal Arch and Scottish Rite bodies. His son was born in Schenectady, graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary and was ordained by the Albany Presbytery. He served as pastor of the first black Presbyterian church in New York City. He was raised in Martin Lodge and also received the Mark Master's degree. Both father and son died in 1847.

One member of St. George's Lodge, whose death wrote a unique chapter in Masonic history was Brother and Lt. Commander John E. Hart.

The time was April of 1863. New Orleans was occupied by Butler's army having fallen before the combined forces of the Union Army and Farragut's Fleet. Brother Hart, in command of the USS Albatross, was patrolling the lower Mississippi River opposite St. Francisville a few miles north of New Orleans. At the time St. Francisville was a hot bed of secessionists and a refuge for Confederate soldiers. It is not known by whose order or for what reason, the Albatross opened fire on the town. It is recorded, however, that the bombardment lasted for a considerable time inflicting much damage to the town and particularly to the Grace Church. After the firing ceased, Brother Hart, who had been confined to his small stateroom, stricken with fever, was found dead in his bunk. Conflicting accounts state that he had died from pneumonia or that he had died at his own hand.

Brother Hart having made it known that he desired a Masonic funeral service, a small boat put out under a white flag in an attempt to make the necessary arrangements. Two brothers, Samuel and Benjamin White who lived near the river and turned out to be Masons, contacted the boat and were informed of its mission. The brothers stated that Captain William W. Leake of the Confederate Army, and Senior Warden of Feliciana Lodge of St. Francisville, was home on leave and would be informed of their request.

When informed by the brothers White, Captain Leake's reply was "As a Mason, it is our duty to accord Masonic burial to a Brother without taking into account the nature of our relations outside Masonry. Go tell the Union officer to bring his Captain ashore. There are a few Masons in town. I shall find all I can. You two are Masons. I shall want you at the funeral service."

Brother Leake's response is particularly notable since during the bombardment he had huddled with his wife and three children, under the steps of their brick house as shells burst all around them.

Presently the ship's boat returned with Brother Hart's body, clothed in his uniform of an officer in the United States Navy. The boat was met by the White brothers and four members of Feliciana Lodge No. 31 of St. Francisville, wearing their Masonic regalia above their Confederate uniforms. The Masons from the Albatross and the Confederate Masons identified themselves to be Masons and the body was borne to the white wooden home of Feliciana Lodge where the ancient Masonic funeral was conducted.

The body was then carried to the graveyard of Grace Church where amid the shell holes from the dead officer's own guns a grave had been prepared in the Masonic plot. After the graveside service, the shore party from the Albatross saluted and returned to their ship which immediately weighed anchor and steamed down river.

Captain Leake survived the war, became Master of Feliciana Lodge and lived to be honored for fifty-five years of service to the Craft. Upon his death in 1912, his body was laid to rest beside the enemy he had buried as a brother. Subsequently, the United Daughters of the Confederacy at St. Francisville persuaded the United States Government to place a simple marble headstone on the two graves. On Sunday, January 8, 1956 the special Committee on Burial Places of Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, unveiled a monument which covers the entire grave space, and briefly cites the story, stating in part, "This monument is

dedicated in loving tribute to the universality of Free Masonry." Worshipful Brother Eugene W. Baxter, then Master of St. George's Lodge, attended the ceremonies.

This incident which so vividly displays true Masonic brotherhood, so powerful it could stop a war, if only for a few brief hours, gives one cause to wonder if it could happen today.

Despite an ever changing world with flights in space, technology increasing at an exponential rate and an ever increasing affluence of life, Masonic teachings of the brotherhood of man have remained unchanged and, if tested, should not be found wanting.

<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/past.htm>

Masters of St. George's Lodge No. 1

1.	W\ Christopher Yates *	1774-1776, 1778-1784	Surveyor by occupation. Founder and first Master of St. George's Lodge. Lieut. Col. Albany County Militia. Member of the Third Provincial Congress, 1776.
2.	W\ John Aaron Bradt *	1777	Innkeeper and Indian Trader
3.	W\ Robert Alexander *	1785-1786, 1789-1790	Merchant, Captain in Col. Wemple's Regiment of Albany County Militia
4.	W\ Cornelius Van Dyke *	1787-1788	Physician, Col. First New York Line
5.	W\ Joseph Christopher Yates *	1791-1796, 1798	First Mayor of the City of Schenectady 1798-1803, Governor of the State of New York 1823-1824
6.	W\ Jellis A. Fonda *	1797, 1799-1802, 1805	Major and Adjutant of the command of Col. Willett's Regiment of Levies, First Clerk of Schenectady 1809-1834
7.	W\ Henry Yates, Jr. *	1803, 1810, 1815-1824	Mayor of Schenectady 1817-1825, State Senator 1810, 1814, 1818-1822
8.	W\ William J. Teller *	1804, 1806-1807	
9.	W\ Thomas B. Clench *	1808, 1811-1814	
10.	W\ John G. Van Ingen *	1809	
11.	W\ Richard McMichael *	1825	
12.	W\ Giles Fonda Yates *	1826-1827, 1844-1845	Attourney-at-law, Antiquarian, Editor, Sovereign Grand Commander Supreme Council A.A.S.R. Northern Jurisdiction 1851
13.	W\ Isaac Maus Schermerhorn *	1828-1843	Physician, Surgeon of the 59th regiment of New York Infantry, Brig. General of the 14th Brigade, 14th Division N.Y.S. Militia, Mayor of Schenectady
14.	MW\ Stephen H. Johnson *	1846	Attorney, State Senator and a Judge. Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York 1867. For a biography, see Grand Masters page.
15.	W\ Smith B. Burnham *	1847	
16.	W\ Levi H. Willard *	1848	
17.	W\ Joseph H. Horsfall *	1849	
18.	W\ Edward McCamus *	1850	
19.	W\ Frederick R. Mudge *	1851	
20.	W\ Joseph Y. Brower *	1852	
21.	W\ James E. VanHorne *	1853	Mayor of Schenectady
22.	W\ Stephen O. Durkee *	1854	
23.	W\ Abram A. Van Vorst *	1855-1856	Mayor of Schenectady
24.	RW\ William J. VanHorne *	1857-1858, 1871	Mayor of Schenectady, District Deputy Grand Master of the 17th Masonic District
25.	W\ Charles S. Vedder *	1859	
26.	W\ John N. Banker *	1860-1861, 1865	
27.	W\ Horace Goodrich *	1862-1863	
28.	W\ James Comstock *	1864	
29.	W\ S. L. Roberts Buchanan *	1866-1868	First High Priest of St. George's Chapter, R.A.M., First Commander of St. George's Commandery
30.	W\ Edgar M. Jenkins *	1869-1870	
31.	W\ John A DeRemer *	1872-1873	
32.	RW\ John Keyes Paige *	1874-1876	
33.	W\ Cady Staley *	1877	
34.	W\ Scott Hunter *	1878-1879	
35.	W\ I. B. Price *	1880-1881	
36.	RW\ William H. Peckham *	1882-1883	District Deputy Grand Master of the 17th Masonic District
37.	W\ T. Low Barhydt *	1884-1885	Mayor of Schenectady
38.	W\ John H. White *	1886-1887	Mayor of Schenectady
39.	W\ Peter M. Doty *	1888-1889	
40.	W\ Francis Williamson *	1890	
41.	RW\ Charles E. Palmer *	1891-1892	
42.	RW\ Thomas W. Wright *	1893-1894	
43.	RW\ William H. Smith *	1895-1896	Mayor of Schenectady, Grand Representative
44.	W\ David Engleman *	1897	
45.	W\ Marshall B. McKinley *	1898-1899	
46.	RW\ William W. Wemple *	1900	Grand Sword Bearer 1903-1904

47.	RW\ Horace S. Van Voast *	1901	Mayor of Schenectady, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland
48.	W\ George Wood *	1902	
49.	W\ Albert Tenney *	1903	
50.	W\ Arthur Marvin *	1904	
51.	W\ Andrew Kidd, Jr. *	1905	
52.	RW\ Samuel S. Forster *	1906	District Deputy Grand Master (DDGM) of the 17th Masonic District
53.	RW\ Frank Hoppman *	1907	Grand Representative
54.	W\ Wooster B. Curtis *	1908	
55.	W\ Frank H. Sargent *	1909	Held the record of being the youngest installed Master of St. George's Lodge at age 29 from 1909 to 1987. DDGM of the 17th Masonic District
56.	RW\ Howard R. Ouderkirk *	1910	
57.	W\ Marcus E. France *	1911	
58.	W\ Frank R. Swart *	1912	
59.	RW\ Charles W. Collins *	1913	Grand Steward
60.	W\ William T. Strickland *	1914	
61.	W\ Edward J. Apps *	1915	
62.	W\ Charles H. Schlansker *	1916	
63.	W\ Harry D. Holbrook *	1917	
65.	W\ Samuel E. Davis *	1918	
66.	RW\ Evan R. Cullings *	1919	Grand Steward
67.	W\ Henry C. Fagal *	1920	Mayor of Schenectady
68.	RW\ Walter S. McNab *	1921	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio
69.	RW\ Edwin C. Vedder *	1922	DDGM of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 1928-1929
70.	W\ Aaron J. Bradt *	1923	
71.	W\ Percy W. Ward *	1924	
72.	RW\ Joseph P. Thompson *	1925	Grand Sword Bearer
73.	W\ Albert E. Butler *	1926	
74.	W\ George M. Betts *	1927	
75.	W\ Edward A. Cummings *	1928	
76.	W\ Daniel F. Webster *	1929	
77.	W\ Frederick H. Robinson *	1930	
78.	W\ Roy W. Peters *	1931	
79.	MW\ Richard A. Rowlands *	1932	Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York 1950-1951. For a biography of Grand Master Rowlands, go to the Grand Masters page.
80.	W\ Horace S. Van Voast *	1933	
81.	W\ William W. Wemple *	1934	
82.	W\ Arthur R. Winder *	1935	
83.	RW\ William A. Rockwell *	1936	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma
84.	W\ Robert L. Aughenbaugh *	1937	
85.	W\ Herbert E. Rolfe *	1938	
86.	RW\ Robert J. Swackhammer *	1939	DDGM of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 1943-1944
87.	RW\ William D. Gillespie *	1940	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, Deputy Grand Marshal 1948-1949, Grand Marshal 1950-1951
88.	W\ Edgar W. Snell *	1941	
89.	W\ J. F. Heaword Robinson, Jr. *	1942	
90.	RW\ Earl S. Moncton *	1943	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont
91.	W\ Kenneth D. Bartlett *	1944	
92.	W\ Farnum E. Thomas *	1945	
93.	W\ Harold I. Blessing *	1946	
94.	W\ Chester W. Looman *	1947	
95.	W\ Lester E. Davenport *	1948	
96.	W\ Anthony E. Stritter *	1949	
97.	RW\ Stuart S. Gillespie *	1950	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Delaware
98.	W\ Grandville H. Jarvis *	1951	
99.	W\ John H. Guevin, Sr. *	1952	
100.	W\ Lewis B. Mull *	1953	
101.	RW\ William T. Short *	1954	DDGM of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 1959-1960
102.	W\ Roy B. Quick *	1955	
103.	W\ Eugene W. Baxter *	1956	
104.	RW\ Robert J. Henry *	1957	DDGM of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 1970-1971
105.	W\ Harvey E. Garrison *	1958	Dedicated Service Award
106.	RW\ Stuart G. Henry *	1959	Grand Steward 1965-1966
107.	W\ Hinsdill P. Stevenson *	1960	
108.	RW\ Clifford B. Foland *	1961	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky
109.	W\ Kenneth J. Tullock *	1962	Dedicated Service Award
110.	W\ Walter L. Schlenker	1963	
111.	RW\ Bruce A. Henry *	1964	Grand Steward 1978-1979

112.	RW\ Raymond M. Gates *	1965	Grand Sword Bearer 1985-1986
113.	RW\ Lee H. Esmann	1966	District Deputy Grand Master of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 1982-1983
114.	W\ Charles H. Smith *	1967	
115.	RW\ Donald Pfeiffer	1968	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, Canada
116.	VW\ Ernest K. Contompasis *	1969	Assistant Grand Lecturer of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District
117.	W\ Elmer I. Kidder *	1970	
118.	W\ Harry Spodak	1971	
119.	W\ Albert A. Palmer *	1972	Dedicated Service Award
120.	W\ Frank E. Parker	1973	
121.	MW\ Roswell T. Swits	1974	Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York 1988-1990. For a biography of Grand Master Swits, go to the Grand Masters page.
122.	W\ Leonard G. Hunter II	1975	
123.	W\ Robert H. Pelham Jr. *	1976	
124.	W\ Roger H. Pelham	1977	
125.	RW\ Nicholas J. Cilberti *	1978, 1990	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Hawaii
126.	W\ Bobbie B. Hull	1979	
127.	RW\ William B. Fink Jr.	1980	DDGM of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 2004-2006
128.	W\ William B. Fink Sr. *	1981	
129.	RW\ Francis I. Karwowski	1982	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana
130.	RW\ Rodger H. Bricknell *	1983	Director of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory 1991-1993
131.	W\ Theodore B. Schwermer *	1984	Dedicated Service Award
132.	W\ Donald G. Bowers	1985	
133.	RW\ Michael T. Brockbank	1986	Deputy Grand Standard Bearer 1987-1988, Grand Standard Bearer 1989-1990, Trustee of the Masonic Home 1991-1996, Director of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory 2001-2005, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of The Netherlands
134.	RW\ Ralph Pfeiffer	1987	The youngest installed Master of St. George's Lodge at age 27 from 1987-present, Grand Sword Bearer 2000-2002
135.	RW\ John David Henry	1988	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Assistant Grand Lecturer of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 1996-2007, Assistant Grand Lecturer of the Hudson-Champlain Region 2007-
136.	W\ David L. Palmquist	1989	
137.	W\ Kent R. DeBie	1991	
138.	W\ Cary L. Peek	1992	
139.	W\ Philip S. Arony	1993	
140.	W\ James D. Vooyo	1994	
141.	W\ Henry M. Michelin	1995, 2001-2002	
142.	RW\ Ralph H. Rosenthal	1996, 2004	Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
143.	RW\ Richard Rasmussen *	1997	DDGM of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 1990-1991
144.	RW\ David E. Barnes	1998	DDGM of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District 2002-2004
145.	RW\ R. Bruce Murphy	1999, 2003	Grand Steward 2004-2006
146.	W\ Glenn W. Bull *	2000	Dedicated Service Award
147.	W\ Robert Brilling Jr.	2005	
148.	W\ Robert McCloskey	2006, 2007	
149.	W\ Damon B. Carr	2008	

<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/hart.htm>

The Yankee Grave That Dixie Decorates
compiled by Francis I. Karwowski, Historian

Commander John Elliot Hart

A Schenectady native and member of St. George's Lodge No. 6 Free and Accepted Masons, whose death wrote a unique chapter in Masonic and Civil War Military history, was Brother and Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart.

The time was April of 1863. Having fallen before the combined forces of the Union Army and Admiral Farragut's Fleet, Benjamin (The Beast) Butler's Army occupied New Orleans. Attached to the Fleet was the U.S.S. ALBATROSS, Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart in command. His mission was to patrol the lower Mississippi River. This assignment caused the ALBATROSS to steam past St. Francisville, Louisiana. The town is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, about fifteen miles above Port Hudson, north of New Orleans. St. Francisville was known to be a hot bed of secessionists and a refuge for Confederate soldiers. It is not known by whose order or for what reason the ALBATROSS opened fire. It is recorded, however, that the bombardment lasted for a considerable time inflicting much damage to the town, particularly to the Grace Episcopal Church, and the Courthouse. After the firing ceased, Brother Hart, who had been confined to his small stateroom, stricken with fever, was found dead in his bunk.

John Elliot Hart was born in New York City in 1825. Not much is known about his formative years and why he relocated to Schenectady. One of the earliest accounts shows that on February 23, 1841, being then sixteen years of age, he was appointed a Midshipman in the United States Navy. On March 2, 1841, he was permitted to join the squadron on the coast of Brazil at his own

expense. A little more than a year later, he was warranted. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was serving on the famous old frigate CONSTITUTION, Pacific Squadron. On October 1, 1846, he was detached from the CONSTITUTION and permitted to enter the recently established Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland. Classes necessary for advancement and appointment consisted of Gunnery, Steam, Mechanics, Mathematics, Astronomy, French and Navigation.

John E. Hart was successful in his endeavor to become an officer in the United States Navy. He was graduated in 1848, from the United States Naval School, twenty-fourth in his class, with an aggregate score of 66.51. Elliot Hart, as he was known, was the ninety-second man to graduate from that now famous school.

He was married on January 27, 1855 to Harriet Emeline Van Vorst, who was born on September 9, 1831. The ceremony was performed at St. George's Episcopal Church in Schenectady, New York. Thereafter Commander Hart made Schenectady his home. John and Harriet had two children, both sons, Abraham Elliot, born October 16, 1855 and Frank Mitchell born June 19, 1858. Young Frank died on December 22, 1858, a mere six months old.

He had married the daughter of Abram A. Van Vorst, and Amanda Maria Hulbert. Abram was elected Mayor of Schenectady for three terms 1852, 1869, 1881, and Master of St. George's Lodge 1855-1856. The census of 1860 has the Van Vorst family residing at 25 Liberty Street.

Schenectady the Gateway to the West, was first settled in 1661 by Dutch colonists. It is nestled in the Mohawk River Valley on land purchased from the Mohawk Indians by Arent Van Curler. A stockade was built around the perimeter of the houses for defense and protection from the hostile element. That Stockade was attacked and burned by the French and Indians, on February 8, 1690. Ironically the residents were forewarned of an attack, however snowmen were the only guardians of the Stockade that bitter winter night. After having wreaked their destruction the French and Indians departed, but not before killing sixty people, including women and children. This was not the only atrocity they committed. They also took twenty-seven prisoners, and fifty horses. This did not dampen the spirit of those early pioneers for soon afterwards the Stockade was rebuilt and the town expanded around it.

The pace of the town reflected the pace of the river, leisurely. However this changed in 1825, when the Erie Canal split the city in two, bringing industry to and through it. The town played an important role in the westward expansion because of its strategic location. The Mohawk River Valley was one of the easiest ways to reach the West and Schenectady was the gateway of that valley.

Schenectady was a leader in the industrial development of the country with several inaugural events. The first passenger rail service in the country ran from Schenectady to Albany. On August 8, 1831, the DeWitt Clinton steam locomotive made its maiden voyage between those stations.

The sleepy town entered into a new era, manufacturing. Industry flourished in the canal town. Small machine works sprang up throughout the town in the years preceding the Civil War. The Schenectady Locomotive Engine Manufactory began in 1848. The George Westinghouse & Company was established. In October 1861 the Clute Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop received a Federal commission to build the steam engine that would power the USS MONITOR's turret mechanism.

Freemasonry was one of the key societies in the town those early years. St. George's Lodge received its warrant from the hand of Sir John Johnson, fifth and final Provincial Grand Master of the Province of New York, under the date of September 14, 1774. Colonel Christopher Yates was the first Master. Sir William Johnson had made him a Mason in St. Patrick's Lodge, No.4, Johnstown, New York, under the date September 9, 1769. His profession was a surveyor, and did extensive work for Sir William.

There is a tradition rife that Washington, LaFayette and Baron Stueben were all visitors to St. George's Lodge. Washington visited Schenectady on three occasions. The last occasion was at an invitation from the town fathers. When he was in the town he always stopped at the Inn of the Crossed Keys, owned by one of the chartered members of the Lodge, Robert Clench, and a close friend. It was also where the Lodge held their meetings. It was at the inn where Washington was received and honored.

John Elliot Hart was made a Mason in St. George's Lodge No. 6, Schenectady, New York, during the year 1857, the degrees being conferred as follows: Entered Apprentice, July 24; Fellowcraft, September 24 (taken in New York City); Master Mason, December 21.

During the year 1856, John E. Hart served on the sloop JAMESTOWN, on the coast of Africa. On August 8 of 1857, he was ordered to the receiving ship NEW YORK. Then, having advanced through the various grades, being; Passed Midshipman, August 10, 1847, Master, September 14, 1855, Lieutenant, September 15, 1855, Hart was appointed a Lieutenant Commander, July 16, 1862. He was assigned to a command on the small screw steamer ALBATROSS, a part of the squadron of Flag Officer Admiral David G. Farragut.

From the time Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart was assigned to the U.S.S. ALBATROSS, on August 5, 1862 until his untimely death on June 11, 1863, his was a very short and action filled bidding. The attachment to Rear Admiral Farragut's command, specifically being the "chicken under his wing," shows the high esteem with which Commander Hart was held. The HARTFORD and ALBATROSS seemed inseparable, linked by a cable-tow. Through the various campaigns, when the name HARTFORD is mentioned, the ALBATROSS is associated with it, perhaps living up to its name.

The official government records state that Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart was killed in battle June 11, 1863, on the Mississippi River below Port Hudson.

The ALBATROSS was bombarding St. Francisville and the shells from her guns were wreaking havoc in the little town. In the village were several Confederate soldiers, home on leave, impotent and torn with regret at the destruction of their homes by the ALBATROSS' shells. Ranking the group was Captain W.W. Leake of the Confederate Army. His home was in direct line of fire between the ALBATROSS and the Courthouse, the target of the gunboat's shells. In the cellar his wife and children cowered in fear as the shells screamed overhead and burst with a roar in the square, many finding their mark in the Courthouse and in the Grace Episcopal Church that stood nearby.

The Grace Episcopal Church organized in March 1827, was a wooden structure of simple Georgian design. The little church never was fully completed and fell into disrepair. In June of 1858 the cornerstone for a new church, the church which Commander Hart's

shells struck, was laid by Bishop Leonidas Polk, also known as the "Fighting Bishop from Louisiana". This name was given him due to his dual role as a Bishop as well as a General in the Confederate Army.

The builder of the church was a master carpenter named Charles Nevitt Gibbons. He based his plans on the simple and unadorned English country churches. The Gothic style church with its off center bell tower was completed by Easter Sunday 1860. The shells from the ALBATROSS destroyed this belfry. This and other significant damage, which the church suffered, could not be repaired until many years afterwards. These repairs were completed in 1893 when the church was re-consecrated.

Though simple in design, the church had some outstanding features that survived the attack. The magnificent two-manual tracker action pipe organ built by H. & W. Pilcher in 1860 survived. It is listed as number 42 in the factory books at St. Louis and believed to be the only one of its type still in existence in the United States. The altar window and the rose window over the entrance door are of European design. The leaded glass on the side walls and their top insets are of stained glass which appear to be "painted" by some unknown method, an early American attempt at glass making.

In his bunk aboard the ship, the young Captain lay in the grip of a tropic fever. His end was near. An unconfirmed story has it he committed suicide while in a delirium caused by the fever, however it might have been a reoccurrence of a previous injury. One thing we can be sure of; he died during the action at St. Francisville, Louisiana.

Suddenly the firing ceased and two brothers standing on the river bank saw a boat put off from the ALBATROSS manned by trim blue-clad figures, with one in its bow, brave in Navy blue and gold. The officer carried a flag of truce.

Brother Hart had made it known that he desired a Masonic funeral service. Several of Hart's officers were Masons. Unable to send their Commander's body home at the time, and being loath to sink it in the river, they determined to appeal to Masons on the Confederate side for burial. They approached the village of St. Francisville, Louisiana, the home of Feliciana Lodge No. 31. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky had originally chartered this Lodge in 1817, receiving its Louisiana charter in 1828. At this time the Master of Feliciana Lodge was Samuel J. Powell, who was serving as a Captain in the Confederate Cavalry. He had been initiated in Feliciana Lodge in 1854, elected Master in 1861, and was destined to greater Masonic fame for in 1877 he was elected Grand Master of Louisiana and served two years. Apparently he was not at home during June of 1863, although one account would have it that he was.

There were at the time two Masons living near the banks of the river, two brothers, named Samuel and Benjamin White. The first named was owner of the ferryboat, and the other owned the steamboat RED CHIEF, years before. They were not members of Feliciana Lodge but had visited it repeatedly, and retained their membership in their Mother Lodge in Indiana. To them the mission of the visitors was made known. They answered that there was a Lodge in the town; that it's Master, Worshipful Brother S. J. Powell, was absent. He was serving his state in the Confederate Army. It's Senior Warden Brother W. W. Leake, acting Master, was likewise engaged, but that he was in the vicinity. They would endeavor to reach him and refer their request to him.

Brother Leake's headquarters were in the saddle, but he was found and made acquainted with the visit of these enemies and their request. He was also informed that the Lieutenant Commander and Surgeon on board the vessel were Masons and would vouch for the Masonic standing of the deceased Commander.

Brother Leake replied that he was an officer in the Confederate Army. As a soldier, he considered it his duty to permit the burial of a deceased member of the Army or Navy of any government. In the present instance, even if there was war between that government and his own. Captain Leake's reply was "as a Mason it is my duty to accord Masonic burial to a Brother Mason without taking into account the nature of our relations outside Masonry. Go tell the Union officer to bring his Captain ashore. There are a few Masons in town; I shall find all I can. You two are Masons, I shall want you at the funeral service." Brother Leake's response is particularly notable. During the bombardment, he had huddled with his wife and three children, by one account, under the steps of their brick house as shells burst all around them.

Presently the ship's crew brought ashore Brother Hart's body, clothed in the blue uniform of an officer in the United States Navy. The boat was met by the White brothers and four members of Feliciana Lodge No. 31 of St. Francisville, wearing their Masonic regalia above their Grey Confederate uniforms. The Masons from the ALBATROSS and the Confederate Masons identified themselves to be such by the usual signs and tokens. The body was borne to the white wooden home of Feliciana Lodge where the ancient Masonic funeral was conducted, Brother Leake officiating as Worshipful Master.

The body was then carried to the graveyard of the Grace Episcopal Church, which is on the east side, through the Lodge plot to the place of internment. The Brothers united in Masonry, ranged themselves across a grave they had dug amid the shell holes from the dead officer's own guns, a grave that had been prepared in the Masonic plot. Here the last Masonic rite was given. The gray and blue clad Brother Masons lowered the mortal remains of the Commander of the U.S.S. ALBATROSS into the earth he wished to be his resting-place. After the graveside service, both the shore party and their Confederate counterparts exchanged salutes. The Federal Naval men returned to their ship, unharmed and unnoticed by the people of St. Francisville. Colors broke out at the masthead. They weighed anchor, turned sharp in the water, and steamed away down the Mississippi.

The death of Commander Hart was announced in the Schenectady Democrat and Reflector of June 25, 1863, by a New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald as follows; "I regret to announce that I have this moment learned from a gentleman who arrived from the river this afternoon that Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart, United States Navy, Commander of the gunboat ALBATROSS, committed suicide night before last by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had been ill for a few days past with fever, and it is supposed to have affected his brain in a manner to render him insane. He is thought to have been in that condition when the act was committed. Lieutenant Commander Hart was an officer highly esteemed and beloved in the service. He has lately distinguished himself by gallant conduct in a fight with the enemy's gunboats near Fort De Russy, on the Red River; so much so that the Admiral has made particular mention of him in his dispatches. He leaves a wife and family in New York to whom his loss will be irreparable. They have the sympathy of all in their sore affliction.

The ALBATROSS was at Port Hudson. Captain Hart had done good service under General Banks, his whole heart being in the work, as is evinced by the letters received by his family. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Abram Van Vorst of this city, with whom his wife and one child are living. He was a faithful, enthusiastic officer, and did the cause good service. It is barely possible, though not probably, that the report of Captain Hart's death is incorrect. It comes from no other source than the above."

Commander Hart's death was communicated at the time of its occurrence to his father-in-law, Abram Van Vorst at Schenectady, New York, by the Executive Officer of the United States Gunboat ALBATROSS (in part), as follows: "He was buried with Military and Masonic honors. The Episcopal Service was read by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Pastor of the Church of St. Francisville. A certificate of his burial will be sent to you, and the remains can be sent for by communicating with the Lodge mentioned in the certificate." On the margin of this letter is written: "Felician Lodge No. 31, St. Francisville, Louisiana, Wm. W. Leake, Senior Warden, acting Worshipful Master"

The official government record states that during February 1865, the widow of the deceased officer sought permission to have the body taken up from the churchyard at St. Francisville and sent to her. No further correspondence relative to this request is available.

The grave was marked at first by a wooden board. It was known as the Yankee grave decorated by Dixie. Captain Leake started the custom of placing flowers on Commander Hart's grave. He saw to it the grave was kept up. About the year 1900, the board having rotted away, Felician Lodge took the matter up with the Navy Department and a suitable marble headstone was erected.

Captain Leake survived the war, became Master of Felician Lodge and lived to be honored for fifty-five years of service to the Craft. Upon his death in 1912, his body was laid to rest beside the enemy he had buried as a Brother. Subsequently, the United Daughters of the Confederacy at St. Francisville took up the upkeep of the graves and persuaded the United States Government to place a simple marble headstone on the two graves, with a curt official inscription. Through the years since the grave was dug, members of the Leake family have placed flowers on the grave. It is adorned on the Memorial Days of both the North and the South, and on All Saints Day; the Yankee grave that Dixie decorates.

About 1905, Commander Hart's son, living in Colorado, made inquiries concerning his father's death and burial, with a view to taking up the body. Several letters passed between Brother Leake and Brother A.E. Hart, son of Commander Hart, whose remains are at rest in the South. They exhibited a depth of feeling and convey sentiments that we believe to be a fitting finale to this interesting episode. Upon being assured that not only was his father's grave being cared for, but that on Decoration Day each year, flowers and a United States Flag were placed on the mound, the younger Hart decided to leave the remains of his father in their first resting place.

On Sunday, January 8, 1956, the Special Committee on Burial Places of Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Hippolyte Dabezies, Chairman, unveiled a new monument. He briefly cited the story of the burial and stated: "This monument is dedicated in loving tribute to the universality of Free Masonry." The monument covers the entire grave space of Commander Hart and the former marker has been used as a headstone. Among those in attendance who took part in the ceremony were Dr. Louis A. Legett, Grand Master of Louisiana, Brother Eugene W. Baxter, Worshipful Master elect of St. George's Lodge No. 6, Schenectady, New York, Mrs. Camilla Leake Barrow, daughter of Judge Leake and Grand Secretary Emeritus of the Order of the Eastern Star, J.R. Matthews, Past Master and oldest living member of Felician Lodge. The three principal officers of Felician Lodge, Charles Allen Sheets, Worshipful Master, Joseph J. Daniel Jr., Senior Warden, and James S. Ritchie, Junior Warden, also were in attendance.

This incident that so vividly displays true Masonic Brotherhood, so powerful, it could stop a war, if only for a few brief hours, gives one cause to wonder if it could happen today.

Afterward:

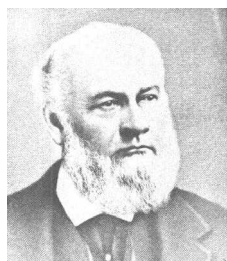
On June 16, 2007, members of the Leake and the Hart families met for the first time since the burial of Lt. Commander John E. Hart. Robert Leake, a great, great grandson of W.W. Leake, represented the Leake family. Mary Servais, the great, great granddaughter of J.E. Hart, represented the Hart family. It was a very touching moment to those present to see these families greet and meet each other after over 144 years.

Mary Hart Servais is the eldest daughter of John Elliott Hart, who was the son of Elliott Hart and Brooks Mitchell. She has a sister, Brooks Anne, and a brother, John Elliott Hart. She has three children Andrew, Elliott and Margaret. John Elliott Hart has two children, Molly Hart and John Elliott Hart. John Elliott Hart's name lives on not only through his family, but also with the recognition given him in St. Francisville, Louisiana, each year in June as the citizens there commemorate the day in 1863 when Hart's death stopped the Civil War for a day.

<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/grand.htm>

St. George's Lodge No. 6, F. & A.M., in its long and illustrious history, is the only lodge in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York from which 3 men raised in the lodge have been elected and served as Grand Master.

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Stephen H. Johnson - Grand Master in 1867

Most Worshipful Stephen H. Johnson was born in 1809 in Johnstown, N.Y. Little is known about his early life except that he was a working man and at one time learned and pursued the hatting business. Being of an industrious nature, he applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar as an Attorney-at-law in 1837 at the age of twenty-eight. His success as a lawyer led to his election to the State Senate and eventually a judgeship.

Brother Johnson was initiated into St. George's Lodge on May 6, 1844 at the age of 35. He was passed to the degree of Fellowcraft on May 20, 1844 and raised to the degree of Master Mason on May 27 of that year. He was elected Master of St. George's Lodge in 1846.

Brother Johnson's continued efforts on behalf of the Craft resulted in his election to the office of Junior Grand Warden in 1860 and again in 1861. He served as Senior Grand Warden in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and Deputy Grand Master 1865 and 1866. He was elected Grand Master in 1867 and served in that office for a period of one year.

Brother Johnson was a "constant and earnest attendant" at the Communications of Grand Lodge until 1881 when he was stricken by congestive pneumonia and died at Schenectady on the 16th of July at the age of seventy-two.



Richard Allison Rowlands - Grand Master in 1950-1951

Most Worshipful Richard Allison Rowlands was born on April 1, 1890 in Brownsville, N.Y. His parents were John Stone Rowlands and Mathilda Vervoort Rowlands. When Dick was 9 years old, his family moved to East 35th Street, Brooklyn, New York. He attended the public schools and was very interested in sports. Following his public school education he graduated from the New York Technical School as an electrical engineer. In 1910 after working for local utility companies, Dick was accepted in the General Electric test course in Schenectady. At the conclusion of the test course he was accepted in the General Electric Sales training course.

In 1912 he transferred to the Chicago office as a meter specialist and on July 29 of that year he and Gertrude were married. Two years later he transferred to the Minneapolis office where he remained until he entered the Army on May 8, 1917. He advanced to captain in the 5th U. S. Engineers and served in France with his unit. He returned to this country and was discharged on March 24, 1919. He then joined the International General Electric Company and was placed in charge of the Technical Products Merchandising Division. He visited many countries on business including Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand during his I.G.E. career. In 1950 he retired from I.G.E. after 40 years of service with the Company.

In 1921 Dick was raised in St. George's Lodge. Shortly after that he was appointed an officer and was elected Master of this Lodge in 1932. In that year the fifth floor Lodge room in the building at State Street and Erie Boulevard was completed and dedicated. Dick presided at the first meeting of St. George's Lodge to be held in the new Lodge room.

In 1934 he was appointed Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1935-36 he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Rensselaer-Schenectady District. In 1937, he was appointed a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Endowments and also elected President of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Council. He served as a member of the General Board of Activities from 1937 to 1940.

From 1940 to 1943 Dick served as Junior Grand Warden; from 1944 to 1947 as Senior Grand Warden; from 1948 to 1949 as Deputy Grand Master; and from 1950 to 1951 as Grand Master. His most significant achievement as Grand Master was the planning and constructing of a multi-million dollar four story infirmary at the Utica Masonic Home. When elected Grand Master, he announced that the infirmary would be his major project. In a ceremony attended by several thousand, he laid the cornerstone on April 25, 1952.

Dick served as Master of Sigma Chapter, Rose Croix and of Sigma Lodge of Perfection and as Master of Ceremony of the Albany Sovereign Consistory. He was crowned a 33' Mason in 1941. He was a member of the Albany Conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine; St. George's Chapter, RAM; St. George's Council, R and SM; St. George's Commandery Knights Templar; Geheomecobe Grotto; Royal Order of Scotland; and Cypress Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. He was also an honorary member of many other Masonic bodies.

He served as a member of the board of governors for the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution and was a past president of the Colonel Cornelius VanDyck Chapter. He was a member of St. David's Society of New York and of the Mohawk Club in Schenectady.

Richard Rowlands was also active in civic affairs. He was appointed a member of the State Probation Commission by Governor Thomas E. Dewey in 1945. In that year he was also a member of a group of five Masonic officers who met with President Harry S Truman to discuss the work being done by Masons for rehabilitation and civic readjustment of veterans.

In 1948 he was appointed chairman of the county civil service commission and was reappointed in 1954 for another six year term.

He was a member of the First Methodist Church of Schenectady. He died March 13, 1955 at the age of 64.



Roswell Taylor Swits - Grand Master in 1988-1990

The Most Worshipful Roswell T. Swits, Past Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, was elected to the highest office in the State at the 207th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in May, 1988, thus becoming the third member of St. George's Lodge to have achieved this prestigious position.

"Ros" was raised a Master Mason in St. George's Lodge in 1967. Seven years later, in 1974, he was elected Master during the lodge's 200th Anniversary. He was appointed to serve as Grand Standard Bearer from 1976-78. He was Hudson-Champlain Regional Director of the Masonic Home Building Fund Committee from 1977-82, and was active in the Grand Lodge Masonic Charity Corporations Committee from 1977-80. He was also a director of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory from 1984-88.

Following his election as Senior Grand Warden in 1984, Brother Swits became Deputy Grand Master in 1986. He served in that capacity until his election as Grand Master in 1988.

During his tenure as leader of New York State Masons, MWW\ Swits initiated the Laboratory Endowment and Action Fund (L.E.A.F.) with an avowed goal to raise five million dollars, which was achieved before he left office. For this and other outstanding achievements, the Grand Master received the Charles Johnson Award - the highest Grand Lodge recognition for exemplary service to New York Masons. His numerous awards and citations include the Christopher Champlain Medal for outstanding achievement (the highest award given by the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations to a member of another

Masonic jurisdiction) and the Philip Tucker Award, granted by the Grand Lodge of Vermont for Masonic achievement. He was also named as Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Brother Ros holds several honorary lodge memberships and is an active member of many concordant Masonic organizations. In 1985, he was coronetted 33rd degree by the Supreme Council, AASR-NMJ.

Born in Schenectady, the son of Harmon and Dorothea Swits, Ros attended local schools and the University of Colorado. He was a long-time member of the Board of Directors of the Ingersoll Memorial Home for Aged Men, Schenectady, NY, and until his retirement was employed for 35 years by the New York State Office of General Services in Albany, NY. Brother Swits and his wife, Elvira have two children, David and Holly, and a granddaughter.