

Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge, F&AM in the State of New York

Biographical Sketches



Compiled by
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Preface

Having already compiled a similar work of biographical sketches for the Grand Masters of England, Scotland and Ireland, I compiled a historical sketch of the Onondaga District Lodges, Parts I and II (covering up to about the year 2000). The greater portion of these works may be seen on the History Pages of our OMDHS website at www.ondhs.syracuse.com.

In doing some background research I found that biographical material for the Grand Masters was scattered throughout many different sources. To my knowledge, no comprehensive biography has been written for any of our Grand Masters, with the possible exceptions of DeWitt Clinton and Chancellor Robert R Livingston, for whom an abundance of information is available. In the present work it has been the effort of compile biographical sketches of the Grand Masters of the State of New York from various books, magazines and internet resources, as cited throughout the pages below.

Where available, I have attempted to present some of the following elements in the biographies:

- Full name: often times a first or middle name gives an important clue to the ancestry of a person.
- Dates and places of Birth, Marriage(s), Death and interment.
- Ancestral sketch; siblings, spouse(s) and Children.
- Business and social associates.
- Childhood, education, occupation and avocations.
- Places of Residence.
- Full Masonic Record, and Honorary Memberships, with dates (mostly incomplete for most Grand Masters).
- Social and Civic Record.
- Anecdotal information of interest.
- Quality photograph or engraving.
- A Synopsis of the travels, works and programs of the Grand Master.

The present work is merely a beginning to compile what I been able to glean at this time. I have done considerable editing of some of the material. In other sketches there has been duplicate information which I have left for a more extensive editing by some further worthy Brother of the Craft or other researcher. It is suggested that a comprehensive format be adopted by the Grand Lodge so that future generations may benefit from the interesting works and lives of these leaders of the Craft. Any readers or researchers this present work are encouraged to please feel free to contact the OMDHS or Grand Lodge for any additions, corrections, deletions or suggestions that would enhance the effort to present the biographies of the Grand Masters in meaningful and useful way.

The present work has not been indexed, but may be easily 'searched' with the 'find' function of a computer. The Grand Masters have been 'numbered' by the present writer and may not 'agree' with the official number of the Grand Lodge (but are with one 'number' of some of the ones I have seen in the Proceedings). Several Grand Masters have been 'added' to the official listing found in the Proceedings. These 'additions' have arisen from those Grand Masters who served during the 'troubled times' of the Grand Lodge with respect to the St. John's Grand Lodge, the Phillips Grand Lodge and the 'City' and 'Country' Grand Lodges, each of which is very briefly described in the text of this present work.

A separate small, but interesting paper is ongoing for New York Freemasons whose Lodges were Chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York who have served as Grand Masters of Other Jurisdictions, i.e.:

Name	State	Year(s) GM	New York Lodge(s)
Crociata, Joseph S.	DC	2012	Initiated, Passed, Raised 16 Nov 1981 Craftsman Lodge No. 969 (now Inspiration Lodge No. 109), Rochester, NY; Affiliated, Arboretum Lodge No. 1175, Lisle, IL 1984, Elected Master, 1987; Affiliated, Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, New York, NY 1987; Affiliated, Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15, Washington, DC 1997
Gurney, Theodore Tuthill	IL	1879-80	Master, Sackets Harbor Lodge No. 135, 1854-55
Moors, Jeremiah	MI	1849-50	Detroit Lodge No.327
Oberg, Harry W. C. III	WY	2010	Raised in Downsview Lodge No. 464, Downsview, Delaware, NY Passed in University Lodge No. 944 at Alfred, Allegany, NY Affiliated in Walton Lodge No. 559, Walton, Delaware, NY
Palmer, Henry L.	WI	1852-53; 1871-72	Raised in Evening Star Lodge No. 75, West Troy [Watervliet], NY, 1841; Master, 1845-48; Affiliated with Tracy Lodge [now Milwaukee Lodge No. 13] in 1849.
Wetmore, James A.	DC	1904	Initiated in Evening Star Lodge No. 44, Hornellsville, NY

Contents

- Background
- Table of Provincial Grand Master
- Table of Grand Masters of the State of New York
- Sketches of Provincial Grand Masters
- Sketches of Grand Masters of the State of New York
- Appendix
 - Abbreviations used in this present work
 - Grand Masters - Distinguished Achievement Award Recipients
 - Grand Masters - Charles Henry Johnson Medal Recipients
 - Statement of Frank C. Staples, Vice President, American Molasses Co.
 - Dedication of the Masonic Temple in New York
 - The Thorne Family

Grand Masters Grand Lodge of the State of New York

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October 2007

*Our thought at the outset, is to pay tribute, even though word are inadequate,
to the memory of the strong men of our craft,
who in time past carried the burden with joy and unselfishness and who have finished their task,
now rest from their labors and have gone to their reward*

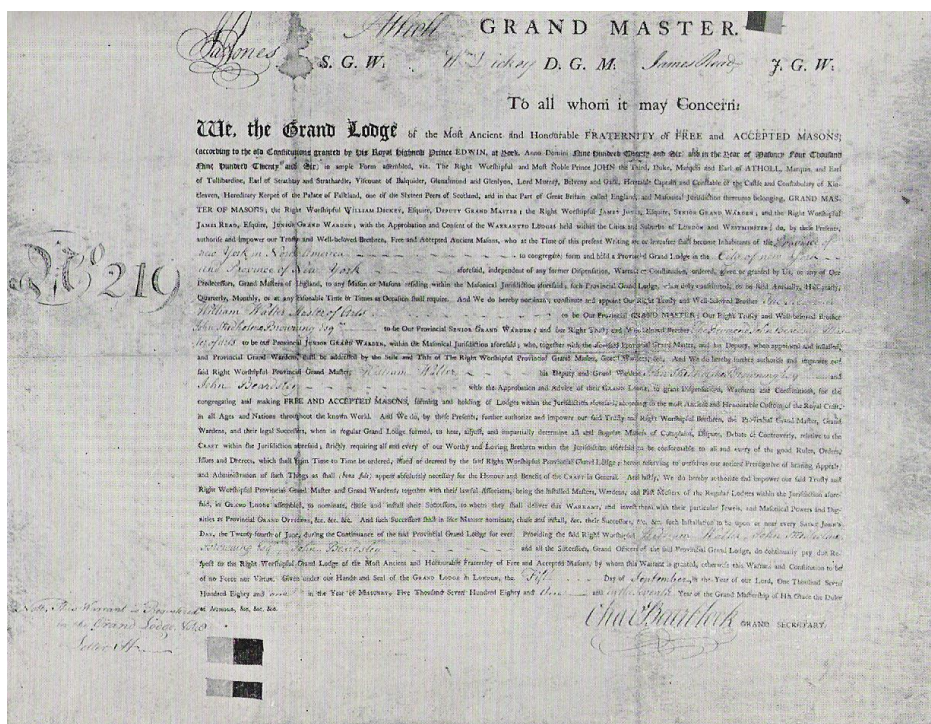
*M. 'W.' Robert H. Robinson
Grand Master 1920-21*

Background

On September 5, 1781, in London, the Duke of Atholl, Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge, signed what has come to be known as the Atholl Charter. In December 1782, the Charter having finally arrived from London, nine Lodges met in Roubalet's Assembly Hall with Rev. William Walter presiding as Grand Master.

Grand Master Walter continued in office until September 1783 when he departed for Nova Scotia. The propriety of leaving the Grand Warrant being fully discussed, it was resolved that the same should remain in the care of such brethren as may hereafter be appointed to succeed the present Grand Officers. Most Worshipful Walter nominated William Cock to be Grand Master and this was unanimously approved. Brother Cock held the office only temporarily and in 1784 resigned and nominated Chancellor Robert R Livingston to be Grand Master. The choice met with enthusiastic approval. Grand Master Livingston served as Grand Master for sixteen years. There was thus a smooth transition whereby Grand Master Walter, a staunch loyalist, turned over the leadership to Chancellor Livingston, one of the most ardent patriots of the American Revolution.





Atholl Charter – 1781

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge,” 1931. Image, page 367.

Text of the Atholl Charter

ref. Peter Ross, “A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York,” 1901. pages 79-91.
(reformatted for easier reading)

No. 219 (Seal)

ATHOLL, Grand Master

JAMES JONES, S.G.W. WM. DICKEY, D.G.M. JAS. READ, J.G.W.

To all whom it may Concern

We, the Grand Lodge, of the Most Ancient and Honorable FRATERNITY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS (according to the old constitutions granted by his Royal Highness Prince EDWIN, at York, Anno Domini, Nine Hundred Twenty and Six, and in the year of Masonry Four Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty and Six) in ample Form assembled, viz.:

The Right Worshipful and Most Noble Prince John the Third,

Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Atholl,

Marquis, and Earl of Atholl,

Marquis and Earl Tullibardine,

Earl of Strathtay and Strathardie,

Viscount of Balquider, Glenalmond and Glenlyon,

and in that part of Great Britain called England and Masonical Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, GRAND MASTER OF MASONS;

the Right Worshipful William Dickey, Esquire, Deputy Grand Master;

the Right Worshipful James Jones, Esquire, Senior Grand Warden,

and the Right Worshipful James Read, Esquire, Junior Grand Warden;

with the approbation and consent of the Warranted Lodges held with the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster;

do, by these Presents, authorize and empower our Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, Free and Accepted Ancient Masons, who at the Time of this present Writing, are or hereafter shall become Inhabitants of the Province of New York, in North America, to congregate, form, and hold a Provincial Grand Lodge in the City of New York and Province of New York aforesaid, independent of any former Dispensation, Warrant, or Consitution, ordered, given or granted by Us, or any of our Predecessors, Grand Masters of England, to any

Mason or Masons residing within the Masonical Jurisdiction aforesaid; such Provincial Grand Lodge, when duly constituted, to be held Annually, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or at any seasonable Time or Times as occasions shall require.

And We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Brother the Reverend William Walter, Master of Arts, to be our Provincial Grand Master;

our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Brother John Stedholme Browning, Esquire, to be our Provincial Senior Grand Warden;

and our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Brother the Reverend John Beardsley, Master of Arts, to be our Provincial Junior Grand Warden,

within the Masonical Jurisdiction aforesaid; who together with the aforesaid Provincial Grand Master and his Deputy, when appointed and installed, and the Provincial Grand Wardens, shall be addressed by the Stile and Title of Right Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens, &c.

And We do hereby further authorize and empower our said Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, William Walter, his Deputy, and Grand Wardens, John Stedholme Browning, Esq., and John Beardsley, with the Approbation and Advice of their Grand Lodge, to grant Dispensations, Warrants, and Constitutions, for the congregating and making Free and Accepted Masons, forming and holding of Lodges within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, according to the most Ancient and Honorable Custom of the Royal Craft, in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World.

And We do, by these Presents, further authorize and empower our said Trusty and Right Worshipful Brethren, the Provincial Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and their legal Successors, when in regular Grand Lodge formed, to hear, adjust, and impartially determine all and singular Matters of Complain, Dispute, Debate, or Controversy, relative to the Craft within the Jurisdiction aforesaid; strictly requiring all and every of our Worthy and Loving Brethren within the Jurisdiction aforesaid to be conformable to all and every of the Good Rules, Orders, Issues, and Decrees, which shall from Time to Time be ordered, issued, or decreed by the said Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Lodge; herein reserving to ourselves our ancient Prerogative of hearing Appeals, and Administration of such Things as shall (bona fide) appear absolutely necessary for the Honor and Benefit of the Craft in General.

And lastly, We do hereby authorize and empower our said Trusty and Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master and Grand Wardens, together with their lawful Associates, being the installed Masters, Wardens and Past Masters of the Regular Lodges within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, in Grand Lodge assembled, to nominate, choose, and install, their Successors, to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and invest them with their particular Jewels and Masonical Power and Dignities as Provincial Grand Officers, &c., &c., &c.

And such Successors shall in like Manner nominate, choose, and install, &c., their Successors, &c., &c., such Installation to be upon or near every Saint John's Day, the Twenty-fourth of June, during the Continuance of the said Provincial Grand Lodge for ever.

Providing the said Right Worshipful William Walter, John Stedholme Browning, Esqr., John Beardsley, and all the Successors, Grand Officers of the said Provincial Grand Lodge, do continually pay due Respect to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, by whom this Warrant is granted, otherwise this Warrant and Constitution to be no Force nor Virtue.

Given under our Hands and Seal of the Grand Lodge in London, the fifth day of September, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and One, and in the year of Masonry, Five Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and One, and in the Seventh Year of the Grand Mastership of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, &c., &c., &c.

CHAR'S BEARLOCK, Grand Secretary
(Seal)

Note – This Warrant is Registered in the Grand Lodge,
Vol. 8, Letter H.

John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p1159.htm#i11586>

Sir John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl was born on 30 Jun 1755. He was baptised in Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland. He was the son of Sir John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl (Grand Master of the Antients - 1771-74) and Lady Charlotte Murray, Baroness Strange. He married, firstly, Jane Cathcart, daughter of Charles Schaw Cathcart, 9th Lord Cathcart and Jane Hamilton, on 26 Dec 1774 in Grosvenor Place, St. George Hanover Square, London, England. He married, secondly, Marjory Forbes, daughter of James Forbes, 16th Baron Forbes and Catherine Innes, on 11 Mar 1794 in St. Marylebone Church, Marylebone, London, England. He died on 29 September 1830 at age 75

in St. Adamnan's Cottage, Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland. He was buried on 11 Oct 1830 in St. Adamnan's Cottage, Dunkeld, Perthshire.

Sir John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl succeeded on 5 Nov 1774 to the titles of:

7th Earl of Tullibardine [S., 1628]	4th Marquess of Tillibardin, co. Perth [S., 1703]
5th Lord Murray, Balvany and Gask [S., 1676]	4th Duke of Atholl, co. Perth [S., 1703]
5th Viscount of Balquhidder [S., 1676]	5th Marquess of Athole [S., 1676]
6th Earl of Atholl [S., 1629]	4th Lord Murray, Balvenie & Gask, co. Perth [S., 1703]
9th Lord Murray of Tullibardine [S., 1604]	4th Viscount of Balwhidder, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, co. Perth [S., 1703]
7th Lord Murray, Gask and Balquhidder [S., 1628]	and 9th Baron Strange [E., 1628] on 13 Oct 1805.
5th Earl of Tullibardine [S., 1676]	
4th Earl of Strathtay & Strathardle, co. Perth [S., 1703]	

In 1777 he raised a Regiment for public service, the 77th Regiment of Foot, or Atholl Highlanders.

He held the offices of:

Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1778 and 1780 [1775-1781].

Representative Peer [Scotland] between 1780 and 1786.

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Isle of Man on 4 February 1793.

Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire between 1794 and 1830.

He was invested as a:

Fellow, Royal Society (F.R.S.) on 9 Nov 1780.

Privy Counsellor (P.C.) on 28 June 1797.

Knight, Order of the Thistle (K.T.) on 4 Apr 1800.



He was:

created 1st Earl Strange [G.B.] on 18 Aug 1786.

created 1st Baron Murray, of Stanley, co. Gloucester [G.B.] on 18 Aug 1786.

Colonel of the Perthshire Militia in 1798.

In 1805 he succeeded with a petition claiming that the settlement received by his mother in 1765 for the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man was inadequate (after two previous unsuccessful petitions). He was granted one fourth of the customs revenue of the island for himself, and the heirs of James Stanley, 7th Earl of Derby. However, he appears to have then resigned this interest for £409,000.

Family 1 Jane Cathcart b. 20 May 1754, d. 5 Dec 1790

Children

1. Lady Amelia Sophia Murray d. 19 Jun 1849
2. John Murray, 5th Duke of Atholl b. 26 Jun 1778, d. 14 Sep 1846
3. Lt.-Gen. Sir James Murray, 1st Lord Glenlyon b. 29 May 1782, d. 12 Oct 1837

Family 2 Marjory Forbes b. 3 Feb 1761, d. 3 Oct 1842

Children

1. Lady Catherine Murray b. 1796, d. 1796
2. Lord Charles Murray b. 1799, d. Aug 1824

<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/govrnors/murray.htm>

John Murray, b.30 Jun 1755, d.1830, eldest son of John, 3rd Duke of Atholl, who had been the last Atholl Lord of Man before selling the regalities at the Revestment.

Twice married - first (26 Dec 1774) to Jane, eldest daughter of Charles 9th Lord Calcart, by whom he had nine children. She died 4 Sep 1790. He married secondly (11 Mar 1794) Margery by whom he had two children. She was eldest daughter of James 16th Lord Forbes and relict (they had married in 1786) of John McKenzie, Lord Macleod (eldest son of George 3rd Earl of Cromartie who had forfeited his title by joining the rebellion of 1745); she died 4 Oct 1842.

He believed his parents had been induced to sell the regalities much too cheaply and forced the British Government to hold a number of inquiries. The Island authorities strenuously opposed his attempts which in 1792 led to the visit of 5 commissioners who produced a very valuable report on the then economic state of the Island. The report backed the Duke's contention that the original purchase price was too low but pointed out that most of the revenues were

due to smuggling activities. As a sop to the Duke the British Government offered him the post of Captain-General and Governor. Initially he was welcomed, possibly in the belief that he would rest satisfied and not push his claims any further. However he continued to push his claims and quickly lost any popularity with the native Manx. as Train (a fellow Scot writing in the 1830's) puts it " the maintenance of his private rights, by the exercise of his power as governor, in appointing to all the different departments, to which either his patronage or: influence could extend, persons connected with or depending on his family, generally to the exclusion of the natives, furnished a theme of jealousy and indignation for the islanders at large" or as the manx had it "Murrays, Murrays everywhere".

There quickly arose a divide between most of the Manx, led, it must be admitted, by a self-elected and increasingly conservative House of Keys, who opposed the 'grasping Murrays' and the non-Manx immigrants who appreciated the Duke's attempt to modernise the Island. In 1808 the British Government appointed Col. Smelt as Lieutenant Governor who managed to retain the trust of the Manx though generally despised by the Duke's party.

Major interests were in Scotland where he was lord-lieutenant of Perthshire from 1794 to his death in 1830. had a major interest in afforestation and was reported to be the first to have planted larch on a large scale in Scotland; on which subject he wrote 'Observations on Larch' published London.

John Murray built himself a 'palace' in Castle Mona and attempted to develop the tourist trade to the Island. However it was the appointment of his young nephew as Bishop in 1814 and the latter's insensitive attempt to extract £6,000 pa from the tithes at the period when agriculture was depressed that finally provoked riots and the departure of both Bishop and Duke. Train's summary of him as "His grace was an active, liberal, and enlightened nobleman: he possessed considerable interest at court, which he uniformly employed in advancing the real interests of his Island" could be equally balanced by Callow's comment 'The Athol rule ended in 1825 A.D. Te Deum Laudamus."

Reference: D. Winterbottom *Governors of the Isle of Man since 1765* Douglas: Manx National Heritage 1999 (ISBN 09524019-5-9)

More on the Formation of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York

<http://www.esmason.com/magpdf/esm%20sum06.pdf>

The Lodges, Nos. 169, 210, "Ancient"; 212, "Ancient"; No. 52, in her Majesty's 37th Regiment of Foot; "Moriah," No. 133, in her Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot; No. 213, "Ancient," in 44th Battalion of Royal Artillery; No. 215, "Ancient," in 2d Regiment of Anspack Berauth; No. 441, "Irish," held in her Majesty's 38th Regiment; "Sion's," held by dispensation in her Majesty's 57th Regiment, were present and assisted at the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, 5 Dec 1782, of which Reverend William Walter, A. M., was Grand Master. The principal business of the Grand Lodge in the early days was the healing of "Modern" Master Masons (in one case St. John's Lodge, "Moderns," made application, and the Master and Wardens were admitted in the Grand Lodge and initiated in the "Ancient" mysteries). The purchase and acceptance of presents of lottery tickets also received favorable attention. 13 Mar 1783, the Grand Lodge granted its first warrant, in New York City, to Concordia, No. 6. The Grand Lodge was at this time controlled by the Army lodges. In the lodge, during the turmoil of war, the Royalists and the Federalists were wont to meet upon the square, — both sides meeting upon the level. When the time came for the evacuation of New York by the British troops, the Grand Lodge, 19 Sep 1783,— "Resolved, That the Grand Warrant shall be left, and remain in the use of such brethren as may hereafter be appointed to succeed the present Grand Officers, the most of whom being under the necessity of leaving New York upon the removal of his Majesty's troops," etc. '

Grand Master Walter resigned, and Brother William Cock was elected and installed Grand Master. 4 Feb 1784, the three oldest Masters of different lodges were appointed a committee on charity. Grand Master William Cock resigned, and Robert R Livingston was elected Grand Master, and installed by proxy. 3 Mar 1784, Livingston was personally installed and inducted into the Chair as Grand Master. It is said he was a "Modern" Mason, and his being elected Grand Master of an "Ancient" Grand Lodge raised many of the "Modern" lodges to come forward and seek admission into the Grand Lodge, and to apply for new warrants, which were accordingly granted. 23 Dec 1786, it was ordered that all the lodges in the State hand in their respective warrants, so that the rank and precedence of the whole might be determined. On 7 Mar 1786, a committee was appointed, —

"To consider the propriety of holding the Grand Lodge under the present warrant, and that proper measures be taken to effect a change, if it should be thought constitutional and expedient."

The committee subsequently reported that no change was necessary, except in the draft of the style of warrant to be hereafter granted by the Grand Lodge. As soon as the precedence of the lodges was established, then all the lodges were to take out new warrants, and deliver up the old ones. On 3 Jun 1789, the question of precedence was settled.

WHEN THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND CONVENED IN AMERICA

by Bro. Theodore Walton

THE MASTER MASON - AUGUST 1925

http://www.themasonictrowel.com/Articles/History/england_files/when_the_grand_lodge_of_england_convened_in_America.htm

NOT many are aware, I imagine, that the Grand Lodge of England once convened, for three hours, in America. It was during the War of the Revolution, too, which gives it an added significance. The story of it, briefly, is after this fashion, and is appropriate to recall just now when we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the opening of the War of the Revolution.

In the British regiments ordered to America to suppress the rising rebellion of the Colonies there were many military lodges, owing, largely, to the activities of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of England in its rivalry against the "Modern" Grand Lodge - the Great Schism, which extended from 1752 to 1813, being at its height. The military lodges, left their mark upon the Craft in this country, particularly in New York.

It was a part of the strategy of the leaders of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge to work in harmony with the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, the ritual and customs of the three Grand Lodges being very much alike - all three differing in some points from the premier Grand Lodge of London. As in Pennsylvania, so elsewhere, the "Ancients" soon had the upper hand in the struggle, due, let it be said to their credit, to the fact they were more democratic and kept close to the humanity of the great middle class in what Emerson later called "our middleclass country."

The question of "regularity," so vexing to Masons in the old country, did not trouble Colonial Masons at all. They saw no reason for avoiding Masonic fellowship with "Ancient" Brethren on that score, the less so when the "Ancient" Lodges were acknowledged as regular by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland. The last impediment to a free mingling of brethren made under the older dispensation with the members of the steadily increasing number of "Ancient" Lodges was removed when Sir John Johnson hied away to Canada and took his Provincial warrant with him. The field was left free to the "Ancients," and they were not slow to take it.

Accordingly, it was decided to form a Grand Lodge under the Ancient obedience. The leading lodge was No. 169 of "Ancient York Masons," which had been constituted as such while its regiment was located in Boston, July 13, 1771, under warrant from the Ancient Grand Lodge of England. On the evacuation of Boston, in 1776, the lodge followed the British army to New York, where it saw its opportunity of uniting several military lodges into a Provincial Grand Lodge.

TO THAT end a convention of lodges was called on January 23, 1781, attended by twenty-nine representatives of seven lodges. Past Master James McCuen, of Lodge No. 169, presided, and after the purposes of the gathering were explained, the convention organized a Grand Lodge "in ample form," electing James McCuen as temporary Grand Master. A permanent formation was agreed upon, and officers elected, as follows: The **Rev. William Walter, of No. 169, Grand Master**; John Studholme Brownrigg, of 441, Senior Grand Warden; the Rev. John Beardsley, of No. 210, junior Grand Warden. Information of the proceedings was sent to the Ancient Grand Lodge of London, with a request for authority to make the organization permanent.

On October 10, 1781, a dispensation was given for the constitution of a new military lodge, No. 215, to be held in the Second Regiment of Anspach-Bayreuth, which was stationed in New York. The lodge was constituted five months later by the inchoate Provincial Grand Lodge, who were empowered to represent the mother Grand Lodge on that occasion, "for three hours only." A record of the transaction was later made a part of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in London, a certified copy of which was given by Bro. John W. Vrooman, Grand Master of Masons in New York, at the time of his visit to England in 1889. It is as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE GRAND LODGE "FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS ACCORDING TO THE OLD INSTITUTIONS"

At present in the Archives of the United Grand Lodge of England. Free Masons Hall - London.

"Grand Lodge open'd at 4 o'clock in the City of New York, North America on the 21 of February, An: Do: 1782, -
An: Lap: 5782.

The R.'W.'. & Revd Br. WM. WALTER, P.G.M. elect as D.G.M.

The R.'W.'. BR., JOHN St BROWNING Esq, P.S.G.W. elect as S.G.W.

The R.'W.'. & Revd BR. JOHN BARKLEY, P.J.G.W. elect as J.G.W.

The R.'W.'. BR. ISAAC CALLINS P.'M.'. of 169 as Gd. Secy.
Present:

BR. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. of No. 169.	BR. COCK Mr. of No. 212
BR. WARDEN S.W. do	BR. COURTNEY S.W. do
BR. LOUNDS J.W. do	BR. HARRISON J.W. do
BR. BARCLAY P.M. do	BR. HODSON P.M. do
BR. MCEWEN do do	BR. CROWELL do
BR. COLLINS Mr. of No. 210	BR. DREW Mr. of No. 213
BR. WATSON S.W. do	BR. FIFE S.W. do
BR. GRIGG J.W. do	BR. GEDDES J.W. do
	BR. STOKES P.M. do

Installed according to Ancient usage.

MAXIMILIAN De STRAIT, Master.

The Revd JOHN PHILLIP ERB. S. W. vice DAVID SCHOEP, absent.

GEORGE DOIG, J. W. vice FERD FORSTER, dead. All matters relative to this Constitution being complained the Gd Officers aforesaid in the name of the Most Noble Prince John Duke of Athol G.M, proclaimed the New Lodge Duly constituted No. 215, registered in Grand Lodge Book, Volume 8, Letter H, to be held in the Second Reg't of Auspack Berauth.

Closed before 7 o'clock, adjourned to the Grand Lodge in London.

* The Revd WILLM WALTER was empower'd to act as D.G.Mr (for 3 hours only) by an authority from Win Dickey Esqe, D. G. M."

CERTIFIED AS A TRUE EXTRACT.

[L.S.] (Signed) SHADWELL H. CLERKE G. S.

IT IS only proper to add that in the autumn of 1782 the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly organized, by virtue of a warrant dated September 5, 1781, its transmission having been delayed, no doubt, by the war conditions. So runs the record of the only time the Grand Lodge of England was convened in America, and it is an item of interest, if nothing more, in the annals of the Craft in the New World - all acts made regular and a part of the common tradition of the Fraternity when the Great Schism was healed in the Lodge of Reconciliation in 1813.

For the Biographical sketches which follow, I also would invite your attention to the work of Grand Historian Peter Ross for additional information, whose book, "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," 1899 is available on line at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=GciAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22standard+history+of+freemasonry%22&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=UmsFEt37x5&sig=9Alh1uOyILSzlbn0pZ_SsxMcIFQ

Another hard copy edition of this book, 1901, along with a Volume II of biographical sketches, is in the Libraries of Grand Lodge and the Onondaga and Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMDHS)

www.umdhs.syracuseasons.com

Abbreviations

At the end of this present work is a listing of abbreviations used herein.

Grand Masters of New York

Provincial Grand Masters

No.		Name	Born	Age	Died	Age	
1730-32		Coxe, Col. Daniel	1673 08-31	57	1739 04-25	65	The first Provincial GM of Masons of the Provinces of NY, NJ and PA Provincial GM of Masons in New England; 1733; Provincial Grand Master of Masons in His Majesty's Dominions in North America; 1734-37; 1740-43; 1754; 1767 Provincial GM of Masons in New England Provincial GM of Masons in the State of NY Provincial GM of Masons in North America Provincial GM of North America Provincial GM of North America Provincial GM of Masons in the State of NY Provincial GM of Masons in the State of NY (and perhaps filled duties until 1771) Provincial GM of Masons in the State of NY 1767-71 (formally installed); 1772-76 Temporary Provincial GM of Masons of the State of NY; January 23, 1781
		Price, Henry	1697	36	1780 05-20	83	
1737-40		Tomlinson, Robert			1740 07-16		
1737-50		Riggs, Captain Richard					
1744-54		Oxnard, Thomas	1703	41	1754 06	51	
1755-67		Gridley, Jeremy	1701	54	1767 09-10	66	
1767-87		Rowe, John	1715 11-27	52	1787 02-17	72	
1751-53		Goelet, Francis	1727 11-29	24	1767 05-20	40	
1753-66		Harison, George	1719	34	1773 04-18	54	
1767-76		Johnson, Sir John	1741 11-05	26	1830 01-04	39	
1781		McCuen, James					

Grand Masters GL NY

1	1781-83 ¹	Walter, Rev. William	1737 10-07	44	1800 12-05	63	Provincial GM of Masons, State of NY; 1781-83 Provincial GM of Masons, State of NY
2	1783-84 ¹	Cock, William	ca 1755	28	1793 07-07	38	
3	1784-1800	Livingston, Robert R	1746 11-27	38	1813 02-26	67	
4	1801-05	Morton, Jacob	1756	45	1836 12-	80	
5	1806-19	Clinton, DeWitt	1769 03-02	37	1828 02-11	59	
6	1820-21	Tompkins, Daniel D.	1774 06-21	46	1825 06-11	51	
7	1822-24	Enos, Joseph Jr.	1783	39	1866 10-31	83	

Note: In 1823 there was a controversy between 'City' and 'Country' Lodges, and the Grand Lodge was divided accordingly. Joseph Enos was elected Grand Master of the [31] 'City Lodges,' serving as such for 1823 and reelected in 1824. Stephen Van Rensselaer served in 1825 and reunited the two Grand Lodges.

John Wells was elected Grand Master of the 'Country' Lodges, but declined to serve, and died three months later. In his stead Martin Hoffman was unanimously elected in 1824 and again in 1825. Elisha W. King was elected Grand Master in 1826, serving until the reunion of the two Grand Lodges on 7 Jun 1827.

7a	1824-25	Hoffman, Martin	1763 10-16	61	1828 01-30	64	Pg 270, Ross 1898 and 1901 ed.; City GL Pg 284
7b	1826-27	King, Elisha W.	1781 03-19	45	1836 12-03	55	
8	1825-29	Van Rensselaer, Stephen	1764 11-01	61	1839 01-26	74	
9	1830-43 ²	Lewis, Morgan	1754 10-16	76	1844 05-07	89	
10	1844-45	Robertson, Alexander H.	1797 06-03	47	1846 02-12	48	
11	1846-49	Willard, John D.	1799 11-04	47	1864 10-09	64	
12	1850	Milnor, William Henry	1805 04-25	45	1862 07-26	57	

Grand Masters of the 'Phillips' Grand Lodge

1	1849-52	Phillips, Isaac	1812 06-16	37	1889 08-04	77	Owner of Jenkinson's Hotel, Highlands, NJ
2	1853-58	Myers, Mordecai	1776 05-01	77	1871 01-20	94	
3	1858-59	Waring, Nathaniel F.	1806	52	1877 05-11	71	
4	1858-59	Jenkinson, James	1802	56	1879	72	
Grand Masters St. John's [Atwood] Grand Lodge							
1	1837-46	Marsh, Henry	1777	60	1840 07-24	63	?
2	1847	Anderson, I. H.					
3	1849-50	Atwood, Henry C.	1801 03-03	48	1860 09-20	59	

Grand Masters GL NY, continued

13	1850	Atwood, Henry C.	1801 03-03		1860 09-20		GM of St. John's Grand Lodge; made PM at the Union, 27 Dec 1850
14	1851	Coles, Oscar	1813	38	1899 10-12	86	
15	1852	Randall, Nelson	1801	51	1864 03-25	63	
16	1853	Walworth, Reuben Hyde	1788 10-23	55	1867 11-23	79	
17	1854-55	Evans, Joseph Davis	1807 07-28	47	1888 09-11	81	
18	1856-59	Lewis, John Livy Jr.	1813 07-17	43	1889 06-12	75	
19	1860	Simons, John William	1821 10-08	39	1888 10-22	67	
20	1861	King, Finlay McNaughton	1820 10-22	41	1868 02-03	46	

21	1862	Crane, John Jacob	1820	42	1890 03-04	70	
22	1863-64	Paige, Clinton Freeman	1827 09-10	36	1902 11-13	75	
23	1865-66	Holmes, Robert D.	1818	47	1870 03-12	53	
24	1867	Johnson, Stephen	1809 01-27	58	1881 07-16	72	
		Hotchkiss					
25	1868-69	Gibson, James	1816 09-05	52	1897 06-06	80	
26	1870-71	Anthorn, John Hone	1832	38	1874 10-29	42	
27	1872-73	Fox, Christopher G.	1829 03-13	43	1912 09-05	83	
28	1874-75	Thorne, Ellwood Engle	1831 10-02	43	1891 01-02	59	
29	1876	Husted, James William	1833 10-31	43	1892 09-25	58	
30	1877	Couch, Joseph James	1828 03-24	49	1909 02-10	80	
31	1878	Judson, Edmund Lewis	1830 11-13	48	1890 04-08	59	
32	1879	Roome, Charles	1812 08-04	67	1891 06-28	78	
33	1880	Anthony, Jesse Barker	1837 12-16	43	1905 05-26	67	100th GL Anniversary Celebration - June 1881
34	1881	Taylor, Horace S.	1819	62	1884 05-21	65	
35	1882	Flagler, Benjamin	1833 05-10	49	1900 10-30	67	
36	1883	Simmons, Joseph Edward	1814 09-09	69	1910 08-04	95	
37	1884	Brodie, William A.	1841 08-09	43	1917 05-10	75	
38	1885-88	Lawrence, Frank Richard	1845 02-13	40	1918 10-26	73	
39	1889-90	Voorman, John Wright	1844 03-26	45	1929 11-24	84	
40	1891	Sherer, William	1837 09-03	54	1921 11-20	83	
41	1892	Ten Eyck, James	1840 02-16	52	1910 07-28	70	
42	1893	Burnham, Frederick	1851 01-07	42	1908 12-23	57	
		Augustus					
43	1894	Hodge, John	1837 01-17	57	1895 08-07	58	
44	1895-96	Stewart, John	1847 06-11	48	1908 01-01	60	
45	1897-98	Sutherland, William Andrew	1849 05-30	48	1908 03-08	58	
46	1899	Pownall, Wright Dusenbury	1855 05-27	44	1932 04-17	76	
47	1900-01	Mead, Charles W.	184312-03	57	1915 09-28	71	
	1901	Ehlers, Edward M. L.	1840 01-31	61	1917 05-28	77	Elected Honorary Past Grand Master
	1901	Cushman, Charles Weeks	1848 08-31	53	1903 08-19	54	Elected Honorary Past Grand Master
48	1902-03	Crandall, Elbert	1858 01-04	44	1907 10-03	49	
49	1904-05	Robinson, Frank Hurd	1855 05-22	49	1906 10-11	51	
50	1906-07	Scudder, Townsend	1865 07-26	41	1960 02-22	94	
51	1908-09	Sawyer, Samuel Nelson	1858 10-06	50	1939 05-01	80	
52	1910-11	Kenworthy, Robert Judson	1861 06-28	49	1931 06-08	69	
53	1912-13	Smith, Charles	1855 08-06	57	1945 10-08	90	
54	1914-15	Freifeld, George	1856 01-03	58	1917 11-16	61	
55	1916-17	Penney, Thomas	1859 05-06	57	1933 11-11	74	
56	1918-19	Farmer, William Sidney	1861 07-18	57	1930 02-22	68	
57	1920-21	Robinson, Robert Hurd	1865 02-19	55	1933 11-07	69	
58	1922-23	Tompkins, Arthur Sidney	1865 08-26	57	1938 01-20	72	
59	1924-25	Rowan, William A.	1874 01-28	50	1928 01-02	53	
60	1926-27	Richardson, Harold Jay	1883 04-01	43	1942 03-01	58	
61	1928-29	Dutton, John Anthony	1862 09-16	66	1951 01-25	88	
62	1930-31	Johnson, Charles Henry	1870 10-13	60	1948 10-28	78	
63	1932-33	Mollenhauer, Christopher C.	1871 06-14	61	1952 09-18	81	
64	1934-35	Owens, Robert Elliott	1872 08-11	62	1936 07-13	63	
65	1936-37	Klinck, Jacob Charles	1871 06-28	65	1944 10-17	73	
	1936	Wiley, William J.	1862 03-01	74	1949 06-08	87	Elected Honorary Past Grand Master, 1 May 1936
66	1938-39	Hellings, Dana B.	1883 03-16	55	1968 05-08	85	
67	1940-41	Turner, Henry Cushman	1882 03-13	58	1959 01-20	76	
68	1942-43	Strang, William Frederick	1883 09-14	41	1960 06-25	76	
69	1944-45	Froessel, Charles William	1892 11-08	52	1982 04-26	89	
70	1946-47	Brown, Gay H.	1889 03-30	57	1960 12-12	71	
71	1948-49	Totton, Frank M	1890 05-05	58	1954 11-01	64	
72	1950-51	Rowlands, Richard Allison	1890 04-01	60	1955 03-13	64	
73	1952-53	Arbury, Ward B.	1889 06-18	63	1971 09-30	81	
74	1954-55	Ellis, Raymond Clark	1897 02-09	43	1996 11-10	99	
75	1956-57	Turk, Nathan	1885 08-18	70	1972 01-04	86	
76	1958-59	Jones, Henry Lloyd	1892 04-21	66	1968 12-30	76	
77	1960-61	Peterson, Carl W.	1898 03-16	62	1977 08-28	79	
78	1962-63	Ostrov, Harry	1904 12-01	58	1994 05-23	89	
79	1964-65	Henry, Clarence J.	1903 08-15	61	1973 08-23	70	1974 Proc; no obit
80	1966-67	Staples, Frank C.	1905 06-08	61	1995 04-02	89	
81	1968-69	Gosnell, Charles Francis	1910 07-07	58	1993 07-01	82	
82	1970-71	Knapp, William R.	ca 1900	70	1973 05-21	73	
83	1972-73	Cochran, Lloyd S.	1901 05-15	71	1981 01-14	79	1981 Proc; no obit
84	1974-75	Markewich, Arthur	1906	68	1993 02-25	86	
85	1976-77	Schneider, Albert W.	1909	67	1980 07-22	71	1981 Proc; no obit
86	1978-79	Punt, William R.	1914 12-20	64	2005 01-07	90	
	1979	Walker, Wendell K.	1908 01-09	71	1991 01-09	83	Elected Honorary Past Grand Master
87	1980-81	Widger, Bruce W.	1924 11-22	56			

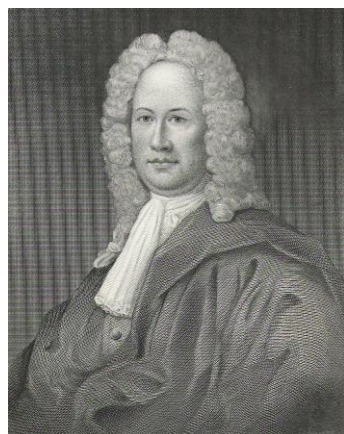
88	1982-83	Leonardi, Ernest	1916	66	1985 05-31	69	
	1984	Dobler, Walter	1910 01-11	74	1996 05-01	86	Elected Honorary Past Grand Master
89	1984-85	Bond, Calvin G.	1925 06-08	59	2010 06-19	85	
90	1986-87	Singer, Robert Clifford	1929 01-27	57	1994 11-06	65	
91	1988-89	Switz, Roswell Taylor	1926	62			
	1990	Kreisel, Emanuel	1911 03-06	79	1995 11-30	84	Elected Honorary Past Grand Master
92	1990-91	Thomas, Richard P.	1932 06-02	58	2019 03-18	86	
93	1992	Blank, Sheldon Kistler	1921 06-28	71	1993 04-06	72	Died in officer, 4 Apr, 1993
94	1993-94	Henningsen, Gary Arthur	1938 12-13	51			
95	1995-97	Hino, Earl J. Jr.	1933 08-14	62	2019 02-23	85	
96	1998-99	McCloud, Stewart C.	1927 06-20	71	2005 01-16	77	
97	2000-01	Smith, Carl J.					
98	2002-03	Fitje, Carl J.	1945	57			
99	2004-05	Trosin, Edward R.	1935	69			
100	2006-07	Bidnick, Neal I.	ca 1954	51			ca 46th youngest [+ 3 were aged 51]
101	2008-09	Gilbert, Edward G.	1935	73			
102	2010-11	Libone, Vincent	1944	64			
103	2012-13	Sullivan, James E.					
	2012	Stack, Robert D.					Elected Honorary Past Grand Master
104	2014-15	Thomas, William J.					
105	2016-18	Williamson, Jeffrey M.					
106	2019-21	Sardone, William M.					

1. Resigned office
2. Died 7 Apr 1844

Provincial Grand Masters

1730-1732 Colonel Daniel Coxe (31 Aug 1673-25 Apr 1739)

The first Provincial Grand Master of Masons of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania



<http://www.pagrandleodge.org/freemason/0802/dyk.html>

Daniel Coxe was born in London, August 1673 the son of Dr. Daniel Coxe (b. 1640), physician to Queen Anne and a proprietor West New Jersey. Dr. Coxe acquired a great deal of land in New Jersey, eventually becoming governor of West New Jersey, but he never visited his vast American holding. He died at the age of 90, bequeathing his land to his son, who became the first in their family to visit America.

Col. Daniel Coxe, was a strong supporter of the Church of England, contributing generously to St. Mary's and the Trenton parish and working diligently to obtain a bishop for the colonies. An associate justice for New Jersey, he had studied law and medicine prior to visiting America to take charge of his father's estate sometime about 1701-1702 and took residence in Burlington, NJ. Bro. Coxe was very involved in politics and served in several appointed and elected capacities of the Colonial government. On 5 Jun 1730, Thomas Howard (11 Dec 1683-23 Dec

1732), 8th Duke of Norfolk, then the Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England formed in 1717, deputized Col. Daniel Coxe of New Jersey, a member of the Lodge at the Devil Tavern within Temple Bar, London, to be The Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. His deputation took effect 24 Jun 1730, and extended to 24 Jun 1732. The deputation authorized Bro. Coxe to appoint his officers for the two years he was the Grand Master. This would explain the entry in Liber B, the account book of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, which lists William Allen as Grand Master on 24 Jun 1731. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania recognizes Daniel Coxe as the first Grand Master for Pennsylvania, but William Allen as the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

On 8 May 1707 he married Sarah Eckley, a Quaker woman. They eloped between 2 and 3 a.m. under a tree in the woods by firelight, the marriage being performed by the Chaplain of Lord Cornbury, then Governor of New York and New Jersey. They were survived by their son, William Coxe, born 27 Apr 1723; died 11 Oct 1802, who m. 10 Apr 1750 Mary Francis, d/o Tench Francis and Elizabeth Turbutt. They, in turn were the parents of:

- [Tench Coxe](#) born 22 May 1755 at Philadelphia, PA; died there 17 Jul 1824. m1. Catharine McCall; m2. Rebecca Coxe.
- [Sarah Coxe](#) who m. 24 Apr 1768 Andrew Allen

Col. Coxe was Raised prior to 1710, Lodge within Temple Bar, London, England.

Image: Bookplate engraving, artist unknown, for the Charles Looney Engraving Collection, Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library of Grand Lodge, NY

References:

Lang, Ossian, and Singer, Herbert T., "New York Freemasonry, A Bicentennial History 1781-1981."

Genealogical notes: <http://www.pennock.ws/surnames/fam/fam38062.html>

On 1 May 1907 a 43" by 30" bronze tablet was erected in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Burlington, NY, in memory of Daniel Coxe, a gift of the Masons of New Jersey. Col. Coxe and his wife were buried by the settlers under the floor of the church in front of the chancel. The grave is marked by a plain marble slab in the floor.

"A Map of Carolana and of the River Meschacebe."

In *A Description of the English Province of Carolana,*

by the Spaniards call'd Florida, and by the French La Louisiane. London, 1722.

http://www.lib.virginia.edu/small/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/ch2-12.html

Note: a fine reprint copy of this interesting book is in the archives of the OMDHS Library

www.omdhs.syracuseasons.com

Daniel Coxe (1673-1739) was the eldest son of Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, who received an immense grant of land in the lower Mississippi valley from Charles II. Daniel Coxe lived in the American colonies from 1702 to 1716. After returning to England he published an account of his travels and a description of the area encompassed by his father's claim.

The below map was published in a promotional tract entitled *A Description of the English Province of Carolana, by the Spaniards call'd Florida, And by the French La Louisiane* in London in 1722 and republished in 1741. A legend on the map claims that "Carolana" is bounded to the west by New Mexico and to the east by "Prickt Lines from Port Royal in Carolina to the Palachean Mountains, & thence to the Lake Champlain." Coxe's map is the first English map of the Mississippi valley. An insert map entitled "A Map of the Mouth of the River Meschacebe" gives a fairly accurate representation of the Mississippi delta. Information for this insert map may have come from an expedition to the Mississippi which was commissioned by Coxe's father in 1698.

Coxe's map improved on earlier maps by eliminating the mountains other cartographers usually depicted along the Mississippi River, and by accurately positioning the Ozark and Appalachian mountains. Certain fanciful features of American geography, such as a shortened "Long River" and a very large "Lake of Thoyago" in New Mexico, also appear on Coxe's map.

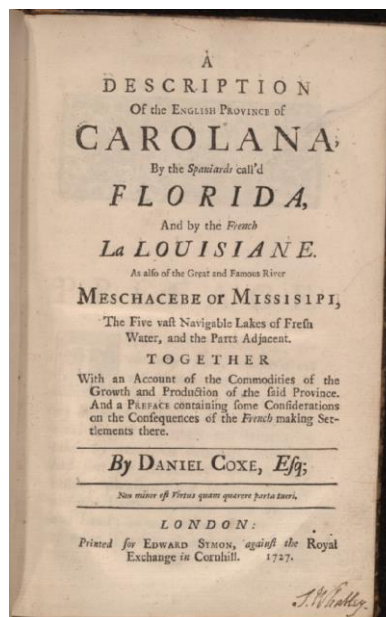
Coxe's map is not considered a cartographic landmark but his book's development of the concept of symmetrical geography exerted considerable influence on geographical thinking about western North America. Coxe believed that the Mississippi valley demonstrated symmetrical geography and that the western slopes of what would be called the Rocky Mountains likewise mimicked the eastern slopes of the Appalachian Mountains. More important to the search for a passage to the western sea, Coxe popularized the notion of "an easy Communication betwixt the river Meschacebe [Mississippi River], and the South Sea."

Coxe's conception of this "easy communication" helped convince a group of Albemarle County land speculators known as the Loyal Company to plan an expedition to the West in the 1750s (see Section III). Joshua Fry of the Loyal Company and Thomas Jefferson each owned a copy of Coxe's book, possibly the 1741 edition.



Map of Carolana - 1722

<http://nrec.dcr.state.nc.us/Cat/CatServer.ASP?WCI=MainEP&WCE=ViewMap&WCU=3.3.1.1.110;i>



Title page from *A Description of the English Province of Carolana*, written by Daniel Coxe in 1727 and reflected on by James Maury in his intellectual explorations.

http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/lewisandclark/students/projects/adventurers/documents/coxetitlepage_titlepage.htm
A reprinted copy of this interesting book is in the holdings of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies.

www.ondhs.syracuseasons.com

<http://books.google.com/books?id=tE4YAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22daniel+coxe%22+carolana> , page 385

Conveyance by Dr. Daniel Coxe of land in Carolina or Florida to French Protestant refugees. 1698.

Regarding Coxe's land in Florida and Louisiana see a representation and accompanying documents sent by Gov. Bull of South Carolina to the Secretary of State. Bull says " King Charles did pretend to this country and gave a grant of it to the Earl of Arundel which grant some years ago was assigned to Dr. Daniel Coxe, who gave it the name of Carolana and in the year 1699 he sent one Captain Bond with 200 people in two ships thither to make a settlement intending to prosecute that enterprise with despatching more ships with more people over whom Sr William Wallis was to have been governor, but the French disturbing the First Adventurers hindered their settling there and this part of the English territory in America is neglected and the French encroaches daily on Carolana." P. R. O. Colonial Office, Class 5, vol. 384 (old reference, A. W. I. 623) ; see also the work of Col. Daniel Coxe, based on his father's papers, entitled A Description of the English Province of Carolana, where information on this subject is given.

From the "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers,"

Vol. XXV, Feb 1895 to Oct 1895, New York City. 1896. page 447:

Daniel Coxe, of Westminster, London, to whom, in 1648, a coat-of-arms was granted by Parliament. His son, who died in 1686, and his grandson, born about 1640, both bore the same name; and the latter, Dr. Daniel Coxe, who lived in and near London to the good old age of ninety, was the first of the family to establish relations with the New World of the West. As he received in 1669 the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Cambridge University, was made in 1683 an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, was one of the physicians of Charles II and the medical attendant of Queen Anne, and is recorded as among the earliest scientific experimenters with certain drugs upon animals, it is evident that he enjoyed a social and professional success likely to command the rewards of wealth. But that he was interested in matters beyond his immediate profession is shown by the fact that, somewhere between 1692 and 1698, he purchased the patent of the Province of "Carolana," which had been originally granted by Charles I. to his Attorney-General, Sir Robert Heath. This patent covered (with some reservations) the territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between the 31st and 36th parallels of North latitude. The title had doubtless been somewhat impaired—legally, perhaps, by neglect of the previous holders to explore and colonize with diligence; practically, through actual occupation of parts of the territory by others. Dr. Coxe made energetic attempts to revive it, at least so far as unoccupied portions were concerned. An expedition sent by him from Charleston, in 1698, reached the Mississippi near the place where De Soto had discovered it, 157 years before; and two vessels, fitted out by him in the same year, are said to have been the first to find the mouth of that river, and to have sailed up it for 100 miles. It does not appear that actual possession or colonization was maintained; but evidently enough was done to preserve some rights under the patent. Dr. Coxe was fifty years old when he organized the expedition above named; and although he lived forty years longer, it may be presumed that his energy, or his means, diminished with increasing age. Yet that, thirty years after his death, his title to the indefinite, but immense, province of "Carolana" was still deemed to possess some value, may be inferred from the fact that his grandchildren, upon its surrender to the Crown in 1769, received as compensation a grant of 100,000 acres in the Colony of New York.

Meanwhile, in 1684 and 1686, Dr. Coxe acquired lands in East and West Jersey, by purchase from the Byllinge family of the territories and rights previously granted to them by the Duke of York, and became Governor of "West Jersey. In this capacity he did much to develop the industries of the province by establishing whale-, cod-, bass- and sturgeon-fisheries, the manufacture of salt (from sea-water), the manufacture of pottery at Burlington, the exportation of timber, and the West India trade.*

Colonel Daniel Coxe, a son of Dr. Coxe, born in 1673, came to America in 1700, and resided in New Jersey until his death in 1739. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the Colony, being at different times a member of the Royal Council, speaker of the Assembly, and Judge of the Supreme Court. He was also, in 1730, Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons of the Middle Colonies, and thus, perhaps, the earliest Masonic Grand Master in North America. In 1722, he published in London the Description of the English Province of Carolana referred to in the following footnote.

* For further details of the life of Dr. Coxe and of his son. Colonel Daniel Coxe, see the "Biographical Notice of Dr. Daniel Coxe," by G. D. Scull, of Oxford, England, in the Pennsylvania Magazine of Hist. and Biography (published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania), vol. vii., page 317. There exists also a work by Colonel Coxe, which I have not seen, entitled, A Description of the English Province of Carolana.

It was issued at London, in 1722, and is noteworthy as containing what was probably the earliest published plan of political union for the American colonies.

His son, William Coxe, a merchant of Burlington, NJ, and Philadelphia, PA, born in 1723 and dying in 1801, was the father of Tench Coxe, whose name is honorably associated with the political and industrial history of the United States. Tench Coxe was a delegate to the Annapolis convention of 1786, and to the Continental Congress in 1788; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Alexander Hamilton, in 1784; Commissioner of the Revenue in 1792; and Purveyor of Public Supplies from 1803 to 1812. He is especially entitled to remembrance for his labors in behalf of American manufactures and his statistical contributions to political economy. He was the first to attempt the introduction of the Arkwright loom into the United States, and the first to urge the people of the South to raise cotton.

Alexander Hamilton said of him:

"In examining American writers on the subject, I find no individual who commenced so early, and who continued with such unswerving perseverance in the particular promotion of the growth of cotton as the only redundant staple which this country could produce: in the commencement and forwarding of the cotton manufactures under really disadvantageous and great embarrassments, I find no one appearing at the head and front of these measures equal to Tench Coxe."

see also: <http://books.google.com/books?id=uBIC-D5fB5oC&pg=PA40&lpg=PA40&dq=%22daniel+coxe%22+%22charles+ii%22&source=web&ots=JskxcvQjx&sig=ry5LM7IUZnP6RiSjmQ0v3Cv1VZ8#PPA40,M1>

See also for partial file from the Livingstone Collection at ("x"):

<http://64.52.229.100:81/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=any&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOROOT=/Grand&CISOBOX1=x>

Henry Price (ca 1679-20 May 1780)

Provincial Grand Master of Masons in New England; 13 (or 30) Apr 1733

Provincial Grand Master of Masons in His Majesty's Dominions in North America; 1734-37; 1740-43; Jul 1754-Oct 1755; Oct 1767-Nov 1768, and also presided over Grand Lodge in Dec 1773.



He was Raised 1 Jul 1719 in Lodge No. 75 held at Rainbow Coffee House, York Buildings, at Charing Cross in Lancaster Court, near St. Martin's Church, London, England.

On 30 Jul 1733, upon being appointed Provincial Grand Master, he organized the Grand Lodge of America, and on the same date, immediately afterwards, he instituted the first Lodge of Boston, St. John's.

He was admitted to the Freedom of the Company of Merchant Taylors by Patrimony, a group earlier reincorporated in 1503 by Henry VII as The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors & Fraternity of St. John (the Baptist). Gatherings of Freemasons had outgrown the London Taverns and as late as 1775 were held in the Hall of City Companies. The first of fourteen occasions at Merchant Taylors was on Monday, 24 Jun 1723. At the fifth meeting there in 1732 Anthony Brown (1686-23 Apr 1767), 6th Viscount Montague, was installed as Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England. He made Henry Price Grand Provincial Master of New England in 1733. Although there was a deputation in 1734 that made him Grand Master for all of North America, the Grand Lodge of England continued to appoint Grand Masters for different Provinces in North America.

At about 26 years of age, Henry Price first traveled to America around 1723, arriving in Boston. He returned to London, a member of Lodge No. 75, York Buildings, returning to Boston in 1733 as Provincial Grand Master for New England. In 1734 he became Grand Master to all His Majesty's Dominions in North America, resigning in 1737. He later served as Provincial Grand Master during the interims when his successors died in office and before a new Provincial Grand Master could be appointed; from 1740-43; Jul 1754 to Oct 1755, and from Oct 1767 to Nov 1768, also presiding over Grand Lodge in Dec 1773, with the then current Grand Master, John Rowe, being absent during the time of the Boston Tea Party.

In 1733 Governor Jonathan Belcher appointed him as Major, Cornet or Standard



Bearer in the Governor's troop or cavalry.

He has been called the founder of duly constituted Masonry in America. His gravestone reads:

"In Memory of Henry Price, Esq. was Born in London about the Year of our Lord 1697 he remov'd to Boston about the Year 1723 Rec'd a Deputation Appointing him Grand Master of Masons in New England & in the Year 1733 was Appointed a Cornet in the Governors Troop of Guards With the Rank of Major by his Diligence & industry in Business he Acquired the means of a comfortable Living with which he remov'd to Townsend in the latter Part of his Life. He quitted Mortality the 20th of May AD 1780 Leaving a Widow & two Young Daughters With a Numerous Company of Friends and Acquaintance to Mourn his Departure Who have that Ground of hope Concerning his Present Lot Which Results from his undissembled Regard to his Maker & extensive Benevolence to his Fellow Creatures Manifested in Life by a behavior Consistent With his Character as a Mason and his Nature as a Man An honest Man the Noblest Work of God."

The above image is from a bookplate, artist unknown, from the biography files of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library of Grand Lodge, NY; moved to the Charles Looney Engraving Collection, Jun 2005.

References:

"The Craft at Work: More Light on Henry Price," *Masonic Craftsman*, Aug 1946, page 224

"Henry Price, The Master Masons, Aug 1929, page 554

"Henry Price Up to Date," *Masonic Craftsman*, Apr 1937

Haywood, H. L., "Studies of Masonry in the United States, Part VIII, Henry Price," *The Builder Magazine*, Volume XI, No. 4, Apr 1925, page 114

The complete text of Bro. H. L. Haywood's article in *The Builder Magazine* is as follows:

THE most important event in the history of Masonry in New England, and one of the most important in the history of the whole of the American Craft, was the issuance of a Deputation to Henry Price by the Grand Master of England, Lord viscount Montague, in which Price was authorized to be "Provincial Grand Master of New England and Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging."

There has been much debate over the date of this instrument. The Beteihle Manuscript, written between 27 Jul 27 and 23 Aug 1737, gave the date as 13 Apr 1733; this same date was given in the petition for charter of the First Lodge in Boston, 30 Jul 1733; in the Duke of Beaufort's Deputation to John Rowe in 1768; and in a communication from Grand Secretary French of the Grand Lodge of England. Bro. Melvin M. Johnson believes April 13 to have been correct. But the earliest records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, written by Pelham, gave it as April 30; so did Ebenezer Swan in the earliest records of the First Lodge of Boston. A number of later writers, such as Drummond, MacCalla, Stillson and Hughan have followed Swan and Pelham; but a careful analysis of the facts preponderate in favor of the date as April 13. This point is of little intrinsic importance, nevertheless it has been made the basis for attacks on the validity of Price's Deputation, of which more anon.

Henry Price received his Deputation in person, while visiting the Grand Lodge of England, and paid for it a fee of three guineas. It was signed by Thomas Batson, Deputy Grand Master, and by the Grand Wardens, and is supposed to have carried the seal of Grand Master Montague. No record of the issuance of the Deputation was entered in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England, but the same thing holds true of other Deputations known to have been issued, as described in this department last month. A Deputation for a Provincial Grand Mastership was issued privately by the Grand Master, as one of the prerogatives of his office, and was held to be the personal property of the recipient; for these reasons it frequently happened that no minutes of such a transaction were entered in Grand Lodge records. Price's Deputation has been printed in full in Johnson's *Beginnings of Freemasonry in America*, and in the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts*, 1871, taken from the Beteihle Manuscript of 1737. Price brought his Deputation with him upon his return to Boston in the spring of 1733 and almost immediately laid it before a number of the brethren.

Price was born in London in 1697. The Minutes of the Grand Lodge of England show that in 1730 he was a member of Lodge No. 75, meeting at the Rainbow Coffee House, in London, and as such was doubtlessly well and favorably known to the brethren of Grand Lodge. He was in Boston in 1723, but later returned to London where, as noted above, he was present at Grand Lodge in 1733. Between April 18 and July 30 of that same year he returned to Boston, where he remained during the whole of a long life.

Records of a suit filed by him in Boston in 1733-4 have him described as "Henry Price of Boston," a tailor by profession, in which calling he could not have stood very high in the social hierarchy of the city; but in 1733 Governor Jonathan Belcher appointed him cornet, or standard-bearer, in the Governor's troop of cavalry, with the rank of major, by which title he was always known thereafter; this office, according to the usages of the time,

bestowed upon him a certain amount of social distinction. Price formed a business partnership with Francis Beteihle in 1736, to operate a general store and tailor shop, with Price in charge of the latter. But in three or four years Price severed the connection, purchased a lot of land for 100 pounds, erected on it a brick building in which he kept a clothing and dry goods store, and very evidently prospered greatly, for he retired in 1750 in possession of a great amount of real estate. By religion he was an Episcopalian, against which there was a great deal of prejudice in Boston in those times; but later in life, though without any change in his creed, he also purchased pews in three meeting houses not of his faith, a fact that evidences a life-long and sincere interest in religion without the taint of sectarianism.

In 1737 he was married to Mary Townsend. A year after her death in 1751 he married Mary Tilden of Boston. His second wife died in 1759 or 60, and a short time thereafter their daughter, a double bereavement that left Price saddened all his days. In 1771 he married Lydia Randall, from which union two children were born. During all those years Price prospered in business, bought many properties in Boston and suburbs, and for several years had a country home in Cambridge. His home at Menotomy was so large that it was generally described as the "great house." His death occurred in 1780 from an accident while splitting rails, when his axe glanced against his abdomen. From this severe wound he died on the 20th of May at the age of eighty-three, leaving behind him a large estate. All extant evidence go to prove that Henry Price was a man of firm character and fine intelligence, who by his own diligence built up a fortune considerable in that period, and who was accepted socially and commercially among the leading citizens of the Province.

During the past forty years several attempts have been made, notably by a notorious and violently prejudiced American Masonic writer whose name need not be mentioned, to call into question Price's good faith and even to accuse him of having forged his Deputation; such canards fall utterly to pieces against the undeniable record of his consistent character and his reputation. Had he been such a man as his traducers have undertaken to paint him, it would have been impossible for him to make for himself such a place in Massachusetts during the forty-seven years in which he was so active in and about Boston.

Neither could such a man have so long remained the actual or virtual head of Freemasonry in New England--virtual, that is, in the sense that he was looked up to as a father in the Masonic Israel. He was appointed to be the first Provincial Grand Master of New England in 1733, and as such was universally accepted; he served continuously as Grand Master from his appointment until 1737; again from July 1740, to 6 Mar 1743-44; again from 12 Jul 1754, to 1 Oct 1755; and yet again from 20 Oct 1767, to 23 Nov 1768. He was charter Worshipful Master of the Masters' Lodge of Boston; charter Worshipful Master of the Second Lodge; and one of the Worshipful Masters of the First Lodge. Even so late as 1773, when he was seventy-six years of age, he was asked to preside over Grand Lodge in the absence of Grand Master John Rowe. All his Masonic activities were public, known in every detail to the brethren on both sides of the water, and were by all accepted as regular and official; had his Deputation been a forged document, had he assumed leadership unlawfully, the fact would have been discovered very early and made impossible his long and honorable Masonic career.

Henry Price was buried in Townsend, a small Massachusetts town incorporated in 1732, forty-six miles distant from Boston, on the border line of New Hampshire. The original stone placed at the head of his grave, a photograph of which is given herewith, carries an inscription, here copied just as it stands:

"In Memory of Henry Price, Esq. Was born in London about the Year of our Lord 1697 he Remov'd to Bofton about the Year 1723 Rec. a Deputation Appointing him Grand Mafter of Mafons in New England & in the Year 1733 was Appointed a Cornet in the Governors Troop of Guards With the Rank of Major by his Diligence & induftry in Bufinefs he Acquired the means of a Comfortable Living with which he remov'd to Townfen in the latter Part of his life. He quitted Mortality the 20th of May A. D. 1780 Leaving a Widow and two Young Daughters With a Numerous Company of Friends and Acquaintance to Mourn his Departure Who have that Ground of hope Concerning his Prefent Lot Which Refultfi from his undifsembled Regard to his Maker & extenfive Benevolence to his Fellow Creatures Manifested in Life by a behaviour Confitent With his Character as a Mafon and his Nature as a Man. An honeft Man the Nobleft Work of God."

Those who have called in question the genuineness of Price's original Deputation and who have sought otherwise to discredit him and his Masonic career before the bar of history have made much capital out of three facts: first, that no record was made of the Deputation in the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of England; second, that in a letter to the Grand Lodge of England under date of 27 Jan 1768, and while referring to his own Deputations (Price received a second Deputation, as will be later explained, in which his powers were extended) he spelled Montague as "Montacute"; and third, he mentioned in a letter to the Grand Secretary of England in 1768 his second Deputation as having been of the year 1735, whereas it should have been 1734. Reasons for the absence of any Grand Lodge record of his Deputation have already been given. As to his misspelling of the name of the Grand Master who issued

his first Deputation that is easily explained by the fact that the name was spelled "Montacute" in Entick's edition of the Constitutions, widely used by American Masons as an official book. The error in the date is really of no consequence at all. Thirty-four years had elapsed since 1734, so that when he wrote the letter Price was seventy-one years of age and forty-six miles away from his books, papers, and documents. Any other man under the same circumstances might have made a similar slip. Also it is worthy of note that a petition which accompanied Price's letter spells the name of Lord Montague correctly and accurately gives the date of Price's second Deputation as 1734. The latter facts would indicate that the errors in Price's own letters were mere oversights.

One will find all these facts, and many others equally germane, set forth at great length and in a manner very interesting to read, by William Sewall Gardner in an address delivered before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, of which he was then Grand Master, 27 Dec 1871, printed in full in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1871, page 284. Bro. Gardner's estimate of the man, along with a summary of his arguments for the authenticity of Price's first Deputation is embodied in the last pages of his address, in three paragraphs worthy to be quoted:

"It would seem, however, from the evidence now produced that no one could reasonably doubt that the officers and members of the Grand Lodge at London were fully informed of the proceedings of Henry Price, in Boston, who publicly claimed to be the authorized delegate and representative of that Grand Body here; that from 1733, down to the war of the Revolution they were as familiar with his doings as with those of their Provincial Grand Masters in the several districts of England. It cannot even be argued with any degree of plausibility, that they, or the Craft in general, could be ignorant of his pretensions, acts and doings. If they had knowledge of his claim to a Deputation from England, as Provincial Grand Master, or if it is apparent that they ought reasonably to have known it, the conclusion is irresistible that Price held the Commission and office, which he publicly professed to have, under which he openly acted, and which were notoriously throughout America ascribed to him. From all the Grand Officers at London, as well as from all the Members of the Fraternity, from 1733 to 1780, there was universal, undoubted belief in Henry Price, as the legitimate founder, under lawful authority, of Masonry in America. Not a doubt, suspicion, or insinuation were breathed against him. He was entirely, unconditionally, absolutely confided in, upon both sides of the Atlantic. During all the years of his Masonic life he enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Grand Lodge at London. It would seem to be too late now to originate doubt and suspicion against a man of pure character, unsullied name and spotless reputation, after the lapse of one hundred and thirty-eight years [written in 1871], unless the clearest evidence and undeniable proofs of the charges made are adduced. Suspicion and suspicious circumstances are not sufficient to weigh down his more than eighty years of life, characterized by honesty, integrity and Christian virtue.

"In reviewing the life of Henry Price, we cannot escape the impression that the Ancient Society of Free and Accepted Masons, through his persistent labor, emerged from a position of comparative insignificance to one of prominence and great respectability in the Province. When he opened the Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston in July 1733, the brethren whom he called around him, with the exception of Andrew Belcher, occupied humble places in life, and were not calculated to extend the influence of the Society, nor to make proselytes from among the best men of Boston. But Henry Price set his standard high. He was ambitious that the institution should be known by the good character of its members, and that it should be represented by able and respectable officers. He retained the office of Provincial Grand Master only so long as it was necessary to carry out his cherished scheme. All of his successors were gentlemen of the highest respectability and character, while those who had become members of the lodges gave to the Society a position which commanded the respect of all classes of men. The reverend clergy gave to it their sanction, and aided by the sacred rites of their office, in their churches, the public demonstrations which from time to time occurred. The press spoke in terms of respect of 'that ancient Society, whose benevolent constitutions do honor to mankind,' and of the distinction conferred upon those called to preside as Grand Master over its proceedings. Thus the institution won its way to favor in public estimation. When Price installed his successors, each one with more ceremony and pomp than that of the preceding one, he saw that the honor which he claimed, of being the 'Father of Masonry in America', was not an empty honor, but one which in his day was worthy of pride, and which he well hoped might be ascribed to him in history.

"He had been successful beyond his fondest anticipations. Wealth, political and social distinction, the high authorities in the Province, the teachers of Christian virtue and the leaders in the two great parties of loyalty and liberty, had bowed before the altar of Freemasonry erected by him. Thus he had accomplished all that he dared to dream of in the early days of his labor."

NOTES AND REFERENCES

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Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in New York from the Earliest Date, Charles T. McClenachan; New York, 1888, Vol. 1, page 77. History of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and Concordant Orders. Stillson and Hugan; Boston and New York, 1891, pages 219, 239.

The most complete lay-out extant of data concerning Price will be found in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; for 1871, published in Boston in 1872, page 284 ff. In that volume will be found Price's will, page 345, his Deputation, page 347; Tomlinson's Deputation, page 349; Franklin's letters to Price, page 356; Grand Secretary French's letter to Price, page 366; Price's reply thereto, page 368; Price's address at the installation of John Rowe, page 322; etc.

On Price's personal and Masonic career in general consult the following:

Beginnings of Freemasonry in America, Johnson; New York 1924, page 92, etc.

Freemasonry in Michigan, Jefferson S. Conover; Michigan, 1897, Vol. I, page 8.

History of Freemasonry in Canada, John Ross Robertson; Toronto, 1900, Vol. I, page 147.

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The Evolution of Freemasonry, Delmar D. Darrah, Illinois, 1920, page 230.

The Freemason's Monthly Magazine, Charles W. Moore; Boston, Vol. XV, page 163; Vol. XVI, page 129; XVII, page 11, XX, page 266, XXV, page 343; XXVIII, page 301; XXX, pages 95, 148; XXXI, page 125; XXXII, page 33.

Washington and His Masonic Compeers, Sidney Hayden; New York 1866, page 233.

Henry Price

by Michael S. Kaulback

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http://www.masonicworld.com/education/files/artjune01/henry_price.htm

Denslow's 10,000 Famous Freemasons, states Henry Price is sometimes referred to as "The Father of Freemasonry in America."

Masonic records from the 1700's are not always "well-kept" but Bro. Price's activities are clearly documented in this STB. — Editor

In the year 1733 a tailor from Boston, Henry Price by name, received a warrant from the newly formed Grand Lodge of England appointing him as "Provincial Grand Master of New England and Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging." This authorized him to constitute all brethren then residing in New England into one or more Regular Lodges. This deputation was signed by the then Grand Master of Masons in England — Lord Viscount Montague. [Anthony Browne, 6th Lord Viscount Montague]

Who was Henry Price and how did he come to America? How and when did he become a Mason?

Henry Price was born in or around the city of London in 1697. He was there apprenticed as a Tailor for he was "admitted to the Freedom of the Company of Merchant Tailors by Patrimony on 1 Jul 1719." In 1723 he arrived in the Port city of Boston, where he entered the Tailor's trade. In 1730 he opened his own shop on what is now Washington Street between State and Water Streets. He remained there until 1740 where, after a fire, he moved to the corner of Bedford and Washington Streets. In 1744 he opened a second shop on State Street. Price had entered a new phase of his life, that of being a shopkeeper.

Price was so successful at his trade that in 1750, six years after opening his shop on State Street, he retired and so far as can be ascertained never again engaged in any occupation. He entered the world of Real Estate and had holdings in Boston, Hull, Cambridge, Woburn, Concord, Sherborne and Townsend in Massachusetts, as well as some holdings in Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. The city of Boston at that time was small by today's standards only having around 16,000 citizens. It was a city of commerce and industry where ships from all over the world made port. Boston was a great center of commerce where people from all over New England came to trade. So successful a businessman could hardly have escaped notice and in fact in 1733 Price was made a cornet in the

Governor's Guards with the rank of Major by Governor Belcher. In 1764-65 he was a member of the legislature where he met Samuel Adams. He also met John Hancock and Thomas Cushing.

Price had married a 17 year old girl named Mary Townsend who had one child, a girl named Mary, who was the apple of Price's eye. Unfortunately his wife died and in the year 1752 he married for the second time to Mary Tilden. Death struck a double blow to

Price because in 1759 his wife died and in 1760 his daughter Mary died. In 1771 he met and married for the third time. Price at this time was 75 years old and Lydia Randall, his third wife was a young widow with one son. Together they had two daughters, Mary and Rebecca, a remarkable feat for a man of Price's age.

Price became a Mason in England before he left to come to Boston in 1723. Exactly what Lodge he joined is not known although he probably joined one of the four Lodges that in 1717 formed the Grand Lodge of England. He is recorded in the year 1730 as a member of Lodge No. 75 meeting at the old Rainbow Tavern in London. Price's name is number fifty three on the list in the minute book at the Grand Lodge of England. The Lodge is still in existence and is now called Britannic Lodge No. 33 meeting at the Grand Lodge building on Great Queen Street in London. Price was active in Masonry from the day he joined and made many Masonic friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the year 1733 Price was in London on a business trip. While in London he made application to the Grand Master of Masons in

England, Lord Viscount Montague, for a Deputation as "Provincial Grand Master of New England and Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging." This was not the first deputation issued to an American by the Grand Lodge of England. On 5 Jun 1730, a deputation was issued to Daniel Coxe of New Jersey by the Duke of Norfolk who was then Grand Master. Coxe was named as a Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Unfortunately there is no evidence that he ever exercised this commission. Although there were operating Lodges in those states none were added to the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England under Coxe's name. Coxe did not receive his deputation until January of 1731 when he was recorded as attending the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge held at the Devil Tavern within the Temple Bar. It is here that Coxe is referred to as "Provincial Grand Master of North America." It would seem that this deputation expired on 24 Jun 1732 and mention is made of Coxe thereafter.

Price returned to America and on Monday 30 Jul 1733 met with several brethren at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern on King Street (now State Street) in Boston. He read his deputation and organized the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He appointed Andrew Belcher Deputy Grand Master and Thomas Kennel and John Quan as Grand Wardens. The first order of business was to make eight candidates Freemasons. The second act of business was to receive and act on the petition of eighteen brethren, all Free and Accepted Mason who wished to be formed into a regular Masonic Lodge. The petition was granted and in accordance with all the ancient customs; provided for in the book of constitution Price constituted the first regular (chartered) Lodge in North America.

It might be interesting to visualize this scene. R. W. Price sitting in the East, on his left sits the Deputy Grand Master, and in the

South and West the Grand Wardens in the stations. The petitioners and their chosen officers in the center of the assembly. In due and ancient order those officers are presented and invested with the implements of the office they will hold. To each Price gives a solemn charge and then greets the Lodge as a whole admonishing them to uphold the book of Constitutions and Regulations written by Anderson in 1723. It would have been interesting to have been there, the first meeting a regular and duly constituted Lodge and the English Grand Lodge, and the first meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New England.

In the years that followed, Price carried on his duties as Grand Master. In 1734 Benjamin Franklin, visiting Boston, met Price and requested his authorization to open Lodges Pennsylvania through the Grand Lodge England. In 1735 Grand Master Price issued dispensations for Lodges in Portsmouth, New Hampshire also Annapolis and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

R. W. Price served as Grand Master for three years, and in 1736 the records show that he "resigned." The question arises—Who did he resign to? The only logical answer would be the Grand Master of England who issued the original deputation. On 24 Jun 1736, at the Feast of St. John, the brethren of Massachusetts decided to petition England to appoint **Robert Tomlinson** as Grand Master. His commission arrived in Boston on 20 Apr 1737 and he was installed by Price. Fate had not finished with Price however, for in 1740 R. W. Tomlinson died and the office reverted to the Immediate Past Grand Master—Price. He held office for four years until a commission appointing **Thomas Oxnard** as Grand Master came from England. Unfortunately Oxnard died in 1754 and again Price was

asked to fill the office. In 1755 **Jeremy Gridley** was appointed as Provincial Grand Master. Gridley served the Grand Lodge for ten years dying in office.

Once again the Grand Lodge turned to Henry Price who served as acting Grand Master until installing **John Rowe** in January of

1766. This marked the end of Price's officership, but not the end of his career in Masonry. Price attended 13 quarterly Communications after 1766, traveling 46 miles each time to do so. The last Communication he attended was 28 Jan 1774 which was also the last held before the siege of Boston caused all meetings to be suspended.

It would seem that dotage never overtook Price for at 75 years old he had married a widow and had two daughters. He had moved to Townsend, Massachusetts near the New Hampshire border where he owned several hundred acres of land. He operated a farm, mill shops, and wood lots. He played an active roll in town government and in 1764 was elected to represent Townsend in the state Legislature. While chopping wood in May of 1780 Price met his end when the ax slipped and gave a mortal wound. Price was 83 years old. Price was buried in Townsend and in 1888 the body was moved to its present location within the same cemetery. M. W. Henry Endicott, Grand Master of Massachusetts and Governor of the state, dedicated a marble monument at his gravesite. The original gravestone was removed and is now on the third floor of the Grand Lodge building on Boylston and Tremont Streets in Boston. Price's life is aptly summed up in the last sentence on his marker—"An Honest Man, the Noblest Work of God."

Price's successors as Provincial Grand Master, [Robert Tomlinson](#), [Thomas Oxnard](#), [Jeremy Gridley](#) and [John Rowe](#), were all appointed (in 1736, 1743, 1755 and 1768 respectively)

Simons, John W. and Macoy, Robert, editors, "The Masonic Eclectic," Vol. II, No. 4, April 1866. pages 147-153.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=tul2AAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22Stephen+H.+Johnson%22#PPA147,M1>

MAJOR HENRY PRICE.*
FIRST GRAND MASTER IN NEW ENGLAND.

* Extract from a work of great value and interest, now in press, entitled
"Washington and His Masonic Compeers," by Sidney Hayden. With an original Portrait of Washington, etc.

THE introduction of Freemasonry into America has neither written nor traditionary date. From a period extending so far back into the gray ages of antiquity that it antedates the twilight of written history, its mystic rites are said to have been practiced in the eastern world; and when the first explorers of the western continent formed their infant settlements here, they may have brought with them some knowledge of its mysteries.

For more than a century after the English commenced their settlements in America, Masonic lodges were held in all countries without any written warrants, but by the inherent right of Masons, sanctioned by immemorial usage. Such lodges kept no written records of their proceedings, and American history is silent on the subject of Freemasonry until about the commencement of the third decade of the last century. At that time the Masonic chronicles of England state that a deputation was granted to DANIEL COXE, constituting him Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey. A copy of this deputation, recently obtained by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey from the Grand Lodge at London, shows that it constituted DANIEL COXE Provincial Grand Master of the provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

This deputation was granted by the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of Masons in England, and bore date the 5th day of June, 1730. From the same source we also learn that DANIEL COXE was present at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in London on the 29th of the following January, where his health was proposed and drank as "Provincial Grand Master of North America." To this digression from the Masonic design of our sketch we will only add that so little has been left on record of the Masonic history of DANIEL COXE that even his Grand Mastership has been deemed a myth. His name stands in the annals of American Masonry, like the morning-star at dawn rising above the mountain's misty top, and then fading from our vision in the sunlight of the bright skies that followed.

In 1733, three years later, the written records of Freemasonry in America commence. On the 30th of April of that year a deputation was granted by Lord MONTACUTE, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, to HENRY PRICE, the subject of this sketch, "in behalf of himself and several other brethren then residing in New England, appointing him "Provincial Grand Master of New England aforesaid, and dominions and territories thereunto belonging." From the powers contained in this deputation sprang the first existing lodges in this country; and HENRY PRICE is regarded as the father of American lodges of Freemasons.

History has recorded but little of his life, except what is found on its Masonic pages. He was a native of England, and was born in London about the year 1697. He came to America about 1723, and settled in Boston, where he commenced business as a merchant tailor. He was then about twenty-six years of age, and had doubtless been made a Mason in London, in one of the four old lodges of that city. It was about ten years, therefore, from the time he came to America, before he received the deputation granted him by Lord MONTAGUE to assemble the brethren of the Masonic Fraternity and constitute lodges in New England. The same day that Mr. PRICE organized his Grand Lodge, he received a petition from eighteen Masons in Boston, in behalf of themselves and "other brethren," asking to be established as a regular lodge. They had probably often convened and worked as Masons in that city before, without any authority except the ancient immemorial right which the Craft had formerly exercised, of meeting when and where circumstances permitted or required, and, choosing the most experienced one present as Master, for the occasion a lodge.

In such assemblages of the Craft, temporarily convened, with little ritualistic labor, but with simple forms, it is probable most of the old Masons in America had been admitted to the knowledge of our mystic rites. But having now an opportunity to conform to the newly-established custom in England of working under the sanction of a Grand Lodge, composed of a Grand Master and other officers, and representatives of all the brethren in the jurisdiction, they seem at once to have availed themselves of the privilege. Their petition was accordingly granted, and they were formed and constituted by Mr. PRICE a regular lodge the same evening, their officers being installed by him in person. This Lodge was denominated "First Lodge" in Boston until 1783, when it took the name of St. John's Lodge, by which it has since been known. As it was constituted by Grand Master PRICE in person, it was not at that day thought necessary that it should have a written warrant, his own act of personally constituting it being at that time a sufficient authority for perpetuating itself as a legal lodge.

Early in the following year, Major PRICE granted warrants to brethren in Philadelphia and in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to hold lodges in those places, and for this purpose written instruments of authority were first used by him in America. He also received an extension of his authority in 1734 from the Grand Master of England, giving him jurisdiction over all North America. Under it he granted a warrant, Dec. 27, 1735, for a lodge at Charleston, South Carolina. It is probable that some, if not all these warrants were to confirm and bring under regular Masonic government bodies of Masons that had previously met and worked as lodges in their several localities.

Major PRICE was superseded as Provincial Grand Master, in 1737, by a like commission granted by the Grand Master of England to ROBERT TOMLINSON. Mr. TOMLINSON held the office for seven years, and was succeeded by THOMAS OXNARD, who held it about ten years, and died with his commission unrevoked. Upon the death of Mr. OXNARD, Major PRICE, as the oldest Provincial Past Grand Master in America, was called to the vacant Grand East until a new appointment could be made by the Grand Master of England. He therefore held the office at this time, by virtue of his priority in that position, from June 26, 1754, until October 1, 1755, when JEREMY GRIDLEY was duly commissioned and installed. Mr. GRIDLEY continued as Provincial Grand Master until his death in September, 1767, when Major PRICE again resumed the office until the 25th of November, 1768, when JOHN KOWE was regularly appointed to it by the Grand Master of England.

Such is a brief sketch of the connection Major PRICE had with American Masonry as Provincial Grand Master. But his Masonic labors were not confined to his duties in his Grand Lodge. By an early regulation of the mother Grand Lodge in England, Apprentices could be made Fellow-Crafts and Master Masons only in the Grand Lodge, unless by special dispensation from the Grand Master. This rule was soon afterward relaxed, and "Masters' Lodges" were instituted to confer the second and third degrees on candidates who had received the first in regular lodges of the Craft. About the year 1738 a "Master's Lodge" was instituted in Boston, which met monthly. Major PRICE was its first Master, and he occupied this position and performed its labors until 1744, when he resigned the office. During this period the record shows that he was absent but one evening; and after he resigned the chair, he was generally present at the meetings of the Lodge, and frequently officiated as master pro. tem., until 1749, when he again held it one term by election. He frequently performed the duties of the minor offices of the Lodge, and was ever an active member. He was also a member of the "First Lodge," and gave it his active support.

Major PRICE had been successful in his mercantile business in Boston, and was able to support a country seat a few miles from the city. The records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts show that in April, 1751, that Grand Body resolved to celebrate the coming St. John's Day at "Brother PRICE'S house" in Menotomy (West Cambridge); but when the day arrived, the record further shows that, his house "being encumbered by sickness," the celebration was held at the house of another brother in Cambridge. Soon after this he lost his wife, and also a daughter of about the age of nineteen years; and on the 20th of April, 1766, he lost his only surviving child, a son, who was apprenticed to an apothecary. This son died suddenly in a fit. The stricken father was now childless and lonely, and he wrote to his friends in London, in 1771, that, as soon as his affairs in Boston could be intrusted to a suitable person, he

contemplated returning to England. He was then nearly seventy-five years old; yet he again married, and in 1774 he relinquished his business in Boston, and retired to a farm in Townsend, a few miles from the city, which town he afterward represented in the General Court. The second wife of Major PRICE was a widow, LYDIA ABBOT, of Townsend, who had at the time of this marriage two daughters by her former husband, and she afterward had two daughters more by Major PRICE. He continued his residence in Townsend until his death at about the age of eighty-three years, which occurred on the 20th of May, 1780. He was buried in the public burial-ground of that town, where his tombstone still stands.

Major PRICE provided by his will equally for his two step-daughters as for his own, giving to the four all his property after having made suitable provision for his widow. His descendants still live in Massachusetts; and one of them, a few years ago, presented to the Grand Lodge of that State an original portrait of their first Grand Master, taken in middle life. It is a valuable memento of one who is justly regarded as the Father of Freemasonry in America.

1737-40 Robert Tomlinson (Thomlinson) (d. 16 Jul 1740)
Provincial Grand Master of Masons in New England
Deputy Grand Master, 1736

Raised 13 Jan 1735 in First Lodge, Boston, MA; Master in 1736; Affiliated to Masters Lodge, Boston, MA

He was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Masons in New England by General John Campbell (5 May 1705-27 Apr 1782), 4th Earl of Loudoun, Grand Master of Masons in England. The commission was dated 7 Dec 1736 and was received in Boston on 20 Apr 1737. While Master of First Lodge in Boston he was appointed Deputy Grand Master in 1736 by Provincial Grand Master Henry Price. At that time, Thomas Oxnard succeeded him as Master of First Lodge.

In 1738 he traveled to England, stopping in Antigua, where “finding some old Boston Masons went to Work and made the Governour and sundry other Gentlemen of Distinction Masons, whereby from Our Lodge sprung Masonry in the West Indies.” This extract from the Massachusetts records is possibly in part in error. While he undoubtedly founded a new Lodge in Antigua, it is believed that Parham Lodge in Antigua was constituted 31 Jan 1737, Court House Lodge was on 22 Nov 1738 and Baker’s Lodge on 14 Mar 1738 or 1739.

Robert Tomlinson attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of England held on 31 Jan 1738 or 1739. In May of 1739 he returned to Boston, and in Dec 1739 he appointed Thomas Oxnard as Deputy Grand Master. Shortly thereafter he returned to Antigua, where he died.

Ref. Johnson, Melvin M., “The Beginnings of Freemasonry in America,” Washington, DC, 1924. Pages 168-72.

1737-50 Captain Richard Riggs
Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York; 1737-50

Appointed 5 Nov 1737, by Grand Master Edward Bligh (9 Nov 1715- 22 Jul 1747), 2nd Earl of Darnley, Grand Master of England 1737. His appointment of Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York made him the first Provincial Grand Master specifically for New York only.

Captain Riggs was a soldier in the American Revolution, the son of a British officer. He was recorded as a Private in the Company of (General) Governor (Robert) Hunter in 1711, and by 1723 he was a Lieutenant, serving under his father.

He arrived in New York on 21 May 1738. Very little is known of his activities, Masonic or otherwise. However it is evident that during his term a meeting notice was published in a New York paper, indicating clearly that the office of Grand Master had become a real and functioning position during his tenure. He returned to England in 1751. On 26 Nov 1737, shortly after Captain Riggs received his deputation, but six months before he arrived in New York, the New York ‘Gazette’ printed a ‘letter to the editor’ as follows:

“Mr. Bradford:

There being a new and unusual sect of Society of Persons of late appeared in our native Country, and from thence spread into some other Kingdoms and Common Wealths, and at last has extended to these parts of America, their Principle, Practices and Designs not being known, not by them published to the World, has been the reason that in Holland, France, Italy and other Places they have been suppress. All other societies that have appeared in the World have published the Principles and Practices, and when the meet set open their Meeting-house Doors, for all that will come in and see and hear them, but this Society called FREE MASONS, meet with their Doors shut, and a Guard at the outside to prevent any approach near to hear or see what they are doing.”

On 26 Jun 1738 the 'Gazette' published "A Song for the Free Masons," followed by "A Parody of the Same Verses for the Ladies," with a humorous tone. This evidence gives credence to the idea that meetings of the Fraternity were regular and well known by this date.

On 22 Jan 1739, the 'Gazette' printed the first public announcement of a Lodge called "by order of the Grand Master," as follows:

"Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons are desired to take notice that the Lodge for the future will be held at the Montgomerie Arms Tavern on the first and third Wednesdays of every month.

By order of the Grand Master, Charles Wood, Secretary"

References:

- Lang, Ossian and Singer, Herbert T., "New York Freemasonry, A Bicentennial History, 1781-1981," published under Grand Master Bruce Widger. 1981.
- Lang, Ossian, "History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," 1922.
- McClenachan, Charles T., "History of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in New York from the Earliest Date," 1888.
- Ross, Peter, "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," 1899.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~havens5/p20291.htm>

March 1732 Captain Richard **Riggs** married [Mary Watts](#), daughter of [Robert Watts](#) and [Maria Nicoll](#), March 1732 in New York. They had but one child, a daughter who died young.

From this single entry that I have been able to find, the following possible genealogical sketch may be speculated for Captain Riggs.

Whether the relationships apply to our Provincial Grand Master, Captain Riggs, I cannot state with assurance, only that there are connections here that place the below people in the correct time periods and places. - glh

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~havens5/p20045.htm>

Robert Watts b. circa 1677 at Edinburgh, Scotland?, d. 21 September 1750, New York

The obituary for Robert, at New York is as follows: "On Friday morning last, after a lingering indisposition, departed this life in the 73rd year of his age, and on Saturday evening was very honorably and decently interred in Trinity Church. Mr. Robert Watts, of this city, where he had lived and been a considerable merchant for many years, and always justly sustained the Character of an honest man, and a perpetual fair trader. He was a gentleman of exceedingly good sense, solid judgment, and a steady temper of mind; exploratory in his life and conversation and remarkable for his unaffected piety, and great charity, and may truly be said to have been one of the main props of religion and good manners in this part of the world. He was a sincere, constant friend, an agreeable, cheerful companion, and condescending to all, which gained him the Love and Esteem of all Good Men.

Robert Watt(s) appears connected with Governor Hunter as follows:

(General) Governor Hunter proposed Robert Watts (who had added an s to his original name, Watt why and when his son never heard) to the "Lords of Trade" of the city of New York, anno 1715. He had been a resident of New York about five years. The Governor named him as "a gentleman of sound sense, high respectability, large wealth and known affection to the government. <http://www.wattslines.org/gen/watts/newsletter21.htm>

Governor (Robert) Hunter also appears connected to Robert Watts' son-in-law, Captain Richard Riggs, above, and (politically) with **Col. Daniel Coxe**, also above (see:

http://www.njstatelib.org/NJ_Information/Digital_Collections/Governors_of_New_Jersey/GHUNT.pdf)

Roberts Watt(s) married [Maria Nicoll](#) b. 6 October 1689, d. 1768

Children

1. [John Watts](#)+ b. 5 Apr 1715, d. Aug 1789

2. [Mary Watts](#)+ b. 1716, d. Aug 1768

John Watts (from above) was b. 5 April 1715; d. August 1789

"WATTS, John, loyalist, born in New York City, 16 Apr 1715; died in Wales in Aug 1789, he married Ann, daughter of Stephen De Lancey, in July 1742, represented New York city in the assembly for many years, and was a member of the council in 1757-75. He was one of the wealthiest land-proprietors of the colony, one of the original founders and trustees of the New York society library in 1754, presented its first clock to the New York exchange in 1760, and the same year was elected the first president of the New York city hospital. He was opposed to the Revolution, and in 1775 removed to England. His estate was confiscated, but part of it was repurchased and reconveyed on 1 Jul 1784, to his sons, Robert and John. His wife, Ann De Lancey, died two months after leaving New York. His daughter, Ann (died in 1793) married Captain Archibald Kennedy, of the royal navy, who became

eleventh Earl of Cassilis. Their son, the twelfth earl, was born in this country.-

John's son, John, born in New York City, 27 Aug 1749; died there, 3 Sep 1836, was the last royal recorder of the city of New York. He served three times as speaker of the New York assembly, was a member of congress in 1793-'6, and from 1802 till 1808 was judge of Westchester county. John G. Leake, a wealthy resident of New York city, dying childless, left his extensive properties to his relative, Robert J. Watts, on condition that Mr. Watts should assume the name of Leake. The gentleman, the only living son of John Watts, Jr., accepted the property on the terms mentioned, but very soon died. Mr. Leake's will being defective as to the real estate, that escheated to the state of New York, and the personal property went to his father, who, being grieved that his only male representative should have consented to change his name, and deeply afflicted by the loss of his son, determined that he would not benefit personally by the money thus acquired, but apply it to the purpose designed by Mr. Leake in case Robert J. Watts had not assumed his name. John Watts then founded and endowed the charity entitled the Leake and Watts orphan-house. In 1887 the institution was removed to Westchester county, NY, the property having been purchased as a site for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral. Mr. Watts married his cousin, Jane de Lancey, and they were considered the handsomest couple of the day."

Source: Edited Appleton Encyclopedia, 2001

Children of John Watts and Anne DeLancy:

Robert Watts---married Mary Alexander(daughter of Lord Stirling)

Ann Watts --- married Archibald Kennedy---Earl of Cassilis

Stephen and Susannah (twins---died in infancy)

John Watts--- married cousin Jane de lancey (More info)HYPER Watts7.jpg

Susannah Watts--- married Philip Kearny

Mary Watts--- married Sir John Johnson, Provincial Grand Master of Masons for New York 1767-76.

Stephen Watts--- married Sarah Nugent

Margaret Watts--- married Robert Leake

James Watts--- died in childhood of smallpox.^{1,2}

Mary Nicoll, wife of Robert Watts, was b. 6 Oct 1689, d. 1768 was the daughter of [William Nicoll](#) b. circa 1657, d. from 1 November 1722 to 8 May 1723 and [Ann Van Rensselaer](#) b. 1 Aug 1665, d. between 1708 and 1718

William Nicoll, father of Mary Nicoll above, was b. circa 1657, d. between 1 Nov 1722 and 8 May 1723. He married Ann Van Rensselaer who was b. 1 Aug 1665, d. between 1708 and 1718. She was the daughter of [Jeremias Van Rensselaer](#) b. 18 May 1632, d. 12 October 1674 and [Maria von Cortlandt](#) b. 20 Jul 1645, d. 24 Jan 1688. **From this union descended Stephen Van Rensselaer III, Grand Master, 1825-29.**

1744-54 Thomas Oxnard (1703-Jun 1754)

Provincial Grand Master of Masons in North America; 1744-50

Thomas Oxnard was Raised 21 Jan 1736 in First Lodge, Boston, MA; Master in 1736, and one of the founders of Masters Lodge, 2 Jan 1739. He was from Durham, England, and moved to Boston before 1737, working as a merchant and importer of foreign wares. In 1740 he was one of the promoters of the "Silver Scheme," organized by an association of Boston merchants who issued their own Notes in opposition to the Land Bank or "Manufacturing Scheme," for the purpose of furnishing a circulating medium.

He was appointed by John Ward (22 Feb 1724/25-10 Oct 1788), 7th Lord Ward, 2nd Viscount Dudley and Ward, Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England in 1742-43. His commission was dated 23 Sep 1743 and he was installed on 6 Mar 1744. He constituted Lodges in Boston, Newfoundland, Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut and elsewhere.

Along with a description of the Masonic ceremonies at his funeral, he was described in the records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as "an experience merchant, an unright dealer, and affectionate husband, a tender parent, a sincere friend, and a kind master." His funeral was recorded as follows:

" . . . His corpse was attended to the grave last Friday by a numerous train of relations, of Free and Accepted Masons, dressed in black, and cloathed with white aprons and gloves walked before in a procession of two, with the Grand Master's jewell, usually worn by him pendant from the ribbon, on a tassell'd black velvet cushion carried next to the corpse. Immediately before the cushion walked the Deputy Grand Master with the Grand Wardens; the Past Grand Officers, the other officers of the Grand Lodge, the Masters, Wardens and Officers of the other Lodges in Town in their order, all the Masters and Wardens with their jewels pendant upon black ribbon, after the Interment the fraternity walked before the Relations and returned with them to the Mansion House of the deceased, where they

took their leave, The whole attendance was conducted thro' a vast number of spectators, with great order and decency."

References:

Roy, Thomas Sherrard, "Stalwart Builders; a History of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts 1733-1971," 1971

"History of Saint John's Lodge of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as shown in the records of the First Lodge, the Second Lodge, the Third Lodge, the Rising Sun Lodge, the Masters' Lodge, St. John's Lodge, Most Worshipful Grand Lodge," Boston. 1917. page 11

Johnson, Melvin M., "The Beginnings of Freemasonry in America," Washington, DC. Pages 275-82

Lawrence, Robert Means, "The Site of Saint Paul's Cathedral, Boston and It Neighborhood."

Thomas Oxnard was an initiate of the first Lodge at Boston, receiving a patent as Provincial Grand Master of North America in 1743. Benjamin Franklin was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania by Oxnard in 1749, but was made Deputy Grand Master the following year when the Grand Master of England (Lord Byron*), appointed William Allen to the same position. Bro. Oxnard died in 1754.

** William 'the Wicked Lord' Byron, 5th Baron Byron (5 Nov 1722- 9 May 1798), was GM of England, 1747-52. He was the great-uncle of the poet, George Gordon Byron, Lord Byron (6th Baron Byron)*

A Grand Lodge was held at Graton's, in Roxbury, June 26, 1754, "but by reason of the death of Worshipful Grand Master Thomas Oxnard, this morning at 11 o'clock, the celebration was rather sorrowful than joyous." "In honor of their Right Worshipful Grand Master, whose loss was sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure and honor of his acquaintance, and more especially by the Society over which he had for eleven years presided with dignity, they voted to attend his funeral, in mourning, with the honors of Masonry; and to invite the several Lodges in Boston to assist on this mournful occasion."

Thomas's two sons Edward and Thomas Jr., were Masons in the Lodge at Falmouth, Maine.

1755-1767 Jeremy Gridley (1701-10 Sep 1767) Provincial Grand Master of North America Grand Master of Massachusetts

In Gould's History of Freemasonry, Vol. V, page 322, it states the "when . . . Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts . . . ' he was Grand Master of Masons in North America.' He had no jurisdiction over Antient or Scottish Lodges in Boston. There were at the same time other Grand Masters in America. Antient, Irish, and Scottish Warrants had as much validity in America as did Warrants from the Modern Grand Lodge of England. There was no exclusive territorial jurisdiction in America until after the Revolution."

Gridley 'Father of the Boston Bar' was a noted lawyer of his day, and at the time of his death Attorney General. His body lies buried in Tomb No. 9 of the Granary Burying Ground in the City of Boston, MA.

"The History of Freemasonry," by Albert Gallatin Mackey, William Reynolds Singleton. Page 1402.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=xiQKAAAIAAJ&pg=PA1402&lpg=PA1402&dq=%22jeremy+gridley%22+%22grand+master%22&source=web&ots=2zuddSgLSk&sig=HodxDz59wt-YprSus7fEuN1XliQ#PPA1401.M1>

11 Oct 1754, at the Quarterly Communication, the Brethren petitioned the Right Honorable and Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in England, for a new deputation to fill King Solomon's Chair, vacant by the death of their late Grand Master (Oxnard); and recommended the Right Worshipful Jeremy Gridley to him for that important and honorable trust.

24 Jun 1755, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master summoned the Brethren to attend him at Graton's Tavern, in Roxbury, to observe the Festival of St. John the Baptist. The Grand Officers were chosen and present August 21st. At a special meeting the Right Worshipful Jeremy Gridley informed the Brethren that the Right Honorable and Right Worshipful Grand Master James Brydges, Marquis of Caernavon, Grand Master of Masons in England, had sent a deputation appointing him Provincial Grand Master of North America, where no Grand Master is appointed.

In 1767, Jeremy Gridley, the Provincial Grand Master of North America, died on 10 Sep; his funeral took place on the 12th, and the members of St. Andrew's Lodge, sixty-four in number (Joseph Warren being the Senior Warden), walked in the procession.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1921_september.htm

JEREMY GRIDLEY was born in Boston in 1701. The records of his early life show that he taught a grammar school in Boston for several years, and that he was a student of theology and an occasional preacher though it cannot

be established that he ever received orders. He was a law student at Harvard University and was graduated from there in 1725. He soon became eminent in the legal profession and as a member of the general court from Brookline he opposed many measures of the British Ministry. He was appointed Attorney-General for the Province of Massachusetts Bay and in 1761 defended the Writs of Assistance for which the custom house officers had applied to the Superior Court and which authorized them to enter houses under suspicion of obtaining smuggled goods at their own discretion. His antagonist in this was the celebrated patriot, James Otis. Gridley was also a Colonel of Militia.

His acquaintance with classic literature made him a central figure among literateurs, and for a time he was editor of the "Weekly Rehearsal," a magazine prized for its classic editorials. He was ever interested in the affairs of his town, was a moderator in Brookline, and was an active selectman in the Boston Marine Society.

Jeremy Gridley was a member of the Masonic order in Massachusetts, was an assiduous attendant on the communications of his Grand Lodge, and was Grand Master from 1755 to 1767. During this period, when altruism prevailed and selfishness was less in evidence than it is now, men were followed for the good they did rather than for the noise they made. Gridley was probably not aware of the extent of his leadership, for in addition to those who were influenced through personal acquaintance with a great man, many more were reached by his literary productions. His classic writings and his splendid legal aphorisms tended towards a reform in the language as much perhaps as the work, wit and sayings of Boccaccio in Italy, Bacon in England, or Lincoln in America. He is one of a number of early Grand Masters who have set us a precedent, not only in great Masonic acts, but in good English and charming examples of expression.

An anecdotal note by John Quincy Adams on the relationship of his father, John Adams, with Jeremy Gridley states:

"... You observe he says, he never had been initiated in the Masonic Order. And I have more than once heard from his own lips why he had never enjoyed that felicity. Mr Jeremy Gridley whom he mentions as having been his intimate friend, was Grand Master of the Massachusetts Lodge. He was also the Attorney General of the Crown, when in October 1758... Mr Gridley in his own office examined the youthful assistant [John Adams] with regard to his professional acquirements; gave him advice truly paternal, and dictated by the purest virtues; and then presented him to the Court, with a declaration that he had himself examined him and could assure their Honours that his legal acquirements were very considerable... This kindness of Mr Gridley was never forgotten by my father. I trust it will never be forgotten by his children. From that forth, while Mr Gridley lived he was the intimate friend, personal and professional of my father... [who] once asked his advice whether it was worth his while to become a member of the Society. In the candour of Friendship, Mr Gridley answered him NO, adding that by aggregation to the Society a young man might acquire a little artificial support, but that he did not need it, and that there was nothing in the Masonic Institution worthy of his seeking to be associated with it. So said at that time, the Grand Master of the Massachusetts Masons, Jeremy Gridley; and such I have repeatedly heard my father say was the reason why he never joined the Lodge." <http://www.artfact.com/catalog/viewLot.cfm?lotCode=fmM7URoG>

1767-87 John Rowe (27 Nov 1715-17 Feb 1787) Grand Master of Masons in North America

Once again the Grand Lodge turned to Henry Price who served as acting Grand Master until installing John Rowe in Jan 1766.

He was commissioned by the Duke of Beaufort in 1768 in the place of the deceased Jeremy Gridley.

Henry Somerset (16 Oct 1744-11 Oct 1803), 5th Duke of Beaufort, was the Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England, 1767-72.

Letters and Diary of John Rowe: Boston Merchant, 1759-1762, 1764-1779," by John Rowe, Anne Rowe Cunningham, Edward L. Pierce. 1903. Page 144.

http://books.google.com/books?id=KhOj0RMfDz0C&pg=PA141&lpg=PA141&dq=%22john+rowe%22+%22grand+master%22&source=web&ots=u-wy4Loikh&sig=IoKK4YnHn_92i4TE5IMLSF-3Uco#PPA155,M1

From John Rowe diary entry of 1767, we may read as follows:

Sept. 11. Last night at eleven of Clock departed this Life Jerry Gridley Esqr Grand Master of Masons & King's Attorney. The Brethren met together this afternoon to consult about the Funeral procession of our Brother Gridley tomorrow. Several votes were past which will be Recorded in the Grand Lodge Book.

Sept. 12. In the afternoon I attended the Funeral of our Right Worshipful Jerry Gridley Esq, Grand Master, as Deputy Grand Master. The officers of his Regiment marched in order first, then the Brethren of St. Andrew's Lodge, then the Stewards of the Grand Lodge, then the Brethren promiscuously two by two, then the Wardens of the Second Lodges, then the Wardens of the first Lodges, then the Wardens of the Master's Lodge, then the three Masters of the three several Lodges, then the past

Grand Ollicers & the Treasurer, then the Grand Wardens, then myself as Deputy Grand Master, then the Tyler with the Grand Master's Jewels on a Black Velvet Cushion. The Corps the Bearers were the Lieut. Governour, Judge Trowbridge, Justice Hubbard, John Erving Sen', James Otis and Mr Saml Fitch, then followed the Relations, after them the Lawyers in their Robes, then the Gentlemen of the Town & then a great many Coaches, Chariots & Chaises. Such a multitude of Spectators I never saw at anything before since I have been in New England. After his Body was interred wee Returned in Form to the Town house (from whence his Corps was taken at the Beginning of the Procession) in the same order as wee first walked. I do not much approve of such parade & show but as it was his Relatives desire, I could not well avoid giving my Consent. I think the Number of the Brethren that attended was 161. Upon the whole it was as well Conducted & in as Good Order as the Nature of it would admit.

From 1768 we read:

Oct. 5. After Dinner a Committee from the Grand Lodge Bro. Rich'd Gridley, Bro. Jenkins & Bro. John Cutler — they Presented me the Commission from the Duke of Beaufort appointing me Grand Master of N^o America — afterwards I met the Select men & spent the evening at the Charitable Society & an hour at the Coffee House.

From the introduction of the above referenced book, there are extensive biographical notes, which read in part:

John Rowe was born in Exeter England Nov. 27th (Nov. 16th Old Style) 1715 died in Boston 17 Feb 1787. He was the oldest of the eleven children of Joseph & Mary (possibly Hawker) Rowe & grandson of Oliver Rowe, Clerk, who in his will dated 25 Feb 1706, leaves all his lands to his "eldest son John & his Heirs forever." Three of the sons of Joseph & Mary Rowe emigrated to

America, John, Jacob and Wm Syntal. "John was John Rowe was born in Exeter England Nov. 27th (Nov. 16th Old Style) 1715 died in Boston Feb. 17th 1787. He was the oldest of the eleven children of Joseph & Mary (possibly Hawker) Rowe & grandson of Oliver Rowe, Clerk, who in his will dated 25 Feb 1706, leaves all his lands to his "eldest son John & his Heirs forever." Three of the sons of Joseph & Mary Rowe emigrated to America, John, Jacob and Wm Syntal. "John was here as early as 1736, when he was only twenty one years old, as he purchased that year a warehouse on Long Wharf. This early purchase indicates that he brought considerable means with him; and besides he continued to own property in his native city till his death, bequeathing it to the sons of his brother Joseph who remained behind." Jacob came to America some seven years later as we learn from a letter of their sister Rebecca (Rowe) Robins dated "Exon June 1st" 1784." Writing to Jacob, but referring to John, she says "What a pleasure would it be to see a Bro. after seven & forty year" ! & adds "You have been wanting forty year." In a much earlier letter before her marriage dated "Exon Aug. 26th 1751" she writes "In our early days we were indeed blest beyond measure. But then how soon was it blasted. I never, I thank God, sot my mind on Riches." Wm Syntal Rowe came to Boston in 1749 or 50 but only remained on a visit to his brothers, sailing thence to Oporto where he went into business. Jacob moved later to Quebec & became asst. commissary-general. After his brother John's death he returned to Boston. His descendants, through his son John, the "Jack" of the Diary are the only members of the family known to be in this country.

John Rowe and his wife were doubtless buried (though no record of interment is preserved) in his vault under the first Trinity Church, a wooden building; and the vault is not supposed to have been disturbed by the subsequent construction of the stone edifice. The vaults were being cleared at the time of the fire of 1872; and the remains found in Rowe's are probably among the "unknown" which were then removed to the Trinity Church tomb in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

John Rowe was married in 1743 to Hannah Speakman, who survived him eighteen years, dying 9 Jul 1805, at the age of eighty. Her sister was the first wife of Ralph Inman, the Cambridge Loyalist, with whose family Rowe continued always to be very intimate. The sisters are said to have been twins. Rowe bought in 1764 the estate on the north side of Pond Lane, now Bedford Street, where he lived till his death, and where his widow remained till her death. The year after his purchase he pulled down the house he found standing there on the north side of the lane, and built a new one, into which he moved 16 Oct 1766. This house with grounds about it was sold in 1817 by Rowe's heirs to Judge William Prescott; and here he and his son the historian lived. It was demolished in 1845. Rowe owned a considerable tract, measuring nearly three acres, known as "Rowe's Pasture."

Rowe held various trusts and offices. He was treasurer of the Charitable Society, and spent many evenings at its meetings. From 1750 (his connection with the order began some years earlier) till his death he held high offices in the Masonic fraternity, and in 1768 became Grand Master of the order in North America. The lodge in Boston suspended its regular meetings 19 Apr 1775, till it was called together in 1787 to attend his funeral; and a few months afterwards it resumed its sessions.

A portrait of Mrs. Rowe is (was) in the possession of Mrs. Charles Amory, Jr., of Boston.

1751-53 Francis Goelet (29 Nov 1727-20 May 1767)

Provincial Grand Master of Masons, State of NY

He was appointed by William 'the Wicked Lord' Byron, 5th Baron Byron (5 Nov 1722- 9 May 1798), was Grand Master of England, 1747-52 (the great-uncle of the poet, George Gordon Byron, Lord Byron (6th Baron Byron). Francis Goelet was member of a family of Huguenot origin which had many prominent New York merchants and leaders in the social circles of the time.

References:

McGregor, David, "Francis Goelet, Third Provincial Grand Master," *Masonic Outlook*, Oct 1931. Page 41.

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. page 21:

In 1751 another deputation was issued to New York by William, 5th Lord Byron (see above*). The holder of this patent was Francis Goelet, a member of a family of Huguenot origin which gave to New York a succession of representative merchants and is still ranged among the leaders in the social circles of the city. Of the details of Grand Master Goelet's administration nothing has come down to us, even his papers now in the possession of the family contain nothing referring to it, but he probably kept the craft well together and brought it more before the public gaze than it had hitherto been. At least we judge so from the tenor of the following extract from the *New York Mercury* of 2 Jul 1753:

Sunday, the 24th ultimo, being the Anniversary of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the Ancient and Right Worshipful Society of Free and Accepted Masons of this city, assembled at Spring Garden the next day, and being properly clothed, made a regular procession in due form to the King's Arms Tavern on Broad Street, near the Long Bridge, where an elegant entertainment was provided, and after drinking His Majesty's health and several loyal toasts, the day was concluded in the most social way, and to the entire satisfaction of all the company.

Until the close of his term of office we have no further particulars of Goelet's Masonic work. But we fancy that if he did not extend the domain of the fraternity he maintained the prosperity of the existing circle, and preserved, strengthened even, the good feeling among the brethren. In the *New York Mercury* of 19 Nov 1753, appeared the following "card:"

The members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in New York, are desired to meet at the King's Arms Tavern on Wednesday, the 19th day of December, on business of importance.

By order of the Grand Master.

H. GAINE, Secretary.

The business of importance referred to was undoubtedly the consideration of arrangements for the reception and installation of the holder of a new deputation. At that ceremony Francis Goelet, as became his office, took a prominent part, and himself installed and proclaimed his successor, after which his name appears no more in the annals of Freemasonry in New York.

1753-66 George Harison

Provincial Grand Master of Masons, State of NY; 1753-66 (and perhaps duties until 1771)

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10.000_famous_freemasons/Volume_2_E_to_J.htm

George Harison (1719-1773) Fourth Provincial Grand Master of New York (English constitution). b. in England. He changed the spelling of his family name which had contained two "r's." His father, the Hon. Francis Harrison, Esq. of Berkshire, England, came to N.Y. with Governor Lovelace in 1708, where he served as a member of the provincial council, recorder of the City of New York, and judge of the admiralty court. He later fell into political disfavor and returned to England, leaving his family in America. Son George visited him in England in 1738, and returned home with an appointment to the office of surveyor of customs in N.Y. He **married Jane Nicholls**, d/o Richard Nicholls, a prominent NY citizen, on Sept. 3, 1740. On June 8, 1753 he was made provincial grand master of New York by Baron Carysfoot. He was in charge of the celebration of St. John the Baptist on June 25, 1753, at the King's Arms Tavern, and again that fall, at the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. A full account of these ceremonies was published in the *New York Mercury* on Dec. 31, 1753. The paper was owned by Hugh Gaine, secretary of the grand lodge, and he took the opportunity to refute the charges against Freemasonry by drawing attention to their acts of public and private charity. Freemasonry grew under Harison's leadership, and by 1771 there were seven lodges in New York City, two at Albany, one at Johnstown, one at Fairfield, Norfolk,

Stratford, and Stamford, Conn. and even one at Detroit, Mich.—all deriving their authority from New York. He was one of the original vestrymen of Old Trinity Church and was also the owner of the brigantine, *Charming Sally*, with 12 guns, which his brother, Capt. Merely Harison, commanded. In 1765 he went into the brewing business with his father-in-law and James Leedbeater, a professional brewer. d. April 18, 1773.

Appointed by Sir John Proby (25 Nov 1725-18 Oct 1772), 1st Baron (Lord) Carysfort, Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England, 1752-53.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=pmAEAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA277&lpg=PA277&dq=%22george+harrison%22+%22grand+master%22&source=web&ots=eRNAGL3jJi&sig=7fKp4XpF9pOL18Va3zodUU-YKgw#PPA277,M1>

A public service in Trinity Church on the festival of St. John the Evangelist is noticed in the Mercury of December 31, in the following manner:

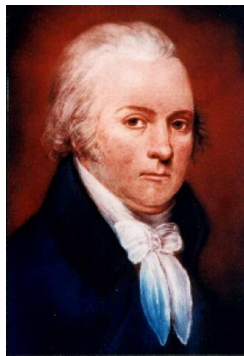
"On Thursday last, at a Grand Lodge of the Antient and Worshipful Fraternity of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, a Commission from the Honourable JOHN PROBY, Baron of Carysfort, in the Kingdom of Ireland, GRAND MASTER of England, appointing GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., to be Provincial Grand Master, was solemnly published, we hear, to the universal Satisfaction of all the Brethren present. After which, it being the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, the Brethren went in Procession, to attend Divine Service at Trinity Church. The Order in which they proceeded, was as follows. First walked the SWORD BEARER, carrying a drawn Sword; then four STEWARDS, with white Maces; followed by the TREASURER and SECRETARY, who bore each a crimson Damask Cushion, on which lay a gilt Bible, and the Book of Constitutions; after these the GRAND WARDEN, and WARDENS: Then came the GRAND MASTER himself, bearing a Truncheon and other Badges of his Office, followed by the Rest of the Brotherhood, according to their respective Ranks, MASTERS, FELLOW-CRAFTS, and 'PRENTICES, to about the Number of Fifty; all cloathed with their Jewels, Aprons, white Gloves, and Stockings. The whole ceremony was concluded with the utmost Decorum, under a Discharge of Guns from some Vessels in the Harbour; and made a genteel Appearance. We hear, they afterwards confer'd a generous Donation of Fifteen Pounds from the publick Stock of the Society, to be expended in Cloathing the poor Children, belonging to our Charity-School; and made a handsome private Contribution for the Relief of indigent Prisoners.

"In the Evening, by the particular Request of the Brethren, a Comedy called The Conscious Lovers, was presented at the Theatre in Nassau Street, to a very crouded Audience. Several Pieces of vocal Mustek, in Praise of the Fraternity, were performed between the Acts. An Epilogue, suitable to the Occasion, was pronounced by Mrs. Hallam, with all the Graces of Gesture, and Propriety of Elocution; and met with a universal and loud Applause."

1767-76 Johnson, Sir John (5 Nov 1741-4 Jan 1830) Provincial Grand Master of Masons, State of NY; 1767-71 (formally installed); 1771-76

Sir John Johnson was born in 1742, the son of the famed Sir William Johnson (1715 – 11 Jul 1744) and Catherine Weisenberg (1723 – April, 1759). In the campaign of 1755 he saw active service as a soldier and acquitted himself bravely. Later, he went to England, but of his doings there little is known beyond the fact that he was knighted by George III in 1765, at St. James' Palace.

This shows, at least, that he was held in considerable esteem. It was likely in or about the same year that he was "raised to the degree of a Master Mason in the Royal Lodge at St. James," and in the following year, 1767, he received his commission as Provincial Grand Master of New York. He returned to America before the close of 1767, and "being examined" was admitted as a visitor to St. Patrick's Lodge at Johnstown, beside his father's residence. He was not installed, however, in his high Masonic office until 1771.



On the death of his father, in 1774, he succeeded to the family property, as well as to the hereditary title and quickly took up the position in the affairs of the colony which so long had been held by Sir William Johnson. He won the same mastery over the Indians and wielded the same influence in their councils. But the time had arrived in the affairs of the country when men were compelled to declare openly their position between the home interest and those of the Colonies. On his part there was no doubt, no hesitation, no wavering. He became a Tory of the Tories, mustered his Indian allies to the aid of the cause of his royal master and under his leadership these dusky warriors committed many terrible ravages in the Mohawk Valley and throughout the central and northern parts of the State. In August, 1777 he laid siege to Fort Stanwix and defeated Herkimer, but in 1780

he was himself defeated at Fox's Mill by Gen. Van Rensselaer, and soon after his property in the State was confiscated.

John Johnson

We have no desire here, and in fact it is foreign to the purpose of this work to follow Sir John's career in the Revolutionary war, or to record his battles in the State of New York or in Canada, but we may sum it up by stating that when peace was declared he was practically a ruined man, having lost everything, not alone for his devotion to monarchical interests but for the obnoxious and cruel methods he had employed in his efforts to perpetuate those interests. Then, too, he was by no means so amiable a personage as his father, and sought to maintain his power by fear rather than by persuasion and had fewer real friends on either side. On the conclusion of hostilities he paid a visit to England which lasted for a few months. In 1784 he crossed the Atlantic again and settled in Montreal. He was appointed Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in British North America and Colonel of the battalions of militia in the eastern townships of Lower Canada. Sir John was also a member of the Legislative Council, and long before his death, in Jan 1830, he had regained much of his old prestige and acquired a new fortune for that which he had lost with the cause for which he had fought.

Reference: Lang, Ossian and Singer, Herbert T., "New York Freemasonry, A Bicentennial History, 1781-1981," published under Grand Master Bruce Widger. 1981.

Sir John Johnson was appointed by Lt. Gen. Cadwallader Blayney or Blaney (2 May 1720, d. 13 Nov 1775), 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England, 1764-66. Sir John fled New York at the beginning of the Revolution, taking the official warrant for the deputation of Masonry in New York, and therefore making a break in the history of the Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York. The next warrant for Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York was issued by the Duke of Atholl out of the Antient Grand Lodge of England. This warrant was granted to Lodges in New York that were constituted by Antients, and whose members were mostly British soldiers and officials intent on preventing the success of the Revolution. In most of the rest of America, the warrants for the Lodges were issued from the Grand Lodge of England, and their members were mostly patriots, intent on Independence. The fact that New York City was occupied by British troops accounts for the difference.

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

Sir John Johnson, 2nd Baronet (5 November 1741 – 4 January 1830) was a [loyalist](#) leader during the [American Revolution](#). He was the son of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs [Sir William Johnson, 1st Baronet](#), who had promoted the [British](#) settlement of the [Mohawk Valley](#) and founded the community of [Johnstown](#) in [Tryon County](#) in the [Province of New York](#).

In 1774, John Johnson inherited his father's title and estates, making him a wealthy landowner. When the [American Revolutionary War](#) erupted in 1775, Sir John's loyalty to the [King](#) cost him his home in Johnstown and extensive property in the Mohawk Valley. He and his family were arrested early in the war, but he broke [parole](#) and fled to [Canada](#). He led a large group of his tenants and allies among the [Iroquois](#) Confederacy to [Montreal, Quebec](#). He and his followers formed the core of the [British military](#) regiment known as the [King's Royal Regiment of New York](#), which saw substantial action under his command throughout the war. Johnson was promoted to the rank of [brigadier general](#) in 1782.

In 1783 when the [Treaty of Paris](#) was signed, establishing the independence of the [American Colonies](#), Johnson and thousands of other loyalists found themselves in permanent [exile](#) in [Canada](#). In 1784, Johnson was assigned by the British government to distribute crown lands along the [St. Lawrence River](#) and the north shore of [Lake Ontario](#) to the loyalists who had come to [Canada](#) during the Revolution and to help them settle on these lands. Johnson estimated that he had arranged the settlement of 3,776 loyalists during that year. In 1796, he moved back to [Montreal](#) and served in the [Legislative Council of Lower Canada](#) and as head of the Indian Department for [Lower Canada](#). He held extensive land holdings in [Upper](#) and Lower [Canada](#), including the [seigneuries](#) of Monnoir and [Argenteuil](#).

Johnson married Mary Watts* (daughter of John Watts of [New York](#)) on 30 June 1773 and the couple had eight sons, all of whom served in the British army and navy, and three daughters. He died in [Montreal](#) in 1830 and was succeeded by his eldest son, William. His last surviving child, an unmarried daughter, died in London on 1 January 1868.

** For more on Mary and John Watts, see the biographical sketch of Captain Richard Riggs above.*

Sir John Johnson who assumed office in 1771, was the last Provincial [Grand Masters](#) of [Masons](#) in the colonies of [New York](#), [New Jersey](#) and [Pennsylvania](#).



Lady Mary Watts Johnson, the wife of Sir John Johnson, is, in memory, a picturesque personality that hovers amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution that were enacted around her old home, Fort Johnson, on the Mohawk.

She was a scion of a family of old New York whose ancestors were among the makers of that lordly city, and whose descendants have filled many positions of trust and honor in commerce, literature, and statecraft, on the battle-fields, and in the legislative halls of the nation. She came, in 1773, as a bride to the home of her husband, a beautiful young girl of nineteen fresh from the glitter and wealth of the fashionable society of New York and the post-nuptial feasts and entertainments at Albany and Schenectady.

The voyage of the bridal party up the Hudson was almost equivalent, in point of duration, to a voyage to Europe at the present day, occupying, as it did, about six or eight days.

We can imagine that the sloop was selected with care and that much thought was bestowed upon the arrangement of the cabin and the necessary stocking of the larder with wines and the delicacies of the season. The party consisted of Sir John, Lady Johnson, and her brother, Stephen Watts, and probably a maid for the lady, and servants for the gentlemen. If they were very much in love with each other or at all romantic, they must have looked forward with pleasure to this week of idleness in which to enjoy each other's presence untrammelled by requirement of social feasts and functions on shore.

Washington Irving has given a description of a voyage up the Hudson under the white wings of early days:

What a time of intense delight was the first sail through the highlands. I sat on deck as we slowly tided along at the foot of those stern mountains, and gazed with wonder and admiration at cliff impending far above me crowned with forests, with eagles sailing and screaming around them; or listened to the unseen streams dashing down precipices; or beheld rock and tree and cloud and sky reflected in the glassy stream of the river. And then how solemn and thrilling the scene as we anchored at night at the foot of these mountains clothed with overhanging forests; and everything grew dark and mysterious; and I heard the plaintive note of the whip-poor-will from the mountain-side, or was startled now and then by the sudden leap and splash of the sturgeon.

From Schenectady the journey of the bridal party was not made in a palatial railroad coach of the twentieth century, but on a rude Mohawk River flatboat propelled by a half-score of half-naked polemen into the heart of the wilderness, into the Mohawks' country.

Have you ever imagined the feelings of this young bride as she contemplated the environment of her new home, and contrasted it with the social pleasures with which she was surrounded at her home in the metropolis?

It is true that the stone baronial mansion, rising grim and gray from the midst of a grove of young locust, was imposing in size and appearance, and its environs pleasing to a lover of nature.

Thirty paces to the east a forest stream ran gurgling and seething through the grounds, and, two hundred paces to the south, lost itself in the flood of the Mohawk. The high grounds immediately to the north had been cleared of forest growths, but the ravine through which the Kayaderoseros Creek flowed was dark and damp under the shade of towering pines and rank undergrowth. Stretching to the east and to the west, on both sides of the river, was a long, narrow line of fertile flats, a section of the great granary of the Mohawk which the stream with its silvery glint cut in twain. The building itself seemed to wear an air of hospitality, which was even more apparent when the portal was crossed.

The interior of the house was finished with panelled walls and wide heavy mouldings, each of its eight rooms being of generous size. A wide hall on the main floor, with its stairway guarded by a narrow mahogany rail and slim baluster, was repeated above, while the stairs continued on to the large garret with huge beams and dormer windows.

The store which formerly flanked the building on the west side, but a little in front, had been removed, but the two smaller stone buildings, one on each side of the house, for kitchen and servants' quarters, still remained. Back of the house, just at the entrance of the high grounds of the ravine through which the stream flowed, stood the grist-mill, with flume leading to the dam a few hundred feet to the north, while on the left bank of the creek were barns, storehouses, and one or two dwellings.

Of the domestic affairs at the mansion we know nothing, but it is assumed, that, with wealth at his command, Sir John's retinue of servants must have been ample and the regime adequate.

It is said that Lady Johnson was accompanied by her brother, Stephen Watts, and that frequent visits to friends at Schenectady and Albany relieved somewhat the monotony of her existence.

It is true that the Hall was but ten miles away, but what sort of companionship would Molly Brant and her brood of half-savage half-breeds afford to a young girl fresh from the pleasures of the social life of the city and the fond care of parents, relatives, and friends? Before the end of a twelvemonth, death invaded the hall at Johnstown, and left vacant a space in the life of Tryon County and the home life of Sir William that Sir John was called upon to attempt to fill. How inadequate his attempt and how futile his endeavor history records.

How long Molly Brant and her children remained at the Hall I have no means of knowing, but it is probable that it was for a number of months or perhaps a year; but it is safe to assume that she went with Guy Johnson, Brant, and the Mohawks when they disappeared in the Indian country in August, 1775, as she is known to have been living in Joseph Brant's home at Indian Castle previous to active hostilities in the Mohawk Valley; was at Saratoga with the Mohawks previous to the surrender of Burgoyne; and went to Niagara with the Indians during Sullivan's raid in 1779. She died in 1805, presumably at Niagara, but up to the present time no knowledge of her burial place can be obtained.

Nevertheless, Lady Johnson lived at Johnson Hall, Johnstown, after Sir William's death, doing the honors as hostess and mingling in the society of that frontier village. The family of John Butler lived about two miles south of Johnstown and were intimate friends and frequent visitors at the Hall, Walter N. Butler, the son of John Butler, being a close friend of the new Baronet, and a comrade in the subsequent raids through the valley which made their names notorious in history, and, in the case of Lieutenant Walter N. Butler, infamous.

Mention has been made in a previous chapter of the removal of Lady Johnson from the Hall by Colonel Dayton immediately after the exodus of Sir John and his Highlanders and their fearful march through the Adirondack wilderness, at which time she was taken to Albany, nominally under arrest. Here she remained some time, until it was discovered that she was in communication with Sir John in Canada, giving him valuable information detrimental to the cause of the patriots, when she was removed and placed under closer surveillance.

It is said, and it is conceded to be true, that Lady Johnson was held as a hostage for the good behavior of her husband, and that she was threatened by the officer in charge in the following terms:

"My command does not extend beyond this province; but if Sir John comes one foot within my district with his murderous allies - *'your fate is sealed!'*" "How, sir, what do you mean? What can I do?" gasped the lady. "I mean, madam, that if your husband lets his Indians go on scalping our people, we cannot prevent them from shooting *you*. . . . Your case is different from all others. Sir John has power over the Indians whom no one else can control. We have no wish to injure you individually; but we must save our people from his savages. *We hold you and your children as hostages.*"

If such language was used to a delicate, helpless woman, it was certainly brutal, but it is also true that no such action would or could have been enforced, and the threat must be considered as the vaporing of an irresponsible mind. No one supposes for a moment that General Washington or General Schuyler would permit a woman, however high or however lowly her station, to suffer for the acts of her husband.

Lady Johnson at this time was undoubtedly an irritable, petulant woman (made so perhaps by her delicate condition), imbued with a very exalted idea of her station as the wife of a baronet of the realm of Great Britain, and, because she was restrained from communicating with Sir John while within the lines of the patriots, she rebelled and resented the restraint that was accorded to the wives and families of the Tories of the valley who were fighting in the ranks of the British troops.

In January, 1777, Lady Johnson made her escape from her captors, in disguise "through deepest snow, through extreme cold weather, through lines of ingrates and enemies, into the loyal city of New York."

The following incidents of her escape are related by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Christopher Johnson:

Having obtained passes, the party, which consisted of Lady Johnson, her maid, three children, and Tony, an old family slave, fled in disguise. The children were, probably, William, born in 1775, a little daughter born in 1776, and an infant born during her captivity and at the time of her escape (?) not many weeks old. Horses and a sleigh had been secured and they proceeded on their way without obstruction, except that they were occasionally obliged to show their passes until they were in the vicinity of Grove house, which was only a short distance from the British lines. Here, under some cattle sheds, they left their equipage, without

going to the house, and made their way towards the Hudson. Travelling all day, each one carrying a child, they were fortunate in finding a resting place towards evening, where they received food and shelter, but the infant, who had to obtain its nourishment from its mother's breast, suffered from the physical exhaustion of my lady and became a source of great anxiety.

They arose in the morning, however, to find that they were only two miles from the river, but the problem of crossing could only be solved at its banks. Hurrying forward with all speed to escape a Continental soldier who they understood was hunting for the party, they reached the river only to find that the ice was breaking up and floating down the stream in great masses, occasionally leaving openings between. The centre of the river seemed to be comparatively clear, and if a boat could be secured, and they could take advantage of an opening between the cakes and get through to the open water before the masses of ice came together, they stood a fair chance in reaching the opposite bank of the river.

A boat and boatman was fortunately found and by the use of gold, of which Lady Johnson had a good supply, the man agreed to make the attempt. Clasping her infant closely in her arms to give it warmth, its little chilled face and closed eyes giving her the greatest anxiety, she watched Tony's guidance of the boat with fear and trembling until they were at last in midstream, clear of the threatening masses of ice, and in half an hour reached the opposite shore.

The British tents were in sight; gold was thrown to the boatman, and though the snow was deep and soft the lady, staggering with weakness, struggled through the mile which yet separated them from the first line of sentries. Indians were the first who spied the party, and, though they received with their usual composure the announcement of the lady's name, a glance sent off two of their number towards the camp while the others, wrapping some furs around the lady and her infant, lifted them with the utmost care and tenderness in their powerful arms, till they were met by the messenger returning with blankets and mattresses hastily formed into litters. On these all were carefully deposited and carried on swiftly, Tony weeping in joy and thankfulness over his mistress and trying to comfort her by telling her that Sir John was coming.

The poor mother cast one hopeful glance toward the distance, and another of anxiety upon her infant, who just opened its little eyes, and ere she could see that it was the last convulsion of the shrinking frame she was clasped in the arms of her husband and was borne, insensible, to the quarters of the commander-in-chief, where every care and comfort was bestowed upon her and her children that their exhausted state required.

The first delight of being restored to her husband and seeing her children at rest and in safety was marred by the anguish of missing the little loved one whom she had borne through so much sorrow and suffering. "But a few hours sooner," she thought, "and my little pretty one had been saved." But the joy and thankfulness of those around her soon stilled her repining. Both her surviving children appeared to be entirely restored to health; but with the little girl the appearance was fallacious. After the first week her strength and appetite declined, and her parents had the grief of laying her in an untimely grave, from the destructive effects of cold and exposure on a frame previously debilitated by illness during her mother's captivity, when she could not procure either advice or proper medicines.

After a short stay in New York city Sir John returned to Canada, and from that time until the close of the war his energy was devoted to strenuous aggression against the inhabitants of the territory of his birthplace. Subsequently Lady Johnson joined her husband in Canada, her principal dwelling place being in Montreal, although the summer months were spent, frequently, on Sir John's seigniory at Argenteuil on the Ottawa River. She also visited in England, where she was much admired in court circles. Lady Johnson bore her husband ten sons and four daughters. One son, James Stephen Johnson, was killed at the siege of Badajoz, in 1814; one daughter, Catherine Maria Johnson, married Major-General Bernard Foord Bowes, who fell at Salamanca, in 1812, while leading the troops to an assault. A public monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Lady Johnson died in Montreal August 7, 1815. Her husband survived her, and died at the same place, January 4, 1830. Both are buried at "Mount Johnson," near Chambly, Province of Quebec. (General J. Watts De Peyster's *Sir John Johnson*.)

Much has been written about the first raid of Sir John Johnson, which is said to have been undertaken not alone in revenge for the alleged cruelty to his wife and the death of his two children through the hardships and exposure incident to Lady Johnson's escape through the American lines to the city of New York, but also for the sordid reason of regaining his buried treasures and papers left behind in his flight through the Adirondacks in 1776. These treasures consisted of a large quantity of plate and other valuables together with papers and documents whose intrinsic value is not known. The plate was undoubtedly of great value, as it is said that it was packed in the knapsacks of forty soldiers.

Without doubt other valuable plate was also removed to Canada at the same time by the Mohawks. Upon their first flight from the valley the communion service and paraphernalia of Queen Anne's Chapel at Fort Hunter, given to the Mohawks in 1712, was placed in a hogshead and buried on the Hudson farm west of the mouth of the Schoharie River. This plate was dug up uninjured, but the more destructible ornaments of the altar were destroyed. The plate is now in the custody of the descendants of Joseph Brant at Brantford and Deseronto, Ontario, Canada, in an excellent state of preservation, an almost fabulous value being placed upon it.

Whether the Johnson's valuables were placed in hogsheads or chests we do not know, as the faithful slave who was left behind to watch over and guard the secret place of burial was true to his trust, although he became the property of an American upon the flight of Sir John, and returned to Canada with him at the time of its removal. The route taken was north from Johnstown to Sacandaga River, thence to the Hudson and Scroon rivers, to Scroon Lake and Lake Champlain, via Crown Point to Canada. It is said, however, that this plate, which was handled by hands imbued with blood of the Vischers, the Putmans, the Fondas, and other residents of the old town of Caughnawaga, was never destined to be of any profit to Sir John, for the papers and documents were destroyed through dampness and, "the silver and other articles retrieved at such a cost of peril, of life, of desolation, and of suffering, was not destined to benefit any one. What, amid fire and sword and death and destruction, had been recovered was placed on shipboard for conveyance to England, and by the irony of fate the vessel foundered in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and its precious through blood-stained freight sank into the abyss of the sea."

With Sir John Johnson's second raid, in October of the same year, 1780, his mission of vengeance ended, although he still continued to be a "menace" to the northern frontier.

It is said that the history of one century should be written by the people of the next. It is now a century and a quarter later than the period of Sir John Johnson's raids of vengeance. What is the verdict of its historians? Are the people of old Tryon County ready to rehabilitate the man whose war-cry was vengeance, whose instruments of death were the scalping-knife, the tomahawk, and the torch, inflicted for the loss of wide domains and for fancied indignations to his young wife? Was it for love of Old England, of which he was an alien, that he refused to sign a pledge and keep his parole? His conduct at Oriskany and Fort Schuyler was legitimate, heroic warfare, and if he had continued to meet the American soldiers face to face and trusted to the God of battles to decide, we might attribute his zeal to loyalty to the King and love of the fatherland; but the desolation of fair fields, the burning of granaries, the sacking of homesteads, the failure to restrain the hands that carried the torch and the scalping-knife, be those hands red or white, can never be condoned in one century or many. {Since the above was put in print it has been ascertained through the inspection of the Archives of the province of Ontario, that Sir John Johnson received from the British Government \$221,000 for his losses by confiscation and sequestration after the War of Revolution.}

----- THE WOUNDING OF MAJOR STEPHEN WATTS

Mention has been made of the serious and almost fatal wounding of Major Stephen Watts, the brother of Lady Polly Watts Johnson. As Major Watts was a guest of Sir John at Fort Johnson and Johnson Hall it is probable that he fled to Canada through the Adirondack wilderness with Sir John and his Scotch retainers in May 1776, although it is possible that he may have gone with Colonel Guy Johnson when he disappeared in the Indian country in May 1775.

However, in July 1777, we find him with St. Leger's army in front of Fort Schuyler, and in command of the second detachment of "Johnson's Greens" at the battle of Oriskany, 6 Aug 1777. This body of soldiers was composed almost entirely of Tories who had fled from the valley with the Johnsons, and now returned as British subjects to fight for the King and to regain, if possible, the lands and homesteads they had abandoned.

Stories of heroism in battle, although accompanied with a display of brutal passions, often engage the attention of the most gentle of readers at their recital, causing them to forget for the time being the barbarity of war, and constraining them to rejoice in a victory which has all the elements of beastly conflict.

Such I think is the case with that part of the engagement which relates to the fratricidal combat between the American and Major Watt's detachment of "Johnson's Greens," which resulted in victory for the patriots.

This part of the Oriskany engagement has always fascinated me, and the old proverb, "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," seems peculiarly apt when applied to that gruesome conflict.

It was at the time of the cessation of that terrific thunder-storm which drenched friend and foe alike and caused even the Indians to scurry to cover like a covey of partridges, and the Americans were fighting with a fury that was slowly but surely turning the tide of battle in their favor, that the troops of Major Watts dashed forward against the ranks of the nearly exhausted but still fearless Americans. As they drew near it was observed by this patriotic band that they were former neighbors, and in some cases relatives, who had fled from Tryon County with the Johnsons

and now returned with arms in their hands and bitter hate in their hearts. After the first discharge of their muskets the recognition seemed mutual, as with a snarl and howl of rage they leaped upon each other with the fierceness of tigers. Clubbing their muskets, or discarding them entirely, they drew their knives and grappled each other, or throttled with bare hands, sometimes dying together in one another's close embrace.

It was a terrible struggle, exhibiting all of the cruelty and brutality which distinguished civil war in all its gruesome details.

It was in this fierce combat that Major Watts was wounded, about the time that the Indians raised the retreating cry "Oonah! Oonah!" and fled, the Tories soon following them, leaving their dead and wounded to the care of the victorious though sadly stricken Americans.

Mrs. Bonney, according to Colonel W.L. Stone, gives the following account of the wounding and subsequent rescue of the Major.

Major Watts was wounded through the leg by a ball and in the neck by a bayonet which passed through the back of the windpipe and occasioned such an effusion of blood as to induce not only him but his captors to suppose (after leading him two or three miles) that he must die in consequence. He begged his captors to kill him; they refused and left him by the side of a small stream under the shade of a bridge, where he was found two days subsequently, his wound in bad condition, but still alive. He was borne by some Indians to Schenectady, where his leg was amputated, and where he remained until sufficiently recovered to bear a voyage to England.

WILL OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyherkim/johnson/Chap12.html>

In the name of God, amen - I, Sir William Johnson, of Johnson Hall, in the county of Tryon and Province of New York, Bart., being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do make, publish and declare, this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form following:

First and principally, I resign my soul to the great and merciful God who made it, in hopes, through the merits alone of my blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, to have a joyful resurrection to life eternal; and my body I direct to be decently interred in the place which I intend for it; and I would willingly have the remains of my beloved wife, Catharine, deposited there, if not done before my decease; and I direct and desire my hereinafter mentioned executors to provide mourning for my housekeeper, Mary Brant, and for all her children; also for young Brant and William, both half-breed Mohawks, likewise my servants and slaves; it is also my desire that the sachems of both Mohawk villages be invited to my funeral, and there to receive each a black shroud blanket, crape and gloves, which they are to wear, and follow as mourners, next after my own family and friends. I leave it to the discretion of my executors, to get such of my friends and acquaintances for bearers as they shall judge most proper, who are to have white scarves, crapes and gloves, the whole expense not to exceed three hundred pounds currency. And as to the worldly and temporal estate, which God was pleased to endow me with, I devise, bequeath and dispose of in the following manner: Imprimis. I will, order and direct, that all such debts as I may owe, at the time of my decease, together with my funeral expenses of every kind, to be paid by my son, Sir John Johnson, Bart. Item. I give and bequeath to the following persons the sums of money hereafter mentioned, which several sums of money are to be paid to them, by my executors, out of the money I may have in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, of which the heir of the late William Baker has the management, and that in six months after my decease. And first, to the children of my present housekeeper, Mary Brant, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, to wit: To Peter, my natural son by said Mary Brant, the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, and to each of the rest, being seven in number, one hundred pounds each; the interest thereof to be duly received and laid out to the best advantage by their guardians or trustees, and also the income of whatever other legacies, &c., as are hereafter to be mentioned, until they come of age or marry, except what is necessary for their maintenance and education. Item. To young Brant, *alias* Kegnegtaga, and William, *alias* Tegcheunto, two Mohawk lads, the sum of one hundred pounds York currency to each or the survivor of them.

After paying the before mentioned sums of money, I bequeath to my dearly beloved son, Sir John Johnson, the remaining part of what money I may then have left in the before mentioned, and the other half to be equally divided between my two sons-in-law, Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson, for the use of their heirs. Item. I bequeath to my son, Sir John Johnson, my library and household furniture at the Hall, except what is in my bedroom and in the children's rooms or nursery, which is to be equally divided among them; I also bequeath to him all my plate, except a few articles which I gave to the children of my housekeeper, Mary Brant; he is also to have one-fourth part of all my slaves, and the same of my stock of cattle of every kind. To my two daughters, Ann Claus and Mary Johnson, two-fourths of my slaves and stock of cattle; the other fourth of my slaves and stock of cattle of every kind, I give and

bequeath to the children of Mary Brant, my housekeeper, or to the survivors of them, to be equally divided amongst them, except two horses, two cows, two breeding cows, and four sheep, which I would have given before any division is made to young Brant and William of Canajoharie, and that within three months after my decease. I also give and devise all my own wearing apparel, woolen and linen, &c., to be equally divided among the children of my said housekeeper, Mary Brant, share and share alike.

In the next place, I dispose of my real estate, all of my own acquiring, in the following manner, and as I maturely weighed the affair, and made the most equitable division which my conscience directed, I expect all who share of it will be satisfied, and wish they may make a proper use of it. And first, to my son, Sir John Johnson, Bart., I devise and bequeath all my estate at and about Fort Johnson, with all the buildings, improvements, &c., thereunto belonging, to be, by him and his heirs, forever peaceably possessed and enjoyed. Also a small tract of land on the south side of the river, opposite Fort Johnson; fifty thousand acres of Kingsland or Royal Grant, all in one body, except the few lots which I have otherwise disposed of; also my share in a patent called Klock & Nellis, jr., on the north side of the Mohawk River. I also devise and bequeath to my son, Sir John Johnson, all my right and title to the Salt Lake, Onondaga, and the lands around it, two miles in depth, for which I have a firm deed, and it is also recorded in the minutes of council at New York; I likewise devise and bequeath to my said son lot No. 10 in said meadow or patent Sacandaga, containing two hundred and sixty-three acres, to be by him and his heirs, of his body lawfully begotten, forever quietly and peaceably possessed and enjoyed; lastly, I do most earnestly recommend it to my son to show lenity to such of the tenants as are poor and be of upright conduct in all his dealings with mankind, which will, upon reflection, afford more satisfaction and heart-feeling pleasure, to a noble and generous mind, than the greatest opulency.

In the next place, I devise and bequeath to my son-in-law, Colonel Daniel Claus, and to his heirs, the tract of land whereon he lives, to wit: from Dove kill to the creek which lies about four hundred yards to the northward of the new dwelling house of Colonel Guy Johnson, together with all the islands thereunto belonging; also the house and lots in Albany which I purchased of Henry Holland, together with the water lot adjoining thereto, which I purchased of the corporation of Albany, together with all the buildings and other improvements thereon.

I further devise and bequeath unto the said Daniel Claus and the heirs of his body, all my right in the patent adjoining the German Flats, on the south side of the Mohawk River, containing about sixteen hundred acres; also three lots in the patent of Kingsborough, to wit: No. thirteen, fourteen and fifty-seven; in the western allotment of three lots in Sacandaga patent, to wit: No. twenty-nine, sixty-six, and twenty-seven, containing each two hundred and fifty acres; a third part of a lot in Schenectady, which exchanged with Daniel Campbell, Esq.; also ten thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, next to that of Sir John Johnson, which is never to be sold or alienated. And lastly, I devise and bequeath unto the said Daniel Claus and the heirs of his body, nine hundred acres, the half of that land that was Gilbert Tice's, in the nine partners patent, between Schoharie and the Mohawk; the whole of several tracts, lots and houses and before mentioned, to be by him and his heirs, of his body lawfully begotten, forever quietly and peaceably possessed and enjoyed. Item. I devise and bequeath to my son-in-law, Colonel Guy Johnson, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, the farm and tract of land whereon he now lives, together with all the islands, buildings, and other improvements thereon; also the house and lot of land in Schenectady, purchased by me of Paul Cowes, and now in the possession of the said Guy Johnson; all my right in the Northampton patent, which I purchased of one Dewey; two lots in Sacandaga patent containing one thousand acres, to wit: lot No. one and two, near to the river and on both sides of Sacandaga Creek; three lots of land in Kingsborough, No. eighty-seven, eighty-eight and eighty-nine, containing each one hundred acres of land, and one in the eastern allotment; ten thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, adjoining to the ten thousand acres given to Colonel Daniel Claus, which is never to be sold or alienated on any account; and lastly, nine hundred acres in the half of that land which was Gilbert Tice's in the nine partners patent between Schoharie and the Mohawk village; all the above-mentioned farms, tracts of land and houses with their appurtenances, to be by him and his heirs, of his body lawfully begotten, forever peaceably and quietly possessed and enjoyed. I devise and bequeath unto Peter Jackson, my natural son by Mary Brant, my present housekeeper, the farm and lot of land which I purchased from the Snells in the Stonearaby patent, with all the buildings, mill and other improvements thereon; also two hundred acres of land adjoining thereto, being part of Kingsborough patent, to be laid out in a compact body, between the Garoge and Caniadutta Creeks; also four thousand acres in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, next to the Mohawk River, and another strip or piece of land in the Royal Grant, from the Little Falls or carrying place to lot No. one, almost opposite the house of Hannicol Herkimer, and includes two lots, No. three and No. two, along the river side, and which are now occupied by Ury House &c. I devise and bequeath unto Elizabeth sister of the aforesaid Peter, and daughter of Mary Brant, all that farm and lot of land in Harrison's patent, on the north side of the Mohawk River, at No. nineteen, containing near seven hundred acres, bought by me several years ago of Mr. Brown, of Salem, with all the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; also two thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, now called

Kingsland, and that to be laid out joining to that of her brother Peter, both which she and the heirs of her body, lawfully begotten, are to enjoy peaceably forever.

To Magdalene, sister of the two former, and daughter of Mary Brant, I devise and bequeath that farm near to Anthony's Nose, No. eight, containing about nine hundred acres of land, and on which Mr. Broat now lives, with all the buildings and improvements and other appurtenances thereunto belonging; also two thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, adjoining to that tract of her sister Elizabeth.

To Margaret, sister of the above named Magdalene, and daughter of Mary Brant, I devise and bequeath two lots of land, part of Stonearaby patent, the one to wit: No. twenty-five, which I bought of William Marshall, contains one hundred acres, the other, No. twelve, contains one hundred thirty-one acres and a half, or thereabouts, which I purchased of Peter Weaver; also two thousand acres in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, to be laid out next to her sister Magdalene.

To George, my natural son by Mary Brant, and brother to the four before-mentioned children, I devise and bequeath two lots of land, part of Sacandaga patent, known by Nos. forty-three and forty-four, and called New Philadelphia, containing two hundred and fifty acres each; also a small patent or tract of land called John Braekans, lying on the north side of the Mohawk River, almost opposite to the Canajoharie castle, and contains two hundred and eighty acres or thereabouts; and lastly, three thousand acres in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, next to the two thousand acres given to his sister Margaret. The said farms or tracts of land with all the buildings and other appurtenances belonging them, are to be by him, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, forever quietly and peaceably possessed and enjoyed.

To Mary, daughter of Mary Brant, and sister of the before-mentioned five children, I devise and bequeath two thousand acres in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, adjoining those of her brother George; also two lots in Stonearaby patent, No. thirty-six and thirty-eight, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, which I bought of Peter Davis and Hannes Kilts.

To Susannah, daughter of Mary Brant and sister of the foregoing six children, I devise and bequeath three thousand acres of the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, laid out adjoining to them of her sister Mary.

To Anne, sister of the foregoing seven children by Mary Brant, I devise and bequeath three thousand acres of the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, to be laid out next to that of her sister Susannah, and to be by her, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, forever quietly and peaceably possessed and enjoyed.

To young Brant *alias* Keghneghtaga of Canajoharie, I give and bequeath one thousand acres of land in the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, to be laid out next to and adjoining the before-mentioned land of Anne, daughter of Mary Brant. Also to William, *alias* Tagawirunte, of Canajoharie, one thousand acres of land in the said Royal Grant, *alias* Kingsland, adjoining that of Brant, to be by them and the heirs of their body, lawfully begotten, forever quietly and peaceably possessed and enjoyed.

It is also my will and decree, that in case any of the before-mentioned eight children of mine by Mary Brant should die without issue, their share or shares, as well of my personal as real estate, be equally divided amongst the survivors of them by their guardians.

To my prudent and faithful housekeeper, Mary Brant, mother of the before-mentioned eight children, I will and bequeath the lot No. one, being part of the Royal Grant now called Kingsland, and is opposite to the land whereon Honnicol Herkimer now lives, which she is to enjoy peaceably during her natural life; after which it is to be possessed by her son Peter, and his heirs forever; I also give and bequeath to my said housekeeper one negro wench named Jenny, the sister of Juba; also the sum of two hundred pounds, current money of New York, to be paid to her by my executors within three months after my decease; I also devise and bequeath to Mary McGrah, daughter of Christopher McGrah, of the Mohawk country, two hundred acres of land in the patent of Adageghteinge, now called Charlotte River, to be by her and her heirs forever peaceably possessed and enjoyed.

I give and bequeath to my brothers, John and Warren Johnson, to my sisters Dease, Sterling, Plunkent, and Fitzsimons, the following tracts of land, which I would have sold by my executors to the best advantage, and moneys arising therefrom to be equally divided among them and their heirs, to wit: whatever part of the patent called Byrne's at Schoharie, may remain unsold at my decease; also my fourth part of another patent at Schoharie called Lawyer and Zimmer's patent; also that of Adageghteinge or Charlotte River; and lastly, the five thousand acres which I have in Glen and Vrooman's patent; also the thirteen thousand acres which I have in the patent called Peter Servis near General Gage's or whatever part of the aforesaid tracts may be unsold at the time of my decease; this, (from the many losses which I have sustained, and the several sums expended by me during the war which were never paid), is all I can possibly do for them without injuring others, which my honor and conscience will not admit

of. As his present Majesty, George the third, was graciously pleased as a mark of his favor and regard, to give me a patent under the great seal for the tract of land now called Kingsland, and that without quit rent, except a trifling acknowledgement to be paid yearly, it is my will and desire that no part of it ever be sold by those to whom I have devised it, as that would be acting contrary to my intentions and determined resolution.

I devise and bequeath to my much esteemed nephew Doctor John Dease the sum of five hundred pounds current money of New York, to be paid to him within six months after my decease by my executors out of such moneys as I may have in this country at that time, or by my son, Sir John, for which he, my said son Sir John Johnson, shall have and forever enjoy that lot of land in Sacandaga patent whereon Martin Laffler and two more tenants now live, viz: No. eighty-four, containing two hundred and fifty acres. I also devise and bequeath unto my said nephew, John Dease, Esq., two thousand acres of land lying near to South Bay, or Lake Champlain, which tract was purchased by me of Lt. Augustine Prevost, and which was formerly the location of Ensign or Lt. Gorvel, with all the advantages thereunto belonging; or should he, my said nephew, prefer or rather choose to have the value of it in money, in that case it is my will and desire that my executors dispose of said land to the best advantage and pay the amount of it to my said nephew.

To my faithful friend, Robert Adams, Esq., of Johnstown, the dwelling house, other buildings, and the lot and one acre whereon he now lives, the Potash laboratory, and one acre of land with it; also the farm which he holds by deed from me, all free from rent during his natural life, except the quit rent.

To Mr. William Byrne, of Kingsborough, I give the lot of land whereon he now lives and improvements; also that part of the stock of cattle which was mine, free of rent or demand, as long as he lives, the quit rent excepted.

I also will and bequeath to Mr. Patrick Daly, now living with me, for whom I have a particular regard, the sum of one hundred pounds current money of New York, to be paid unto him within three months of my decease, by my executors. It is also my will and desire that all the white servants I may have at the time of my death be made free and receive from my son ten pounds.

I also devise and bequeath unto my much esteemed friend and old acquaintance, Joseph Chew, Esq., now of Kingsborough, in the county of Tryon, during his natural life, fifty acres of land, which I purchased from Matthias Link, with all the buildings and other improvements thereon belonging; and after his decease, to his son William, my god-child, and to his heirs forever. In case of the death of my god-son William without issue, then to be possessed and enjoyed by Joseph Chew, junr., elder brother of my said god-son William, and his heirs forever. I also devise and bequeath to the said Joseph Chew, Esq., two hundred acres of land in the patent called Preston's, now Mayfield, to be laid out in one piece next to the lots already laid out by John Collins, Esq., for the township; the same two hundred acres with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, to be by him, the said Joseph Chew and his heirs, forever peaceably and quietly possessed and enjoyed.

It is also my will and desire, that in case my Son Sir John Johnson should (which God avert) die without issue, the following disposition be made of the personal and real estate, which is by the foregoing part of this will bequeathed to him, to wit: all the lands of Kingsborough, containing about fifty thousand acres, the few lots excepted which I have otherwise disposed of, to be by my grandson William Claus, and the heirs of his body, quietly and peaceably possessed and enjoyed; also twenty thousand acres of the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, which is never to be sold or alienated from my family.

It is likewise my will and desire, that in the above case, viz., of my son's death without issue, that the lands, house, &c., at Fort Johnson, and a small tract on the opposite side of the Mohawk River, called Babington's, together with twenty thousand acres of the Royal Grant, now called Kingsland, be possessed and enjoyed by the first male heir which my daughter Mary may have by Guy Johnson, and by his heirs lawfully begotten forever; and in case of her having no male heir to possess it, then it is my will that the before-mentioned lands be equally divided between her daughters and their heirs, in consideration of which my two sons-in-law, Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson, shall (within a year) pay unto my executors and trustees for the use of my children by Mary Brant, my housekeeper, the sum of eight hundred pounds current money of New York: that is to say, Colonel Daniel Claus shall pay the sum of five hundred pounds, and Colonel Guy Johnson the sum of three hundred pounds, which sums are to be (as well as the rest devised and bequeathed to them), put out to interest for their support and emolument until they come of age or marry, when equal division is to be made by their guardians or trustees. All the remainder of my son's estate, except what remains of his share in the Royal Grant *alias* Kingsland to be equally divided between his two sisters' children, who are never to dispose of it.

Lastly, I do hereby make, constitute and appoint by beloved son Sir John Johnson, Kt., my two sons-in-law, Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson, Esqs., by two brothers John and Warren Johnson, Esqs., Daniel Campbell of Schenectady, John Butler, Nelles Fonda, Captain James Stevenson, of Albany, Robert Adams, Samuel Stringer of Albany, Doctor

John Dease, Henry Frey and Joseph Chew, Esqs., or any six of them, executors of this, my last Will and testament. And it also my will and desire that John Dease, Nelles Fonda, John Butler, James Stevenson, Henry Frey and Joseph Chew, Esqs., be and act as guardians and trustees of by before-mentioned eight children by Mary Brant, my present housekeeper, in full confidence that from the close connection of the former, and the long uninterrupted friendship subsisting between me and the latter, they will strictly act as brothers, and inviolably observe and execute this my last charge to them; the strong dependence on, and expectation of which unburthens my mind, allays my cares, and makes a change the less alarming. And as I would willingly, in some measure, (although trifling); testify my regard and friendship for the above mentioned gentlemen, I must request their acceptance of three hundred pounds currency to purchase rings as a memento for their once sincere friend, which sum is to be immediately paid to them by my son, Sir John Johnson. And I do hereby revoke, disannul and make void all former wills, bequests and legacies by me heretofore at any time made, bequeathed or given; and I do hereby make and declare this only to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have (with a perfect mind and memory), hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of January, 1774, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and my name at the bottom of each page, being thirteen.

W. JOHNSON, (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the testator as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, by the desire and in the presence of the said testator and of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
GILBERT TICE,
MOSES IBBIT,
SAMUEL SUTTON.

Tryon Co., ss.

Be it remembered that on the twenty-fifty day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, personally came and appeared before me, Bryan Lefferty, Surrogate of the said county, Sir John Johnson, Bart., Guy Johnson, Daniel Claus, John Dease, John Butler, Robert Adams and Joseph Chew, executors of the written will of Sir William Johnson, Bart., and were duly sworn to the true execution of the said will, by severally taking the oath of an executor as by law appointed before me.

BRIAN LEFFERTY,
Surrogate.

Tryon Co., ss.

Be it also remembered that on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, William Adams, Gilbert Tice, Moses Ibbit, and Samuel Sutton, all of Johnstown and county aforesaid, being duly sworn on their oaths, declared: That they and each of them did see Sir William Johnson, Bart., sign and seal the within written instrument, purporting to be the will of the said Sir William Johnson, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and heard him publish and declare the same as and for his last will and testament. That at the time thereof he, the said Sir William Johnson, was of sound disposing mind and memory, to the best of knowledge and belief of them the deponents. And that their names, subscribed to the said will, are of their respective proper hand-writing, which they subscribed as witnesses to the said will in the testator's presence.

BRIAN LEFFERTY,
Surrogate.

1781 James McCuen (McEwan)

Temporary Provincial Grand Master of Masons, State of NY; January 23, 1781

Deputy Grand Master, 1782-73

<http://www.mastermason.com/3rdnorthern/libraryb/when%20the%20grand%20lodge%20of%20england%20convened%20in%20america.htm>

Sir John Johnson hied away to Canada and took his Provincial warrant with him. The field was left free to the "Ancients," and they were not slow to take it. Accordingly, it was decided to form a Grand Lodge under the Ancient obedience. The leading lodge was No. 169 of "Ancient York Masons," which had been constituted as such while its regiment was located in Boston, 13 Jul 1771, under warrant from the Ancient Grand Lodge of England. On the evacuation of Boston, in 1776, the lodge followed the British army to New York, where it saw its opportunity of uniting several military lodges into a Provincial Grand Lodge. To that end a convention of lodges was called on 23 Jan 1781, attended by twenty-nine representatives of seven lodges.

Past Master **James McCuen**, of Lodge No. 169, presided, and after the purposes of the gathering were explained, the convention organized a Grand Lodge "in ample form," electing **James McCuen** as temporary Grand Master. A permanent formation was agreed upon, and officers elected, as follows:
The Rev. William Walter, of No. 169, Grand Master; John Studholme Brownrigg, of 441, Senior Grand Warden; the Rev. John Beardsley, of No. 210, junior Grand Warden. Information of the proceedings was sent to the Ancient Grand Lodge of London, with a request for authority to make the organization permanent. On 10 Oct 1781, a dispensation was given for the constitution of a new military lodge, No. 215, to be held in the Second Regiment of Anspach-Bayreuth, which was stationed in New York. The lodge was constituted five months later by the inchoate Provincial Grand Lodge, who were empowered to represent the mother Grand Lodge on that occasion, "for three hours only."

About the following biographical sketches

As one would readily surmise, the following sketches come from a large array of sources. Very few, if any, of our Grand Masters have had a comprehensive biography written for them. There appears to be no standardized format for the recording of a biographical sketch for a Grand Master or other Masonic Brother. This is something that would perhaps be useful to consider.

For the most part, the sources for each sketch is given within the body of the text. From the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, there are numerous references to our Grand Masters which, in the present work have been limited to those which reflect on the biographical aspects of the Man and the Mason. In the indexes of the Proceedings, such information may be found under various headings at various periods of publication.

Engravings and Portraits – may most usually be found in the frontispiece of the Proceedings, though often there are ‘other’ ones there which require a bit of digging to determine why they are there. Some of them, too, require a trained eye to determine from the signature, just who the person shown is. It would have been nice if there had been a typeset name and title for each portrait.

Index listings – Biographical information may be found under some of the following titles in various editions of the Proceedings:

Biographies – in a limited period of the Proceedings, an outline-format was given for some of the Grand Masters.

Other listings:

Deaths

Memorials / Memoriums / ‘To the Memory of’

Necrology

Obituaries

Tributes – quite a few of which are given, but not listed under this heading. The ‘Tributes’ were printed following the Appendix of the Proceedings, although neither the words Appendix or Tributes appears in the index to assist in locating the exact pages.

Edicts – In earlier Proceedings (ca the 1930’s), some ‘tributes’ appear in the Appendix intermingled with the Grand Master’s Edicts and Correspondence.

Name listings – Many Grand Masters and Brothers are listed in the index by their last name, where various pages may appear where further information may be gleaned on why their name has appeared in the Proceedings. For the most part the information found will not be biographical in nature, excepting that it will normally reflect some role that the Brother served in the Craft.

Addresses and Reports – Many Brothers gave many addresses and reports over the years, which may be found in the Proceedings. Many of them contain quite interesting historical material. In the main there is little biographical information in them; many contain a significant amount of general rhetoric, but little useful substance of a biographical nature.

Other types and sources of biographical information – The best source of biographical information, one might hope, would be a living account of the Brother, verified by the Brother and independent primary sources. Even a living Brother may be a bit creative with their biographical information from time to time, or may repeat some factoid that may have been passed through the family, but may not necessarily be true.

Census records – oftentimes yield up information pertaining to parents, siblings, spouses, children, occupation or locations of Brothers. A considerable amount of such information is given in the biographical sketches in this present work.

Eulogies – are one of the least informative for biographical purposes, and are often filled with rhetoric, often speaking in broad generalities, but of very little biographical or historical substance. An example of eulogistic text is

given for Grand Master Robert H. Robinson, 1920-21(57) below for general information on this format. While appropriate for the occasion, those who print such texts should perhaps try to keep in mind that the life and record of our Brothers should also be preserved in the archives of our Craft.

Genealogies – Some are very brief, sometimes giving only a name . . . sometimes more. Some cite their sources . . . most do not. Often times, though, one may come across some very interesting information in a genealogical reference or account of a Brother, with further Masonic links either hinted at or stated in the account. Some accounts with gives limited or more extensive information for a Brothers ancestry or descendants, or siblings and collateral lines.

Internet resources – The internet continues to grow daily as a resource for information on our Brothers. The creative use of a ‘search engine,’ such as Google.com will oftentimes turn up a considerable amount of information. To query a search engine, the user may simple input to desired parameters of the search. There are many little tricks to make the search more productive, but such is beyond to scope of this present work. In brief, however, the use of quotations marks is highly suggested to focus and limit the results of a search, such as “Robert R Livingston” or “Livingston, Robert R.” If the search produces too many ‘hits’ then further words may be added to limit the search, such as “Charles Smith” “Grand Master” or “Thomas Penney” “Buffalo.” Within the Google websites may also be found Google Books and Google Images, which also have significant resources for the researcher.

Libraries, historical societies, county records, cemeteries – For the more adventurous, there are many fine libraries and other archives where biographical and historical information may be found. This requires a lot of time and travel, but it oftentimes richly rewarded . . . sometimes not, but such is the way of more serious research.

Military History – Many of our Brothers have served with considerable distinction, even fame, in the service of their country. There are many references for the Revolutionary War, Civil War and many other wars and conflicts where interesting information may be gleaned for a Brother.

Newspaper archives – Most every town has or had a newspaper, which articles have appeared about our Brothers. The New York Times, for example, has a fine website where many such articles may be found.

Obituaries – are, sadly, one of the primary sources for many of our Brothers, and are for the most part hopelessly brief, appearing as they do in newspapers which have a premium on the space allotted to them. Often times, too, the family is not really that familiar with the biographical and Masonic details of the Brother, no more so than the Lodge would normally be. All too often though, this is the only source available for biographical information for a Brother, a limited as it may be.

Proceedings of the Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ – Many of the Grand Masters were Honorary Members, 33°, whose obituaries, photo (or engraving) and biographical sketches appeared in the Proceedings at the time of their death.

Professional, civic, religious, scholastic and social articles and publications – There is a vast reservoir of such resources available which may or may not have biographical or historical information for a Brother. A considerable amount of information was extracted from such sources for this present work.

State, County, Town, Village records – Many such records are available, some of which give just the smallest snippet about a Brother, and some reveal more detailed accounts or biographies for them. There are many histories written for various towns and counties which have proved useful in the collection of biographical information.

The above briefly touches upon some of the many resources and factors in collecting information for the biographical sketches in this present work. You will see in reading over some of the below sketches some of the better or lesser things that may be encountered in such an endeavor. If you have suggestions, corrections or additional information on our Grand Masters, please feel free to contact me through the OMDHS website at www.omdhs.syracuseasons.com .

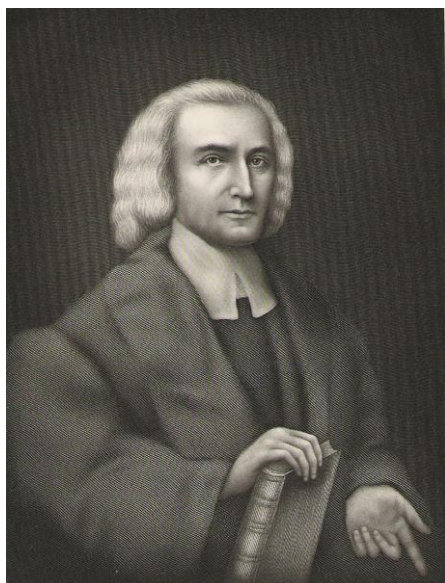
Fraternally yours,
R.’W.’ Gary L. Heinmiller, compiler

Grand Masters of the State of New York



by authority of the Atholl Warrant - 5 Sep 1781

1. 1781-83 Rev. William Walter (7 Oct 1737-5 Dec 1800) [Half 11th Cousin, 8 time removed]



< Engraving by W. T. Bather, NY, from the 1912 Grand Lodge Proceedings

<http://anglicanhistory.org/canada/ns/eaton/10.html>

Reverend William Walter, D.D., born 7 Oct 1737, was the eldest son of the Reverend Nathaniel Walter, pastor of the Second Church in Roxbury, MA, who died in 1776. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1756. One of his sisters was married to Sir Robert Hasilrigge, Bart., and another to the Reverend Mather Byles, D.D., Junior. In 1764, in company with Abraham Jarvis, afterward bishop of Connecticut, and others, he went to England for ordination, and on his return, 22 Jul 1764, was installed rector of Trinity Church, Boston. 30 Sep 1766, he married Lydia, daughter of the Honorable Benjamin Lynde, Junior, of Salem, who bore him seven children. His grandson Lynde Minshall Walter was the founder and first editor of the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

In March, 1776, Dr. Walter resigned his rectorship and left with the British troops for Halifax. His youngest daughter, Harriet Tyng, was born in Shelburne, May 16, 1776. Although his family remained in Nova Scotia, he himself returned with General Howe and the fleet to New

York, where he was on 31 Oct 1776. Later, in August, 1783, he went back to Nova Scotia and was settled at Shelburne. He perhaps came to Shelburne with the New York people who settled there in 1783. In 1791, he returned to Boston, where he purchased a house in Charter Street, built by Sir William Phipps, and destroyed in 1837. 28 May 1792, he became rector of Christ Church, Boston, which office he held until 5 Dec 1800. He was "a remarkably handsome man, tall and well-proportioned. When in the street he always wore a long blue cloth cloak over his cassock and gown; a full-bottomed wig, dressed and powdered; a three-cornered hat; knee breeches of fine black cloth, with black silk hose; and square-quartered shoes, with silver buckles. His countenance was always serene; his temper always cheerful."

See also

<http://books.google.com/books?id=K0AOAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA443&lpg=PA443&dq=%22nathaniel+walter%22+%22rebecca+abbott%22&source=web&ots=XfnpgG3LNj&sig=btDTUrfLrGWJzltWh93kCEd7dPg#PPA442.M1> for further information on Nathaniel Walter.

Rev. William Walter, D. D., of Boston, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1800, but declined, on account of illness. He was a son of Rev. Nathaniel (son of Rev. Nehemiah Walter) and Rebecca (Abbott) Walter, and was born in Roxbury, Oct. 7, 1737. He graduated at Harvard College in 1756. He married, Sept. 30, 1766, Lydia Lynde, of Salem. He was inducted into office as assistant rector of Trinity Church, Boston, July 22, 1764. In 1767 he succeeded to the rectorship, and occupied that position until March 17, 1776, when he resigned, and accompanied Gen. Howe to Yarmouth, N. S. At one period of the Revolution he appears to have been chaplain of De Lancey's Third Battalion, and in 1785 was in charge of an Episcopal church at Shelburne, N. S. He returned to Boston in 1791, became rector of Christ Church May 28, 1792, and occupied that position until his decease. He died 5 Dec 1800, and his remains were buried under Christ Church, Boston. His son joined the Artillery Company in 1791.

http://www.nbmaa.org/Gallery_https/copley.html#

Lydia Lynde was born in Salem or Boston in 1741 and married Reverend William Walter, minister of Boston's Trinity Church, in 1766. To avoid the Revolution, Lydia and her Loyalist husband fled with their six children to Nova Scotia, returning to Boston in 1792. Lydia was the only known member of the Lynde or Walter family to sit for a Copley portrait, which may confirm speculation that Lydia's portrait marked a special occasion in the young woman's life.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/education/articles/NEXUS/nexus_9_2_3.asp



Lydia Lynde⁵ (*Mary Bowles*⁴, *Lydia Checkley*³, *Mary Scottow*², *Lydia*¹), was born in Salem on 14 Nov. 1741; died at Boston 25 Sept. 1798; She married (recorded at Boston) 30 Sept. 1766 **Rev. William Walter**, a Church of England minister, b. Roxbury 7 Oct. 1737, d. Boston 5 Dec. 1800, son of Rev. Nathaniel and Rebecca (Abbot) Walter, **a great-grandson of Rev. Increase Mather**, and a 1756 Harvard graduate. (*Sibley's Harvard Grads.* 14[1968]:111-21). "This long and happy marriage nearly had a premature conclusion, for when [Lydia] was seven months pregnant with their first child, she and her husband were blown off a Salem wharf by the wind but were fished out unharmed" (*ibid.*, 112). A loyalist, Rev. Walter served as rector of three Trinity Churches (in Boston, New York City, and Shelburne, Nova Scotia); and of Christ Church, Boston. An ardent Mason, he was known for his great charm and loved by many who did not share his politics.

Increase Mather, 1639-1723 >

Children, most b. Boston (*ibid.*, 120; *Register* 8 [1854]: chart facing p. 209; *CC, Mass. VRs*):

- i. Lynde Walter (1767-1844), d. Boston; m1. prob. Shelburne, N. S. 23 Feb 1791 Maria Van Buskirk (ca. 1771-96), dau. of Col. Abraham & Jane (*Dey*) Van Buskirk of Bergen Co., NJ and Shelburne NS. Shoemaker, *Van Buskirk: A Legacy from New Amsterdam*, vol. 2 [1990], 1081; m2. New York City 5 Jun 1798 Ann Minshull (1773-1853), dau. of John & Mary Minshull of N.Y. (*Mass. VRs* 77:90).
- ii. Thomas Walter (b. 1769-d.y.);
- iii. William Walter, Jr. (1771-1814), a merchant, m. Boston 23 Apr 1794 Sarah Bicker (ca. 1774-1811);
- iv. Thomas Walter (1772-1803), d. in Jamaica, unm.;
- v. Mary "Polly" Lynde Walter (1773-1847), d. Ipswich, MA, m. Boston 28 Nov 1797 Dr. Nathaniel Smith (ca. 1770-1823) (*no ch.*); *
- vi. Harriet Tyng Walter (1776-1847), b. Shelburne, d. prob. Boston, m. Boston 4 Jan 1804 John Odin, Jr. (1774-1854), son of John & Esther (Kettell) Odin of Charlestown (*Register* 12 [1858]:223-4, for their ch. also);
- vii. Arthur Maynard Walter (1780-1807), b. prob. N.Y. City, d. Boston, unm. Harvard 1798.



From the book by James H. Stark; J.H. Stark, "The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the Other Side of the American Revolution." 1910. <http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=53260614>

REV. WILLIAM WALTER, RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON

Thomas Walter, an Attorney at Law, came to America from Youghall, Ireland, about 1679, bringing a recommendatory letter to the churches in New England from a Congregational church in Youghall,--and by virtue thereof was admitted a member of the Second church, Boston, November 2, 1680. His family were originally of Lancashire, England, and were of gentle blood. He died before the year 1698.

REV. NEHEMIAH WALTER, son of the former, was born in Ireland, December 1663, and came to America with his father. He early distinguished himself by proficiency in his studies at school, and by the age of thirteen was a master of the Latin tongue. It soon became evident that his genius pointed to a professional life, and he was sent to Harvard University where he graduated with honors in 1684. Shortly thereafter he removed to Nova Scotia where he resided some months for the purpose of acquiring the French language. He became a distinguished scholar and became noted among the literati of the day. After a careful and impartial examination and great deliberation, "he fell in the way of the Churches of New England, as thinking their constitution practice in general, with respect to worship, discipline and order, most comfortable to gospel institution and primitive practice." He was ordained a

colleague of the Rev. John Eliot 17 Oct 1688 at the age of 25. The first church at Roxbury had, at the earnest request of the venerable Apostle Eliot, been seeking a colleague to share the duties which increasing infirmity rendered irksome to him; and Nehemiah Walter was chosen. Mr. Eliot died soon after this after a life crowned with glory, honors, and labor, and it was a great consolation to him in his latter days to see his people so happily settled under Mr. Walter. For more than sixty years his successor faithfully discharged the duties of his office always to the acceptance of his people. He married Sarah, the daughter of Rev. Increase Mather by Maria, daughter of the distinguished Rev. John Cotton. Nehemiah Walter died 17 Sep 1750, and he was buried in the ministerial vault in the old burial ground, corner of Washington and Eustis Streets, Roxbury.

REV. THOMAS WALTER, second son of Nehemiah Walter, was born in Roxbury, 13 Dec 1696, and early gave evidence of most extraordinary genius. He graduated from Harvard University in 1713 and was ordained 29 Oct 1718, and 25 Dec of the same year was married to Rebeckah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Belcher. He was a man who combined great wit and humor with infinite learning and excelled in the science of harmony. He published works on music, and one of his sermons upon the 2nd Samuel XXIII 1 "The Sweet psalmist of Israel" which was delivered at the Boston Lecture, has been pronounced

"the most beautiful composition among the sermons which have been handed down to us by our fathers." Others of his sermons were also published. Thomas Walter was one of the most distinguished scholars and disputants of the day. "He had all his father's vivacity and richness of imagination with more vigor of intellect." For his genius and powers he was reckoned to be one of the ablest clergymen that New England up to that time had produced. His death occurred on Sunday, 10 Jan 1724-25, and he expressed his hope that he might die on that day, when lying prostrate with consumption. His tomb is in the old burying ground, Roxbury. His daughter Rebeckah, who was born in 1722, died unmarried 11 Jan 1780.

Rev. William Walter, the subject of this sketch, was a nephew of Thomas Walter. He was born in 1739, and graduated at Harvard College in 1756. Up to the time of the Revolution the preachers in the Episcopal church occupied the position of missionaries in the American colonies. They were sent here and were in the pay of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." The following extracts are from letters written to the Secretary of the Society, and they explain themselves.

"Copy of a letter written to the Reverend Mr. Hooper of Trinity church in Boston, by Mr. Barnard, an eminent dissenting clergyman, in answer to one from the former desiring the latter would be so good as to send him a just and honest character of Mr. William Walter, who was talked of as a fit person to be assistant Minister at said church."

"He came out of our College with the reputation of one of the best classical scholars of his class. He lived first in this town in the business of a Grammar Schoolmaster, which trust he executed for several years to universal acceptance, faithful, and careful. I have reason to believe, in forming the tender minds of his pupils to virtue and religion, as well as forwarding them in their scholastic exercise. When to the sorrow of the town, he quitted that employ, he became connected with the Custom House. This business naturally raised complaints against him among trading people. But all I have heard were of his not being so flexible in some matters as they wished, none of oppression, much less of mean fraudulent ways of filling his own pockets.

"His temper is innocently cheerful, open, and friendly. He has a tender and delicate sense of honor, a just idea of the truest honor. He is kind and compassionate, etc." This letter had the desired effect. It was written Oct. 15th, 1763. He was ordained by the Bishop of London the following year and became an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hooper, whom he succeeded as rector of Trinity church, the third Episcopal church in Boston, being opened in 1735. It stood on the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets. It was a plain wooden structure without steeple or tower.

In 1767 he joined with the Clergy of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in sending a letter to England requesting that a Bishop be sent to America. The letter says, "We are too remote and inconsiderable to approach the Throne, yet could His Majesty hear the voice of so distant a people the request for American Bishops would appear to be the cry of many of his most faithful subjects."

"We do, however, think ourselves happy in this, that the Society will omit no favorable opportunity of representing the advantage that may accrue to these Colonies, to religion and to the British Interests, by condescending to this one request."* The Episcopal form of worship was always disagreeable to the Congregationalists, and when they discovered that the ministry entertained the design of sending over a bishop to the colonies, a controversy for years ran high on the subject. So resolute was the opposition to this project that it was abandoned. This controversy John Adams says contributed as much as any other cause to arouse attention to the claims of Parliament. The spirit of the times is well represented in a cartoon in the Political Register of 1769 which is here reproduced.

The Rev. William Walter was a firm Loyalist. At the evacuation of Boston he was obliged to leave his house and accompanied by his family he went to Halifax. In 1776 he went to England, then returned and went to New York, and acted for some time as Chaplain of a British regiment. While in New York he sent a letter to the Secretary of the S. P. G. F. P., dated Dec. 8, 1781. It is interesting as it shows the trials and difficulties of the ministers of the Church of England during the Revolution. It is in part as follows: "I disbelieve that Mr. Bass ever preached a sermon for cloathing a rebel battalion, or ever read the Declarative Act for independence in his church, or has altered his sentiments since his dismission, but that he opens his church on the days appointed by Congress as Public days, is most certain, and if this is to be criminal, then every clergy man within the rebel lines is criminal, and among others, Dr. Inglis, of this city, who did the same when Mr. Washington's army was here, yet no clergyman stands higher in the esteem of the Society for his loyalty. The occasion of this letter was the stopping of Mr. Bass's salary by the Society, as it had been reported to it that Mr. Bass had gone over to the rebels.

At the peace, accompanied by his family of six persons and by three servants, he went from New York to Shelburne, N. S., where the Crown granted him one town and one water lot. His losses in consequence of his loyalty were estimated at £7,000. In 1791 he returned to Boston and the next year was chosen Rector of Christ church.

William Walter was a zealous supporter of the church and crown, and vindicated his sincerity by the sacrifices he made for them. His discourses are described as rational and judicious, "recommended by an eloquence, graceful and majestic." He was no knight errant, but while adhering to his own convictions with quiet persistency, he exercised a large charity towards all forms of faith and Christian worship. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Kings College, Aberdeen, in 1784. In 1796 he was invited to deliver the Duddleian lecture at Harvard College and in 1798 he pronounced the anniversary discourse before the Massachusetts Humane Society, which was published. Dr. Walter was a remarkably handsome man; tall and well proportioned. When in the street, he wore a long blue coat over his cassock and gown, wig dress ed and powdered, a three-cornered hat, knee breeches of fine black cloth, and with silk hose, and square quartered sleeves with silver buckles. His countenance was always serene, his temper always cheerful; happy him self, he communicated happiness to all around him. In the desk he read the glorious service like one inspired; his voice was clear, musical and well modulated. In his family he was loved, revered and admired. His heart, his house, his purse, were ever open to the needy. He married Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Lynde, the younger, of Salem, and by her had seven children. Her death occurred in 1798.

Dr. Walter continued his rectorship at Christ church until his death in 1800, at the age of sixty-one. The Rev. Dr. Parker, who preached his funeral sermon, delineated his character as ornamental to religion and to the church, to literature and humanity. Dr. Walter's grandson, Lynde Minshall Walter, born in 1799, graduated at Harvard University in 1817. He established the Boston Evening Transcript in 1830, and was the first editor of the paper. His death occurred in 1842. Another grandson, William Bicker was born in Boston, 19 Apr 1796, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818. He studied divinity at Cambridge but did not preach. He became best known as an author, possessing an active fancy and a great faculty of versification. He contributed odes and sonnets and translations to the newspapers and in 1821 in Boston, he published "Poems", and "Sukey" a poem. In 1822 he went to the southern states to give lectures on poetry, but he died shortly after his arrival in Charleston, SC, 23 Apr 1822.

This family so distinguished in ecclesiastical history of New England is believed now to be extinct. There were others of the name in Boston at an early period, who have perhaps left descendants, but they are not known to have any connection with this family.

LIST OF CONFISCATED ESTATES BELONGING TO REV. WILLIAM WALTER IN SUFFOLK COUNTY AND TO WHOM SOLD.

To Leonard Jarvis, Sept. 27, 1784; Lib. 145, fol. 32; Land and buildings in Boston, South St. W.; Samuel Quincy, an absentee, S.; Robert Robbins and heirs of Benjamin Clark, deceased, E.; Samuel Connant N. and E.; Nathaniel Taylor, an absentee, N.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=UwJ9aVWh92kC&pg=PA231&lpg=PA231&dq=%22rev+william+walter%22+masonic&source=web&ots=PdYJSAx5y&sig=DrvcDOzvqheSedTa4G5j77yWr3s#PPA226.M1>

WILLIAM WALTER, D. D. 1764—1800.

FROM THE REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D. BOSTON, June 18, 1858.

Rev. and dear Sir : Among the recollections of my early years, few are more pleasant than that of the school-boy friendship of Arthur Maynard Walter, who died at the age of six and twenty, to the deep regret of all his many friends. I was often with him at his father's house, and therefore with much readiness comply with your desire to gather up and communicate some account of that venerable Rector of Christ Church in this city, whose name is still regarded among us with high esteem.

The Reverend WILLIAM WALTER, D. D., was descended of a family which had furnished eminent ministers of the Gospel, two of whom have already been commemorated in your account of the Congregational occupants of the American Pulpit. Their place of evangelical labour was Roxbury, where the Rev. Nehemiah Walter commenced his ministry with the truly celebrated Eliot, familiarly known as the Apostle of the Indians, and translator of the Bible into their language. The eldest son of Nehemiah was the Rev. Thomas Walter, whose education, talents, and acquaintance with Cotton Mather, of whom he was a near connection, a nephew, have been mentioned by many of our writers. Dr. Chauncy regarded him as one of the most brilliant of our countrymen. The Rev. Nathaniel Walter, whom you have mentioned only incidentally, was a younger brother of Thomas, born August 15, 1711, and graduated at Harvard College in 1729. He became pastor of the Second Church in Roxbury, where he died in 1776. William Walter was his eldest son, born 7 Oct 1737.

Of his early years I find no account. But, descended and allied as he was, his education must have been conducted in a religious manner, unquestionably. At what age he made a personal profession of his attachment to the Gospel I know not; but he took his first degree at Harvard College in 1756, at a deeply interesting period in the history of Massachusetts.

Nor do I find an account of the reasons which withdrew Mr. Walter from his hereditary connection with the Congregational government and worship, and led him to embrace the views and practice of the Church of England. At that period, however, and previously, the case was not singular. The Rev. Dr. Cutler, who had been President or Rector of Yale College, had resigned that office, and been established in Boston, as the Rector of Christ Church, from 29 Dec 1723. This gentleman, in conforming to the Church of England, which he did in the previous year, was joined 'by several of the Tutors [of Yale College] and neighbouring clergy,' observes the late Dr. Eaton, in his Historical Account of Christ Church, and 'in company with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Brown, two of the conformists, he embarked for England,' where he obtained Orders, and was appointed 'Missionary' to the new church, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler's reputation was high, and his success great. The other church of King's Chapel was flourishing also, and the connection of the Province with the Mother Country favoured, at this period, the progress of the Episcopal Church. It had the countenance of the Royal Governors, and of the officers of the army, the navy, and the custom-house, and these were then in the zenith of their power.

It might be observed, likewise, that a sister of the Rev. Mr. Walter was the lady of Sir Robert Hasilrigge, Bart, a direct descendant of the celebrated Sir Arthur, of the time of Cromwell; and also that another of his sisters espoused the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Mather Byles. This son, having embraced Episcopalianism, "a communion which" says he, "I conscientiously prefer," (and this apparently before 1768, when he had been invited to Christ Church,) retired to Nova Scotia for a while, but returned to New England. He then, for a time, officiated at that church, leaving it in 1775 for Portsmouth, NH. How far these connections contributed to affect Mr. Walter's judgment, and determine his subsequent course, I have no means of knowing.

Whether Mr. Walter entered deeply or not into the controversy on the subject of Episcopacy, which prevailed about this time in New England, does not appear. However, in 1764, in company with Mr. Jarvis, afterward Bishop of Connecticut, Mr. Ilubbard, and Mr. Budd, he sailed for England, to obtain Episcopal Orders from the Bishop of London. Of their pleasant excursions to different interesting places in the Mother Country, while thus engaged, an account was written by one of the number, Mr. Budd, which lies in manuscript before me, obligingly furnished by Mrs. McCleary, a granddaughter of the subject of this sketch. But this account it is not necessary that I should transcribe. Suffice it to say that, on his return, after assisting the Rev. Mr. Hooper for a time, and declining an invitation to the Church at Cambridge, Mr. Walter was, on the 22d of July of that year, installed Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. This was the third of the Episcopal churches in the capital of Massachusetts, and dates from the year 1734.

On 30 Sep 1766, Mr. Walter became the husband of Lydia, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Jr., of Salem. This lady was the mother of all his children,—seven in number, and died in 1798. His feelings in regard to this chosen companion, and partner of his joys and cares, were uttered in a Funeral Sermon, which I have had the privilege of reading in manuscript, and which is distinguished especially by its deep tone of Christian sensibility. In the delivery of this sermon, as might well be imagined, 'he was at times so overpowered,' it is said by the copyist, I that he had frequently to pause ere he could proceed, and the manuscript in some places is rendered almost illegible by his tears.'

Mr. Walter continued to be the Rector of Trinity Church, until 17 Mar 1776, when he resigned his charge. He then, with his family, and many others from Boston, accompanied General Howe to Halifax, and it appears from a letter addressed by the Rev. Mather Byles, Jr., (who had married Mr. W.'s sister,) to the Propagation Society, that he was there on the 4th of May; and on the 16th of that month his youngest daughter (Harriet Tynge) was born at Shelburne

in the same Province ; but though he seems to have left his family there, he himself returned with General Howe and the British fleet, to New York, it is believed in the month of June following—certainly he was there on the 31st of October, as the fact is incidentally mentioned in a letter of that date from the Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, and afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia, to the Propagation Society. When he went back to Nova Scotia I have no means of ascertaining ; but it appears from dates on some of his manuscript sermons still in existence, that he was officiating at Shelburne in 1783, '85, '86 and '87. It is known, too, that, previous to his being settled at Shelburne, he officiated for some time as Chaplain to a British regiment. One account states that "he was appointed Dean of Shelburne, with care of the Churches of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," but the date is not mentioned.

His name does not appear in the Reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel until 1784; and then it is said that he " has sought an asylum in Nova Scotia," and that " the people of Port Roseway" (supposed to be Shelburne) have sent over a memorial and petition to the Society requesting their aid to the support of the Rev. Mr. Walter, whom they have unanimously elected their minister, they not being at present in a situation to provide for a minister." In 1788, 1789, and 1790, it appears from the Reports that he was a Missionary at St. George's, Shelburne, Nova Scotia, but from that time his name disappears from the Reports, and the next year, 1791, I find him returned to this country, and making purchase of the ancient and venerable mansion in Charter-street, Boston, where he resided for the remainder of his life. This building is said to have been erected by Sir William Phipps, and I well remember its spacious court-yard and solemn elms,—all prostrated, however, in 1837, and the surface covered with nineteen houses of brick.

The surname of this family was bestowed on Dr. Walter's eldest son, who was a respected citizen and merchant of Boston, where he reared a family of seven children,—his only son, Lynde Minehall, having been the founder and editor of the 'Evening Transcript.' A sister of this gentleman, now deceased, is the lady before mentioned, who has kindly supplied the principal documents for this notice of her grandfather. Lynde Walter, Esq. died August 19, 1844, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on Mr. Walter by King's College, Aberdeen, in 1784. On 28 May 1792, Dr. Walter was inducted into the Rectorship of Christ Church, Boston, and there habitually performed its duties while he lived. Previously to his induction, he had officiated there occasionally, and also at the church in Cambridge. In 1796, Dr. Walter was invited to deliver the Dupleian Lecture in Harvard College. I will transcribe President Willard's letter containing the request, and Dr. Walter's reply, as the latter is strikingly illustrative of some of the writer's prominent characteristics.

PRESIDENT WILLARD'S LETTER.
November, 23, 1796.

CAMBRIDGE,

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

This is to acquaint you that yesterday the Trustees of the Dupleian Lecture chose you to deliver the Lecture the first week in September next. This election gives me great pleasure, and I hope you will not decline the service.

The Lecture for which you are chosen to prepare, is, according to the Founder's Will, "For the detecting, and convicting, and exposing the idolatry of the Romish Church, their tyranny, usurpations, damnable heresies, fatal errors, abominable superstitions, and other crying wickednesses, in their high places: and finally, that the Church of Rome is that Mystical Babylon, that Man of Sin, that Apostate Church, spoken of in the New Testament." This article gives great scope for the Lectures; and it has been common for the gentlemen who have delivered this Lecture not to go over the whole ground, but to choose out some one particular exceptionable branch in the religion of the Romish Church to treat upon.

I am, Rev. Sir,
With sentiments of great esteem, Your very humble servant,
JOSEPH WILLARD.

Rev. Dr. WALTER.
REV. AND DEAR SIR:

DR. WALTER'S REPLY.
1796.

BOSTON, 16 December,

In my letter to you of last week I mentioned that I had many reasons for declining the offer made to me of preaching the next Dupleian Lecture, besides the one there inserted.

You will give me leave, at this time, having more leisure, to state them to you, that I may not seem to have declined the offer without sufficient cause.

1. Persons seldom write well on a subject that is not pleasing to them, or in some measure particularly interesting; but the subject of the Duddleian Lecture never struck my mind agreeably : it ever appeared to me to bear the face of uncharitableness, and strongly bordering on intemperance of zeal.
2. The terms, though scriptural, are applied by Protestants and Papists to very different objects. When the Protestants apply them to the doctrines and the Head of the Roman Church, the writers of that Church assert that we are wide of the mark, and in our application of these Scriptures to them we show more dexterity than truth, more wit than soundness of reasoning; and who is to determine?
3. Among my acquaintance I have the pleasure to number the bishop of the Catholic Church,—(as they are pleased to call it,) Dr. Carroll, and the Rector of the Catholic Church in this town,—Dr. Matignon, who are men of learning, of virtue and piety, and who appear to me to be seriously engaged in their Master's service, and zealously exerting themselves to reform the profligate, and make men virtuous—to wound the sensibilities of such gentlemen, by preaching a sermon directly launched at the principles and practices of their Church, would be done by me with great reluctance, and with an ill grace.
4. With no great difficulty I suppose I can bring forward a string of errors,— that is, of opinions and doctrines held by the members of that Church, in my judgment not founded in reason, or supported by the Holy Writings; but how far these erroneous opinions are fatal, when they become heresies, or what heresies are damnable, are things too high for me—they lie beyond the measure of my understanding to fathom.
5. The Constitutions of the general and individual governments of our country give an equal support to all denominations of Christians,—as well the Catholics as others. It appears to me, therefore, highly improper that :i Lecture should be continued, in which the Clergy of one denomination should be set, every fourth year, to investigate the errors, and to rail at the corruptions, of another equally supported by law. Should not we deem it an act of extreme illiberality, and a species of persecution, if a Lecture should be instituted by some rich founder in the Catholic Academy in Maryland, to prove that the Protestants were all Schismatics and Heretics, and therefore will have their portion with unbelievers:

These reasons operated so forcibly on my mind as occasioned me to decline the offer, which I have no doubt was in kindness made to me, if preaching the next Duddleian Lecture; and I am apt to imagine that if the respected founder of that Lecture was now alive, and was about to appropriate by his last will the same sum to support a course of Lectures to be delivered annually at our University, he would certainly not make this one of the subjects, especially not if my benevolent ancestor, his friend and minister, was alive also, to advise him. He must feel the extreme impropriety of establishing a Lecture purposely to disturb the harmony of a respectable body of Christians, whose principles and mode of worship are as strongly supported by the Government as those of any other—whatever his private sentiments might be, he certainly would avoid this public institution.

And for the same reason it appears to my mind most fit and reasonable that the Trustees of that Lecture should, as soon as conveniently may be, apply to the Legislature for leave to discharge this subject from the course of the Duddleian Lectures, and to introduce another of universal benefit. The Legislature would manifest their wisdom, liberality, and attachment to the rights of the subject, by complying with such application, and I have no doubt would immediately pass an Act for the purpose so as not to hazard the safety of the bequest. Your goodness will excuse the freedom with which I write, and I do it the more freely, because I am very unwilling to refuse a request which comes from so respectable a Body as the Trustees of the Duddleian Lecture, and particularly from you, without reasons of the most substantial kind.

With every sentiment of esteem and respect, I am, Rev. and dear Sir, your most obedient and very faithful servant,
 W. WALTER.
 Rev. JOSEPH WILLAUD, D. D.

In 1798 Dr. Walter delivered the Anniversary Discourse before the Massachusetts Humane Society, which was published.

Dr. Walter's connection with his last charge seems to have been mutually confidential and happy, and his health and strength were apparently uniform, and sufficient for his ordinary services. But toward the close of November, 1800, having exposed himself repeatedly to the inclemency of the weather, he was attacked with pleurisy and confined to his bed. He had occupied the pulpit for the last time on Lord's Day, the 23d of that month. But he continued to live until the 5th of December, when he expired at about three o'clock, P. M., in the full exercise of Christian hope in God.

The closing scenes of his life were described by one of his daughters in a species of journal, and the manuscript is now by me, but too long to be inserted here ; though full of respect and tenderness on the part of the daughter ; and on the side of the dying parent, breathing the wisdom of an experienced Christian and Minister, and the undying spirit of parental love."

On the day subsequent to his death," remarks Dr. Eaton, " the following respectful notice of the event appeared in one of the public newspapers :—

'Yesterday departed this life, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, after a short illness, sustained with the most exemplary resignation and fortitude, the Rev. William Walter, D. D., Rector of Christ Church in this town. In the death of this truly valuable minister, religion mourns the loss of one of her most obedient children and brightest ornaments; the church over which he presided, a zealous pastor and her great glory ; humanity, a firm friend ; literature and science, a scholar and support ; his disconsolate children, a fond, instructive and dignified parent ; his other relatives and acquaintance, a most faithful counsellor ; and the poor, an upright steward and benevolent almoner. So exemplary has been his whole life, and so religiously composed his dying hours, that we may well exclaim, ' Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his.' "

Dr. Walter's sick chamber was visited by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Trinity Church, by his neighbour, the Rev. and eminently pious Dr. Stillman, of the Baptist denomination, and by the Rev. Doctors Lathrop, Thacher, and Eliot, Congregationalists, who prayed with him and his family.

The Funeral was attended, **with Masonic honours superadded**, on the 8th of December, and a Sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Parker.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir,
Yours with respectful affection,
WILLIAM JENKS.

The following is an extract from Dr. Parker's Sermon, (unpublished) delivered at Dr. Walter's Funeral :—

"It is not an easy task to delineate a character in its genuine colours; for, on the one hand, fond affection, when taking up the pencil, is apt to exhibit one continued blaze of light, with scarce a shade or variety of lines to give distinction, and on the other, the voice of slander is ever ready, and the sting of envy easily provoked.

"My duty, however, as well as inclination, leads me to observe, with respect to the friend and associate of the early part of my ministerial life, and in whose family I was for some time a resident, that a sense of religion and true piety appeared to be deeply rooted in his heart. Possessed of a good natural genius, and endowed with ample powers of mind, cultivated by a liberal and polite education, his friends justly anticipated that his life would be distinguished, and be eminently useful. . "

Though descended from a race of ancestors, respectable for their learning, and their strict attachment to the Congregational mode of worship, it was not without serious consideration, critical inquiry, and plain conviction, that he conformed to the Episcopal Church, and became the first Assistant, upon the Green foundation, at Trinity Church, then under the pastoral care of the Reverend and highly esteemed Mr. Hooper. His public services here met with peculiar approbation, and upon the death of that great and good man, he was unanimously invited to succeed him in the Rectorship of that Church. "

In his addresses to the throne of grace, a striking gravity and solemnity were apparent, and he imbibed the spirit of that excellent Liturgy, which constitutes so important a part of our worship. His discourses were rational, judicious, instructive and popular, recommended by an elocution graceful and emphatical, and at the same time delivered with an energy and pathos becoming the pulpit, and calculated to give every sentiment its due weight upon the mind, and convey it to the understandings and hearts of his hearers. He generally preached the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel, but with an agreeable openness and candour of mind. Firmly fixed in his own principles, which he ever held sacred, he still discovered great liberality and Catholicism to every denomination of Christians. "

In his pastoral visits, he was regular, constant and assiduous. Possessed of an easy and fascinating address, he had a peculiar facility and a happy art of pouring the balm of consolation into the wounded soul, and of alleviating the distresses of the afflicted. His feelings were tender and sympathetic, and he seldom visited the abodes of poverty and affliction, without administering not only to their spiritual but their temporal wants, either from his own munificence, or from funds appropriated for that purpose. "

If we view Dr. Walter in private life, we always found him cheerful—the agreeable and the polite companion, and whenever mixing in the gay and social circle, always supporting a dignity of deportment, and never losing sight of the sacredness of his profession, even in the hours of relaxation. Though the tone of his passions was naturally strong, he very seldom allowed them to gain the ascendancy. In domestic life he exhibited an amiable example. Having connected himself with an ancient and an honourable family in a neighbouring county, he lived with the object of his choice more than thirty years, with increasing conjugal affection and esteem, commanding their children and their household to keep the way of the Lord, and to do justice and judgment. "As a son, he was dutiful,

obedient and attentive; as a husband, tender and affectionate; as a brother, kind and obliging; and as a friend, faithful, constant and sincere."

The Societies instituted for the promotion of friendship, charity, and humanity, arc, by his death, deprived of a firm supporter, and a dignified member. "

Though past the meridian of life, the powers of his mind retained their most vigour, nor were his sprightliness and activity much abated. His last illness, though distressing, was but of short duration, and was sustained with the greatest fortitude and resignation. Impressed with a lively sense of gratitude to his all-bountiful Benefactor for the great share of health and the many other blessings he had enjoyed, he displayed a willingness to rise from life, like a satiated guest, and to obey the mandate from on high. When he found that Death was making hasty strides towards him, he contemplated him rather as a friend than as an enemy, and viewed his approaching dissolution with the calmness and composure of a Christian philosopher. "His hopes in the promises of the Gospel, and his sole dependence on the all-perfect righteousness of his Redeemer, were his support in the dark valley of death, and he experienced in their full force those Divine consolations he had so often administered to others."

The following brief description of Dr. Walter's person and habits has been kindly furnished by a most respectable lady, whose relations and circumstances have given her the best opportunity of gaining accurate information on the subject :—"Dr. Walter was a remarkably handsome man, tall and well proportioned. When in the street, he wore a long blue cloth cloak over his cassock and gown; a full-bottomed wig, dressed and powdered; a three-cornered hat; knee breeches of fine black cloth, with black silk hose; and square quartered shoes, with silver buckles. His countenance was always serene; his temper always cheerful; happy himself, he communicated happiness to all around him. In the desk, he read the glorious Service, like one inspired—his voice was clear, musical and well modulated. In the pulpit, he was very impressive, though there was great inequality in his discourses, ranging from mediocrity to a high degree of excellence.

In his family, he was at once loved, revered and admired; he was genial in his temper, and instructive and agreeable in his conversation; and sometimes, after returning from his exchanges with his clerical brethren in the neighbouring towns, he would have some adventure or occurrence to relate to his family, which would not leave it at their option whether or not to keep on a sober face. On one occasion, after officiating at Salem, he mentioned that he had buried a Tankard, and married a Pitcher,—referring to two families whom he had visited,—the one in sorrow, the other in joy. His heart, his house, his purse, were ever open to the needy. He was guardian to many orphan children—two of humble parentage were brought up in his family, and provided for at his death. He numbered among his friends and correspondents many distinguished men in the old country, and Sir William Pepperell, Count Rumford, Bishop Carroll, and many others, in the new."

*Annals of the American Pulpit: Or, Commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen
by William Buell Sprague. Volume 5, 1859*

Rev. William Walter was appointed by John Murrery (30 Jun 1755-29 Sep 1830), 4th Duke of Atholl, Grand Master of the Antient (Atholl) Grand Lodge of England, 1775-81. A warrant authorizing the new Grand Lodge was sent to New York in the fall of 1782, with the date of 5 Sep 1781.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Rev-Dr-William-Walter/6000000024375926231>

William Walter

Birthdate: October 7, 1737 (63)
Birthplace: West Roxbury, Suffolk, Massachusetts
Death: December 5, 1800 (63), Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States
Immediate Family: Son of [Rev. Nathaniel Walter](#) and [Rebecca Walter](#)
Husband of [Lydia Walter](#)
Occupation: 3rd Rector of Trinity Church of Boston

Rev. Dr. William Walter

- b. 7 Oct 1737, West Roxbury, MA
- edu. HC 1756 AB AM; King's Coll., Aberdeen 1784 DD
- sett. Boston, MA; Shelburne, NS
- rem. Episcopalian ord. 1764, England
- d. 5 Dec 1800, Boston, MA
- Parents: Rev. Nathaniel Walter (1711 - 1776), Rebecca Abbott
- Married: Lydia Lynde

Reverend Walter tried to maintain a neutral stance between the Loyalists and Revolutionaries within his congregation. As such, Reverend Walter remained in the good graces of Patriots and Loyalists alike until an unfortunate incident occurred. In February 1776, just as Paine's Common Sense was making a splash, Reverend Walter was accused of trying to spread smallpox within the

Patriot army. A vaccine for smallpox had recently been invented, but there was great controversy as to whether the vaccine did more harm than good. People who were inoculated could spread the disease to others for a period of time, so the vaccinated had to go into temporary quarantine.



The incident in question involves a small boy who accused Reverend Walter of forcing inoculation on him. The boy claimed that Reverend Walter then instructed him to go to a Patriot army base where the boy came down with the pox. This placed the Patriot army in danger of contracting the disease. Though it is difficult to imagine that this account was accurate, certain Bostonians apparently accepted the story and accused Rev. Walter of trying to spread smallpox within the Patriot armed forces. They branded him a Loyalist and traitor.

As a result, Rev. Walter's house was ransacked and he was forced to take refuge in England in 1776.

Trinity Church

From [Wikipedia](#)

1728-1827

When Boston's King's Chapel became overcrowded, some members of the congregation organized a new church beginning in 1728. The newly constructed Trinity Church opened in 1735. The wood building "was 90 feet long, and 60 broad, without any external adornment. It had neither tower nor steeple, nor windows in the lower story of the front. There were 3 entrances in front unprotected by porches. The interior was composed of an arch resting upon Corinthian pillars with handsomely carved and gilded capitals. In the chancel were some paintings, considered very beautiful in their day."

Ministers included Addington Davenport (1740-1746); William Hooper (1747-1767); **William Walter** (1767-1776); Samuel Parker (1779-1804); John Sylvester John Gardiner (1805-1830).

Parishioners included Peter Faneuil, Charles Apthorp, Philip Dumaesq, William Coffin, Thomas Aston Coffin, Leonard Vassall, Samuel Hale Parker. In 1789 George Washington worshipped at the church.

biography

Rev. William Walter, the subject of this sketch, was a nephew of Thomas Walter. He was born in 1739, and graduated at Harvard College in 1756. Up to the time of the Revolution the preachers in the Episcopal church occupied the position of missionaries in the American colonies. ...

"His temper is innocently cheerful, open, and friendly. He has a tender and delicate sense of honor, a just idea of the truest honor. He is kind and compassionate, etc."

He was ordained by the Bishop of London the following year and became an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hooper, whom he succeeded as rector of Trinity church, the third Episcopal church in Boston, being opened in 1735. It stood on the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets. It was a plain wooden structure without steeple or tower.

William Walter was a zealous supporter of the church and crown, and vindicated his sincerity by the sacrifices he made for them. His discourses are described as rational and judicious, "recommended by an eloquence, graceful and majestic." He was no knight errant, but while adhering to his own convictions with quiet persistency, he exercised a large charity towards all forms of faith and Christian worship. The degree[342] of D. D. was conferred on him by Kings College, Aberdeen, in 1784. In 1796 he was invited to deliver the Dudleian lecture at Harvard College and in 1798 he pronounced the anniversary discourse before the Massachusetts Humane Society, which was published.

Dr. Walter was a remarkably handsome man; tall and well proportioned. When in the street, he wore a long blue coat over his cassock and gown, wig dressed and powdered, a three-cornered hat, knee breeches of fine black cloth, and with silk hose, and square quartered sleeves with silver buckles. His countenance was always serene, his temper always cheerful; happy himself, he communicated happiness to all around him. In the desk he read the glorious service like one inspired; his voice was clear, musical and well modulated. In his family he was loved, revered and admired. His heart, his house, his purse, were ever open to the needy.

He married Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Lynde, the younger, of Salem, and by her had seven children. Her death occurred in 1798.

Dr. Walter continued his rectorship at Christ church until his death in 1800, at the age of sixty-one. The Rev. Dr. Parker, who preached his funeral sermon, delineated his character as ornamental to religion and to the church, to literature and humanity.

Dr. Walter's grandson, Lynde Minshall Walter, born in 1799, graduated at Harvard University in 1817. He established the Boston Evening Transcript in 1830, and was the first editor of the paper. His death occurred in 1842. Another grandson, William Bicker was born in Boston, April 19, 1796, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818. He studied divinity at Cambridge but did not preach. He became best known as an author, possessing an active fancy and a great faculty of versification. He contributed odes and sonnets and translations to the newspapers and in 1821 in Boston, he published "Poems" and "Sukey" a poem. In 1822 he went to the southern states to give lectures on poetry, but he died shortly after his arrival in Charleston, South Carolina, April 23, 1822.

This family so distinguished in ecclesiastical history of New England is believed now to be extinct. There were others of the name in Boston at an early period, who have perhaps left descendants, but they are not known to have any connection with this family.

Sources

1. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/39316/39316-h/39316-h.htm> Project Gutenberg's The Loyalists of Massachusetts, by James H. Stark
2. <http://anglicanhistory.org/canada/ns/eaton/10.html> The Church of England in Nova Scotia and the Tory Clergy of the Revolution] By Arthur Wentworth Eaton New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1891.
3. New England Historical & Genealogical Register Page: 8:208
4. [Annals of the American Pulpit: Episcopalian. 1859](#) By William Buell Sprague. Page 226. "William Walter, D.D."

Links

- [Reincarnation Case of Reverend William Walter](#)
- <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=michelotti&id=I433811>

2. 1783-84 William Cock - Master of Lodge No. 210/212; Deputy Register of the Court of Chancery in New York.

On 25 Nov 1783 the British troops were to evacuate New York City. A Grand Lodge of Emergency was held on 19 Sep to discuss what to do about the Provincial Warrant, since most of the Grand Officers were British Royalists. It was decided that the Warrant should "remain in the care of such brethren as may hereafter be appointed to succeed the present Grand Officers, the most of whom are under the necessity of leaving New York upon the removal of His Majesty's troops."

When Provincial Grand Master William Walter, also Chaplain for De Lancey's 3rd Battalion, left for Nova Scotia, Junior Grand Warden Cock was elected Grand Master. At the meeting of 4 Feb 1784, at which the first Grand Stewards' Lodge was appointed, Grand Master Cock resigned and nominated Robert R Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, as Grand Master. William Cock also left with the departing British Troop.

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http://www.archive.org/stream/biographicalregi02macb/biographicalregi02macb_djvu.txt

William Cock was the son of Abraham Cock and Hildah Minthorne Cock. He graduated from Columbia College in 1775 and in 1790 received the degree of A. M. On 27 Mar 1782, he and Dorothy Wallace were granted a marriage license. He was admitted to the bar in 1784 and in the following year became Deputy Register of the Court of Chancery, subsequently becoming Register, which office he held until his death. In 1781, he appears as a notary at Burling Slip and the following year he removed to 66 Wall Street, near the "Main Guard opposite the Old Presbyterian Meeting" and advertised as "Notary, Conveyancer, etc." This was where the Mortimer Building, No. 11 Wall Street, long stood, in which the writer was located for many years. Singularly enough an old deed of this property shows that in 1786 Cock and his wife Dorothy disposed of part of it.

The seal attached to the document shows a cock perched on a tower. Mr. Cock was prominent in Masonry, serving as Master of Lodge No. 212; as Grand Secretary, to which office he was elected, 5 Dec 1782, at Assembly Hall, at

Roubalitz, in the City of New York; as Junior Grand Warden, 5 Jun 1783, and Grand Master, 19 Sep 1783. He was also an honorary member of the Marine Society. He died 7 Jul 1793, about 38 years of age, and was buried with Masonic honors in Trinity Churchyard. He left no will and "friends of the deceased," James Saldler and Dr. James Tillary (both members of the Society) were appointed administrators of his estate. He had a country place at Metinick, Oyster Bay, Long Island. Two sons survived him, Archibald Minthorne and William, the latter dying 27 Jan 1815. — The Press; Col. Coll. Cat.; Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary F&AM.

http://www.archive.org/stream/biographicalregi02macb/biographicalregi02macb_djvu.txt

William Cock was the son of Abraham Cock and Hilah Minthorne. He graduated from Columbia College in 1775 and in 1790 received the degree of A. M. On 27 Mar 1782, he and Dorothy Wallace were granted a marriage license. He was admitted to the bar in 1784 and in the following year became Deputy Register of the Court of Chancery, subsequently becoming Register, which office he held until his death. In 1781, he appears as a notary at Burling Slip and the following year he removed to 66 Wall Street, near the "Main Guard opposite the Old Presbyterian Meeting" and advertised as "Notary, Conveyancer, etc." This was where the Mortimer Building, No. 11 Wall Street, long stood, in which the writer was located for many years. Singularly enough an old deed of this property shows that in 1786 Cock and his wife Dorothy disposed of part of it.

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In the name of God, Amen. I, ABRAHAM COCK, of New York, cooper, being sick and weak, May 29, 1773. My executors are to pay all debts. I leave **to my son William** L5, two gold rings, "and a silver table spoon, marked A. C. H., and all my wearing apparell; Also my silver watch." I leave to my daughter Hannah "one gold mourning ring of **my former wife Hilah**"; Also another gold ring and a silver milk pot, "and table spoon marked A. C. H., and six tea spoons," and all the wearing apparell of my former wife. I leave to my wife Anne, three silver table spoons marked A. C. H., and L5 for mourning. My executors are to hire out or sell my negro man, "Joseph," and pay the money to my wife and my children, **William**, Hannah, and Hilah. I leave to my three children "all those three certain lots in the Bowery in the Out Ward, now in occupation of George Birke, butcher, subject to a mortgage to Robert Leake, Esq." I leave all the rest to my wife and children, and my executors are to sell the house where I now live. I make Joseph Jadwin and Mangle Minthorne, cooper, executors.

Witnesses, Jasper Drake, Tavern keeper, Foster Lewis, Charles Morse.

<http://www.popenoe.com/Minthorn-NYC.htm>

Hilah (Hillegond) Minthorn, baptized 23 Sep 1729, married **Abraham Cock**, cooper, at Trinity Church on 29 Jan 1756. Abraham died about 1786 when his property was sold, consisting of 8 acres, a two-story brick house and sundry fruit trees. Mangle Minthorn, who lived next door, was one of his executors.

Children:

- i Hannah Cock, m. Nathaniel Dickinson, later of New Brunswick Province.
- ii **William Cock**
- iii Hilah Cock

3. 1784-1800 **Robert R Livingston** (27 Nov 1746 – 26 Feb 1813)

November 27, 1746 marks the birth of Robert R Livingston, jurist, statesman, and political leader of the Revolutionary period. Livingston served on numerous committees in the Continental Congress, including the one that drafted the Declaration of Independence, helped draft NY's first constitution, and served as the minister to France at the time of the Louisiana Purchase.

Born into a wealthy and influential NY family, Livingston's great grandfather had purchased the Indian claims to large tracts of land along the Hudson River, eventually acquiring an estate of 160,000 acres. After studying at King's College -- today known as Columbia University -- Livingston formed a law partnership with another alumnus, John Jay, the eventual Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Soon after being appointed to



a NY City judicial post by the British, Livingston was removed because of his support for independence for the American colonies.

In June 1776, Livingston was one of five men -- along with Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Roger Sherman -- appointed by the Continental Congress to draft the Declaration of Independence. However, his signature is not on the document as Livingston was in NY at the time of its formal signing. Along with John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison, Livingston was instrumental in his role as chancellor in persuading NY to ratify the federal Constitution. He also administered the first oath of office to President George Washington in NY on April 30, 1789.



Washington's Inauguration – 30 Apr 1789

South East Window - George Washington Masonic National Memorial >

Chancellor Robert R. Livingston

Wearing the robes of the Chancellor of New York.

Small panels clockwise from the bottom left:

- * Livingston officiating as Chancellor of the State of New York.
- * Livingston signing the contract for the Louisiana Purchase.
- * Livingston installed as Grand Master of New York in 1784.
- * Page Boy getting the Bible from St. John's Lodge for Washington's Inauguration.
- * Washington's Inauguration - Bible from St. John's Lodge No. 1.
- * Livingston and Robert Fulton watching the Steamboat trials.



Livingston was one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures. George Washington, owner of the plantation at Mount Vernon, shared Livingston's interests in agricultural matters and corresponded frequently with him. On 10 Feb 1793 he wrote to Livingston, "that the prosperity of our Country is closely connected with our improvement in the useful Arts." Two years later, on 16 Feb 1795, Washington again wrote to Livingston stating, "Works of this sort are of the most interesting importance to every country . . ." and he sent Livingston a pamphlet on the cultivation of potatoes.

Livingston served as America's minister to France at the turn of the nineteenth century under Thomas Jefferson, who instructed him to buy New Orleans and the Floridas from Napoleon. Jefferson subsequently sent James Monroe to Paris with authority to offer the French ten million dollars. When Napoleon unexpectedly offered to sell the entire Louisiana territory for fifteen million, Livingston and Monroe decided the offer was too good to pass up and signed a treaty, subsequently ratified on 20 Oct 1803 by the U.S. Senate.

Two other Brothers served as U.S. Minister to France.

One was **Edward Livingston** (1833-35), Robert R. Livingston's brother. Edward served as Deputy Grand Master of New York, 1800-1803, under Grand Master Jacob Morton.

Edward was succeeded as Minister by General **Lewis Cass**, Grand Master of Ohio, 1810-12, and Michigan 1826.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000366>



Edward LIVINGSTON (brother of Robert R. Livingston and cousin of Philip Livingston and William Livingston), a Representative from New York and a Representative and a Senator from Louisiana; born in Clermont, Livingston Manor, NY, 28 May 1764; attended private schools; graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1781; studied law in Albany, N.Y.; admitted to the bar in 1785 and commenced practice in New York City; elected from New York to the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Congresses (4 Mar 1795-3 Mar 1801); chairman, Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (Fifth Congress); United States district attorney 1801-1803; mayor of New York City 1801-1803; moved to New Orleans, LA, in 1804; engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate business; author of a legal code for Louisiana; served at the Battle of New Orleans; member, State house of representatives 1820; elected from Louisiana to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Congresses (4 Mar 1823-3 Mar 1829); elected to the United States Senate and served from 4 Mar 1829, until 24 May 1831, when he resigned, having been appointed to the Cabinet; Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Andrew Jackson 1831-1833; Minister Plenipotentiary to France 1833-1835; inherited from his sister "Montgomery Place," on the Hudson River, Barrytown, Dutchess County, NY, and died there 23 May 1836; interment in the family vault at "Clermont," Columbia County, NY; remains later removed to Rhinebeck, NY.

Little mention of the Masonic activity of this distinguished Freemason is in any of the abundant literature covering his life. In the history of Perfect Union Lodge No. 1 of Louisiana it is stated that Bro. Livingston was a Past Master of Louisiana Lodge No. 1, chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York on 2 Sep 1807 at New Orleans. In Volume 2, page 192, of McClenahan's "History of Freemasonry in New York," the following appears:

"The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Jacob Morton, announced on 2 Dec that he had selected Bro. Edward Livingston, Mayor of the City of New York, to fill the office of Deputy Grand Master, which was now vacant. Whereupon the installation was ordered for St. John's Day . . ."

The inventor John Stevens was Livingston's brother-in-law, and they were associates in experiments relating to the development of steam navigation. Livingston also supported Robert Fulton whose steamer *Clermont*, named for Livingston's estate in NY, became the first successful steam-propelled vessel. For many years Livingston and Fulton held a hotly contested monopoly in steam navigation in NY State, still unresolved at the time of Livingston's death at Clermont in 1813.

- [Search](#) on *Robert Livingston* in [The George Washington Papers, 1741-1799](#) to read correspondence between Washington and Livingston dating from the 1770s through the 1790s.
- [Search](#) on *Robert Livingston* in [A Century of Lawmaking, 1774-1873](#) to read about Livingston's work with the Continental Congress as recorded in the [Journals of the Continental Congress](#).
- Livingston and Madison arranged one of the most important land purchases in U.S. history. To learn more about how that purchase shaped U.S. history, search the [Today in History Archive](#) on [Louisiana Purchase](#).
- To persuade NYers to support the new Constitution, Livingston's law partner John Jay along with [Alexander Hamilton](#) and [James Madison](#) wrote The Federalist Papers, a series of articles originally published under the pen name "Publius." To learn more about the Federalist Papers, read the Today in History feature for [October 27](#) or [browse](#) the list of articles by "Publius."
- [Documents from the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention, 1774-1789](#) includes items such as extracts of the journals of the Continental Congress, resolutions, proclamations, committee reports, and treaties. There are also links to text versions of the [Declaration of Independence](#) and the [Constitution](#).
- [Search](#) across the American Memory collection on the term *steamboat* for a wide variety of both images and written documents concerning this mode of transportation so commonly used in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including John Fitch's [sketch and description of a piston](#) for steamboat propulsion from around 1795.

Robert Livingston of Clermont and his lineage

http://www.raken.com/american_wealth/manor_lords/clermont_livingstons3.asp

The lasting success of the Livingston family, as of other large landowners of colonial NY, was certainly also related to the conservation of the family estate in the hands of few leaders among the many heirs that the prolific families had. That is the reason why primogeniture was a strongly entrenched principle among the manor lords. In the Livingston family this meant that [Philip Livingston](#) and his line were the main heirs to Robert Livingston and Alida Schuyler. The other children were well provided for, as their parents helped them getting started and also left them smaller land tracts.



Robert Livingston (1688-1775), Robert and Alida's third son inherited a sizeable land tract of some 13'000 acres of Livingston Manor land. This property would become known as Clermont or the Lower Manor of Livingston.



According to family lore, this attention came to him as a result of his proof of particular courage in his preventing an Indian attack and thus saving family members and other inhabitants of Albany. Of course it could also just have been the rightful award of a part of the property to a son who proved a valuable heir, specially in light of the recent death of Johannes Livingston, the oldest son, at the time the change in will awarding the Clermont tract took place.

Robert Livingston of Clermont was trained as lawyer but he did not succeed in the exercise of this profession. His father's support to launch him on a political career, using his influence on Governor Robert Hunter, did not come through either. Eventually, Robert Livingston settled as a merchant and business agent for his father and later his brother in NY City. In 1717 he married Margaret Howarden, a union which did not meet his parents approval. This union only brought one son, a strong contrast to the otherwise so prolific Livingstons.

Robert Livingston prospered as a merchant in NY, specially during the French wars in 1845, when he ventured with three of his nephews (Philip Livingston's sons) in privateering. He also purchased 500,000 acres land of the Hardenberg Patent on the west side of the Hudson river. He built a Georgian mansion on his estate in Columbia county and called it Callendar; later he had to rename it upon his elder brother's objection. He tried Ancram but was rebuffed again and finally the Lower Manor became known as Clermont and Robert Livingston's family, the Livingstons of Clermont.



Robert Robert Livingston(1718-1775), the only son of Robert and Margaret Livingston, studied law at Yale and became a judge and influent statesman. He m. Margaret Beekman (1724-1800) the only child and heir of Henry Beekman II (1688-1776), from whom she inherited the Beekman Patent, a 250,000 acre land tract in Dutchess county, NY. They had 11 children and thus the Clermont line fully recovered their position within the numerous other Livingstons.

< *Margaret Beekman, mother of Chancellor Robert R Livingston*

Robert R. "the Judge" Livingston represented Dutchess County in the Assembly, was Sheriff of the City and County of NY, Judge of the Admiralty Court (1759-63), acted

in the First Colonial Convention (1765) and was Justice of the Supreme Court of the NY province for several years.

Among the industrial ventures of Robert R. "the Judge" Livingston built a gunpowder mill in 1775, also witnessing his support for the American Revolution. Robert R. Livingston died of apoplexy on 9 Dec 1775, only six month after his father, leaving a large estate to his wife and numerous children.

Robert R Livingston Jr (1746-1813) , NY City, NY

Parents Robert R Livingston and Margaret Beekman

Married Mary Stevens

Children: Elizabeth ""Betsey"" (Livingston) Livingston

Margaret Maria (Livingston) Livingston

Main property: Clermont and other Livingston properties, a share of the Beekmans land in Dutchess County

Other activities : Shipping; Fulton & Livingston Steamship Co

One of the best remembered Livingstons, along with his uncle Philip "the Signer," Robert R Livingston jr was both a successful lawyer and statesman, and an important business leader. Admitted to the bar in NY in 1770, he was a partner of John Jay, with whom he later drafted the Constitution of the State of NY. A still more important work was the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, along with Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman. A member of the NY provincial congress and the Continental Congress, Robert R. Livingston jr became the first Chancellor of NY and the first US Secretary of Foreign Affairs under George Washington. Thomas Jefferson appointed him Minister to France, in which position he assisted James Monroe in the negotiation of the Louisiana purchase. His attempt to take full credit for this act ended in his removal and aborted his political career. Robert R. Livingston jr thereafter turned his energies to the development of steam navigation on the Hudson river, first with John Stevens and Nicholas Roosevelt, then with Robert Fulton and William Cutting, both of whom m.

daughters of Walter Livingston of Teviotdale, a distant cousin of the Chancellor. The Fulton-Livingston steam navigation monopoly lasted until 1824 and brought the families sizeable profits along with the fame of pioneering steam river navigation. Robert R Livingston jr m. Mary Stevens, the only daughter of “Honorable” John Stevens of Hoboken NJ. They had two daughters who were both m. to other Livingstons.

Margaret (Beekman) Livingston survived Judge Livingston by 25 years before she died at the age of 76 just at the turn to the 19th century. Margaret inherited the vast estate of her father Henry Beekman when he died in 1776 and took care of Clermont during the Revolution. Clermont was burned by British troops in 1777 but was later rebuilt by Margaret (Beekman) Livingston. She also had a house on Pearl Street in NY City which was requisitioned by a British officer during the Revolution. Mrs Livingston returned there with her unmarried daughter during the winter 1783.

Robert Robert Livingston and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston had 11 children, of which 4 sons and 6 daughters reached adulthood and made mostly dynastic marriages.

Robert R. Livingston jr (1746-1813) was their most successful son and probably the most prominent Livingston in his times. He studied law like his father, was admitted to the bar of NY in 1770 and became a partner of John Jay, a prominent Livingston in-law. He was a member of the NY provincial congress in 1775 and the Continental Congress from 1775-81 and later in 1784-85. Together with Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman he was involved in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, of which one of his cousins of the Manor Lords line, Philip Livingston, was a signer for the State of NY. With his former law partner John Jay, he drafted the Constitution of the State of NY and became its first Chancellor (1777-1801). Thereafter he would be known as Chancellor Livingston. He also became the first Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs (later State Department) in 1781 and administered oath of office to George Washington in 1789. Thomas Jefferson appointed him US Minister to France in 1801, in which position he helped the future Secretary of State and US President James Monroe negotiate the purchase of Louisiana, then a huge territory of some 825,000 square miles. The outcome of these negotiations was that the United States of America purchased Louisiana from France in 1803 for \$11,250,000 in bonds plus \$3,750,000 indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. The purchase doubled the size of the USA and opened the way for the first wave of the conquest of the West by American pioneers. Livingston’s attempt to take full credit for the act was ill appreciated by the White House and ended in his removal as US minister to France; he was replaced by “General” John Armstrong, his brother in-law. The incident also cost him the election to governor of NY and abridged his political career.

Robert R Livingston jr then turned his attention to an enterprise which would further enhance his family fortune and clear the way for new a new magnitude of commerce in upstate NY and elsewhere : steam navigation on the Hudson River. Chancellor Livingston m. Mary Stevens, the only daughter of John Stevens a wealthy landowner of Hoboken, NJ. Together with his brother-in-law, another John Stevens, and with Nicholas Roosevelt, Robert R Livingston jr started a venture to build and operate steamboats. Stevens had technical skills and would later on, together with his son, perfect the steam engine and built some of the first railway locomotives in America. A key element to their success however was Livingston’s recruitment of a Scottish engineer, he had met in Paris, when he was US minister to France - Robert Fulton (1765-1815). Fulton had worked on submarines and tried to interest Britain and France in his work, without much success. He accepted Livingston’s offer to develop a river steamboat for the North River Steam Boat Company. Their first steamboat, the “Clermont” made the maiden voyage from NY City to Albany in 1807, in just 24 hours, much less than the 3 days needed by a sail ship. Thanks to their pioneering work in engineering and to Livingston’s still vast influence in NY, the partners, to whom also belonged William Cutting secured a monopoly for steam navigation on the Hudson river. Their Hudson river steamboat operations brought the Livingston’s and their in-laws, the Fultons and Cuttings, a regular stream of rising earnings, at least until competition from young and daring entrepreneurs, such as Cornelius Vanderbilt, put pressure on their treasury. Through lawsuits and the use of their connections, Fulton and Livingston kept their monopoly essentially intact until the US Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional in 1824.

Robert Robert Livingston jr and Mary Stevens had just two daughters; both m. Livingstons from other branches of the family, thus keeping the name of Livingston in their family lineage. Elizabeth “Betsey” Livingston (1780-1829) m. Edward Philip Livingston, a son of Philip Philip Livingston and a grandson of Philip “the Signer”. Margaret Maria Livingston (1783-1818) m. Robert L. Livingston, a son of Walter Livingston of Teviotdale, Linlithgo NY.

Among Robert R Livingston’s brothers, two were less distinguished as to their careers or marital alliances. Henry Beekman Livingston (1750-1831) joined the Army where he served as aide-de-camp to Montgomery, Schuyler and Benedict Arnold and rose to the rank of colonel before resigning in 1799. He inherited Kipsbergen from his step-grandmother Gertrude Van Cortlandt. He m. Nancy Shippen of Philadelphia but they had only one daughter Margaret Beekman Livingston (b.1781), who died old but unm. and childless. Another brother John R. Livingston (1755-1851) also fought under Montgomery at the Battle of Quebec. He later was a merchant in Boston and invested

into privateering and illicit trade. He acquired stock of the Hudson River Steamboat Co. Twice m., the second time to Elizabeth McEvers, John R. Livingston had 8 children.

Robert Fulton

Robert Fulton b. November 14, 1765 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was an inventor, an engineer, and an artist. Robert Fulton invented the steamboat, designed a system of inland waterways, a submarine, and a steam warship. Robert was the son of Irish Immigrants. Because of unproductive farming, they lost their house because of mortgage foreclosure in 1779. From there, his family moved to Lancaster County, where his dad died in 1774.

At age eight, he was sent to a Quaker School. Later he became an apprentice in a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania jewelry shop. He painted portraits on ivory and on locket and rings. He moved his mother to a small farm in Western Pennsylvania in 1786. He went to Bath, Virginia. He was told that he should study in Europe. He returned to Philadelphia and became a painter and looked for a sponsor for his work. Merchants, who wanted to raise the city's culture level, financed his trip to London in 1787. He didn't create very good paintings in Europe, so he started working on new inventions for propelling boats.

Robert Fulton's Later Life

He thought of a water jet ejected by a steam pump and a single, mechanical paddle. He thought that more paddles would be more effective. In 1794, Robert became a canal engineer. He dealt with the improvement of canal navigation in 1796. He created with a complete system of inland waterway transportation based on small canals extending throughout the countryside. He didn't like locks, but he did invent aqueducts for valley crossing, boats for specialized cargo, and bridge designs featuring bowstring beams to transmit only vertical loads to the pier.

In 1797, he went to Paris, where he proposed the idea of a submarine, the "Nautilus" to be used in France's war with Britain. The Nautilus would creep under the hulls of British warships and leave a power charge to be exploded later. The French government rejected the idea.

In 1800, he was able to build the "Nautilus" at his own expense. He conducted the trials for the "Nautilus" on the Seine River in France. He finally obtained government sanction for an attack, but wind and current enabled two British Ships to elude the "Nautilus".

In 1801, he met with Robert R Livingston a member of the committee that drafted the United States Declaration of Independence. (Livingston obtained a 20-year monopoly of steamboat navigation in the state of NY.) The two men decided to share the expense of building a steamboat using Fulton's design. Fulton suggested that there should be a side paddle, on a 66-foot long boat, with a 8 horsepower engine designed by the French. The engine broke the hull, which was then replaced with another hull. Fulton then ordered parts from Boulton and Watt for a boat on the Hudson. He then went to London in 1804 to give Fulton gave his ideas to the British government for a submersible and a low-lying craft that would carry explosives in a war. He tried the idea but it was a failure.

When Fulton arrived in NY in 1806, he started right away started supervising the construction of a steamboat that he had planned to build in Paris, France with Livingston. In August of 1807 a 150-foot long steamboat was ready to be tested. Fulton took freight and passengers from Albany to NY. Since he was on the water the people who worked on the Hudson would get angry because he was taking their buisness, so they would ram the paddlewheels. He made modifications and named the Steamboat, "North River Steamboat of Clermont".

In 1808, he m. his partner's niece, Harriet Livingston and had 4 children. Robert was a member of the 1812 commission that wanted to build the Erie Canal. With the English blockade, he insisted that a mobile floating gun platform should be built to protect the NY harbor against the British Fleet. In 1810, three of Fulton's boats served the Hudson and Raritan Rivers. His steamboats replaced the horse fairies that were used for heavily traveled river crossings.

His fortune was going down because of unsuccessful submarine projects, investments in paintings, and financial assistance to young farmers and young artists. After testifying in a legal hearing in Trenton, NJ in 1815, he became chilled in the route back to NY. He died February 24, 1815 in NY City.

More on Robert R Livingston

http://www.ligo.caltech.edu/LIGO_web/9804news/9804liv.html

Our story starts in Switzerland where John Calvin, the leading French Protestant reformer, had taken refuge.

The Calvinist form of Protestantism that he and his associates formulated in Geneva had a major impact throughout Northern

[illegible][illegible]

Europe. The system of church government, Presbyterianism, used by Calvin and his associates in Geneva, Zürich, and other places found an especially fertile seedbed in Scotland. In England, James VI's son, Charles I, grew up lacking any understanding of his Scottish subjects and their institutions. The king not only caused widespread anger in Scotland because of the high taxation he imposed, but it was also widely feared that because of his fondness for splendor and ritual in religious services, Charles might be a crypto-Catholic!

When Charles found himself at war with Oliver Cromwell, both sides sought help from Scotland. The Scottish army invaded England, believing (falsely) that Cromwell would help spread Presbyterian ideas. When Charles surrendered to the Scottish army in England, the Scottish handed over Charles to the English and the English handed Charles his head. When Charles II was restored to his father's throne in 1660, there were a few royal haircuts--trimmed with an axe at the collar line--that were handed out in Scotland to those that had sided with Cromwell. Things mostly returned to the way they were before Cromwell, with church government by bishops appointed through the crown, although about one-quarter of the Scottish church ministers were deprived of their parishes for failing to go along with the system (but at least they kept their heads). A few diehards were banished for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Charles II.

Which brings up our first mention of the name Livingston. Reverend John Livingston was one of those banished. The grandson of the fifth Lord Livingston, who had been the protector of Mary Queen of Scots, Livingston left Scotland for Rotterdam where he became the minister of the Scottish church there. His son Robert emigrated from Rotterdam to Albany, NY, in 1674. There his fluency in English and Dutch proved useful to him as an intermediary between speakers of those languages in the former Dutch colony, and he was soon appointed the town clerk and secretary of NY's Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs. He made his fortune in time-honored fashion: marrying a rich woman and making real-estate deals with the Indians. He eventually acquired a 160,000 acre estate, which he named "Clermont," near Albany, NY and he became prominent in politics, serving in the provincial assembly.

His interest in politics was apparently an inheritable trait, as many of his descendants figure prominently in the political arena. (The family talent for making profitable real estate deals also figures into our story, as we'll see later on.) Robert's grandson William represented New Jersey in the First and Second Continental Congresses and was chosen in 1776 as the state's first governor. William's brother Philip was a signer of the Declaration of Independence (see Figure at right) and his son Henry was appointed by Thomas Jefferson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1806. William's son Robert R. Livingston, born on the family's Clermont estate, continued the family political tradition. He was a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, and, after helping to draft NY's state constitution, he served as the state's first chancellor (or Governor).

With the inauguration of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation, Livingston was appointed Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, which would be the equivalent today of Secretary of State. He administered the oath of office in NY City to George Washington as the nation's first president. In 1801 he was appointed by President Thomas Jefferson to represent the United States in France, where he negotiated one of the greatest real estate deals of all time, the Louisiana Purchase. While in France, Livingston met and formed a business partnership with Robert Fulton. An aspiring painter from Pennsylvania, Fulton had originally traveled to London with the financial backing of Philadelphia businessmen seeking to raise the cultural standing of the city. (Perhaps they wanted to raise the standard by exiling him. It seems he failed to sell any of his paintings in England.) Perhaps in reprisal, he went in 1797 to Paris, where he proposed the idea of building a submarine, the "Nautilus," to be used in Napoleon's war with Britain. It would creep under the hulls of British warships and leave a powder charge to be exploded later. The French government rejected the idea, however, as an atrocious and dishonorable way to fight. In 1800 he was able to build the "Nautilus" at his own expense. He conducted trials on the Seine and finally obtained permission for an attack, but wind and tide enabled two British ships to elude his slow vessel.

Fulton's shipbuilding ideas were not limited to submarines. Fulton convinced Livingston to share the expense of building a steamboat in Paris using Fulton's hull and paddle design combined with an eight-horsepower French engine purchased by Livingston. Encouraged by their success, Fulton ordered parts for a 24-horsepower engine to be used for a boat on the Hudson River in NY, and Livingston obtained a 20 year monopoly on steamboat navigation in NY State.

By 1806, the steamboat parts ordered by the partnership had finally arrived in NY from France. By early August 1807 a 150-foot-long vessel, imaginatively christened "Steamboat" by Fulton, was ready for trials. Its single-cylinder condensing steam engine (with a 24-inch bore and four-foot stroke) drove two 15-foot-diameter side paddlewheels. Its trial run between NY City and Albany was a tremendous success, completing the 150-mile distance in 32 hours, considerably better time than the four days required by sailing vessels. After making further

improvements to the vessel to increase its mechanical robustness (because jealous sailors would "accidently" ram the unprotected paddlewheels of their new rival) the "Steamboat" was re-registered as the "Clermont."

In 1808 Fulton m. his partner's niece, Harriet Livingston. Harriet was the daughter of Edward Livingston. Edward had earlier served simultaneously as the Mayor of NY City and the U.S. District Attorney for NY State. His duties put him in charge of the Chief Customs Inspector for NY Harbor. Unfortunately, when the Inspector absconded with \$50,000 of the public's funds, Edward was blamed. He was forced to resign from both offices in disgrace as a result of the scandal. He moved in 1803 to Louisiana, which had just become U.S. territory thanks to his brother Robert.

There, he established a prosperous law practice in New Orleans and helped secure a Livingston-Fulton steamboat monopoly of the New Orleans Territory. In 1811 the Fulton-designed, Pittsburgh-built "New Orleans" was sent south to begin operations between New Orleans and Natchez as the first steamboat on the Mississippi River. Edward redeemed himself in the public's eyes through his authorship of the Louisiana civil code and by serving as Andrew Jackson's aide-de-camp during the War of 1812.

In 1819, following an insurrection in Florida and the proclamation of the briefly lived "Republic of West Florida," Spain ceded its colony of Florida to the United States in exchange for recognition of Spain's sovereignty over Texas. The territory ceded included portions of the present state of Louisiana to the north of New Orleans and east of Baton Rouge. The civil parishes (counties) that comprise this portion of Louisiana are still known today as the "Florida Parishes." Livingston Parish, which is one of the Florida Parishes, was named for Edward Livingston. The Louisiana First Congressional District was represented by Edward Livingston as its first Congressional Representative. (Livingston later went on to become a US Senator and served as Andrew Jackson's Secretary of State.)

Today, that same district is represented by Robert L. Livingston, the direct descendant of William Livingston. Congressman Livingston is Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He has been a good friend to LIGO.

(I became interested in how Livingston Parish got its name after visiting the old Louisiana State Capital Building, which is now a museum. On display is one of the original copies of the Louisiana Purchase, signed by Robert Livingston. I wrote Congressman Livingston to inquire whether he and the other Robert were related. He shared some of the details I've listed here. The remainder comes from the Encyclopedia Britannica and the 1925 edition of a British reference called Chambers Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge.)

Livingston Descendancy

See also, the genealogical chart for Robert R Livingston's relationship to Grand Masters Jacob Morton Morgan Lewis and Stephan Van Rensselaer at GM No. 8 below.

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=:1998866&id=I08512>

Descendant Register, Generation No. 1

1. Robert R. LIVINGSTON b. AUG 1718 in Clermont, NY, d. 9 DEC 1775 in NY. He m. Margaret BEEKMAN 1742, daughter of Hendrick BEEKMAN and Janet LIVINGSTON. She b. 1724 in Rhinebeck, NY, d. 1 JUL 1800. Children of Robert R. LIVINGSTON and Margaret BEEKMAN are:
 - 2 i. Janet LIVINGSTON b. 27 AUG 1743 in NY, d. 1828. She m. Richard MONTGOMERY 24 JUL 1773. He b. 2 DEC 1738 in Ireland, d. 31 DEC 1775 in Quebec, Quebec.
 - 3 ii. Catherine LIVINGSTON b. 1745, d. 1752.
 - + 4 **iii. Robert R LIVINGSTON b. 27 NOV 1746 in Clermont, NY, d. 26 FEB 1813 in Clermont, NY.**
 - + 5 iv. Margaret LIVINGSTON b. 6 JAN 1748/49, d. 19 MAR 1823 in Rhinebeck, NY.
 - + 6 v. Henry Beekman LIVINGSTON b. 9 NOV 1750 in Clermont, NY, d. 5 NOV 1831 in Rhinebeck, NY.
 - + 7 vi. Catherine LIVINGSTON b. 14 OCT 1752, d. 14 JUL 1849.
 - + 8 vii. John Robert LIVINGSTON b. 13 FEB 1755, d. 25 SEP 1851 in Red Hook, NY.
 - + 9 viii. Gertrude LIVINGSTON b. 16 APR 1757, d. 1833. **m. Morgan Lewis**
 - 10 ix. Joanna LIVINGSTON b. 14 SEP 1759, d. 1 MAR 1829 in Rhinebeck, NY. She m. Peter Robert LIVINGSTON 15 OCT 1805 in Clermont, NY. He was b. 3 OCT 1766.
 - + 11 x. Alida LIVINGSTON b. 24 DEC 1761, d. 24 DEC 1822.
 - + 12 xi. Edward LIVINGSTON b. 28 MAY 1764 in Clermont, NY, d. 23 MAY 1836 in Montgomery Place, NY.

Descendant Register, Generation No. 2

4. Robert R LIVINGSTON (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 27 Nov 1746 in Clermont, NY, d. 26 Feb 1813 in Clermont, NY. He m. Mary STEVENS 7 Sep 1770. She was b. ca 1750, d. 26 Mar 1814 in Washington, DC
Children of Robert R. LIVINGSTON and Mary STEVENS were:

13 i. Elizabeth Stevens LIVINGSTON b. 5 MAY 1780, d. 3 JUN 1829. She m. Edward Philip LIVINGSTON 20 NOV 1799. He b. 24 NOV 1779 in Jamaica, West Indies, d. 3 NOV 1843 in NY.

14 ii. Margaret Maria LIVINGSTON b. 11 APR 1783, d. 8 MAR 1818. She m. Robert L. LIVINGSTON 10 JUL 1798 in Clermont, NY. He was b. 1775, d. 1843.

5. Margaret LIVINGSTON (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 6 JAN 1748/49, d. 19 MAR 1823 in Rhinebeck, NY. She m. Thomas TILLOTSON 22 FEB 1779. He was b. 1752 in Maryland, d. 5 MAY 1832 in Rhinebeck, NY.

Children of Margaret LIVINGSTON and Thomas TILLOTSON are:

15 i. Janet Maria TILLOTSON b. 1786, d. 1866. m. James C. LYNCH 21 FEB 1805. He b. 18 JUL 1782, d. 30 OCT 1859.

16 ii. Robert Livingston TILLOTSON b. 1786.

17 iii. Caroline Amelia TILLOTSON b. 1789.

18 iv. John C. TILLOTSON b. 16 MAY 1791.

6. Henry Beekman LIVINGSTON (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 9 NOV 1750 in Clermont, NY, d. 5 NOV 1831 in Rhinebeck, NY. He m. Anne Hume SHIPPEN 11 MAY 1781 in Philadelphia, Pa. She b. 1761 in Philadelphia, Pa, d. 23 AUG 1841.

Child of Henry Beekman LIVINGSTON and Anne Hume SHIPPEN is:

19 i. Margaret Beekman LIVINGSTON.

7. Catherine LIVINGSTON (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 14 OCT 1752, d. 14 JUL 1849. She m. Freeborn GARRETSON 30 JUN 1793. He was b. 15 AUG 1752 in Maryland, d. 26 SEP 1827 in NY, NY.

Children of Catherine LIVINGSTON and Freeborn GARRETSON are:

20 i. Mary Rutherford GARRETSON b. AFT. 1793, d. 7 MAR 1879 in Rhinebeck, NY.

21 ii. Watts Livingston GARRETSON. He m. Grace Margaret SPELLMEYER.

8. John Robert LIVINGSTON (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 13 FEB 1755, d. 25 SEP 1851 in Red Hook, NY. He m. Margaret SCHAEFF 1779 in Boston, Mass. She was b. ca 1759, d. 1784. He m. Eliza MCEVERS 30 MAY 1789. She died 1848.

Children of John Robert LIVINGSTON and Eliza MCEVERS are:

22 i. Edward LIVINGSTON b. AFT. 1789. He m. Sarah S. SUCKLEY 9 APR 1828. She b. 19 DEC 1806, d. 31 JAN 1882.

23 ii. Margaret LIVINGSTON b. AFT. 1789. m. Lowdnes BROWN ABT. 1824. He b. in Charleston, SC, d. 1851.

24 iii. Angelica LIVINGSTON b. AFT. 1789, d. 1815.

25 iv. John Robert LIVINGSTON.

26 v. Charles LIVINGSTON.

27 vi. Serena LIVINGSTON.

28 vii. Eliza LIVINGSTON.

29 viii. Robert Montgomery LIVINGSTON b. 11 JUN 1790.

9. Gertrude LIVINGSTON (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 16 APR 1757, d. 1833. She m. **Morgan LEWIS** 11 MAY 1779. He b. 16 OCT 1754 in NY, NY, d. 7 APR 1844 in NY, NY.

Child of Gertrude LIVINGSTON and Morgan LEWIS is:

+ 30 i. Margaret LEWIS b. 5 FEB 1780, d. 28 SEP 1860.

11. Alida LIVINGSTON (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 24 DEC 1761, d. 24 DEC 1822. She m. John ARMSTRONG 19 JAN 1789 in Livingston, NY. He b. 25 NOV 1758 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, d. 1 APR 1843 in Red Hook, NY.

Children of Alida LIVINGSTON and John ARMSTRONG are:

+ 31 i. Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG b. 1800 in Albany, NY, d. 1872.

32 ii. Henry Beekman ARMSTRONG.

33 iii. Horatio Gates ARMSTRONG.

34 iv. James Kosciuszko ARMSTRONG.

35 v. William ARMSTRONG.

36 vi. John ARMSTRONG.

12. **Edward LIVINGSTON** (Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 28 MAY 1764 in Cleremont, NY, d. 23 MAY 1836 in Montgomery Place, NY. He m. Mary MCEVERS 10 APR 1788. She b. ABT. 1768, d. 13 MAR 1801. He m. Louise D'Avezac de Castera Moreau DE LASSY 3 JUN 1805 in New Orleans, Louisiana. She b. 1786 in Haiti.

Children of Edward LIVINGSTON and Mary MCEVERS are:

- 37 i. Charles Edward LIVINGSTON b. 1790.
- 38 ii. Julia LIVINGSTON b. 1794.
- 39 iii. Lewis LIVINGSTON b. 1798, d. 1822.

Child of Edward LIVINGSTON and Louise D'Avezac de Castera Moreau DE LASSY is:

- 40 i. Coralie LIVINGSTON b. 1806 in New Orleans, La, d. 1873. m. Thomas BARTON 1833, b. in Philadelphia, Pa.

Descendant Register, Generation No. 3

30. Margaret LEWIS (Gertrude LIVINGSTON2, Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 5 FEB 1780, d. 28 SEP 1860. She m. Maturin LIVINGSTON 30 MAY 1798 in Staatsburg, NY. He b. 10 APR 1769, d. 7 NOV 1847.

Children of Margaret LEWIS and Maturin LIVINGSTON are:

- 41 i. Morgan Lewis LIVINGSTON b. 3 APR 1799.
- + 42 ii. Julia LIVINGSTON b. 15 SEP 1801 in Staatsburg, NY, d. 23 JUN 1882 in Rhinebeck, NY.
- 43 iii. Alfred LIVINGSTON b. 30 JUN 1803.
- 44 iv. Gertrude Laura LIVINGSTON b. 9 OCT 1805.
- 45 v. Mortimer LIVINGSTON b. 7 DEC 1807.
- 46 vi. Susan Mary LIVINGSTON b. 29 NOV 1809.
- 47 vii. Robert James LIVINGSTON b. 11 DEC 1811.
- 48 viii. Lewis LIVINGSTON b. 15 MAR 1814.
- + 49 ix. Maturin LIVINGSTON b. 4 MAR 1816, d. 29 NOV 1888.
- 50 x. Henry Beekman LIVINGSTON b. 20 JAN 1818.
- 51 xi. Angelica LIVINGSTON b. 16 MAR 1820. She m. Alexander HAMILTON 10 DEC 1845. He was b. 26 JAN 1816.
- 52 xii. Blanche Geraldine LIVINGSTON b. 31 AUG 1822.

31. Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG (Alida LIVINGSTON2, Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 1800 in Albany, NY, d. 1872.

She m. **William Backhouse ASTOR** 20 MAY 1818. He b. 19 SEP 1792 in NY, NY, d. 24 NOV 1875 in NY, NY.

Children of Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG and William Backhouse ASTOR are:

- + 53 i. Emily ASTOR b. 1819 in NY, NY, d. 18 FEB 1841.
- + **54 ii. John Jacob ASTOR III b. 10 JAN 1822 in NY, NY, d. 22 FEB 1890 in NY, NY.**
- 55 iii. Laura ASTOR b. 1824 in NY, NY, d. 1902. She m. Franklin DELANO 17 SEP 1844 in NY, NY. He b. 27 JUL 1813 in Massachusetts, d. 23 DEC 1893 in Monte Carlo, Monaco.
- 56 iv. Mary ASTOR b. 1826 in NY, NY, d. 1881. She m. John CAREY. He b. in England.
- + 57 v. William Backhouse ASTOR b. 1829 in NY, NY, d. 25 APR 1892 in Paris, France.
- 58 vi. Henry ASTOR b. JUL 1830 in NY, NY, d. 1918 in West Copak, NY. He m. Malvina DINEHART 4 MAY 1871 in Rhinebeck, NY. She b. APR 1845 in NY.
- 59 vii. Sarah ASTOR b. 1832 in NY, NY, d. 1832 in NY, NY.

Descendant Register, Generation No. 4

42. Julia LIVINGSTON (Margaret LEWIS3, Gertrude LIVINGSTON2, Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 15 SEP 1801 in Staatsburg, NY, d. 23 JUN 1882 in Rhinebeck, NY. She m. Joseph DELAFIELD 12 DEC 1833 in NY. He b. 22 AUG 1790 in NY, d. 12 FEB 1875 in NY.

Children of Julia LIVINGSTON and Joseph DELAFIELD are:

- 60 i. Lewis Livingston DELAFIELD b. 3 NOV 1834.
- 61 ii. Maturin Livingston DELAFIELD b. 17 FEB 1836.
- 62 iii. Joseph Livingston DELAFIELD b. 15 AUG 1839.
- 63 iv. Julia Livingston DELAFIELD b. 10 SEP 1849.

49. Maturin LIVINGSTON (Margaret LEWIS3, Gertrude LIVINGSTON2, Robert R. LIVINGSTON1) b. 4 MAR 1816, d. 29 NOV 1888. He m. Ruth BAYLIES 12 NOV 1852.

Children of Maturin LIVINGSTON and Ruth BAYLIES are:

- + 64 i. Ruth LIVINGSTON b. 12 AUG 1855.

65 ii. Elizabeth LIVINGSTON b. 12 AUG 1855.

53. Emily ASTOR (Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 1819 in NY, NY, d. 18 FEB 1841. m. Samuel WARD, Jr. 25 JAN 1838 in NY, NY. He was b. 27 JAN 1814 NY, NY, d. 19 MAY 1884 in Pigili, Italy.

Children of Emily ASTOR and Samuel WARD, Jr. are:

+ 66 i. Margaret Astor WARD b. 9 NOV 1838, d. 1875.

67 ii. Mary Alida WARD b. 18 FEB 1841. She m. John CAREY.

54. **John Jacob ASTOR III** (Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 10 JAN 1822 in NY, NY, d. 22 FEB 1890 in NY, NY. He m. Charlotte Augusta GIBBS DEC 1846 in NY, NY. She b. 1825 in South Carolina, d. 12 DEC 1887 in NY, NY.

Child of John Jacob ASTOR III and Charlotte Augusta GIBBS is:

+ 68 i. William Waldorf ASTOR b. 31 MAR 1848 in NY, NY, d. 18 OCT 1919 in Brighton, England.

57. William Backhouse ASTOR (Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 1829 in NY, d. 25 Apr 1892 in Paris, France. He m. Caroline Webster SCHERMERHORN 1853 in NY, NY. She b. 22 Sep 1830, d. 30 Oct 1908.

Children of William Backhouse ASTOR and Caroline Webster SCHERMERHORN are:

69 i. Emily ASTOR b. 1854 in NY, NY, d. 1881. She m. James VAN ALLEN 14 MAR 1876 in NY, NY.

+ 70 ii. Helen ASTOR b. 1855 in NY, NY, d. NOV 1893 in England.

+ 71 iii. Charlotte ASTOR b. 1858 in NY, NY, d. 1920.

72 iv. Caroline ASTOR b. 1861, d. 1948. She m. Orme WILSON, Marshall 1884 in NY, NY.

+ 73 v. **John Jacob ASTOR IV** b. 13 JUL 1864 in Rhinebeck, NY, d. 15 APR 1912 in the Atlantic, aboard "Titanic".

Descendant Register, Generation No. 5

64. Ruth LIVINGSTON (Maturin LIVINGSTON⁴, Margaret LEWIS³, Gertrude LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 12 AUG 1855. She m. Ogden MILLS.

Child of Ruth LIVINGSTON and Ogden MILLS is:

74 i. Beatrice MILLS. She m. Bernard FORBES.

66. Margaret Astor WARD (Emily ASTOR⁴, Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 9 NOV 1838, d. 1875. She m. John Winthrop CHANLER, son of John White CHANLER and Elizabeth Sheriff WINTHROP. He b. 14 SEP 1826 in NY, NY, d. 19 OCT 1877 in Barrytown, NY.

Children of Margaret Astor WARD and John Winthrop CHANLER are:

+ 75 i. William Astor CHANLER b. 11 JUN 1867 in Newport, Rhode Island, d. 4 MAR 1934 in Menton, France.

+ 76 ii. Margaret Livingston CHANLER b. 1870, d. 19 MAR 1963 in Rhinebeck, NY.

77 iii. Lewis Stuyvesant CHANLER.

78 iv. Elizabeth Winthrop CHANLER. She m. John Jay CHAPMAN.

68. William Waldorf ASTOR (John Jacob ASTOR III⁴, Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 31 MAR 1848 in NY, NY, d. 18 OCT 1919 in Brighton, England. He m. Mary PAUL 6 JUN 1878 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She b. 1858 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, d. 22 DEC 1894 in Cliveden, England.

Children of William Waldorf ASTOR and Mary PAUL are:

79 i. Waldorf ASTOR b. 19 MAY 1879 in NY, NY, d. SEP 1952 in Cliveden, England. He m. Nancy LANGHORNE 3 MAY 1906 in London, England. She was b. 19 MAY 1879 in Danville, Virginia, d. 18 APR 1964.

80 ii. Pauline ASTOR b. 1880 in NY, NY, d. 1970. She m. Herbert SPENDER-CLAY 29 OCT 1904 in England. He was b. 4 JUN 1875 in England, d. 15 FEB 1937.

81 iii. John ASTOR b. 1881 in NY, NY, d. 1881 in NY, NY.

82 iv. John Jacob ASTOR V b. 20 MAY 1886 in NY, NY, d. 19 JUL 1971 in Pegomas, France. He m. Violet ELLIOT-MURRAY-KYNYMOUND 28 AUG 1916 in England. She was b. 28 MAY 1889 in England, d. JAN 1965 in Pegomas, France.

83 v. Gwendolyn ASTOR b. OCT 1893 in London, England, d. SEP 1902 in Cliveden, England.

70. Helen ASTOR (William Backhouse ASTOR⁴, Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 1855 NY, NY, d. NOV 1893 Eng. She m. James ROOSEVELT 1878. He was b. 27 Mar 1854, d. 7 May 1927.

Children of Helen ASTOR and James ROOSEVELT are:

- 84 i. James ROOSEVELT b. 1879, d. 1958. He m. Sarah MESSINGER 1900. She died 1940.
- 85 ii. Helen ROOSEVELT b. 1881, d. 1962. She m. Theodore ROBINSON 1904. He was b. 1883, d. 1934.

71. Charlotte ASTOR (William Backhouse ASTOR⁴, Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 1858 in NY, NY, d. 1920. She m. Coleman DRAYTON , James OCT 1879 in NY, NY. He b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She m. George HAIG 17 DEC 1896 in London, England. He b. in Scotland, d. 1905.

Children of Charlotte ASTOR and Coleman DRAYTON , James are:

- 86 i. Caroline DRAYTON.
- 87 ii. Harry DRAYTON.

73. John Jacob ASTOR IV (William Backhouse ASTOR⁴, Margaret Rebecca ARMSTRONG³, Alida LIVINGSTON², Robert R. LIVINGSTON¹) b. 13 JUL 1864 in Rhinebeck, NY, d. 15 APR 1912 in the Atlantic, aboard "Titanic". He m. Ava WILLING 17 FEB 1891 in Philadelphia, Pa. She b. 15 SEP 1868 in Philadelphia, Pa, d. 9 JUN 1958 in NY, NY. He m. Madeleine FORCE OCT 1911 in Newport, Rhode Island. She b. 19 JUN 1893 in Brooklyn, NY, d. 27 MAR 1940 in Palm Springs, Calif.

Children of John Jacob ASTOR IV and Ava WILLING are:

88 i. Vincent ASTOR , William b. NOV 1891 in NY, d. 3 FEB 1959 in NY. He m. Helen HUNTINGTON 30 APR 1914 in NY.

89 ii. Alice ASTOR , Ava b. 1902, d. JUL 1956 in NY, NY. She m. Serge Platonovich BOLENSKY 24 JUL 1924 in London, England. He was b. 1890 in Russia, d. 1978.

Child of John Jacob ASTOR IV and Madeleine FORCE is:

- 90 i. John Jacob ASTOR VI b. 14 AUG 1912 in NY, NY, d. 26 JUN 1992 in Miami Beach, Florida.

"The Maiden Voyage of the First (Successful) Motorboat"

by Gary Fretz

http://www.lyc.org/titillating_trivia_.htm

The first successful motorboat voyage was that of Robert Fulton's "North River Steamboat" on 17 Aug 1807 which ran from Greenwich Village (New York City) to Albany. This boat has been mistakenly called the "Clermont" but that was never the name of this vessel.. This mistake arose because Fulton's first biographer (Cadwallader Colden), a landlubber not familiar with the conventions of boat naming, looked in the New York ships registry and saw that Fulton called the steamboat "North River Steam Boat of Clermont". But "Clermont" was the hailing port (and name of Fulton's financial backer's enormous farm) and the author thought "Clermont" sounded better. But everyone in Fulton's day called it simply the "North River". The name "North River" was what the earliest Dutch settlers called the Hudson River and the "South River" was what we now call the Delaware River. These were the two main water traffic arteries of our young nation.

The "North River Steam Boat" was 142' long and only 14' wide. It was flat-bottomed and square-sided, straight across the stern and gently rounded at the bow with freeboard of only a few feet. In the middle sat a large copper boiler with a 15' smokestack, a large upright cylindrical "Watt" steam engine with a whopping 20 horsepower. A maze of levers, rods, cogs and wheels whose purpose boggled the minds of most mortals surrounded this contraption of a power plant. On each side, about 3/4 the way along the craft, were two 15' circular wooden paddlewheels, unhoused and liable to douse any passenger who strayed too close. At each end were large oak masts rigged for sails (just in case the pesky steam engine did not cooperate).

On the day of the maiden voyage several hundred spectators gathered on the dock at Greenwich Village. Fulton "fired her up" around noon and the boiler belched a steady stream of thick black smoke and sparks from the smokestack. A select group of relatives and friends of Fulton and his financial backer, Robert Livingston were in attendance for the maiden voyage. It was noticed that the guests showed "anxiety mixed with fear" and were "sad, silent and weary" at this stage. Fulton had conducted a two mile test run a week earlier but was somewhat nervous about being able to complete the 150 mile maiden voyage.

At 1:00 pm Fulton gave the signal to cast off. The boat moved slowly away from the pier, guided by the captain at the tiller (no steering wheel was used). Suddenly, power was lost, and the vessel stopped in mid-stream. The passengers were whispering words of discomfort. A lady was heard to say, "I told you it would be so - it is a foolish scheme - I wish we were out of it!". Jeers and catcalls were heard from the shoreline. Fulton climbed to a platform and addressed the group. He asked for a half-hour to remedy the problem or they would raise sail and return to the dock. Fulton went below and found the problem and the "North River" got slowly underway. As the vessel gained speed, spectators on shore ran to the river's edge with shouts of "Huzzah, huzzah!". Crowds gathered and followed the boat. When the shouts of spectators filled the air, Fulton became overpowered with emotion and almost fainted.

By the time they passed Mr. Bronck's farm (the Bronx!) the boat was clipping along at a bone-jarring 5 knots. They were passing sailing ships left and right. Those on other boats in the river looked with astonishment at this sea monster breathing flames and smoke. Some terrified spectators ran and hid; others besought Providence to protect them from the horrible monster. As the vessel passed Newburgh, spectators were surprised to hear Fulton and the passengers singing an old Scottish tune "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonny Doon" (one of Fulton's favorite songs). Since there were no berths and it was after midnight, the passengers were probably singing in order to stay awake and enjoy this full-moon night.

Early the next day they docked at financier Livingston's estate at Clermont and a speech was made over the noise of the engine. Mr. Livingston announced the betrothal of Robert Fulton to his cousin Harriet Livingston. At 9:00 am the vessel got underway for the rest of the voyage. As they steamed up the Hudson, sailing vessels tried to race the steamboat but in each case victory went to the steamer. As they pulled into Albany (30 hours after the voyage began) they were met by 20 boats filled to capacity and a crowd on shore. Everyone agreed that the 150 mile maiden voyage was a smashing success!

Fulton hung a placard over the side of the boat announcing a departure for New York City on the following day at 9:00 am, passenger fare \$7. The chief engineer went off on a 24-hour drinking binge so the assistant engineer was elevated to the position and describes Fulton's encounter with the first paying passenger to come aboard the next morning. Mr. D.E. Tyle was apparently the first and he asked how much the fare was and placed the coins in Fulton's hand. The inventor stared at the coins, motionless and silent a big tear brimming in his eye. The passenger asked, "Is that right, sir?" (supposing there might be a miscount). Fulton looked up and in a faltering voice said, "Excuse me sir, but memory was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my exertions in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion over a bottle of wine with you; but really, I am too poor, even for that, just now".

Other interesting facts:

- within four years Fulton was to become one of the wealthiest men in America with 16 very profitable steamboats in his fleet. Years later, on another steamboat trip, Fulton ran into Mr. Tyle again and bought the bottle he supposedly could not afford previously.
 - The New York to Albany fare undercut the stagecoach fare by \$3 and the river trip took 30 hours compared to the bumpy 60-hour coach ride. - As the "North River" pulled away from the dock for the return trip there arose a cheer "that 10,000 throats never gave before!"
 - The business was a success from the start and Fulton had to hire a guard because several Luddistic sabotage attempts were made by sailors jealous of the steam-powered competition.
 - In 1812, Fulton launched an ingenious 78' catamaran ferry (the "Jersey" to handle the Manhattan-Jersey City run. This boat made 24 trips/day and was a big money-maker.)
 - Between 1810-1820, 1.1 million people moved to the ten states of the Mississippi River system and another 1.3 million in 1820-1820 mostly because of the steamboat.
 - By 1840, New Orleans was the wealthiest city in America because of the huge volume of goods delivered by steamboat and exported to Europe. That is why the finest surviving American architecture from the 1820's-1850's can be seen there. By 1870 the railroads had supplanted the steamboat and fortunes shifted North.
 - Fulton died at age 50 of pneumonia in February, 1815 after getting soaked while rescuing a friend who had fallen through the ice on the Hudson River.
 - Fulton's wife Harriet managed to squander the entire (\$500,000) Fulton fortune by 1825. She remarried an Englishman (Charles Dale), foisted her children off onto a widow-cousin and moved to England.
- This was partially adapted from "The Fire of His Genius", by Kirkpatrick Sale (The Free Press, 2001)

Robert R Livingston
Enthusiastic Inventor, Prudent Entrepreneur
by Cynthia Owen Philip
<http://www.ulster.net/~hrmm/steamboats/livingston/phillip.html>

Invention, Robert R Livingston liked to proclaim, is “my hobby horse.” A founding member and president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Arts, Agriculture and Manufactures, he held U.S. patents for a means of diminishing the friction of spindles on millstones and for manufacturing paper from river weed. He produced designs for a mercury engine and even dreamed of making a perpetual motion machine. Although none of these ideas was successfully developed, he was proud of his accomplishments.

It was fashionable in his day for gentlemen to display an interest in the useful arts. Moreover, he fondly entertained the hope that these useful inventions would increase his already substantial fortune and, more important, earn him acclaim as a national benefactor. Despite his aristocratic heritage, he was, like most vigorous men of his day, eager for both fame and emolument.

Unfortunately, Livingston was talented in neither the theory nor the practice of mechanics. His inventions did not work. Still, he possessed the vision and compulsive drive that is common to innovators. He was willing to risk some money and, vital in his case, through his position as chancellor of New York State and his family connection, he had a thorough knowledge of the law and far-reaching political influence. In addition, he was accustomed to using other men as implementers. These endowments when applied to steam navigation--the project that held him literally enthralled from 1798 until his death in 1813--would serve him well.

The notion of propelling a boat by steam was not his own. In fact, the first commercial vessel Livingston designed was not powered by steam, but rather by horses plodding in an endless circle upon the deck. It was his brother-in-law, the equally ardent but more experienced inventor John Stevens, who told him to apply steam. Stevens himself was merely latching on to an age-old challenge that some dated back to the ancient Greeks, while other pointed most modestly to various seventeenth-century experimenters. Nevertheless, when Livingston was first seized with the desire to make it a reality, most scientists as well as the general public derided the dream of freeing boats from the vagaries of the wind and the opposition of tide and current as a fantasy. Recent attempts by British and French mechanics had failed and, although the American rivals James Rumsey and John Fitch each made progress, after Rumsey died of apoplexy on the eve of a crucial demonstration and Fitch was driven to alcoholism when his few supporters deserted him, no one seriously attempted to adapt the steam engine for use in boats.

Livingston's reaction to Stevens's advice was immediate and typical. Boasting he could make a steamboat go eight miles an hour, he persuaded the New York State Legislature to grant him a monopoly for the propulsion of vessels by fire or steam on all the waters of the state for the term of twenty years. A reassignment of the exclusive rights given John Fitch in 1787 and humorously referred to as “the hot water bill,” the act contained the proviso that within a year he must construct a boat capable of traveling between New York City and Albany at an average speed of four miles an hour.

Obtaining the monopoly was the most decisive action Livingston would take to promote his steamboat enterprise. The legal underpinning of his steamboat empire, it gave him control of the already heavily traveled and increasingly lucrative route between New York City and Albany. Neither the jolting stage coach, which took two and a half days, nor the sloops, which when the wind was fitful might take up to a week, would be able to compete with the swift, comfortable, and scheduled service he intended to offer.

That Livingston was not capable of designing a viable steamboat did not matter. With the monopoly as a lure, Stevens and Nicholas Roosevelt, the owner of the best foundry in America, were glad to help him. Their first steamboat went briefly at three to five miles an hour, or so they reported, but the engine was so heavy and vibrated so violently the pipes burst and it had to be abandoned. Their second boat was no more successful. Livingston, however, refused to give up, and to bind Stevens and Roosevelt to him during his absence in France as U.S. minister plenipotentiary, he signed a twenty-year contract with them to continue experiments.

Then, shortly after Livingston arrived in Paris, he met Robert Fulton. The energetic and multifaceted Fulton, he quickly recognized, had far greater mechanical ability than either Stevens or Roosevelt and, equally attractive, the entrepreneurial genius to make steam navigation pay. Although Fulton had initially come to Europe to study portrait painting, for the past ten years he had concentrated his energies on engineering. During that time, he had earned the respect of the international scientific community for his improved methods for raising boats on canals and for his system of submarine warfare.

The previous year he had successfully demonstrated a twenty-foot submarine named the Nautilus that could stay underwater for eight hours with five men aboard. Equipped with bombs called torpedoes, it was capable, he believed, of ending, first maritime, then all war. He had also built a 360-degree panorama, an entertainment that was the rage of novelty-loving Paris and that provided him with a steady source of income.

Fulton had not yet applied himself to steam boating, but he was well acquainted with the myriad problems it presented, and they fascinated him. As it so happened, he was suffering through an unusually fallow period and was eager for a new project. He needed no urging. With characteristic speed, he concluded a series of experiments with a model that he declared proved he could construct a full-scale boat that would go up to sixteen miles an hour and earn a profit of at least \$198 a trip between New York and Albany. His object, he wrote Livingston, was “to go quick, carry cheap and thus avoid the competition of boats with sails and carriages.” [1]

Suddenly, Livingston became cautious--perhaps because he sensed Fulton might run away with the project, perhaps because he was afraid another failure would jeopardize his stature as a diplomat, and perhaps because he was worried about his commitment to Stevens and Roosevelt. Whatever the cause, it did not prevent him from signing, after several months of skirmishing, a document that made Fulton his equal partner for the duration of the New York monopoly. Livingston was to put up the seed money. If the boat succeeded, Fulton would be paid “reasonable expenses” for supervision. Fulton took the greater risk, for if the boat failed he would pay half the costs with interest in two years, thus losing his time and labor as well as his share of the initial investment.

The agreement also ensured that neither partner would lose control to outsiders. Each might sell forty of his fifty shares, but the purchasers would get no voice in the conduct of the business. If either partner died, an heir holding twenty shares would be considered an active partner; but should there be two such heirs, the surviving original partner would be given two votes to balance them. Since Fulton was then thirty-six years old and still a bachelor, and Livingston was fifty-six years old with two newly married daughters, this clause may have been inserted to satisfy Fulton. It may also have been an expression of Livingston’s valid mistrust of his sons’-in-law business acumen--both were Livingstons whose lack of entrepreneurial zest he had ample opportunity to observe. The final condition reflected his own fundamental timidity, for it permitted him to withdraw from partnership at any time after he had advanced £500 for experiments.

Nevertheless, the agreement was unusual for its time because it planned for future contingencies, including death. Well before the first corporate enabling legislation had been passed in the United States, it contained elements of a corporation. The contract is an example of Livingston’s vision and practical skill as a lawyer.

That accomplished, Livingston once more drew on his political influence. He asked his brother-in-law, Thomas Tillotson, who was a power in New York State, to obtain another extension of the monopoly fulfillment clause, this time in both his and Fulton’s names. Tillotson could laugh, he wrote, but if their experiments in France should succeed, “it would be mortifying to have any other competitor for the advantages” on the Hudson. [2] Having done all he was capable of doing, he then put the project in Fulton’s hands and directed his full attention to his prime diplomatic duty, the negotiation of the great Louisiana Purchase.

Within a year, Fulton had built a 74-foot prototype boat and boldly demonstrated it on the Seine at Paris to invited scientists and government officials and to the public at large in a spectacle that was reported in the press as a “succes complet et brillant.” Livingston was not there to share the praise. A few days before the event he had gone with his family to visit the Swiss glaciers. Apparently he had not even told his friend, the Marquis de Lafayette, about his involvement with the steamboat, for shortly afterwards Lafayette wrote him: “I have been very happy to hear of the successful Experiment of our friend Fulton, and its boat which come in so a propos for the Navigation of the Mississippi.” [3]

It seems astonishing, but the only effort Livingston made to advance the project before he left Europe in 1805 was to extract a permit from the British government to export the engine Boulton and Watt had made to Fulton’s specifications and for which, not incidentally, Fulton had paid. Livingston even did not mind that instead of returning to the United States as promised, Fulton spent the next three years in the employ of the English secret service developing his submarine weapons for use against the French.

Fulton arrived in New York in December 1806. Once again Livingston left him to his own devices, preferring to remain at Clermont tending his estate. Fulton did not fail him. Their only serious cause of contention was Fulton’s determination to establish their first steamboat line on the Mississippi River, where, because of rapid westward expansion, he believed far greater profits were to be made than on the Hudson. Livingston, correctly valuing the New York State monopoly, remained adamant for the Hudson. Fulton continued to pester Livingston about the Mississippi, but did as he was bid.

During the spring and summer of 1807, he built a steamboat 146 feet long and twelve feet wide. In mid-August he ran her to Albany and back on a glorious maiden voyage. Within a month, *The Steamboat*--she was called because there was no other in the world--was offering scheduled service to Albany and back twice a week. Livingston was ecstatic. Assuming more credit than he was entitled to, he wrote his son-in-law that *The Steamboat* had exceeded

Fulton's calculations and fully justified his own. He did not tell him as well that he still owed Fulton \$10,000 for her construction.

By the time ice brought the season to a close at the end of November, riding The Steamboat was the most fashionable mode of traveling to and from Albany. "This makes business and partnership a real pleasure," Fulton ebulliently wrote Livingston, "particularly when the prospect of emolument is 75 percent upon the capital." [4]

Despite the dislocations caused by the impending war with England, especially the embargo on trade which dramatically reduced traffic, earnings approached that figure. While Fulton supervised operations and expanded the fleet, building larger and more luxurious boats for the Hudson and then setting up shops in Pittsburgh to build boats for the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, Livingston worked his magic with the New York State legislature. In 1808 an act was passed extending the monopoly five years for each new boat they built, not to exceed thirty years, and providing that any steamboat operating on New York State waters without a license from Livingston and Fulton would be forfeited to them. In 1811 he was able to add sharp teeth to the penalty clause; the amended act allowed them to take possession of an unlicensed boat the moment it began running.

These monopoly acts were crucial, for Fulton's patent, based not on concrete novelty but rather on having discovered the "unique combinations" of hull proportions, engine power, and paddleboard size that made his steamboats work when all others had failed, was fragile. On every side their enterprise was threatened by competitors eager for a slice of their immense profits.

The first rival was John Stevens who had not complained about Livingston's callous disregard of their contract, but simply built a boat called the *Phoenix* and announced he would run her from his private landing in Hoboken, New Jersey, to Albany under a federal coasting license. "Monopolies," he scolded Livingston and Fulton, "are very justly held, in every free country, as odious. A monopoly gives an unlimited power to one man or set of men to lay heavy contributions on all the rest of the community." [5] Fulton, who respected Stevens's ability, advised Livingston to "deal generously" with him. But Livingston, jealous of his exclusive privilege and confident in the state's inviolable right to grant monopolies, would not compromise. In fact, he declared, New York State might fill up the mouth of the Hudson, so as to prevent navigation altogether, and although citizens might deplore the folly of the measure, it would be an act of sovereignty to which all must submit. Stevens scorned such arguments as "a quixotic tilting at windmills." [6] Then, fearful of the expense of a lawsuit with an unpredictable outcome and unable to make his boat perform reliably, he partially capitulated.

Stevens was quickly succeeded by a group of Albany speculators who brazenly copied Fulton's design and hired men he had trained to build two boats, aptly called the *Hope* and the *Perseverance*. Unfazed by the monopoly and its penalties for infringement, they ran them on the same schedule as the Fulton and Livingston boats. Livingston wasted no time in applying for an injunction in both federal and state courts. The circuit court judge--Livingston's cousin Henry Brockholst Livingston--dismissed their petition on the grounds that an injunction at this early stage was too drastic a remedy. Citing the importance, complexity, and "delicacy" of the case, the state court postponed its decision by asking the Albany Company to show cause why an injunction should not be issued.

Livingston spent much of that winter in Albany, rounding up support for their cause. "We are head over heels in the law, what the issue will be I know not," he wearily complained to his brother Edward. "We cannot expect justice from our enemies and our friends are fearful of granting it, lest they appear to love us." [7] Nevertheless, he prevailed. Chief Justice James Kent declared in his meticulous opinion that to prohibit states from conferring monopolies would be a "monstrous heresy," for it would annihilate their legislative powers.

With Stevens at least quiescent and the Albany Company quashed, their profits for years to come seemed secure. Fulton estimated that the annual receipts from the Hudson River line would exceed \$120,000. Even the declaration of war in 1812 did not halt his boat building. At that time five boats, including a ferry to New Jersey, were running under his patent on the Hudson. One was already plying the Mississippi. Additional boats for the Hudson and Mississippi, the Potomac, the James, the Ohio, and Long Island Sound were in the process of construction. To help control subscribers, Livingston's relatives were given special concessions with Fulton's warm concurrence. In fact, he was himself now a part of the family for, in 1808, he had married Livingston's young cousin, Harriet Livingston.

All might have continued smoothly if it had not been for Livingston's poor health. In the summer of 1812 he suffered what must have been a series of strokes. Tied to him emotionally as well as economically, Fulton refused to admit his increasing incapacity. When Livingston died in February 1813, Fulton was psychologically devastated. Although the burden of their rapidly expanding steamboat empire had fallen on his shoulders, he was dependent on Livingston not only for his legal expertise, but because they had for so long pursued a common vision together.

Fortunately, the terms of their partnership stood Fulton in good stead throughout the complex and often abrasive relationship that developed with Livingston's heirs. Livingston had made no provision for his share of the

partnership in his will so that his widow and two sons-in-law had been obliged to divide it into three equal parts, giving none of them the twenty shares necessary to be a voting partner. Even when the death of Mrs. Livingston the following year gave the sons-in-law each one vote, Fulton did not lose control for, as provided in his agreement with Livingston, he had two votes to balance theirs. This was vital because, although these Livingstons were avid for profits, they had neither the inclination nor the ability to make any positive contribution to the enterprise. They were so busy squabbling with each other and with Fulton--to complicate matters one was his brother-in-law--that they did not even help him defend the monopoly from increasingly determined challengers.

In February 1815, Fulton, too, died. He caught pneumonia on the way back from New Jersey where he had narrowly beaten back yet another legal attack on the exclusive privileges. His heirs were no more able or conscientious than Livingston's. Their chief objective was to milk the enterprise. None understood the desire to participate in America's growth that had motivated Livingston and Fulton. None grasped the practical problems involved in so grand a venture as establishing a nationwide steam empire.

Robert R. Livingston is most often remembered as a landed aristocrat and statesman. This would have pleased him. But it should not be forgotten that, through his alliance with Robert Fulton and his skill in making the law work for him, he was also a forerunner of the nineteenth century transportation barons. Although he facetiously called it his "hobby horse," his passion for invention led him to play a major role in the great nineteenth-century technological revolution.

Notes

1. RF to RRL, 6/5/1802, Clermont State Historic Park.
2. RRL to Thomas Tillotson, 11/12/1802, New York Historical Society.
3. Marie Joseph Lafayette to RRL, 8/26/1803. New York Historical Society.
4. RF to RRL, 8/21/1807, Clermont State Historic Park.
5. John Stevens to RRL, 2/13/1808, New Jersey Historical Society.
6. Ibid.
7. RRL to Edward Livingston, 11/9/1811, New York Historical Society.

<http://www.history.rochester.edu/steam/dickinson/chapter11.html>

Fulton had married on January 7, 1808 Harriet Livingston, a daughter of Walter Livingston of Tiviotdale and a second cousin of the Chancellor's a union influenced without doubt by that fact. He had issue one son named after his godfather Robert Barlow Fulton (b. 1809, d. 1841 unmarried), and three daughters: Julia (b. 1810, d. 1848), married Charles Blight of Philadelphia, who had issue three children; Mary Livingston (b. 1811, d. 1860), married Robert Ludlow of Claverack, N.Y., who had issue one son; Cornelia Livingston (b. 1812, d. 1883), married Edward Charles Cray, who had issue five children and ten grandchildren.

4. Jacob Morton 1801-05 (1756/62 - Dec 1836)

<http://www.nymasons.org/cms/files/CommunityServAwardBrochure.pdf>

Jacob Morton was born in 1756 to a family of New York's mercantile class. He received his Master of Arts from Princeton in 1778. He became clerk of the Common Council and later Inspector of Health. He was major general of the 1st Division, N.Y. militia for 30 years, and served as an officer in the American Revolution. Washington and Lafayette were frequent visitors to his home in lower Manhattan.

Morton was raised in St. John's Lodge, New York, sometime before 1779. He became Master of that Lodge in 1788. Grand Master Livingston appointed him Grand Secretary in that same year, and Morton served three years in that capacity. In 1789, he was marshal of the parade at the installation of George Washington as President of the United States, and stood alongside Grand Master Robert R Livingston as the oath of inauguration was sworn on the Bible of St. John's Lodge. Morton was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1792 and Deputy Grand Master in 1795 - a position he held for six years. When Livingston became minister to France in 1801, Morton succeeded him as Grand Master

of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York and served until 1805, when he was succeeded by Grand Master DeWitt Clinton. Clinton and Morton remained strong allies in Masonry and in public life. They worked together to establish the first free school in 1806, and Morton supported DeWitt Clinton in the efforts to construct the Erie Canal.



Jacob Morton

< Engraving from "The Memorial History of the City of New York – from its First Settlement to the Year 1892," ed. by James Grant Wilson, Volume III, New York History Company. 1893. pg 237

The first of several distinctive historical phases into which the first 150 years of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York may appropriately be divided was an era of construction, beginning in 1781 and ending in 1820 or shortly thereafter. This period of almost forty years witnessed the laying of those broad and deep foundations on which New York Masonry has been building ever since and on which it securely rests today. Except for William Cook, who served merely through the preliminary stages of organization, the Craft throughout New York State had, during all that time, but three Grand Masters - Chancellor Livingston, Jacob Morton and DeWitt Clinton.

General Morton was first of a long line of Grand Masters who have attained - who have been required to attain - the highest office by virtue of persistent and successful labor in the everyday tasks. As Deputy Grand Master under Livingston, for six years he performed innumerable duties of the Grand Mastership itself; this was simply because his illustrious superior officer was unable to give them personal attention. Afterward he served for five years as Grand Master, in name as well as in fact. Thus for more than a decade, when navigation was peculiarly hazardous and difficult, General Morton's hand was on the helm.

Morton's primary success as Grand Master came in working to incorporate the "country" lodges - those lodges located outside of New York City - in the workings of the Grand Lodge and in Masonry across the state. Morton insisted on the attendance of proxies from the country lodges at the quarterly communications of the Grand Lodge, and he suggested the appointment of "Inspectors," a role later to be fulfilled by District Deputies, to maintain open communication between the Grand Lodge that was located in the city and lodges across the state.

Inclusiveness, communication and dedication to service to his fellow Masons and to the communities they serve were watch words for our Brother's life.

Jacob Morton died in December of 1836.

Jacob Morton was:

Master, St. John's Lodge No. 1, 1788

Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of New York, 1788-1792

Marshal of the Day, Inaugural Parade for George Washington, 1789

Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge of New York, 1792-1795

Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of New York, 1795-1801

Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, 1801-1805

Jacob Morton Award

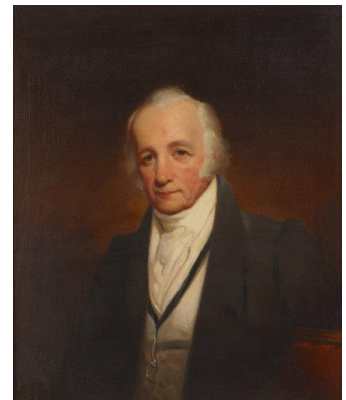
The **Jacob Morton Award** recognizes *exceptional* voluntary community service by a Master Mason or a Master Mason Lodge. Such service is to be one which exemplifies concern for the well-being of the community. The service provided shall be one that assists in freeing the community from concern affecting the safety and/or welfare of the citizens and is of a nature that goes beyond what is expected of a Mason or Masonic organization.

http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/historical/southernnewyork/s_ny_5.htm

John Morton (1), the progenitor in Ireland of the Morton family here dealt with, was probably born in county Antrim, Ireland, died there in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He probably belonged to the Mortons, who had derived their surname in the manner described above, and his progenitors had probably settled in Ireland at the time of the various confiscations of property in that country. They may have come direct from England, or by way of Scotland. The family was Protestant in religion. John Morton lived at Dawson's Bridge, county Antrim, Ireland. The names of his wife and most of his children remain unknown.

(II) John Morton (2), son of John (1), of Dawson's Bridge, county Antrim, Ireland, was probably born at Dawson's Bridge about 1729, died at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, in the spring of 1781. He came to America with the British Army in 1750, and in 1761, settled in New York City. He is said to have been known among his army friends as "Handsome Johnny." Later when he joined the patriotic side in the war on Independence he contributed largely to that cause as the "rebel banker."

When the occupation of New York by the British was threatened in 1774, he removed his family first to Elizabethtown and later to Basking Ridge, New Jersey. He married, in 1760, at New York City, Maria Sophia Kemper, he had eight children, one of whom was Jacob, of whom further follows.



***Jacob Morton** (1761-1836), painting by Samuel F. B. Morse; After Henry Inman. > Bro. Morton was the son of John Morton, who came to America with the British military forces in 1760, and Maria Sophia (Kemper) Morton of New York. He graduated from Princeton in 1778, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1782. He was one of the original incorporators of the Free School Society of the City of New York in 1805, and served as an officer in the New York State militia. He became a member of N-YHS in 1809. His portrait was a gift to the Society from his great-granddaughter.*

http://independence.nyhistory.org/museum2/index.cgi2?a=object&item_id=5615&show1=1&show2=1

Jacob Morton, son of John (2), and Maria Sophia (Kemper) Morton, was born in New York City, in 1762, died suddenly in New York city, in 1836. Jacob Morton was well known in New York in his time. He was the messenger sent to procure the Bible on which General Washington took the oath as president of the United States, when he was inaugurated in New York. Afterwards in 1778 he was in command of a corps of artillery, and for an umber of years was a major-general of the militia of New York. He was a clerk in the common council for more than twenty years, and before holding that position held numerous other offices. He was a faithful and capable officer, a pleasant, polite and well-bred gentleman of the old school, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Always ready with a helping hand he helped his friends whenever they applied to him, and had a large circle of acquaintances of varying degrees of intimacy. He presented a large punch bowl to the city of New York, which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of that city. His portrait is in the governor's room in the City Hall, New York.

He married, in New York, **Catherine, the only daughter of Cary/Carey Ludlow** and Hester (Lynsen/Lansing) Ludlow of New York. In 1791; they occupied his family's home at 9 State Street.

Children:

1. John Ludlow, married Emily Ellison;
2. George William, married Caroline Denning;
3. Charles Ferdinand, married Henrietta Ellison; see below engraving inset
4. Hester Sophia, married Dr. Robert S. Bullus;
5. Catherine Margareta, died young;
6. Edmund, of whom further;
7. Washington Quincy, remained unmarried;
8. Hamilton, also remained unmarried; and
9. Henry Jackson, married Helen MacFarlane; see biographical sketch below

Edmund, fourth son of Jacob and Catherine (Ludlow) Morton, was born in New York City, June 1, 1800, died in August, 1881, at New Windsor, Orange County, New York. Edmund Morton was sent to West Point, but did not remain there very long. Afterwards he entered the Phoenix Bank of New York as cashier, and when he was thirty years old married and settled in New Windsor, Orange County, New York, living with his brother in Knox's headquarters at Vail's Gate. He lived there six years and then purchased a house built by Dr. Edward Bullus, of New York, on land inherited by his wife, Eliza Ellison, from her father, who owned large tracts of land in Orange county and the adjacent counties. Here he lived the simple life of a country gentleman. He was very fond of sailing, and with the assistance of a ship carpenter, built a small yacht, in which he spent many hours sailing about the Hudson River. He spent a great deal of time in farming on the estate of ninety-six acres, which he bought in 1837. While he was in the Phoenix Bank, he was made aide to Lafayette, when the famous general was here on his second visit, on which occasion Lafayette was entertained by Jacob Morton, the father of Edmund, to whom the general presented a handsome sword still preserved in the Morton family. Edmund was for years a warden and vestryman of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church of New Windsor, Orange County, New York.

He married, in 1830, Caroline Matilda, daughter of Thomas Ellison, of New York. Children: Margaret, married Aymar Van Buren; Emily L.; Charlotte Anne, living in New Windsor, Orange County, New York, and Edmund Quincy.

"History of the City of New York: Its Origin, Rise, and Progress," by Mrs Burton Harrison, Martha Joanna Lamb. Page 445.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=WtFm4qA0eJQC&pg=PA898&dq=%22king,+elisha+w.%22#PPA445,M1>

The elder brother of Mrs. Josiah Quincy (Eliza Susan Morton) and Washington Morton was **Jacob Morton**, a prominent public character in New York City for nearly half a century. He was a graduate of Princeton, and a lawyer by profession. Other employments, however, diverted his attention from practice at the bar.

He held municipal offices of trust for so long a series of years that he became almost as familiar to the eyes of New York as the City Hall itself; and so strong was his hold



The Ludlow Mansion, No. 9 State Street.
[Residence of General Jacob Morton.]

upon the popular regard, that no change in politics ever disturbed his position. He was a gentleman in breeding as well as politics of the school of Washington, a Federalist of the deepest dye — of fine presence, erect carriage, alert air, and cordial manners, with powdered hair and always in faultlessly elegant costume. For thirty years or more he was major-general of the first division of the State militia of New York. He married a great beauty in 1791, Catharine, the daughter of Carey Ludlow; and the Ludlow mansion on State Street subsequently became his residence, and for a full quarter of a century was the center of fashion, intellect, and refinement. It was immensely large, containing twenty-six apartments besides servants' rooms.

It had a double stairway in front of the door, with the elaborate iron railing so fashionable at that time; also carved oak chimney-pieces and wainscoting imported from England. Large bushes of sweet-brier were trained over the porch. When **General Lafayette** was in this country in 1824 it was the scene of a grand ball given in his honor.

The Ludlow Mansion, No. 9 State Street >
[Residence of General Jacob Morton.]

John Morton, an eminent merchant of New York City, was one of the Committee of One Hundred, and a delegate to second New York Congress; he was styled the "Rebel Banker" on account of the large sums of money he loaned to the Continental Congress, all of which was lost. He retired to Morristown during the war. (See Vol. II. 156.) He had eight children: 1. Jacob, married Catharine Ludlow, and left a large family of children, who are allied with some of the principal families of the city; 2. John; 3. Andrew; 4. Mary Margaret, died young; 5. Margaret; 6. Elizabeth, married Hon. Josiah Quincy; 7. **Washington, married Cornelia Schuyler***; 8. George Clarke. Cornelia Schuyler Morton died in 1807, and her husband, to dissipate the passionate affliction into which he was plunged by her death, went to Paris, where he also died in 1810. The Schuyler mansion, see p. 146 (Vol. II.), the scene of this romantic episode, was visited in 1879 by a lady from England, a near relative of Burgoyne, who as a prisoner of war received distinguished hospitality within its walls in 1777.

Carey Ludlow bought the property in 1768 — a lot fifty-two feet front extending through to Pearl Street — for which he paid £ 1,080. When the war began, in 1776, he left with his family for England, remaining until 1784. On his return he lived in Front Street, erecting the house of the sketch, and removing to it in 1792. It was sheltered by a fine growth of trees, three hundred in all, planted by his order on State Street and the Battery. The view of the bay was superb from the little balcony over the front door. After the death of Mr. Ludlow in 1807 the house became the property of his widow, and afterwards that of her daughter, Mrs. Morton. Carey Ludlow was the grandson of Gabriel Ludlow, who married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Haumer, D. D., and came to New York City in 1694, and who was the eighth in descent from William Ludlow of Hill Deverell, Wiltshire, England, in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

* See also "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," by Benson Lossing. 1873. at Google Books, http://books.google.com/books?id=ErMonE_7absC&pg=PA478&lpg=PA478&dq=%22cornelia+schuyler%22+morton&source=web&ots=rwP18ON_tG&sig=NalL0UiS3PFEpmryKZLWzbJtVZA#PPR3,M1

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/Lossing1/Chap29.html>

A pleasant ride of about three miles westward from Plum Point placed me at the residence of **Charles F. Morton, Esq.**, a picturesque old mansion on the south side of the New Windsor road. It was built about 1735 by John Ellison, one of the first settlers in New Windsor. The material is stone, and its dormer windows and spacious and irregular roof give it the appearance of a large cottage in rural England. A living stream passes through a rocky glen within a few yards of it. Just below is the old mill, erected more than a hundred years ago by the first proprietor; nor has the monotonous music of its stones and hopper yet ceased.



This view is from the turnpike road, looking southeast. The water in front is a mill-pond, over the dam of which passes a foot-bridge. The mill is hidden by the trees in the ravine below. This side was originally the rear of the house, the old Goshen road passing upon the other side. The old front is a story and a half high. Captain Morton, the proprietor, is a **son of the late General Jacob Morton**.

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/1pa/church/hotchkin/e-clergy-13.txt>

A sketch of Rev. Dr. **Henry J. Morton** appeared in "The Church" in 1887. He was a native of New York, being the **son of Major-general Jacob Morton**. He graduated at Columbia College with honor, afterward studying law with

his brother, **Washington Q. Morton**. His artistic skill and taste are well known. He was a graduate of the General Theological Seminary and was ordained by Bishop Hobart. In 1830 he became Assistant Minister in St. James's Church, and the next year was ordained priest by Bishop White. He served the Bishop in the assistantship five years. Bishop White died in 1836, and Dr. Morton was elected rector, assuming charge in 1837. He was long President of the Standing Committee of the diocese. He was been connected with various public societies. The University of Pennsylvania honored him with a Doctorate in Divinity. In 1886 he became Rector Emeritus of this church, having served the parish over a half-century. He followed the rule of the Church and the guiding of the Word of God, and receives due honor among those whom he had instructed in divine things. I quote the closing paragraph of the article: "His long life has been both beautiful and blessed. It has been eminent for the grace of gentleness, for charity, for brotherly love, for love of children, and sympathy for sorrow of every kind, for 'whatsoever things are of good report.'" Let me add, may this life be long prolonged to the benefit of this church.

At the first inauguration, George Washington, the President-elect, was escorted by selected military units commanded by General William Malcolm (a Freemason). His aides were Morgan Lewis (later Grand Master of New York), **Jacob Morton** and Leonard Bleeker (all prominent Freemasons). **Jacob Morton** was the Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge and Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1 (the owner of the Washington Bible). He later became Grand Master of New York.

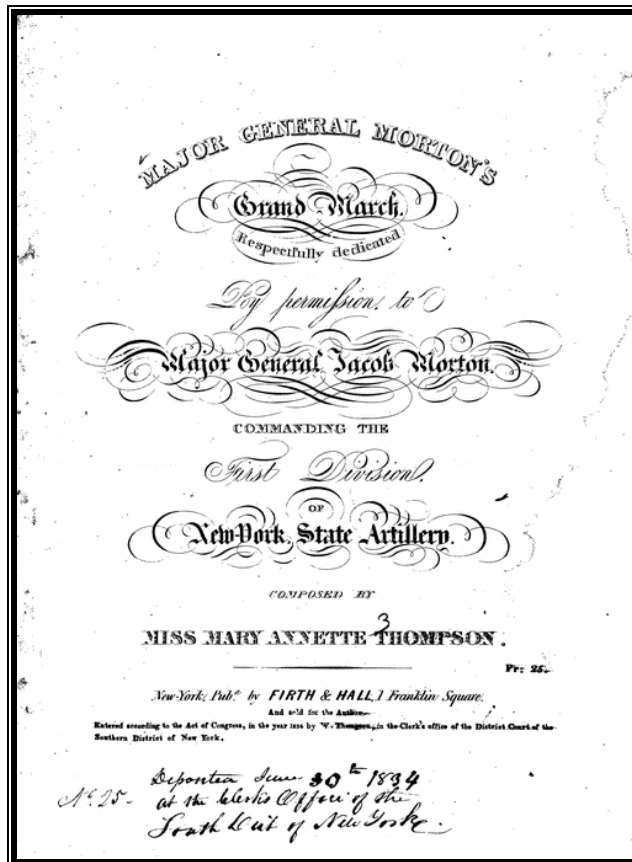
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington_Inaugural_Bible

On Inauguration day, 30 Apr 1789, upon arriving in the chamber, it was discovered that there was no bible present anywhere in [Federal Hall](#). [Robert R. Livingston](#), a New York State Chancellor and fellow [Mason](#) of Washington's, recalled that the [St. Johns Lodge #1](#), a few hundred feet down the road, had a bible which would be suitable. After retrieving the bible with **Jacob Morton, master of that lodge**, and placing it on a red velvet cushion, the bible was opened to pages between [Genesis](#) chapters 49 and 50, the oath of office was administered. Upon completion of the oath, **Jacob Morton**, folded over a corner of the open pages to document which pages were used. Shortly after the inauguration, members of the lodge placed a special silk page in the bible to mark the location where Washington rested his hand.

<http://www.lessorbooks.com/cgi-bin/lessor/20042>

EULOGY ON THE M.W. MAJOR GENERAL JACOB MORTON, AND THE M.W. ELISHA W. KING
 1837 Herring, James: EULOGY ON THE M.W. MAJOR GENERAL JACOB MORTON, AND THE M.W. ELISHA W. KING, ESQUIRE, PAST GRAND MASTERS. PRONOUNCED IN ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, NEW-YORK, JUNE 7TH, 1837. AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRAND LODGE, OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. BY...GRAND SECRETARY. New-York: Printed by George F. Nesbitt. 1837. 26pp. Disbound. Light scattered foxing. Good+. A meticulously detailed sketch of the lives and services of these recently departed Grand Masters. Born in 1762, Morton was educated in Elizabethtown, NJ, and went to Princeton. A friend of Alexander Hamilton, he became a clerk in Richard Stockton's law office, was admitted to the New Jersey and then the New York Bars. Herring discusses Morton's professional, business, and civic activities. King, also an attorney and a great jury lawyer, married well and became a fixture in Long Island civic and business affairs. His involvement in New York's Masonic schism is reviewed. FIRST EDITION. OCLC 54654962 [1]. AI 44754 [2]. Sabin 31578.

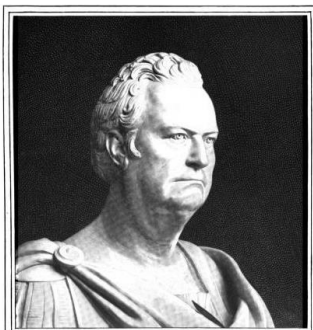
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mussmhtml/mussmTitles272.html>



MAJOR GENERAL MORTON'S GRAND MARCH.
By Miss Mary Annette Thompson.

5.

Dewitt Clinton 1806-19 (2 Mar 1769 – 11 Feb 1828)



Ref: "Life of DeWitt Clinton," by James Renwick, LL.D. at
<http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/bib/renwick/Chap01.html>

< *DeWitt Clinton, life mask, age 56, from "Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans," by Charles Henry Hart, printed at the De Vinne Press for Doubleday and McClure Company. 1899.*

<http://www.nymasons.org/cms/files/CommunityServAwardBrochure.pdf>

DeWitt Clinton (2 Mar 1769 – 11 Feb 1828) was an early American politician. Born in Little Britain, New York (near Newburgh), the son of James Clinton, he was educated at what is now Columbia University. He became the Secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, who was the Governor of New York. Soon after, he became a member of the Anti-Federalist Party. DeWitt Clinton was a member of the New York State Legislature from 1797 until 1802. He then became elected to the U. S. Senate. Unhappy with living conditions in newly built Washington, D. C., he resigned his Senate seat in 1803 to become the Mayor of New York City. He served in that capacity from 1803-1807, 1808-1810 and 1811-1815.

Clinton was Grand Master of Masons of the State of serving as Grand Master longer than any other

In 1812 Clinton ran for President of the United States Federalists and anti-war Republicans. He was

Clinton was able to accomplish many things as a affairs, such as improving the New York public steam navigation and modifying the laws governing

In 1817, DeWitt Clinton became the Governor of governor he was largely responsible for the creation imagined a Canal from Buffalo to Albany, a distance he persuaded state law makers to provide 700 million a canal 363 miles long and 40 feet wide, and 4 feet

In 1825, when the Erie Canal was finished, Governor sailing in the packet boat Seneca Chief along the sailing from the mouth of Lake Erie to New York City, he emptied two casks of water from Lake Erie into New York Harbor celebrating the first connection of waters from east to west in the ceremonial "Wedding of the Waters."

The Erie Canal played a big role in New York and made boomtowns out of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica and Schenectady. It made an immense contribution to the wealth and importance of New York City and New York State. Nevertheless, its impact went much further-as it increased trade throughout the nation by opening eastern markets to Midwest farm products and encouraged Western immigration.

Clinton died at the age of 59 and was interred in the Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York.

DeWitt Clinton

New York State Legislature, 1797-1802

United States Senator, 1802-1803

Mayor of the City of New York, 1803-1815

Governor of New York State, 1817-1828

Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, 1806-1819



New York from 1806 to 1819 Mason.

as a candidate of the defeated by James Madison.

leader in civic and State school system, encouraging criminals and debtors.

New York until 1823. While of the Erie Canal. He of nearly 400 miles. In 1817 dollars for the construction of deep.

DeWitt Clinton opened it, Canal into Buffalo. After

The **DeWitt Clinton Award** recognizes *exceptional* voluntary community service by non-Masonic organizations or individuals. Such service is to be one which exemplifies concern for the well-being of the community. The service provided should assist in freeing the community from concern affecting the safety and/or welfare of its citizens.

THE GRAND MASTER, HIS CANAL, AND FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION

Curtis M. Jackson, PDDGHP, High Priest, Ohio Chapter of Research

http://www.thomaswebb.org/Papers/DeWitt_Clinton.pdf

Most Worshipful Brother DeWitt Clinton was a most outstanding man and Mason. He brought honor to the Craft in everything he did in service to mankind. Without him, there would have been no Erie Canal in New York State or canals in Ohio, at least not for many years, and westward expansion of the United States would have been much

slower. Without him, the emergence of public education in New York and throughout our great nation would have been very significantly delayed. Most Worshipful Brother Clinton stood for and practiced in his daily life, the basic Masonic precepts of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. The causes that he championed in his public and private life, and the time, personal resources, energy, and considerable political influence that he gave to them, attest to this fact eloquently.

PROFESSIONAL AND MASONIC LIFE

Most Worshipful Brother Clinton was born on 2 Mar 1769, in Little Britain, NY. Both his father, James, and his uncle, George, were Brigadier Generals in the Continental Army. Later, Uncle George became Governor of New York and vice President of the United States under Presidents Jefferson and Madison (first term). The influence of his uncle on DeWitt Clinton's choice of politics as a career is clear. DeWitt Clinton entered Columbia College as a junior in 1784. Two years later, he graduated at the head of his class - at age 17. He then studied law under Samuel Jones, was admitted to the New York Bar in 1789, and a year later became Private Secretary to his Uncle George who was then serving as the first Governor of New York.

During that same year, 1790, DeWitt Clinton was raised a Master Mason in Holland Lodge No. 16 (now No. 8). He served as Worshipful Master of Holland Lodge in 1793. Two years later he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York. He served in that post for two years (1795-1797) and as Senior Grand Warden in 1798. That same year, he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of New York, and remained in that post until 1801. In 1806 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York, a post he held until 1820, a period of 14 years.

In 1814, Clinton was elected first head of the Grand Encampment (now Commandery) of Knights Templar of New York. He served in that post until his death in 1828. Thus, he was a Masonic "Three-Star General".

In 1816, Clinton became General Grand High Priest of what is now the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, International. In that same year, he was made General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. It is believed that Clinton, a very well respected national figure, was chosen for these posts because of his great prestige and stature throughout the nation, which would enhance the prestige of, and bring good will to, Freemasonry in general and to these organizations in particular.

In both cases, Thomas Smith Webb served in the number two post - General Grand King (later Deputy General Grand High Priest, a new position) and Deputy General Grand Master. Webb and others, who previously had proven their dedication and interest in promoting Freemasonry in this country, were to be responsible for the actual activities and advancement of the organizations. Among these very important others were Henry Fowle as General Grand Generalissimo, John Snow as General Grand Sword Bearer, and Thomas Lowndes as General Grand Warder in the Commandery line.

Late in Clinton's career, while he was serving his fourth term as Governor of New York, Freemasonry was faced with the highly unfortunate Morgan Incident, which ushered in the Anti-Masonic period. Entire political careers were built on anti-Masonic platforms. Not only public officials but also the media voiced criticism of Freemasonry as the imagined source of this wrong. To this, DeWitt Clinton responded truthfully and courageously. He said: "I know that Freemasonry is friendly to religion, morality, liberty, and good government. I shall never shrink under any state of excitement, or any extent of misapprehension, from hearing testimony in favor of the purity of an institution which can boast of a Washington and a Franklin and a Lafayette as distinguished members - which inculcates no principles and authorizes no acts that are not in accordance with good morals, civil liberty, and entire obedience to the government and the laws."

Most Worshipful Brother Clinton's career in politics, which spanned 31 years from 1797 to his death in 1828, included service as a Representative in the New York State Assembly, New York State Senator, U.S. Senator, Mayor of New York City, Lieutenant Governor of New York, and four terms as Governor of New York. In 1812, he ran against the incumbent James Madison for President of the United States, but was defeated - 128 electoral votes to 89.

But much more important than the political offices Clinton held were his many major accomplishments while in his various offices. Starting early in his career, he worked for the passage of sanitary laws, for the abolition of slavery, for the improvement of the public police, for the prevention and punishment of crime, for the encouragement of missionary societies, for perfecting a militia system, and for promoting medical science. As an author, Clinton published highly recognized scholarly works, including numerous scientific papers and the following books:

1. Introductory Discourse (1814), which concerned the state of scientific knowledge in America, and
2. Memoirs of the Antiquities of Western New York (1820).

Moreover, he was a founder and/or officer in the following learned societies:

- New York Historical Society (President and a Founder);
- Literature and Philosophical Society (A founder);
- American Bible Society, Education Society of the Presbyterian Church (vice President). American Academy of Art (2nd V.P.).

Clinton also was a naturalist, and discovered both a native American wheat and a new fish (Salma Otsego). But Clinton's major accomplishments, almost phenomenal in nature and extremely significant not only to New York City and New York State, but to the nation as a whole, were the construction of the Erie Canal and the establishment of a system of free public schools.

THE ERIE CANAL

In 1810, Most Worshipful Brother Clinton co-sponsored and then served on a commission to survey the route from the Hudson River to Lakes Erie and Ontario. (Not long before, President Thomas Jefferson, denying it Federal support, had characterized the idea of the Erie Canal as "100 years premature and completely impractical"). The seven-member Board of Canal Commissioners, after a seven week personal examination of the route, which was meticulously recorded by Clinton, returned a favorable report to the New York State Legislature but the Legislature took no action. Further consideration was postponed by the War of 1812.

It is interesting to note that, in his personal notes from the survey trip, Clinton made frequent reference to Masonic emblems that were displayed on inns that he passed or at which he stayed.

In 1815, having just relinquished his position as Mayor of New York City, Clinton again traversed the anticipated route of the canal, but this time on a speaking tour to arouse "grass-roots" support from the populace. His stirring formal presentation to the State Legislature in favor of the canal, presented in 1816, resulted in him being elected President of a re-formed Board of Canal Commissioners. The commissioners were charged to "consider, devise, and adopt such measures as may or shall be requisite to facilitate and effect the communication by canals and locks between the navigable waters of Hudson's River and Lake Erie, and the said navigable waters and Lake Champlain."

The canal was to be 40 feet wide at the surface sloping to 28 feet at the bottom, 363 miles long, and 4 feet deep. It was to stretch from Buffalo, New York, on Lake Erie, to Albany, New York, on the Hudson River. Later it would be hailed as the "Eighth Wonder of the World," but during construction it was called by many "Clinton's Ditch."

Construction of the Erie Canal was officially begun on 4 Jul 1817, at Rome, New York. Rome, in about the middle of the proposed route, was chosen because the ground in that area was deemed easier to dig than that in other sections. The planners realized the awesomeness of the task ahead, as the canal would have to cross forests, span rivers, and cut through hills. Somehow, it would have to climb the Appalachian Mountains. The 500-foot rise in elevation along the route required the use of 82 locks.

The construction problems were immense, and engineering experience in building canals was sparse in the United States. Moreover, there were no roads on which to deliver supplies to the workers. The power of horses and men had to be relied upon for this momentous undertaking. Organizing the work force also was a major problem. Although it was both logical and politically expedient to utilize farmers and their hired hands along the route of the canal, the primary responsibility of these people was farming so they frequently left their shovels in the ground to tend their farms, causing construction to suffer greatly. A more reliable work force was found in Irish immigrants, who came to the United States to escape poverty. To them the 80 cents per day pay for common workers, which was good pay by the standards of an American worker, was a fortune. In Ireland, the average wage was 80 cents a week!

Clinton's heart was always on the canal. During the construction years, he frequently found excuses to leave his office as Governor and check on the progress of the canal.

The Erie Canal was opened on 26 Oct 1825. For this event, Governor Clinton sailed on the canal boat "Seneca Chief" from Buffalo along the length of the canal to the Hudson river and down the Hudson to New York City. Following him was a procession of other canal boats. Every few miles along the way, cannons blazed to announce the arrival of the flotilla. The trip took nine days, as the boats progressed at a speed of 4 miles per hour. At New York City, Clinton dumped into the New York Harbor a keg of water that he had brought from Lake Erie at Buffalo to symbolize "the wedding of the waters."

The total cost of the canal, excluding interest on loans, was \$9,130,373.80. In just 10 years the tolls collected by the state were to exceed the cost of constructing the canal. By 1882, the Erie Canal having paid for the cost of increasing its own depth and of constructing several feeder canals, and having contributed much to the general revenue of New York State, tolls on the canal were abolished.

The Erie Canal had a very profound effect on the growth of New York City. In fact, it can be said that the position of leadership in trade and industry enjoyed by New York State is due in large measure to this canal. Also of great significance is the positive effect that the Erie Canal had on the growth of Ohio and other states in the area. Settlers poured west into the upper midwest, many using the Erie Canal for transportation. From their new homes they could ship farm produce back by the Erie Canal to be marketed in the East. (Ultimately, efficient Western grain production was able to undersell Eastern farmers in the New York City Market.) In return, bargeloads of manufactured goods and supplies traversed the Erie Canal westward. The use of the Erie Canal decreased freight rates between Buffalo and New York City by 90%, from \$100 per ton by land to \$10 per ton by canal.

The Erie Canal had another important influence on Ohio. In 1822 Ohio's canal commissioners hired James Geddes, who had established his professional reputation on the Erie Canal, to survey possible routes. Geddes' measurements showed that there was adequate water on the Portage Summit (Akron) between the Tuscarawas and the Cuyahoga, inasmuch as a natural spring-fed lake was situated on top of the route's highest elevation. Accordingly, in 1825 the Ohio Legislature authorized construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal. This canal started at the Ohio River and ran northward up the Scioto Valley to 11 miles south of Columbus, wherefrom it turned east across the Licking Summit. It then passed through Newark as it made its way to the Muskingum, then on to the Tuscarawas, and finally to Lake Erie.

On 4 Jul 1825, construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal was started, at Licking Summit (south of Newark). Most Worshipful Brother DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, was on hand to turn the first shovelful of earth. Likewise on 21 Jul 1825, Clinton participated in the groundbreaking ceremonies of the Miami Canal at Middletown.

FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION

As Mayor of New York City, Clinton recognized the inequities inherent in the then-current system of education. At that time, wealthy families were sending their sons, and occasionally their daughters, to private schools or were having them tutored at home, poor families had to teach their children themselves, if the children were to learn at all, unless they were members of one of the religious denominations that had established charity classes. In 1805, Clinton was the principal organizer and first president of the Public School Society of New York. Not only did he convince the State Legislature to grant a charter for this society, but he led door-to-door solicitations for funds for free public schools. Later Clinton succeeded in obtaining some financial assistance from the state. He also obtained a donation of the land for the first public school from Colonel Henry Rutgers. By 1823, there were five flourishing public schools in New York City, attesting to Clinton's success. Girls as well as boys were admitted. Thanks to Clinton's leadership, other cities now had a model on which to base free institutions of learning for the betterment of the population. Thus began a national movement toward public schools.

CLOSURE

Most Worshipful Brother DeWitt Clinton passed away suddenly and quite unexpectedly on 11 Feb 1828, during his fourth term as Governor of New York and while still head of what is now the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of New York. Our nation owes a large debt of gratitude to this truly outstanding man and Mason, who thought primarily of benefiting mankind and was most successful in his undertakings in this regard.

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6. Daniel 'Decius' Tompkins 1820-21 (21 Jun 1774-11 Jun 1825)

See also, PCD. 1911. pages 97-117.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_D._Tompkins



Daniel D. Tompkins (21 Jun 1774-11 Jun 1825) was an entrepreneur, jurist, [Congressman](#), [Governor of New York](#), and the sixth [Vice President of the United States](#).

There is evidence that Daniel Tompkins's middle name was Decius. However, others believe that he added the middle initial "D" (which stood for nothing) while a student at Columbia College, to distinguish himself from another Daniel Tompkins there.

He was born in Fox Meadows (later [Scarsdale](#)), [Westchester County](#), [New York](#). He graduated from [Columbia College](#) in [New York City](#), in 1795. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1797, practicing in New York City. Tompkins was a delegate to the [New York State Constitutional Convention](#) in 1801, a member of the [New York State Assembly](#) in 1803, and was elected to the [United States Congress](#), but resigned

before the beginning of the term to accept an appointment as associate justice of the [Supreme Court of New York](#), in which capacity he served from 1804 to 1807.

On April 30, 1807, he defeated the incumbent Governor [Morgan Lewis](#) (Grand Master 1830-43) - Tompkins received 35,074 votes, Morgan Lewis 30,989 - and remained in office as [Governor of New York](#) until 1817. He was reelected in 1810, defeating [Jonas Platt](#) - Tompkins 43,094 votes, Jonas Platt 36,484; in 1813, defeating [Stephen Van Rensselaer](#) - Tompkins 43,324 votes, Van Rensselaer 39,718; and in 1816, defeating [Rufus King](#) - Tompkins 45,412 votes, King 38,647. He declined an appointment as [United States Secretary of State](#) by President [James Madison](#). In 1815 Tompkins established a settlement and along the eastern shore of [Staten Island](#) that came to be called [Tompkinsville](#). In 1817 he built a dock along the waterfront in the neighborhood and began offering daily [steam ferry](#) service between Staten Island and [Manhattan](#).

He was elected Vice President on the ticket with [James Monroe](#) in 1816, and was reelected in 1820, serving from [March 4, 1817](#) to [March 4, 1825](#). Attempting to unseat the incumbent [DeWitt Clinton](#), he ran in April 1820, as a sitting vice president, for Governor of New York and lost - Clinton received 47447 votes, Tompkins 45900. He was a delegate to the [New York State Constitutional Convention](#) in 1821, serving as its president.

While as governor of New York, Tompkins personally borrowed money and used his own property as collateral when the New York state legislature would not approve the necessary funds for the [War of 1812](#). After the war, neither the state nor the federal government reimbursed him so he could repay his loans. Years of litigation did not end until 1824, and it took a toll on his health. Tompkins fell into alcoholism, and as vice president he at times presided over the Senate while drunk. He died in Tompkinsville, three months after retiring as Vice President, and was interred in the Minthorne vault in St. Mark's Churchyard, New York City. Tompkins had the shortest post-vice presidency of any person who survived the office: 99 days ([March 4, 1825–June 11, 1825](#)).

[Tompkins County](#), [Tompkins Square Park](#) in Manhattan, and the [Town of Tompkins](#) are named after him. Daniel D. Tompkins gained a slight notoriety in 20th century [cinema](#), when he was mentioned by [Kris Kringle](#) in [Miracle on 34th Street](#) during his psychological evaluation. (However, the screenplay erred: Kringle mentions that Tompkins



served as vice-president under [John Quincy Adams](#) when it was actually James Monroe. The error is most likely due to confusion arising from the fact that Tompkins was the 6th vice-president and Quincy Adams was the 6th president. However, the two did not serve office concurrently because previous presidents had multiple vice-presidents).

Masonic record:

3 Feb 1800 Admitted to Hiram Lodge No. 72, Mt. Pleasant, Westchester, NY
1801-04 Grand Secretary
1820-21 Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York
5 Aug 1813 Elevated to Sovereign Grand Inspector General (SGIS), 33°, by De La Motta, and served as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction until he passed the Veil on 11 June 1825.

His brother [Caleb Tompkins](#) (1759-1846) was a [United States Representative](#) from New York from 1817 to 1821.

Caleb Tompkins ([December 22, 1759](#) - [January 1, 1846](#)) was a [U.S. Representative](#) from [New York](#), brother of [Daniel D. Tompkins](#). He was born near [Scarsdale, New York](#). Tompkins served as member of the State assembly 1804-1806. He served as judge of the court of common pleas and county court of Westchester County 1807-1811 and 1820-1824.

Tompkins was elected as a [Republican](#) to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses ([March 4, 1817-March 3, 1821](#)). He died in [Scarsdale, New York, January 1, 1846](#). He was interred in the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, [White Plains, New York](#).

Daniel D. Tompkins, 6th Vice President (1817-1825)

http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/VP_Daniel_Tompkins.htm

The name of Daniel Tompkins deserves to be more kindly remembered than it has been.

New York Herald-Tribune editorial, 21 Jun 1932



[Daniel D. Tompkins](#) was by all accounts an exceptionally handsome individual. He had a "face of singular masculine beauty," one essayist noted, and a "gentle, polished and unpretentious" demeanor. Tompkins' biographer discovered that "almost every noted American artist" of the time painted the handsome New York Republican, and the images reproduced in Raymond Irwin's study of Tompkins' career depict an attractive and obviously self-confident young politician. John Trumbull's 1809 portrait, for example, shows Tompkins as he appeared during his first term as governor of New York: a carefully dressed, poised, and seemingly contented public man, his dark hair framing an even-featured and not-yet-careworn face.

But had Trumbull painted Tompkins in 1825, the year he retired from public life after two terms as vice president during [James Monroe's](#) administration, he would have captured a vastly different likeness. A decade of financial privation and heavy drinking, coupled with accusations that he had mishandled state and federal funds while serving as governor of New York during the War of 1812, had prematurely aged Tompkins. He was, at the age of fifty, an embittered and tortured old man, his once-promising career brought to an untimely end. "There was a time when no man in the state dared compete with him for any office in the gift of the people," a contemporary reflected after Tompkins' death on June 11, 1825, "and his habits of intemperance alone prevented him from becoming President of the United States."

Tompkins' Early Years

Daniel D. Tompkins was born in Westchester County, New York, on 21 Jun 1774, one of eleven children of Jonathan Griffin Tompkins and Sarah Ann Hyatt Tompkins. His parents were tenant farmers, who acquired middle-class status only shortly before his birth when they purchased a farm near Scarsdale. Jonathan Griffin Tompkins joined several local resistance committees during the Revolution, serving as an adjutant in the county militia. After the war, he served several years as a town supervisor and as a delegate to the state legislature. A self-educated man, the elder Tompkins was determined to provide young Daniel with a classical education.

The future vice president began his education at a New York City grammar school, later transferring to the Academy of North Salem and entering Columbia University in 1792. An exceptional scholar and a gifted essayist, Tompkins graduated first in his class in 1795, intent on pursuing a political career. In 1797, he was admitted to the New York bar and **married Hannah Minthorne**, the daughter of a well-connected Republican merchant. They had one known child, Daniel Hyatt, born 17 Mar 1810 in Somers, Westchester County, NY. Tompkins' father-in-law was a

prominent member of the Tammany Society, a militant, unabashedly democratic political organization that would one day challenge the Clinton dynasty for control of the New York Republican party. Also known as "Bucktails," after the distinctive plumes worn at official and ceremonial gatherings, the Tammanyites were a diverse lot. As Tompkins' biographer has noted, the society was comprised of "laborers . . . Revolutionary War veterans . . . who admired republican France and hated monarchical England; more than a sprinkling of immigrants . . . befriended by the Society . . . and, of course, hopeful politicians."

Tompkins began his political career in 1800, canvassing his father-in-law's precinct on behalf of candidates for the state legislature who would, if elected, choose Republican electors in the forthcoming presidential contest. He was a skilled and personable campaigner, never forgetting a name or a face; by the time the election was over, he knew nearly every voter in the Seventh Ward. Resourceful and energetic, he managed to circumvent New York's highly restrictive voter-qualification laws by pooling resources with other young men of modest means to purchase enough property to qualify for the franchise. The engaging and tactful Tompkins never allowed politics to interfere with personal friendships—an enormous asset for a New York politician, given the proliferation of factions in the Empire State during the early 1800s. Tompkins served as a New York City delegate to the 1801 state constitutional convention and was elected to the New York assembly in 1803. In 1804 he won a seat in the United States House of Representatives, but he resigned before Congress convened to accept an appointment as an associate justice of the New York Supreme Court.

War Governor

Tompkins was a popular and fair-minded jurist, well respected by members of the several factions that were struggling for control of the state Republican party during the early 1800s. He was also a close associate of [De Witt Clinton](#), who supported him in the 1807 gubernatorial race in an effort to unseat Morgan Lewis. Lewis was a "Livingston" Republican, supported by the landed aristocracy who sided with the Livingston clan, wealthy landlords whose extensive holdings had assured them of a prominent role in New York politics. In contrast, the Clintonians stressed their candidate's humble origins—Tompkins was the "the Farmer's Boy," with not a drop of "aristocratical or oligarchical blood" in his veins—and won a solid victory. During his first months in office, the new governor apparently took his marching orders from Clinton, sending him advance copies of his official addresses for review and comment. But he soon asserted his independence by supporting President [Thomas Jefferson](#)'s foreign policy and backing Clinton's rival, [James Madison](#), in the 1808 presidential election.

Reelected governor in 1810, Tompkins was a loyal supporter of the Madison administration. He advised Treasury Secretary [Albert Gallatin](#) about patronage appointments in New York and, after the United States declared war on Great Britain in the summer of 1812, did his best to comply with War Department directives and requisitions. With Federalists in control of the state legislature and the Clintonians resolutely opposed to the war, Tompkins was hard pressed to comply with the constant stream of requests for men and materiel. He used his own funds to pay and arm the militia and personally endorsed a series of loans from local banks in a desperate effort to buttress the state's defenses. It was a risk Tompkins could ill afford to take; he had already made substantial contributions to the war effort and had borrowed heavily to finance several large purchases of land on Staten Island. When President Madison offered him a cabinet appointment in the fall of 1814, Tompkins protested that he would be more useful to the administration as governor of New York. But, he later confessed, "One of the reasons was the inadequacy of my circumstances to remove to Washington & support so large and expensive family as mine is, on the salary of that office."

The Election of 1816

Tompkins' able and energetic leadership during the war made him one of the best-loved men in his state. One of his aides, novelist Washington Irving, pronounced him "absolutely one of the worthiest men I ever knew . . . honest, candid, prompt, indefatigable," a sentiment that many shared. The editor of the *Albany Argus* suggested in January 1816 that "if private worth—if public service—if fervent patriotism and practical talents are to be regarded in selecting a President then Governor Tompkins stands forth to the nation with unrivalled pretensions." Republicans in the state legislature endorsed him as their presidential candidate on February 14, 1816, and a week later he was renominated as the party's gubernatorial candidate. Tompkins defeated Federalist [Rufus King](#) by a comfortable margin in the gubernatorial race after an intensely partisan campaign focusing on the candidates' wartime records. But the victory was marred by Federalist accusations that Governor Tompkins had misused public monies during the war, charges that would haunt him for the remainder of his life.

Encouraged by Tompkins' victory, his supporters redoubled their efforts to secure his presidential nomination. Outside of New York, however, few Americans had ever heard of Tompkins, and few Republicans believed him capable of winning the presidency. Not even all New York Republicans backed Tompkins; some, like Albany Postmaster Samuel Southwick, a Madison appointee and the editor of the *Albany Register*, declared for Republican

"heir apparent" James Monroe, who received the Republican presidential nomination on March 16, 1816. In a concession to New York Republicans, who were crucial to the party's national strategy, Daniel Tompkins did receive the vice-presidential nomination. Tompkins, like many New Yorkers, believed that Virginians had monopolized the presidency long enough, but, he assured one supporter, he had "no objection to being vice President under Mr. Munro." He declared, however, that he could not accept a cabinet post in the Monroe administration because "the emoluments . . . would not save his private fortune from encroachment . . . the vice Presidency in that respect would be more eligible to him—as he could discharge the Duties of that office and suffer his family to remain at home & probably save something for the support of his family."

The end of the war, by then popularly acclaimed as an American triumph, brought a resurgence in popularity for the Republicans and marked the beginning of the end for the Federalists, who had become suspect because of their opposition to the war. In this euphoric atmosphere, Monroe and Tompkins won an easy victory over Federalist presidential candidate Rufus King and an array of vice-presidential candidates.

Absentee Vice President

Tompkins' first term began auspiciously. He returned to his Staten Island home soon after taking the [oath of office](#) on March 4, 1817. There he welcomed President Monroe, who began the term with a tour of the northern states in the summer of 1817. A gesture reminiscent of President Washington's 1789 New England tour, the trip was intended to quell the partisan resentments that had so bitterly divided the country during the Jefferson and Madison administrations. After the president's brief visit to Staten Island, Tompkins accompanied him to Manhattan, where they attended a military review and a reception at City Hall and toured New York's military installations. When Monroe was made an honorary member of the Society for Encouragement of American Manufactures on June 13, 1817, Tompkins, the society's president, chaired the proceedings.

But Tompkins paid only sporadic attention to his vice-presidential duties after Monroe left New York to continue his tour. The vice president was in poor health, the result of a fall from his horse during an inspection tour of Fort Greene in 1814. By the fall of 1817, Tompkins was complaining that his injuries had "increased upon me for several years until finally, for the last six weeks, they have confined me to my house and . . . sometimes to my bed. . . . My present prospect is that kind of affliction and confinement for the residue of my life." The problem was so severe that he expected to "resign the office of Vice President at the next session, if not sooner, as there is very little hope of my ever being able to perform its duties hereafter." Tompkins' health eventually improved enough to permit his return to public life, but his financial affairs were in such a chaotic state by 1817 that he found little time to attend the Senate. In his haste to raise and spend the huge sums required for New York's wartime defense, he had failed to document his transactions, commingling his own monies with state and federal funds. An 1816 audit by the New York comptroller had revealed a \$120,000 shortfall in the state treasury. A state commission appointed to investigate the matter indicated that Tompkins had apparently used the funds to make interest payments on an 1814 loan incurred "on the pledge of the United States stock and Treasury notes, and on his personal responsibility, for defraying the expenses of carrying on the war." In 1819 the New York legislature awarded him a premium of \$120,000, but currency values had plummeted since 1814. Tompkins maintained that the state now owed him \$130,000, setting the stage for a long and bitter battle that continued through his first term as vice president.

Tompkins' efforts to settle accounts with the federal treasury proved equally frustrating. Perplexed by the intricacies of the government's rudimentary accounting system and lacking adequate documentation of his claims, he received no acknowledgement of the government's indebtedness to him until late 1822 and no actual compensation until 1824. In the meantime, Tompkins could neither make mortgage payments on his properties nor satisfy the judgments that several creditors, including his father-in-law and a former law tutor, obtained against him. Tompkins slid deeper into debt and began to drink heavily.

The vice president's financial troubles, and his continuing involvement in New York politics, kept him away from Washington for extended periods. He spent much of his first term in New York, trying to develop his Staten Island properties and negotiating with Comptroller Archibald McIntyre to settle his wartime accounts—a nearly impossible task, given the political climate in the state. De Witt Clinton had succeeded Tompkins as governor, and Comptroller McIntyre was Clinton's staunch ally. Governor Clinton's resentment of the "Virginia dynasty" knew no bounds, and with Tompkins now on record as a supporter of the Monroe administration, the long-simmering rivalry between the vice president and his former mentor finally came to a head. "[B]oth parties thought they could make political capital" out of Tompkins' financial embarrassments, one contemporary observed, "and each party thought it could make more than the other." In the spring of 1820, the New York Senate voted to award Tompkins \$11,870.50 to settle his accounts, but Clinton's allies in the state assembly blocked a final settlement and affirmed the comptroller's contention that Tompkins was still in arrears.

Tompkins grew increasingly bitter with each new assault on his integrity, but many New Yorkers, having themselves suffered severe financial reverses during the panic of 1819, sympathized with his plight, and continued to hold him in high regard. In 1820, the Bucktails nominated Tompkins as their candidate to oppose Clinton in the gubernatorial race--a move that heightened public scrutiny of the charges against him while foreclosing any possibility of reaching a settlement before the election. Some questioned the wisdom of nominating Tompkins. Republican strategist [Martin Van Buren](#) tried, without success, to replace him with a less controversial candidate. But Tompkins, fearful that his withdrawal would only lend credence to the charges against him, refused to step aside. Although Clinton ultimately won reelection by a narrow margin, Tompkins achieved a personal victory when the state legislature finally approved a compromise settlement of his accounts in November 1820.

When Tompkins did find time to attend the Senate, he was an inept presiding officer. His shortcomings were painfully apparent during the debates over the admission of Missouri into the Union, a critically important contest that became, in the words of historian Glover Moore, "a struggle for political power between the North and South." New York Representative [James Tallmadge, Jr.](#) had sparked the debate when he offered an amendment to the Missouri statehood bill prohibiting "the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in the prospective state and requiring the emancipation, at the age of twenty-five, of all slave children born after Missouri's admission into the Union. The Senate took up the Missouri question in February 1819, with Senator Rufus King of New York leading the restrictionist charge and southern Republicans opposing the effort to restrict the spread of slavery. The debates continued through the spring of 1820, when Congress finally approved the Missouri Compromise.

In this contentious atmosphere, Tompkins found it difficult to maintain order. Mrs. William A. Seaton, who followed the debate with avid interest from the Senate gallery, recounted one particularly chaotic session that took place in January 1820:

. . . There have been not less than a hundred ladies on the floor of the Senate every day on which it was anticipated that Mr. Pinckney would speak . . . Governor Tompkins, a very gallant man, had invited a party of ladies who he met at [Senator Brown](#)'s, to take seats on the floor of the Senate, having, as President of the Senate, unlimited power, and thinking proper to use it, contrary to all former precedent. I was one of the select, and gladly availed myself of the invitation, with my good friend Mrs. Lowndes, of South Carolina, and half a dozen others. The company in the gallery seeing a few ladies very comfortably seated on the sofas, with warm foot-stools and other luxuries, did as they had a right to do,—deserted the gallery; and every one, old and young, flocked into the Senate. 'Twas then that our Vice-President began to look alarmed, and did not attend strictly to the member addressing the chair. The Senators (some of them) frowned indignantly, and were heard to mutter audibly, 'Too many women here for business to be transacted properly!' Governor Tompkins found it necessary the next morning to affix a note to the door, excluding all ladies not introduced by one of the Senators.

Tompkins left for New York shortly after this embarrassing incident, turning his attention to the gubernatorial race while the Missouri debate dragged on. His abrupt departure angered antislavery senators, who were thus deprived of the vice president's tie-breaking vote in the event of a deadlock between the free states and the slave states. There is little evidence to suggest that Tompkins' absence had any effect on the ultimate outcome of the Missouri debate, since his vote was never needed to resolve an impasse, but restrictionists reviled him as a "miserable Sycophant who betrayed us to the lords of the South . . . that smallest of small men Daniel D. Tompkins." In one of his last official acts as governor, Tompkins had petitioned the New York legislature to set a date certain for emancipation, and northern senators apparently expected some type of support from his quarter during the Missouri debate. They were bitterly disappointed. Rufus King, for one, lamented that Tompkins had "fled the field on the day of battle."

The vice president was, admittedly, distracted by the New York election and obsessed with clearing his name, but in "fleeing the field," he had also avoided taking a public stand that would certainly have alienated the president, an important consideration since Tompkins had every intention of remaining on the ticket as Monroe's running mate in 1820. Monroe never commented publicly on the Missouri controversy, although he privately informed some advisors that he would veto any statehood bill incorporating a restrictionist proviso. Because his overriding concern had been to resolve the crisis before the 1820 election, he had worked quietly behind the scenes to help fashion a compromise acceptable to northern and southern Republicans. Monroe's biographer has suggested that, given the controversy over his unsettled accounts, Tompkins knew that he had little chance of winning the New York gubernatorial election and "intended to protect his career by remaining on the national ticket as Vice-President."

Whatever his motives, the vice president was by 1820 a bitter and desperate man, his judgment and once-considerable abilities severely impaired both by the strain of his ordeal and by his heavy drinking. Still, even though some Republicans attempted to block his renomination, most remained faithful to "the Farmer's Boy." The 1820 presidential contest generated surprisingly little interest, given the problems then facing the nation. The country was suffering from a severe depression, and the American occupation of Spanish Florida had unleashed a torrent of anti-

administration criticism from House Speaker [Henry Clay](#) of Kentucky. Although the Missouri controversy had been resolved for the moment, the truce between North and South was still perilously fragile. Historian Lynn W. Turner has suggested that the reelection of Monroe and Tompkins in 1820 can perhaps be attributed to "the nineteenth-century time-lapse between the perception of political pain and the physical reaction to it." Monroe ran virtually unopposed, winning all but one of the electoral votes cast—a "unanimity of indifference, not of approbation," according to John Randolph of Roanoke.

Some of the electors who were willing to grant Monroe another term balked at casting their second votes for Tompkins. Among these was Federalist elector [Daniel Webster](#) of Massachusetts, who predicted that "[t]here will be a number of us . . . in this state, who will not vote for Mr. Tompkins, and we must therefore look up somebody to vote for." Federalist elector and former Senator [William Plumer](#) of New Hampshire felt "compelled to withhold my vote from . . . Tompkins . . . because he grossly neglected his duty." The vice president's only official function, Plumer maintained, was to preside over the Senate, "for which he receives annually a salary of five thousand dollars." But "during the last three years he was absent from the Senate nearly three fourths of the time, & thereby occasioned an extra expense to the nation of nearly twenty five hundred dollars. He has not that weight of character which his office requires—the fact is he is grossly intemperate." But Tompkins, like Monroe, ran virtually unopposed. He was easily reelected with 218 electoral votes.

Vindication

Tompkins' second term was, in his biographer's words, a time of "intensifying personal trial, and even of crushing misfortune." In 1821, he attended the New York constitutional convention and was deeply honored when his fellow delegates chose him to chair the proceedings. But his detractors complained that "Mr. Tompkins"—now "a degraded sot"—owed his election only to "the madness of party."

Tompkins missed the opening session of the Seventeenth Congress on 3 Dec 1821, but he was back in the Senate by December 28. He attended regularly until 25 Jan 1822, when the Senate was forced to adjourn until the following day, "the Vice President being absent, from indisposition." Less than a week later, Senator King arrived with a letter from Tompkins informing the Senate that, his health having "suffered so much on my journey" and since his arrival in town, he intended, "as soon as the weather and the state of the roads permit, to return to my family."

Tompkins was clearly losing control. During his brief stay in Washington, he had managed to alienate Monroe, having severely criticized the president during a meeting with Postmaster General Return J. Meigs and others. Not long after his departure, one observer ventured that Tompkins had never been "perfectly sober during his stay here. He was several times so drunk in the chair," Dr. James Bronaugh informed [Andrew Jackson](#), "that he could with difficulty put the question." Tompkins would spend the next several months trying to settle his accounts with the federal treasury. Before leaving Washington, he assigned what property he still owned, including his Staten Island home, to a group of trustees, and on his return to New York he moved into a run-down boardinghouse in Manhattan.

Tompkins' absence spared him the humiliation of presiding over the Senate as it considered a provision in the 1822 General Appropriation bill to withhold the salaries of government officials who owed money to, or had failed to settle their accounts with, the Treasury. The provision, part of a continuing effort to reform the government's auditing process and to insure greater accountability in public administration, prompted extensive debate. The April 19 session would have been particularly difficult for Tompkins, with New York Senator Martin Van Buren asking whether "gallant and heroic men, who had sustained the honor of their country in the hour of danger, should be kept out of their just dues"—an oblique reference, perhaps, to the vice president's plight—and South Carolina Senator [William Smith](#) exhibiting "voluminous lists of those who had been reported public debtors of more than three years' standing," lists that included the name of Daniel Tompkins.

The General Appropriation Act became law on 30 Apr 1822, depriving Tompkins of his last remaining source of funds. In a desperate attempt to settle his accounts, Tompkins petitioned the United States District Court for the District of New York to bring suit against him for the "supposed balance for which I have been reported among the defaulters." His trial began on 3 Jun 1822, with the U.S. district attorney seeking a judgment of over \$11,000 and the defendant coordinating his own defense. For three days, the jurors heard accounts of Tompkins' wartime sacrifices: bankers who had lent him funds to pay and arm the militia testified in his behalf, and Senator Rufus King recounted that he had urged his friend to take out personal loans for the common defense. Another witness gave a detailed accounting of Tompkins' transactions. But the high point of the trial was Tompkins' highly emotional summation to the jury, a detailed chronicle of "long ten years' . . . accumulated and protracted wrongs." After deliberating for several hours, the jury finally decided in favor of Tompkins. Although the court could by law deliver only a general verdict, the jurors proclaimed that "there is moreover due from the United States of America to the Defendant Daniel D. Tompkins the sum of One hundred and thirty six thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and ninety seven cents."

Tompkins returned to Washington by 3 Dec 1822, to resume his duties in the Senate. Finally exonerated after a decade-long struggle, Tompkins seemed a changed man. "[T]he verdict . . . had an evident effect on his spirits," Niles' *Weekly Register* reported. "His mind appeared to resume all its former strength, and, during the last session, in his attention to the duties of his office as president of the senate, it is the opinion of many of the older members, that no one ever conducted himself more satisfactorily, or with greater dignity filled the chair." He remained until 18 Feb 1823; two days later, the Senate approved a bill to "adjust and settle the accounts and claims of Daniel D. Tompkins" and to restore his salary.

Tompkins received no actual remuneration until much later, however. Government accountants ultimately recommended a settlement of just over \$35,000, a finding that Monroe, convinced that "a larger sum ought to be allowed him," delayed transmitting to Congress. But Tompkins and his family were in dire straits, although rumors of his confinement to a New York debtors' prison ultimately proved false. On 7 Dec 1823, Monroe asked Congress for a \$35,000 interim appropriation to provide the vice president with "an essential accommodation." Congress approved the request in late December.

On 21 Jan 1824, Tompkins returned to the Senate. He was "determined to take no part in the approaching election," he informed [John Quincy Adams](#), "and wished for nothing thereafter but quiet and retirement." He still suffered from bouts of insomnia but was finally "relieved of all his embarrassments." He remained in Washington until the end of the session, taking his final leave from the Senate on May 20 with "a few brief remarks" expressing "his sense of the kind and courteous treatment he had experienced from the members, collectively and individually." On May 26, the Senate approved Monroe's request for an additional appropriation of just over \$60,000 "for the payment of the claims of Daniel D. Tompkins."

The 1823 and 1824 appropriations came too late to be of much use to the impoverished vice president. He continued to drink heavily, and after years of indebtedness his business affairs were convoluted beyond resolution. Daniel Tompkins died intestate on June 11, 1825, and was interred in St. Mark's Church in New York City. After his death, his creditors squabbled over his once-magnificent Staten Island estate, until it was finally disposed of in a series of sheriff's sales. In 1847, Congress approved a payment of close to \$50,000 to Tompkins's heirs. But even this amount, one scholar noted long after the fact, "was only part of what was due him as generally admitted."

*The following is inserted here, if for no other reason that to provoke discussion
or present an alternative view to the period that Masonry was about to embark upon.*

<http://olivercowdery.com/gathering/ararat2d.htm>

Mordecai M. Noah: Royal Arch Mason

Sephardic Jews and American Freemasons

The Jewish Kahal Kadosh (Congregation) Beth Elohim was formed in Charleston, South Carolina in 1749, ten years after a lodge of the "Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons" was organized under John Hammerton its first Master. It is no coincidence that both of these events happened in Charleston at such an early date. The 1669 "Fundamental Constitution" for the British Colony of Carolina" was written by the English philosopher John Locke. He added in guarantees of societal and religious freedom which soon made the colony (and particularly its main port Charleston, est. 1670) a haven for persecuted worshippers such as Huguenots from France and Sephardic Jews fleeing from Portugal and Brazil. The port of Charleston was also linked by ties of citizenship and commerce to the British West Indies, where the European-evolved Masonic Rite of Perfection (later Scottish Rite Freemasonry) was first introduced to the New World by Stephen Morin (at Kingston and San Domingo, 1761).

The new Perfectionist (later Scottish Rite) lodges were next set up in French America (at New Orleans, 1763) and in the American British Colonies (at Albany, 1767 and Philadelphia, 1782). Finally, this new order of Freemasonry was instituted at Charleston, South Carolina in 1783. Many of the Charleston Lodge members were Jews and/or continental Europeans. In 1786 Frederick the Great of Prussia issued "Grand Constitutions" which brought "The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" into formal existence. From that date the Charleston Lodge, with its many Jewish members, can rightly be labeled "Eccossais" -- what English-speakers termed the "Scottish Rite." The growing predominance of the Charleston Lodge was made evident on May 31, 1801, when eleven of its members met in that city to establish (under the authority of high Mason Colonel John Mitchell and the Episcopal Rev. Fredrick Dalcho) The Supreme Council of the 33d Degree [Scottish Rite] for the United States of America. This Charleston "Supreme Council" became the parent body which issued warrants for the establishment of Scottish Rite Lodges and Councils throughout the United States and Canada. All such Masonic bodies derived their authority either directly or indirectly from this original "Supreme Council," located in what is now the Masonic "Southern Jurisdiction" of the USA.

Of the Eleven "brothers" meeting in Charleston in 1801 to found the "Supreme Council," nearly half were Sephardic Jews. Chief among these members of the Charleston Congregation Beth Elohim was Abraham Alexander, who served as its volunteer lay minister from 1785 to 1805. In those days ordained European rabbis did not live permanently in North America (where many Jewish emigrants had fallen away from strict Orthodox practices). Alexander, as the chief religious official at Beth Elohim, served as its spiritual leader, interpreted the religious law, performed marriages and funerals, and functioned much like an ordained rabbi. The other three Beth Elohim Jews who helped establish the Scottish Rite "Supreme Council" in Charleston were Israel De Lieben, Emanuel De La Motta, and Moses Clava Levy. Levy was a relative by marriage to the extensive Sephardic Seixas family of New York and South Carolina. Gershom Mendes Seixas, the patriarch of that family was the "hazzan" of the Congregation Shearith Israel in New York City. Seixas was functionally the first Jewish "rabbi" in America.

Mordecai M. Noah's father, Manuel M. Noah, was a member of Congregation Beth Elohim during the Revolutionary War. He joined with the "Swamp Fox" General Marion to fight against the British, while "rabbi" Abraham Alexander was serving as a lieutenant of dragoons in Col. Hill's regiment. After the war Manuel M. Noah moved to Philadelphia and there, on July 19, 1785, his son Noah was born. The young Mordecai eventually moved back to the family's old home of Charleston, where he soon became involved in party politics and, no doubt, in local Masonic activities. During the War of 1812 Noah wrote patriotic articles for the local newspaper and soon gained enough national recognition to gain an appointment as the U.S. Consul to Tunis in 1813. It is likely that young Noah's appointment to this prestigious post came partly as a result of his family's connection with influential Jewish Masons in the Charleston Lodge.

Mordecai M. Noah: Royal Arch Mason

Given Noah's close ties prominent Scottish Rite Masons in the Congregation Beth Elohim at Charleston it may seem strange that he elected to follow the alternate path of "higher Masonry" offered by the friendly rival "York Rite" establishment. Mordecai was probably invited to become a Freemason shortly after his 21st birthday, and his induction into "the fraternity" was probably carried out in Philadelphia c. 1807-1810. It is safe to presume that he was indeed a Master Mason by the time he arrived in Charleston c. 1811. For some reason Mordecai either elected to join the York Rite after that, or, perhaps he was inducted into the Scottish Rite but later found the "Royal Arch" path of the Yorkers more to his liking. At any rate, Noah was probably a Royal Arch Mason by the time he delivered his famous speech of 1818, at the consecration of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in New York.

It may have been the Panic of 1819 and the economic depression in New York state which followed in its wake which convinced Major Noah to join his political allegiance with that of Martin Van Buren's Democratic "Bucktails" and against the equally Democratic "Clintonians." This same period saw the rise of New State legislator and State supreme court justice, Daniel D. Tompkins, (1774-1825). In 1807, while Mordecai M. Noah was presumably still living in Philadelphia, Tompkins was elected to the New York governorship. He was re-elected in 1810, 1813, and 1816. Tompkins became James Monroe's running mate and served with that notable statesman as his Vice President from 1817 to 1825. Clinton, on the other hand, lost his bid for national fame in the election of 1812 and afterwards contented himself with returning to his old job of being Mayor of New York City (1812-1815). In 1816 Clinton campaigned for the Governor's office, won, and served in that capacity between 1817 and 1828.

Both Tompkins and Clinton were Major Noah's grand superiors in the higher degrees of Freemasonry. But, having attached himself to the rising star of Martin Van Buren, they were also Noah's political enemies. That fact must have put Major Noah in a sensitive position when he at last gave his support to Governor Clinton's "Ditch" -- the Erie Canal project. The Major Noah of 1825 supported Clinton's Canal, looked to the Governor as his supreme York Rite Masonic leader, and yet continued to be a rival "Bucktail" in the political arena. Perhaps Noah was just following the lead of his political mentor, Martin Van Buren, in giving his belated support for Clinton's project. If so, Major Noah had already come up with a way to turn that same canal project's successful outcome to his own advantage. He petitioned the State Legislature in 1820 to turn its freshly-acquired ownership of Grand Island (in the Niagara River near Buffalo) over to himself. It is doubtful that Noah would have gone to all the trouble of putting such a petition before the politicians in Albany if he did not have good reason to expect some kind of success. But the New York City Jew's partisan clout was insufficient to win the day in Albany and the bill sponsoring his request did not pass.

Undaunted, Noah found other men of wealth who agreed to join with him in buying a good deal of the island from the State. That plan worked much better and Noah and his associates soon held title to most of Grand Island. All of these financial maneuverings were carried out during the give-and-take "log-rolling" of the gubernatorial campaign which put DeWitt Clinton back into the Governor's mansion in 1825. M. M. Noah's *National Advocate*, editorials of 1824 and 1825 mark him as a Van Burenite who had gradually come to champion some of Clinton's projects and policies, if not the man himself. The question remains as to whether or not Clinton in turn rendered any support for

fellow-Mason Noah's 1825 Grand Island development scheme, his self-appointment as head of a restored Jewish government, and his demand for "three shekels in silver per annum" in taxes from every Jew in the world.

Complexities of New York Freemasonry

De Witt Clinton was elected June 6, 1816 as "High Priest" of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for United States of America; in other words, he was the highest officer of that Order. According to John I. Brooke's [*The Refiner's Fire*](#)

The matter of who was "in charge" of the "brethren" in New York at the time Major Noah selected Grand Island for his great development project was made even further convoluted by the New York Masonic Schism of 1823. That little-known bit of Masonic history developed in parallel with Clinton's extension of his Erie Canal westward in the early 1820s. New York's western Masonic wing was then on the rise; new craft lodges were all the time being chartered, expanding their membership, and looking forward to great things when the Erie Canal was completed. At the same time, the established Masonic leaders in New York City and its satellite cities were a bit reluctant to delegate much of their fraternal power to these upstart western lodges. Quoting Brooke:

The western lodges complained that they had no voice in the Grand Lodge affairs conducted in New York City, and they met in Canandigua in 1821 to plan a restructuring of the governance of the Grand Lodge... [in 1823 **Joseph Enos's**] election as Grand Master precipitated the secession of the City lodges. Members of **Enos's** Canandigua lodge, led by Nicholas G. Cheesborough, who was himself elected in the "Country" Grand Lodge in 1825, were directly implicated in the assassination of William Morgan... in 1826...

Thus it was that several of the blue lodges in western New York State were in open revolt against the original Grand Lodge, headquartered in New York City. Brooke says that "of over 350 lodges on the Grand Lodge register in 1823, 27 lodges affiliated themselves with the City Grand Lodge and roughly 110 attended the Country Grand Lodge meeting in 1824, leaving over 200 lodges that sat out the controversy." Needless to say, most of the rebellious brethren who formed the schismatic "Country Lodge" were the residents of the cities and towns of western New York -- the same region into which "Clinton's Ditch" was steadily progressing and the same region where Mordecai M. Noah hoped to gather the Jews of the world after 1825.

This fraternal imbroglio west of Syracuse probably meant that nobody was fully in charge of the Masonic situation out in the western lodges until well after the tragic fallout of the "William Morgan Affair." Brooke passes on the speculation that William Morgan of Batavia "in September 1826 was preparing to print the ritual secrets of the symbolic and Royal Arch Masons. Concerns that Morgan was going to expose corruption among the Country Grand Lodge leadership may well explain his death." As it turned out Morgan disappeared before any of his threatening revelations could see print in Batavia. The small book which was printed under Morgan's name after his disappearance focused only upon the "secrets" of the blue lodge rituals and said nothing of Royal Arch matters, nor of secret acts of darkness allegedly carried out by the Country Lodge leaders like **Joseph Enos, S. Van Rensselaer**, and John Brush. By 1829 the anti-Masonic fever in the west had put the Country Lodge out of business and what remained of the state's craft lodges were reunited under Van Rensselaer

LaFayette, the Erie Canal, and Grand Island -- all in 1825

The drama of the "William Morgan Affair" began about a year after western New York hosted visiting French General and Revolutionary War hero the Marquis de LaFayette in 1825. La Fayette arrived by lake packet in Buffalo on June 4th and received a hero's welcome. A couple of days later the Marquis was escorted to Lockport, where he entered the nearly-completed Erie Canal and began a leisurely trip to Rochester and points east. Newly re-elected Governor DeWitt Clinton arrived in Buffalo for the dedication of the Erie Canal four months later. The waterway dedication festivities were begun at Buffalo on Oct. 26, 1825 and were concluded in the City of New York two weeks later. The high-point of the lengthy celebration was the opening of the canal locks at Lockport in Niagara Co., where Clinton had the pleasure of seeing the eastern waters of his state mingle with those which flowed into the Great Lakes. Clinton and the great entourage progressed on in stages eastward until they reached Albany on Nov. 4th. Here "Alderman [Axelred] Cowdery made a handsome and pertinent address, in behalf of the Common Council, to which his Excellency made a reply in behalf of himself and his associates in the great work, and the several persons and bodies who had been welcomed to the shores and waters of New York..." (Narrative of the Festivities Observed in Honor of the Completion of the Grand Erie Canal, [NYC 1825](#)).

The "Morgan Affair" also came well after Mordecai M. Noah gave his own dedication speech -- the one he had carefully written in support of his proposed "Israelite Gathering" on Grand Island in the Niagara River -- an stone's throw from Buffalo. Noah's celebration was something like a imitation of a great Masonic Erie Canal-builders bash DeWitt Clinton had staged in New York City two years before. Though a bit less elaborate than both Clinton's 1823 celebration and the extended party the Governor was soon to supervise in opening the Erie Canal, Noah's own Buffalo mimicry of Clinton's spectacles must still have been an occasion worthy of the limner's florid brush-strokes.

Noah's dedicatory celebration took place at Buffalo in the lull between the departure of LaFayette and the arrival of Governor Clinton to begin the canal's opening festivities. No doubt many of the officials and dignitaries then gathering in the region to see LaFayette also intended to return for the beginning of Erie Canal dedication celebration at Buffalo. Quite likely many of those notables were already on hand when Major Noah collected his crowds on 15 Sep 1825 and flamboyantly announced his "Revival of Jewish Government."

A [newspaper account](#) published at that time recorded the progress of Noah's extravaganza:

"the celebration took place this day in the village, which was both interesting and impressive. At dawn of day, a salute was fired in front of the Court House, and from the terrace facing the Lake. At 10 o'clock, the masonic and military companies assembled in front of the Lodge, and at 11 the line of procession was formed [including]... military, citizens, civil officers, state officers in uniforms, U. S. officers. president and trustees of the corporation, tyler, stewards, entered apprentices, fellow crafts, master masons, senior and junior deacons, secretary and treasurer, senior and junior wardens, masters of lodges, past masters, rev. clergy..." all congregated around the "Principal Architect -- Globe -- with square, level and plumb, -- Globe -- Bible, square and compass, borne by a master mason, the Judge of Israel in black, wearing the judicial robes of crimson silk, trimmed with ermine and a richly embossed golden medal suspended from the neck; a master mason, royal arch mason, knight templars..."

Just as "rabbi" Abraham Alexander had worked closely with Freemason and Episcopal Rev. Fredrick Dalcho in Charleston in 1801, so also "Judge" Mordecai M. Noah gained the intimate cooperation of Freemason and Episcopal Rev. Mr. Searle of St. Paul's Church in Buffalo. Searle's choir sang "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," previous the Reverend's sermon delivery. Searle also arranged for a "Psalm in Hebrew" to be sung before he pronounced his benediction upon the Jewish-Masonic-Christian assemblage. The 1825 newspaper article closes by saying, "on the conclusion of the ceremonies, the procession returned to the Lodge, and the masonic brethren and the military repaired to the Eagle Tavern and partook of refreshments."

Major Noah obviously had St. Paul's rector, Addison Searle, "in his pocket" in 1825, but it is unlikely that Noah could have gained that useful cooperation out west without first having made friends with Dr. John Henry Hobart, the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York. Hobart was almost certainly an advanced degree Freemason. He was a very influential person in pre-Jacksonian New York State and in the City. With Hobart's at least nominal support for the Grand Island project in hand, Noah was able to orchestrate his ceremonies scheduled for Buffalo on 15 Sep 1825. He was assured far in advance of cooperative access to the town's Episcopalian church and its Masonic Lodge.

Noah's plans called for more pomp and circumstance than what might be mustered up at the local Christian church, however. He also wished to put together an impressive procession complete with military bands and Masonic finery. Major Noah was able to bring together all of that for his spectacle on September 15th. But was the Masonic cooperation he received there rendered to him by the leadership of the "Country Lodge" or the "City Lodge?" Given Noah's obvious connections in New York City, and the fact that he had apparently never even visited Buffalo prior to 1825, it may seem safe to assume that he and his associates buttonholed leading NYC Masons like Bishop Hobart for the crafty benevolence later bestowed upon his Grand Island scheme. On the other hand, Noah's fellow-investors in the land development scheme included westerners from Penn-Yan, Geneva, and Buffalo. Noah's investment partner in Buffalo was Sherriff John G. Camp, a member of Rev. Searle's Episcopal congregation at St. Paul's and almost certainly a Freemason himself. Camp's name was not associated with the William Morgan abduction the next year -- so it is marginally possible that Camp and his fellow Masons in the Buffalo Lodge were either counted among the City Lodge members, or perhaps among those neutral brethren who supported neither side in the schism of 1823.

The Disaster of 1826

Mordecai M. Noah's 1825 Grand Island project was killed by the William Morgan fiasco in Batavia and Canandaigua the following year. It is doubtful that Noah ever expected to gain world-wide acceptance of his new Jewish Government and his call to an American gathering. The European Jewish leaders were quick to discount him as a pious fraud and "a pseudo restorer." The best that the grand rabbi De Cologne could grant Major Noah was the "title of a visionary of good intentions." Assuming that Noah saw such a European response coming even before he composed his September 1825 Buffalo speeches, the probability remains that he still hoped to develop Grand Island, even without a great Jewish gathering there. To do that the New York City Jew needed allies and agents in the west like Sheriff Camp of Buffalo. The less accommodating and less wealthy Yankee Calvinists who made up the bulk of western New York's population were much less supportive of non-Christian, big-city sharpsters who had come to their neck of the woods to survey and sell city lots in unbuilt utopias. And, in fact, the anti-Masonic hysteria which followed the "Morgan Affair" demonstrated that fact quite well.

By the middle of 1827 practically every Masonic lodge west of Syracuse had ceased to function and the brethren were bailing out of the fraternity by the wagon-load. Calvinist ministers in the "Burned-over District" pressured their members to renounce Freemasonry or leave the fold. Leading citizens who had previously held State and local office either joined the anti-Masonic ranks or quietly moved to a region of the country where the lodges still operated openly without much opposition. Even towns such as affluent, Episcopal Canadiagua became a center for anti-Masonic muck-raking and mud-slinging, with the establishment of "anti" newspapers like W. W. Phelps' *Ontario Phoenix*.

The same popular outrage and self-righteousness piety which cast out Masonic judges, sheriffs, and the occasional apron-bedecked minister also gave energy to the founding of new political alliances and unusual religious practices (such as Mormonism). Perhaps many of the "anti-Mormons" of the late 1820s and early 1830s in western New York were really "City Lodge" brethren venting their frustration on the alleged excesses of the apostate "Country Lodge" leadership. In time many of those same New York anti-Masons drifted back into their comfortable old seats in new or re-established lodges, either in the Empire State or out on the western frontier in such unlikely craft communities as Elkhorn, Wisconsin or Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mordecai M. Noah road out the storm in the safety of Gotham's urban high-rises, eventually disposing of his Grand Island property and giving up the idea of an American Zion altogether. Still, one cannot help but wonder what might have happened, had the grand rabbi De Cologne smiled upon Noah's project and had William Morgan never tried to expose the secrets of Freemasonry in the Burned-over District.

For a summary of information pertaining to the M.'W.'.Daniel D. Tompkins Chapel on the campus of the
Masonic Home in Utica, New York,
see the biographical sketch of M.'W.'. Robert Judson Kenworthy (GM 1910-11) below.

7. 1822-24 Joseph Enos, Jr. (age 39 GM: b. ca 1783-d. 31 Oct 1866) [see separate paper of M.'W.'. Enos] of Eaton, Madison county; Grand Visitor for the western part of New York; Grand King, RAM

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York: Including Lodge." by Peter Ross. 1899:

The annual meeting of 1822 was held on June 5-12. On the opening day Grand Master Tompkins presided and 52 Lodges were represented by their officers and 56 by proxies. On the second day GM Tompkins sent a letter to the Grand Lodge declining a reelection, and by one of those unaccountable freaks which so often distinguish meetings of bodies of men, Past Grand Visitor Joseph Enos was elected Grand Master. If Tompkins was bad, Enos was worse. Whatever may have been his faults, Tompkins was an honest man. Enos certainly was not—indeed at the very time he was elected his reputation in that respect was seriously under a cloud. Tompkins did some work for the Grand Lodge and the institution without drawing pay. Enos had his hand out on all occasions. Tompkins held high official position. Enos held no position in the world, political or social, beyond the circle of Masonry. Tompkins used the Order as a stepping-stone; Enos used it as a sponge. While Tompkins used the craft to further his aims in other directions he at least did not lower its standing in the community, while Enos used the Order just as a knife-grinder uses a lathe.

Page 302

THE UNION.

The annual meeting of 1826, which opened in Tammany Hall on the morning of June 7, may best be described as one of watching and waiting. Van Rensselaer did not attend any of its sessions, but was re-elected Grand Master and most of the preceding year's officers were also returned to their stations. The business was mainly routine and uninteresting, the exceptions being mainly the case of Joseph Enos and the question of union. The trouble with the former Grand Master came before the Grand Lodge with startling clearness when the following was submitted and adopted:

Whereas. Brother Joseph Enos, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, during his continuance in office received certain moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge; and Whereas, The said Joseph Enos, in a communication made at the last annual meeting of this Grand Lodge, stated that for certain causes he could not attend the meeting, but would attend the present communication and make a satisfactory settlement therefor; and Whereas, Brother Enos has not appeared, nor complied with the request of the Grand Lodge by paying over the said moneys; therefore Resolved, That the Grand Secretary and Brother E. S. Cozier be authorized to demand from Brother Enos the moneys in his hands belonging to the Grand Lodge or make such arrangements with them as to secure the same, and in case such arrangements cannot be made satisfactorily to the Grand Secretary and Brother Cozier, that Brother Joseph Enos be summoned to appear before this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication to show cause why he should not be expelled from the same.

The committee made no headway in their quest and it was a good number of years afterward before the matter was finally disposed of and the ugly story of Enos' Grand Lodge career was laid at rest.

Very little is known of the personal history of this Joseph Enos. He rose from obscurity into the ranks of Masonry and when he was cast aside by the Lodge* he went to the Chapter, received high honors in Royal Arch Masonry, and then gradually shrank back into his original obscurity. He finally emerged from this in 1846, a poor, broken-down old man, confessing that he had appropriated money belonging to the Grand Lodge. He was then expelled from the Order, but the amount of his indebtedness was wiped off and he was afterwards restored. He died 31 Oct 1866.

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/county/columbia/newleb/masonic.htm>

* Unity Lodge No. 9, New Lebanon (Springs), Columbia Co., NY.

"Many of its members have become prominent in Masonic circles, notably . . . Grand Master Joseph Enos, . . . Grand High Priest Benjamin Enos . . ."

Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter No. 13, New Lebanon, Columbia, NY, chartered 3 Feb 1802: Comp. Joseph Enos.

<http://web.syr.edu/~rsholmes/genealogy/Hamilton1872.html>

Hamilton Lodge, No. 120, formerly No. 121, F. & A. M. This Lodge was installed on 28 May, 1805.

At that day, Hamilton included Madison, and at the organization of the Lodge, it was located in that part of the town now Madison. In 1806, the "Sherburne Lodge" was formed from this. In the same year the Lodge was removed to Hamilton Village. In December, 1817, the Lodge was, by a vote, removed to Eaton, where it remained as long as the Lodge continued to work.

Up to 1827 this was a large and flourishing Lodge, and among its early and prominent members, we recognize the familiar and honorable name(s) of . . . Joseph Enos . . .

See also "The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans (in Four Volumes, 1832 & 1853), of which the portraits and part of the biographies written by Bro. James Herring, Grand Secretary at:

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&id=gVMYAAAIAAJ&dq=%22james+herring%22+portrait&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=-tfP205dTJ&sig=V0V5eLoCGUWkKwKxxqPodUzZfrE#PPP16,M1>

7a 1824-25 Hoffman, Martin (16 Oct. 1763-30 Jan. 1828))

"The Standard History of the Grand Lodge of New York," Peter Ross. 1899 & 1901 editions. page 270.



The first setback the city men received was in the declination of **John Wells** to accept the Grand Mastership, but this was soon overcome by the acceptance of the office by **Martin Hoffman** after a unanimous election. In spite of the undoubted ability which Brother Wells would have brought to the office, possibly no wiser choice could have been made in the emergency than that of this old and tried servant of the Grand Lodge.

Experience was one of the prime factors made necessary by the situation and that **Hoffman** had in an eminent degree. Treasurer, Junior Grand Warden and Senior Grand Warden in succession from 1795 until 1800, and Deputy Grand Master for sixteen successive terms, he knew every detail of the business of the Grand Lodge from actual

knowledge and practical association.

Masonic record:

	Raised in St. Andrew's Lodge
1795-97	Grand Lodge Treasurer
1798	Junior Grand Warden
1799-1800	Senior Grand Warden
1804-1819	Deputy Grand Master
1824-25	Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York (City Lodges)

A native of the city of New York, he had spent his entire life, almost, within its boundaries and was well and favorably known to all its citizens. He was quite active as a politician, too, and was prominent in the early days of Tammany Hall, but politics never, so far as we have been able to discover, became to him a direct source of revenue. He was long at the head of an auction house, a house which in that line of business was for two generations the most prominent in the city, and this establishment, at Coffee House slip, 65 Wall Street, was at one time as good as a clearing-house to the wholesale grocery trade in the city. His name was a synonym for honesty, his commercial record was without a flaw, and these, added to his known conservatism, made him probably better equipped for leadership at that juncture than any other man in the city. Indeed, his selection as Deputy Grand Master under Wells showed how thoroughly his good qualities were appreciated by his brethren in the city, to whom he had been known

personally or by reputation almost from the day he was first brought to Masonic light in old St. Andrew's Lodge. Hoffman accepted the office and **Elisha W. King**, Past Master of Abram's Lodge, No. 83, was selected to succeed him as Deputy Grand Master. The officers were all installed according to "ancient and immemorial usage" by M.'W.'. Jephtha B. Munn, Grand Master of New Jersey, on July 7, and thus, cleared of all cumbersome ballast and with sails squarely set, the good ship of Masonry in New York fairly started on its way. At the meetings up to July 8, when the excitement over the schism began to die out and matters commenced to resume their normal quiet, several new warrants to country Lodges, as well as one for the city, were granted, so that the business of the Grand Lodge in this important point, although curtailed by what had occurred, was still kept up. Indeed, all through the continuance of the divided Grand Lodge the city body issued warrants to new Lodges in rural districts, although, as might be expected, the bulk of this work fell to the Country Grand Lodge.

"The Old Merchants" by Walter Barrett, Clerk, Publisher, Thomas R. Knox and Co., NY. 1885.

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ny/newyork/bios/oldmerchants/hoffman-martin.txt>

see also: "The Old Merchants of New York City," by Joseph Alfred Scoville [pen name Walter Barrett]. Carlton, Publisher, NY. 1864. pages 53-56.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=IR2YOYMplbMC&pg=PA53&dq=%22Martin+hoffman%22+%22Tammany+Hall%22#PPA3,M1>

Martin Hoffman, who was a great auctioneer in his day, and was the father of L.M. Hoffman who died a few days ago (ca 1885). Martin Hoffman was a great merchant once. He was of the house of Hoffman and Seton, auctioneers. Old Hoffman married a Miss Seton. Martin Hoffman, flourished just after the Revolution and was the father of several children, among them Lindley Murray and Martin, I remember very well. There was a daughter, Sarah. I think she married a Roberts; she was born in 1783. L.M. Hoffman was born in 1793. He had an elder brother named Daniel M. and another named Martin.

Martin was a public spirited man and took an interest in everything that was going on in New York then. He made three of his children Tontine stockholders. Martin Hoffman was in everything. He belonged to a fire company in 1791. In 1792 he was a Sachem of Tammany Hall and in business on his own account at No. 67 Water Street that year. He was captain in the First Regiment of Infantry, 1792. He was Master of St. Andrew's Lodge. In 1795 he founded the auction and commission house of Hoffman and Seton; the store was at No. 67 Wall Street. His partner was a son of William Seton, cashier of the Bank of New York.

In 1808 Mr. Hoffman took in a Mr. Glass as a partner and did the same business at 67 Wall Street under the firm of Hoffman and Glass. That concern continued in business under that style until 1822 when they took in L.M. Hoffman, a partner and added a Co. to it. Old Mr. Hoffman lived up Broadway nears Jones Street.

In 1823 Mr. Hoffman took in his son L.M. and a Mr. Pell and the firm was Hoffman, Son & Pell at No. 65 Wall Street. The other son, Martin, did an auction business on the corner of Wall and Pearl but lived with his father, while L.M. was keeping house at No. 113 Grand Street. In 1826 both of these sons joined their father, and kept on the auction business at No. 63 Wall Street under the firm of M. Hoffman and Sons.

I think the old gentleman, Mr. Hoffman died in 1827. He was buried from No. 691 Broadway, but the firm was not changed for some years or until the law was passed to the effect that no name should be used in a firm, unless it really was in it. In 1834, the firm changed to L.M. Hoffman and Company--Martin being the Company and they moved from the old store near Pearl down to No. 83 Wall. Some years later they moved to No. 111 Pearl in Hanover Square and this firm has not changed but was there down to 1861. Martin, the brother of L.M. died some years ago at Maranonic and I think young L.M. Jr. was in the dry goods business. Now these younger ones, grandsons of the famous Martin of 1790 still keep up the old business.

http://www.clements.umich.edu/Webguides/EF/Index_EF/Fenno.gen

Nicholas Hoffman (1736-1800), son of Martinus and Tryntje Benson Hoffman of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N.Y. Married 14 Nov. 1762 Sarah Ogden (8 Sept. 1742-30 July 1821) dau. of David and Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden. Children:

i. Josiah Ogden Hoffman (14 April 1766-24 Jan. 1837) b. Newark, N.J., d. New York City. Married 1st Mary Colden and 2nd Maria Fenno (1781-1823), dau. of John Fenno and Mary Curtis, 7 August 1802.

Elected: bet. 1791 - 1797, Leader of Federalist Party - NY Assembly

Interests: President - Philological Society; Occupation: Attorney; Residence: New York City

Children of JOSIAH HOFFMAN and MARY COLDEN are:

196. i. ALICE ANNA HOFFMAN, b. 1790.

ii. SARAH MATILDA HOFFMAN, b. 8 Nov 1791; d. 25 Apr 1809 of Tuberculosis, unmarried.

Matilda was engaged to famous author **Washington Irving** at the time of her death. Mr. Irving was heartbroken and never did marry. Mr. Irving worked at Matilda's father's law firm.

www.jquarter.members.beeb.net/morewirving.htm

Did the fair Matilda Hoffman, to whom Irving loved so devotedly at this time, and whose untimely death doomed him to walk life's pathway alone, ever sit beside him? Matilda Hoffman was the daughter of a distinguished lawyer of New York, under whose guidance Washington Irving read law, and in whose family he was very intimate. 'Fair Matilda' for whom Irving formed such a serious attachment, was noted for her ethereal beauty, her sweet nature, and cultured mind. Her death, which occurred in his young manhood, wrecked his whole life, but did not dry up the sweet springs of his nature, and, as one writer has said, failed to harm his generous and beautiful soul. [Excerpt: www.getnj.com/historichouses/cocklofthallnewark.shtml]

197. iii. MARY COLDEN HOFFMAN, b. 1796; d. Abt. 1818.

198. iv. OGDEN HOFFMAN, b. 13 Oct 1794; d. 1 May 1856.

v. UNKNOWN HOFFMAN.

Children of JOSIAH HOFFMAN and MARIA FENNO are:

vi. CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, b. 1806, New York, NY; d. 1884, Harrisburg, PA. Unmarried. Lost a leg in a boating accident at age 11. Burial: Unmarked grave, presumably at State Hospital, Harrisburg, PA; Occupation: Customs Official

Works:

The New-York book of poetry (C. Dearborn: N.Y., 1837); includes first appearance of C.C. Moore's poem, "A visit from Saint Nicholas."

Wild scenes in the first and prairie (Richard Bentley : London, 1835), the Library also has the 1839 edition by the same publisher

A Winter in the West (Harper and Brothers : N.Y., 1835)

Greyslaer: a romance of the Mohawk (Harper and Brothers : N.Y., 1840). The Library also has the Lea and Blanchard edition of 1841. His most successful effort, went through two editions in its first year and was adapted to the stage at New York's Bowery Theatre in 1840.

The pioneers of New-York: an anniversary discourse delivered before the Saint Nicholas Society of Manhattan, December 6, 1847 (Stanford and Swords : N.Y., 1848)

199. vii. GEORGE EDWARD HOFFMAN, b. 2 Dec 1805; d. 1884.

viii. JULIA HOFFMAN, b. 5 Mar 1810; d. 28 Apr 1861; Unmarried

ix. INFANT HOFFMAN, b. Bet. 1804 - 1805; d. Bet. 1804 - 1805.

x. EDWARD HOFFMAN, b.30 Sep 1807; d. July 31, 1808.

xi. LAURA MARIA HOFFMAN, b. Abt. 1815; d. 1816; Baptism: October 08, 1815.

ii. Mary Gillon Hoffman (7 Sep 1773-1807) m. 20 Mar 1792 James Seton (1770-ca.1832) whose brother (William Magee Seton, b. 20 Apr 1768; d. 27 Dec 1803) married Elizabeth (Elizabeth Ann Bayley, b. 28 Aug 1774; d. 4 Jan 1821), later "Mother Seton."

See also: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Ann_Seton

iii. **Martin Hoffman (16 Oct. 1763-30 Jan. 1828), m1 1st Beulah Murray and m2 Mary Frances Seton. He was the step-brother-in-law of William Magee Seton and Elizabeth Ann Bayley (Mother Seton)**

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=t Dowling&id=I048926>

iv. Nicholas Hoffman

<http://archives.nd.edu/calendar/c188210.htm>

12 Oct 1882 - Hoffman, Lindley Murray: New York, (New York) to Monsignor Robert Seton: Jersey City Heights, N(ew) J(ersey)

He is revising his family tree. Among his ancestors was Mary Frances Seton, his grandmother, daughter of William Seton, the first cashier of the bank of New York. She married **Martin Hoffman** who died in 1828. Hoffman would be obliged if Seton would advise him of the connection of his grandmother with Mother Seton. (On the back of this letter in Seton's handwriting is the) answer:

Mary Frances Seton was the daughter of William Seton and his second wife, Anna-Maria Curzon. She was consequently half-sister to Seton's grandfather William Seton who was husband of Mother Seton, nee Bayley.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~kscitykim/hoffman.htm>

Genealogy of the Hoffman Family - by E.A. Hoffman, 1899. (Descendants of Martin Hermanzen Hoffman)

107. MARTIN¹² HOFFMAN (*NICOLAE*¹¹, *MARTINUS*¹⁰, *NICOLAE*⁹, *MARTIN HERMANZEN*⁸, *WILHELM*⁷, *ANDREAS*⁶, *FREDERICK*⁵, *FERDINAND*⁴, *JOHAN*³, *FREDERICK*², *JOHAN*¹) was born 16 Oct 1763 in Newark, NJ, and died 30 Jan 1828. He married (1) BUELAH MURRAY 17 Nov 1789 in NY, d/o ROBERT MURRAY and

MARY LINDLEY. She was born 25 May 1762, and died 27 Oct 1800 in Philadelphia, PA. He married (2) MARY FRANCES SETON 14 May 1802, daughter of WILLIAM SETON and HARRIET COLDEN - sic. - (Anna-Maria Curzon). She was born 21 Mar 1785, and died 21 Jun 1861 in Goshen, NY.

Notes for MARTIN HOFFMAN: In 1792 he was in business for himself at 67 Water Street; in 1795 he founded the auction and commission house of Hoffman & Seton, his partner being Charles Seton. In 1808 Mr. Glass was admitted to the firm and in 1823 his son Lindley Murray, and in 1826 his son Martin, Jr., under the name of M. Hoffman & Sons at 65 Wall Street.

Burial: St. Mark's Church; Cause of Death: Apoplectic fit; Death Note: At home 691 Broadway

Interests: 1792, Master - St. Andrew's Freemason Lodge; Military service: 1792, Captain - 1st Regiment of Infantry
Occupation: Prominent Merchant/Auctioneer

More about MARY FRANCES SETON: Death Note: Died at the family home - Green Hill, Goshen, NY
Residence: 1828, Moved to Stratford, CT

Children of MARTIN HOFFMAN and BUELAH MURRAY are:

- i. NICHOLAS¹³ HOFFMAN, b. 14 Sep 1790; d. 29 Jun 1791.
- 186. ii. DAVID MURRAY HOFFMAN, b. 1791.
- 187. iii. LINDLEY MURRAY HOFFMAN, b. 1793.
- 188. iv. MARTIN HOFFMAN, b. 1795.
- 189. v. ANNA MARIA HOFFMAN, b. 1797.

Children of MARTIN HOFFMAN and MARY SETON are:

- 190. vi. SERENA¹³ HOFFMAN, b. 1803; d. 1842.
- vii. MARY SETON HOFFMAN, b. 3 Jun 1805; d. 4 Jul 1863, Goshen, NY. Unmarried
- viii. WILLIAM SETON HOFFMAN, b. 30 Sep 1806; d. 19 Aug 1807.
- 191. ix. MATILDA HOFFMAN, b. 1809.
- x. EDWARD HOFFMAN, b. 14 Jun 1811; d. 14 Mar 1830 of Scarlet fever
Baptism: St. Mark's Church; Baptism Sponsors: Murray Hoffman/Samuel W. Seton/Charlotte C. Ogden
- 192. xi. MARIA COLDEN HOFFMAN, b. 1813.
- 193. xii. CECILIA SETON HOFFMAN, b. 1815.
- xiii. HARRIET HOFFMAN, b. 1817; m. HENRY H. BEAN; Occupation: Reverend
- 194. xiv. CADWALLADER COLDEN HOFFMAN, b. 1819; d. 1865.
- 195. xv. JAMES FARQUHAR HOFFMAN, b. 1826.

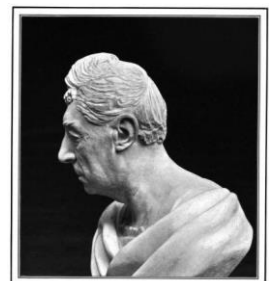
NEW YORK, Tuesday 12 o'clock,
July 12, 1825.

Dear General:

We have just been to see your bust by Mr. Browere and have pleasure in saying it is vastly superior to any other likeness of General La Fayette, which as yet has fallen under our inspection. Indeed it is a faithful resemblance in every part of your features and form, from the head to the breast, with the exception of a slight defect about the left eye, caused by a loss of the material of which the mould was made. This defect or deficiency Mr. Browere assures us, and we have confidence in his assertion, that he can correct in a few minutes and without giving you any pain, provided you will again condescend to his operations, for a limited time. We should much regret that this slight blemish should not be corrected, which if not done will cause to us and to the Nation a continued source of chagrin and disappointment.

Most truly your Friends

RICHARD RIKER
ELISHA W. KING
HENRY I. WYCKOFF.



7b 1826-27 Elisha W. King (1781-3 Dec 1836) Pg 284 (City Grand Lodge)

The History of Long Island, from Its Discovery to the Present Time," Vol. II. 1843, by Benjamin Franklin Thompson

http://books.google.com/books?id=B2DAoCLbdoC&pg=PA524&lpg=PA524&dq=%22elisha+w+king%22&source=web&ots=kpEqW-V5_1&sig=Dzp-gdM5wUPComJSw1ZuGBLjAOs

Elisha W. King, Esq.

THIS gentleman, who so lately ranked among the most eminent members of the New York bar, and whose private character was as pure as his professional talents were conspicuous, was the son of Jeremiah, grandson of William, and great-grandson of John King, who emigrated from England to Salem, MA, in 1650, came to Long Island in 1654, and settled at Southampton, from whence he removed to Southold in 1664, after the conquest of New Netherlands by the English. His wife was Frances Ludlow, whom, it is believed, he married in New England, and by whom he had issue three sons, John, Samuel and William, and six daughters. These sons purchased a part of Oyster Ponds, where they settled. Jeremiah (b. Sep 1737; d. 8 Jan 1819 at Southold), one of the sons of the said William, married Deborah Dominy of Easthampton (b. 5 Aug 1744; d. 20 May 1806 at Southold), by whom he had nine sons, one of whom, the subject of this notice, was the youngest but one. He was born at Lyme, CT, whither his father and his family had been driven by the British troops, then in possession of Long Island, March 19, 1781. Most of his elder brothers were sea-faring men, and he likewise manifested a strong propensity for the same employment. And although his parents were disinclined to listen to his wishes in this respect, he resolved to accompany one of his brothers, then about to set out upon a distant voyage. For this purpose, he traveled to New York, and went, with his brother, to the office of Francis Lynch, Esq., a practising lawyer in that city, to have some necessary papers drawn for his protection as an American citizen, in case of capture. His personal appearance made such a favorable impression upon Mr. Lynch, as induced him to request the brother to leave the youth with him, till he should return from the present voyage, when, if still inclined to the seas, he might accompany him on the next.

The boy was then but twelve years old, and his new friend treated him with so much kindness and affection, that he became attached to him, and was, at the time, so much pleased with reading law, that he abandoned all thoughts of the sea, and resolved to make the law his profession. For the more than parental attention of his excellent instructor, Mr. King was ever most grateful, and always spoke of his professional preceptor with affectionate respect. So assiduously did he apply himself to his juridical studies, and so great was his proficiency, that at the age of nineteen years, he felt himself qualified to pass an examination, for admission to the bar. But the rules of the supreme court required all candidates for this purpose to be of the age of twenty-one years.

In this emergency, Mr. King applied for direction and advice to his friend, the late Col. Richard Varick, a veteran lawyer of the day, stating his wishes, and the obstacle that presented to prevent their gratification. The answer he received from the venerable counsellor, reminded him that the first duty of a lawyer was to keep council, to which he added, "keep your own council, and if no one asks your age, you need not disclose it."

It is almost needless to say that this sage advice was strictly obeyed, and the applicant was admitted to the bar in the year 1800. At twenty years of age, **he married Margaret* (b. ca 1775; d. 14 Apr 1863), daughter of Peter Vandervoort of Bedford, Westchester Co., Long Island**, a gentleman of great respectability, and who had frequently represented Kings county, in the legislature of the state. Perhaps no event in the life of Mr. King, more advanced his happiness and success, than this first and most important one. By this means, he not only became connected with a family of great influence, but found a companion every way qualified to aid his onward course to reputation and fortune. She even assisted him in copying papers, when the urgency of his professional business made it necessary, and he ever found her, as she should be, his first, best friend in every emergency.

As an industrious and sound lawyer, Mr. King rose rapidly into public notice, and acquired in a short time a high reputation, and a profitable professional business. He was highly esteemed for his integrity, and a nice sense of honor, in all his engagements, and strict fidelity to the interests of his employers.

Few men possessed a more pleasing or effective elocution, and his persuasive eloquence procured him great success before a jury of his fellow citizens. His personal appearance was highly prepossessing, and he possessed a voice which was harmony itself.

The late Hon. John T. Irving, whose acquaintance with Mr. King, for more than 30 years, was of the most intimate kind, and a person well qualified to judge, thus speaks of his friend. "Mr. King's mind (says he) was of a varied character; for although his education had been limited, he had a natural taste for works of art, and possessed a genius which was original and refined.

This appeared especially in his pleadings at the bar, which displayed great force and originality of thought. There was nothing common place about him; he won the respect of his competitors by the great strength and resources of his intellect. Besides this vigor of understanding, which appeared to enlighten whatever it touched, his life was marked by a purity of purpose and by a spirit which was above every thing that was grovelling and mercenary.

He was a liberal practitioner, pursuing it with an elevation of mind, and a courtesy of manner toward his brethren of the bar, which soon obtained their confidence and^ esteem, and which he never lost. Industrious, persevering, temperate and frugal, his reputation increased, and wealth flowed in upon him with an unfailing stream. "Riches altered him not; they only enabled him to follow out more fully the benevolent impulses of his heart; his charity was

' fertile as tin.' Nile's dark waters, undiscovered as their source.' And many objects of his bounty knew not whence relief came, until death stopped the source."

The services of Mr. King in the municipal councils of the city, will long be remembered. Elected by no party, he was the representative of his ward.

Firm, judicious, independent and conscientious, he was swayed by no selfish motive; unfettered by party trammels, he followed the dictates of his own good sense, in the discharge of all his public duties. He was elected assistant alderman of the fourth ward in 1810, and was continued till 1816, when he was chosen to the legislature. He was afterwards elected alderman, and to the assembly again in 1825. One of the most important and exciting questions discussed in the common council, while he was a member, was that of the law which prohibited interments in the city, in which he took a prominent and decided stand in favor of the act; and he lived to see it established, with the approbation of a great majority of citizens. The dignity and sanctity of the pulpit, the talents of the medical profession, the rights of property, the prejudices and sympathies of the people, and the power of family pride, were arrayed against the law and its advocate ; and though he strongly sympathized with those who desire, " when life's fitful dream is o'er," to repose with their kindred dead, yet he was not moved from his purpose, considering the safety of the living of more value than a regard for the last resting place of those who die.

In 1829 he relinquished his profession, and removed to his country seat in Westchester county, where he remained till Nov., 1836, when, being attacked by disease, he came to the house of his son Dr. Theodore F. King of Brooklyn for medical relief, where he breathed his last on the 3d of Dec. following, leaving a widow and several children.

* See <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~conover/conover-p/p1524.htm> for ancestry of his wife.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/VANDERVOORT/2001-03/0985374480>

Merritt CLARK born Nov 7, 1829, Milford CT, - d <aft 1915>_
Born Milford, New Haven Co., CT; Lived Northampton, Hampshire Co., MA; resided winters Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County, Florida; married March 16, 1859, Sarah Josephine KING, b. __?__, d July 12, 1909; daughter of **Elisha W. KING**, and Margaret VANDERVOORT
(Elisha son of John KING who emigrated from Eng. to Salem in 1650, whence he moved to Southhampton, Long Island, in 1654) ,
They had no children. His niece, Miss Minnie D. CLARK, the daughter of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nancy M. CLARK, took care of him in his old age after his wife's passing.

Father: Enoch CLARK, a farmer; Mother: Mebitable BALDWIN of Milford, Connecticut
Grandfather: David CLARK, b. in 1751, d. 17 Jul 1831; Grandmother: Anna CLARK, b. in 1755, d. 14 Feb 1812

"The Freemasons' Monthly Magazine," Volume XIII. by Charles Whitlock Moore, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Boston. 1854. Page 347.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=CCUsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA347&dq=%22elisha+w.+king%22#PPA347,M1>

AN INTERESTING RELIC

Vergennes, August 17, 1854.

CHARLES W. MOORE, Esq.—Dear Sir and Br:—I have thought the following incidents might possess interest enough for publication.

A few months since Mrs. Ann Maria Sherman, of this city, presented to me, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, a very splendid MASTER'S APRON, for which, as well on my own behalf as that of my Brethren, I desire to make this public acknowledgment.

Mrs. Sherman is the wife of Captain lahaziel Sherman, of this city, and the daughter of Elisha W. King, Esq., formerly Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Brother King became a Mason as early as 1801, and was Grand Master of New York, in 1826 and 1827. **He took the degrees of Knighthood at the same time with Gen. Lafayette, during the visit of that Brother to this country in 1825.**

During Brother King's Grand Mastership, Br. John Jacob Astor presented him with the Apron which Mrs. Sherman has now presented to me. It was sent to Br. King with a letter of which the following is a copy, and the original of which was presented me with the Apron and is now in my possession.

"DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty to send you an Apron, which I hope you will do me the favor to accept, and to believe me to be, very respectfully,

Dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

E. W. KING, Esq.

April 18, 1827."

Brother King resigned the office of Grand Master in June, 1827, in favor of Br. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and on that occasion the following proceedings were had in the Grand Lodge of New York, as appears by an original copy from the records now in my possession.

Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

On motion - *Resolved*, That the R. W. Oliver M. Lownds, R. W. Welcome Esleeck, and the W. Brs. Lebbeus Chapman, Henry Marsh and John O. Cole, be a committee to convey to the M. W. P. G. M. Elisha W. King, the thanks of this Grand Lodge for the able and disinterested manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, and to request his acceptance of a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, in testimony of the high respect entertained for his services.

O. M. LOWNDS, G. Secretary.

Grand Master King died on the first of December, 1836, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to preserve this evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his Brethren.

The Apron presented is precisely such an one as such a man as Brother Astor might be expected to present to his Masonic Brother and personal friend—rich but not tawdry. It is wrought wholly by the needle in silk and gold and silver tissue, upon a beautiful satin, with a very choice selection of Masonic emblems. It is not overloaded, and the selection seems to me to be made in the purest Masonic taste. The All-Seeing Eye is more perfect than any thing I have ever seen accomplished by needle-work; the coffin is perfect; the sprig of acacia appears as if just plucked from its native tree, and it is difficult to convince ones self that the three lesser lights are not actually burning.

Most Fraternally yours,

PHILIP C. TUCKER.

Peter Ross. 1899. page 304:

John O. Cole (Country) renominated **Elisha W. King** as Grand Master, but the nomination was declined, and Brother King put in nomination Stephen Van Rensselaer, who was at once elected.

With the appointment of **Elisha W. King**, John W. Mulligan, and Elisha Gilbert as a committee to notify General Van Rensselaer of his election, the great union meeting adjourned until the following day. The united Grand Lodge duly assembled on the morning of June 8th, and as under the circumstances much important business had to be done, the sessions continued until the 12th, but, although there was a vast amount of discussion and many perilous matters came up for action, the whole passed over without the slightest friction and with a gratifying display of brotherly sentiment on all sides.

"Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography," Volume III, by James Grant Wilson, John Fiske. 1888. page 548.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=cbHVq48-yPwC&pg=PA548&dq=%22elisha+w.+king%22>

KING, William Sterling, soldier, b. in New York city, 6 Oct., 1818 ; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 29 June, 1882. **His father, Elisha W. King**, a lawyer of New York city, was for several years a member of the state assembly. William was educated at Yale and in Union college, where he was graduated in 1837. He then studied law, and practised his profession in New York city from, 1839 till 1843. About that time he removed to North Providence, R. I., and in 1852 settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he remained until the close of his life. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned captain in the 35th Massachusetts regiment, and commanded it at South Mountain and Antietam, where he received wounds, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. He was soon promoted to be major and then colonel, and in 1862-'3 became chief of staff of the 2d division, 9th army corps, provost-marshal of Kentucky, and military commander of the district of Lexington, Ky. In 1864 he received a commission as colonel of the 4th Massachusetts artillery, and in 1865 was made brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet. After he was mustered out of service Gov. Andrew appointed him chief of Massachusetts state police, and later he filled successively the offices of assessor of U. S. internal revenue, and registrar of probate and insolvency. In 1875-'6 he was again a member of the Massachusetts legislature and chairman of the military committee.

8. 1825-29 Stephen Van Rensselaer (1 Nov 1764-26 Jan 1839)

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



Stephen Van Rensselaer III (1 Nov 1764-26 Jan 1839) was Lieutenant Governor of New York as well as a statesman, soldier, and land-owner, the heir to one of the greatest estates in the New York region at the time. He was the father of Henry Bell Van Rensselaer, who was a politician and general in the Union Army during the Civil War. His younger brother Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer (1767-1824) was Mayor of Albany from 1799-1812.

Van Rensselaer was born in New York City, the eldest child of Stephen Van Rensselaer II (a great-grandson of Mayor of New York Stephanus Van Cortlandt) and Catharina Livingston (daughter of Philip Livingston). His family was very wealthy, and the van Rensselaer Manor House was a rich childhood environment for the young boy to grow up in. However, his father died in 1769, when van Rensselaer was only five, and the heir to his father's estate.

Van Rensselaer was raised by his uncle, Abraham Ten Broeck, who administered the Van Rensselaer estate after van Rensselaer II's untimely death. At an early age, Van Rensselaer III was raised to succeed his father as lord of the manor, and the remarriage of his mother to Dominie Westerlo in 1775 did nothing to change this.

To this end he was sent off to school, and in 1782, van Rensselaer graduated from Harvard University. One year later, he married Margarita Schuyler, the daughter of renowned Revolutionary War general Philip Schuyler. Van Rensselaer was only nineteen years old, but Margarita's death in 1801 would cause him to enter into his second marriage one year later with Cornelia Paterson, daughter of former New Jersey Governor William Paterson.

Stephen Van Rensselaer in his younger years >

On his 21st birthday, van Rensselaer took possession of his family's prestigious estate, close to 1,200 square miles in size, named Rensselaerwyck, and began a long tenure as lord of his family's manor. Van Rensselaer desired to make money off of the land that was suddenly his, but was extremely reluctant to sell it off.



Instead, he granted tenants perpetual leases at moderate rates, which saved would-be landholders from having to pay all of their money up front. This meant that they could invest more in their operations, which led to increased productivity in the area. Over time, van Rensselaer would become landlord over 3,000 tenants, and proved a lenient and benevolent landowner. His tenants, who did not have to work in fear of sudden foreclosure or unfair treatment, were able to focus on their work, and the productivity Van Rensselaer created benefited the entire Albany area.

Van Rensselaer also spent a great deal of time in political pursuits; it is said that he did this more out of a sense of duty than of ambition. He served in the New York State Assembly from 1789 to 1791 and the New York State Senate from 1791 to 1796, being named Lieutenant Governor of the state in 1795. Van Rensselaer, over his time in politics, acquired a reputation as something of a reformer, voting in favour of extending suffrage and going against much of New York's upper class in doing so.

In 1786, van Rensselaer was made a Major of the United States Militia, which set him on a brief military career. Though the military was not Rensselaer's major pursuit, he was a militia Major-General by 1801, a path which would come to a head during the War of 1812. Van Rensselaer, despite having held high rank in the militia for several decades, was, like most American militia officers at the time, virtually untrained and inexperienced. Clearly, van Rensselaer was not a good choice to command an entire American army, but politics as much as military tactics dictated many of the military appointments of the day.

Van Rensselaer was a leading opposition candidate for Governor of New York, and he made the incumbent Daniel D. Tompkins quite wary of running against him. Therefore, the Republican Tompkins devised a way to remove Van Rensselaer from the picture. He did this by offering him command of the United States Army of the Centre. If van Rensselaer, who *was*, technically, a militia major-general, declined the post, then he would lose esteem in the eyes of the voters. If he accepted, he would be unable to run for Governor with the Federalists. If van Rensselaer proved a poor general (which seemed likely), he would be discredited and his reputation would be damaged. However, even if Van Rensselaer proved a natural and was able to do well, he would not be able to run for Governor because the military powers-that-be would refuse to remove him. Tompkins' clever maneuvering had eliminated his main rival, but it had given short shrift to the war that had only just begun.

Van Rensselaer accepted the post, and with his decidedly more soldierly cousin Solomon as his aide-de-camp, attempted to safeguard the honour of his country in the war (despite the fact that, as a Federalist, he had been against the war in the first place). But the Army of the Centre consisted largely of soldiers like himself — untrained,

inexperienced militiamen, who, under the Constitution, did not actually have to cross over into Canada to fight. The British were in the process of fortifying the Queenston Heights that van Rensselaer would have to attack, and his officers were itching for action despite their general's desire to delay. To make matters worse, Brigadier-General Alexander Smyth, van Rensselaer's subordinate, had a large force of trained regulars that was theoretically under van Rensselaer's overall command. However, Smyth, a regular soldier, continuously refused to obey Van Rensselaer's commands or answer his summons. With his officers planning to try and force van Rensselaer out, the General saw that he had to act without Smyth against the fortified Queenston Heights position. It was a prodigious miscalculation.

On 13 Oct 1812, van Rensselaer launched an attack on the British position that would evolve into the Battle of Queenston Heights, in which Van Rensselaer's forces were badly beaten by the British generals Isaac Brock and, after Brock's death, Roger Hale Sheaffe. Van Rensselaer's preparations and his plan of attack were clearly a major reason for the scale of the defeat. He was unable to secure the element of surprise, he did not procure enough boats for his men to cross easily, and he was even unable to supply his soldiers with sufficient ammunition. Despite significantly outnumbering the British in the early stages of the battle, the American soldiers, untried and untrained, sometimes refused to cross the river. Van Rensselaer was not even able to coax the boatmen into going back over to rescue the doomed attack force. The defeat at Queenston Heights spelled the end to Van Rensselaer's military career, and after the battle, he resigned his post. Van Rensselaer's political ambitions were far from over, but, as Daniel Tompkins had hoped, Van Rensselaer would never become Governor of New York: He lost the gubernatorial election in April 1813 to Tompkins - Tompkins 43,324 votes, Van Rensselaer 39,718.

After the war, Van Rensselaer still enjoyed a fair measure of popularity, and still had the energy to try to serve his country. He was on the canal commission for twenty-three years (1816 – 1839), fourteen of which he served as its president. In 1821, he was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, and two years later, he was elected by special election to the seat in the House of Representatives that his cousin Solomon had vacated. He served from 27 Feb 1822 to 3 Mar 1829, during the 17th – 20th Congresses; during the last three sessions, he was the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. During this time he memorably cast the vote that put John Quincy Adams in the White House at the expense of Andrew Jackson.

After 1829, van Rensselaer did not stand for re-election, and retired from political life to focus on educational and public welfare interests. He was regent of the State University of New York from 1819 to 1839.

Van Rensselaer was a Freemason, and twice served as **Grand Master of Masons for New York**.

Despite his active life, van Rensselaer's most lasting contribution to the world was to establish, with Amos Eaton, the Rensselaer School (now known as Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, or RPI) "for the purpose of instructing persons, who may choose to apply themselves, in the application of science to the common purposes of life" in 1824. RPI became a well-respected American technological institution.

Stephen van Rensselaer III died 1839, aged 74, buried on his family plot, later reinterred in Albany Rural Cemetery.

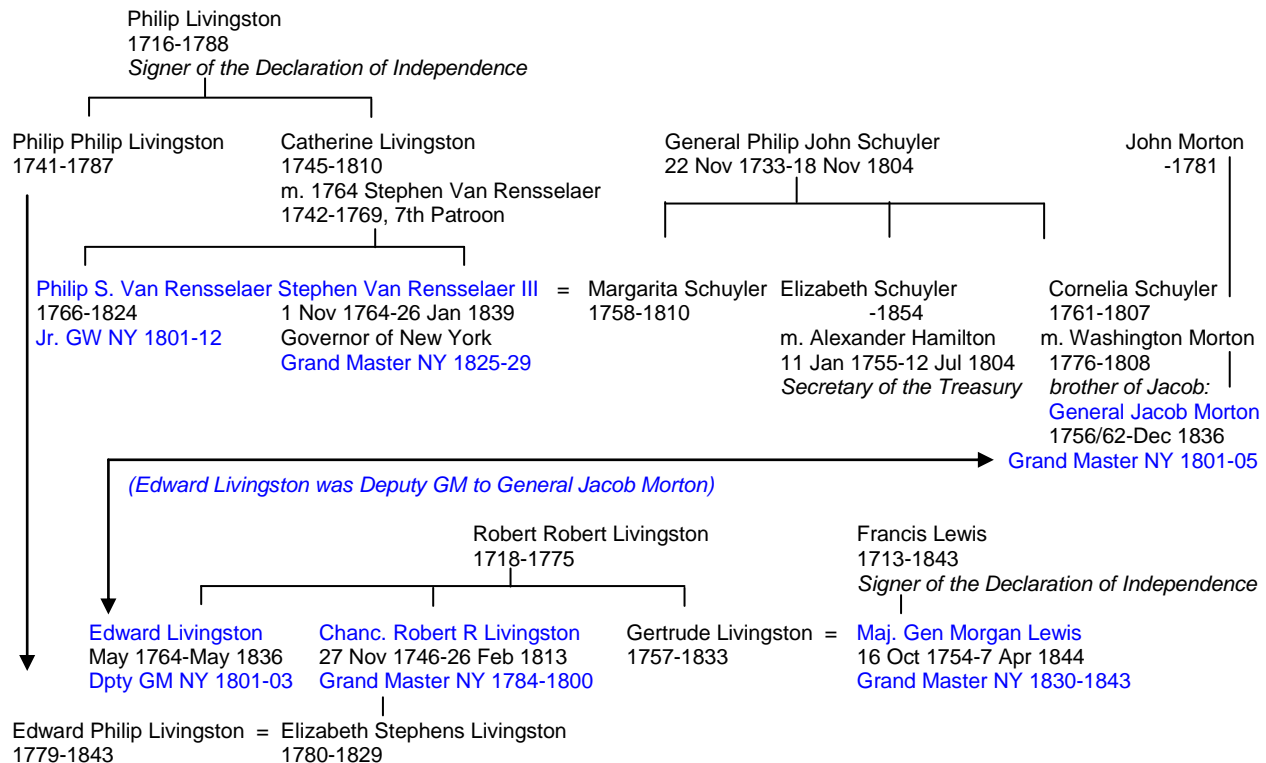
“History of the City of New York,” by Martha Joanna Lamb. Page 450.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon and lieutenant-governor, born 1764, died 1839, was a soldier, a patriot, a philanthropist and a Christian, a man greatly respected and beloved by his contemporaries. He was the fifth in lineal descent from the original patroon, and founder of Rensselaerswick. (See Vol. I. 49, 61, 62, 205.) His father was Stephen Van Rensselaer, who died in 1769, and his mother was Catharine, daughter of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence (see Vol. I. 598, 758), who married for her second husband the Rev. Eilardus Westerlo of Albany. Thus Lieutenant-Governor Van Rensselaer was the cousin of Mrs. Fay, as well as the brother-in-law of Mrs. Hamilton. He married (1) Margaret, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, who had one son, Stephen, proprietor of the manorial estate, married Harriet E. Bayard ; (2) Cornelia Patterson, whose children were, William P., married (1) Eliza P. Rogers, (2) Sarah Rogers; Philip, married Mary Tallmadge; Catharine, married Gouveneur Morris Wilkins ; Rev. Cortlandt, married Catharine Ledyard Cogswell; Henry, married Mary Ray King; Alexander; Westerlo; Cornelia P., married Mr.

Turnbull ; Euphemia White, married John Church Cruger.

Philip Van Rensselaer, only brother of the patroon, born 1766, for many years mayor of Albany, married Ann, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Pierre Van Cortlandt. Elizabeth, only sister of the patroon, born 1768, married, John Bradstreet Schuyler, the grandfather of Mr. John Schuyler of New York City ; (2) John Bleeker, whose only daughter married Cornelius Van Rensselaer.

The Van Rensselaer family was, of course, extensively connected with the other famous families of this era, to include the Livingstons, Schulers and Van Cortlandts to suggest just a few. Below is a brief genealogical chart of some of the connections for Stephen. Grand Masters are noted in [blue type](#):

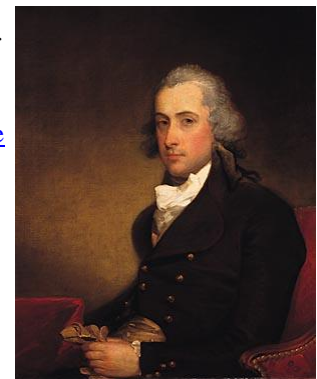


<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/svr3.html>

[Stephen Van Rensselaer III](#) was born in New York City in 1764 - the first child of [Stephen Van Rensselaer II](#) and [Catharina Livingston](#). He grew up at the Van Rensselaer [Manor House](#) - home of the most advantaged family in the Upper Hudson region. Losing his father at age five, he was looked after by his uncle, [Abraham Ten Broeck](#) - trustee or administrator the Van Rensselaer estate. In 1775, his mother married [Dominie Westerlo](#).

Raised to succeed to the title "Lord of the Manor," young Stephen was sent away to study. He graduated from Harvard in 1782.

He married [Margarita](#), the daughter of General [Philip Schuyler](#), on June 6, 1783. At age nineteen, he was six years younger than his bride. After bearing three children, she died in 1801. In 1802, he married Cornelia Patterson, daughter of the governor of New Jersey. She was the mother of ten children born between 1803 and 1820.



On reaching his twenty-first birthday, he took title to the family estate called [Rensselaerswyck](#) or "Van Rensselaer's Manor." His long tenure as Manor Lord spanned Albany's transformation.

By [1790](#), he was established in the [Van Rensselaer Manor House](#) located on the road north of Albany in what was then [Watervliet](#). At that time, he was by far the wealthiest individual in the Albany area and his estate was served by fifteen [slaves](#).

He served as lieutenant governor of New York State, general of the state militia, as a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was the founder of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI).

Stephen Van Rensselaer III died in 1839 at the age of seventy-five." He is remembered in local lore as "The Last Patroon" and "The Good Patroon."

[Margaret Schuyler](#) was born in September 1758. She was the daughter of [Philip](#) and [Catharina Van Rensselaer Schuyler](#). Daughter of two of the most successful [regional](#) families, she grew up in Albany and on family

[countryside](#) retreats. In 1774, she was left a bequest in the [will](#) of Colonel John Bradstreet - a friend of her family, and for whom her brother was named.

In June 1783, she married [Stephen Van Rensselaer, III](#). He was nineteen. She was a few months shy of her twenty-fifth birthday. The marriage occasioned conflicting analyses - one source calling it an elopement and everyone agreeing that he was "far too young" for such a connection. Most agreed, however, that "Miss Peggy" was a "charming young woman and destined to further distinction." In any event, at age twenty-one, he assumed the title of "Lord of Van Rensselaer Manor." By 1789, the marriage produced three children who were baptized at the Albany [Dutch church](#). Only their son survived to reach maturity!

After a year in Albany, the patroon's young family made their home at the Van Rensselaer [Manor House](#) - living on a large estate attended by [many servants](#). Stephen Van Rensselaer became one of the most important public figures in early nineteenth century New York State.

These Van Rensselaers were frequent guests at the New York home of Margaret's sister, [Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton](#) where their social circle included President Washington and other American leaders.

Margaret Schuyler Van Rensselaer died in March 1801. Dead before her forty-third birthday, her mother's [biographer](#) called her "bright, spirited and generous." Her grand funeral at the Manor House masked the family's grief over her untimely passing. The still-young patroon re-married in May 1802!

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/ltgovstephenvanrenselaer.htm>

Stephen Van Rensselaer III (1764-1839) inherited Rensselaerswyck when he was but five years old. Yet he would be the most distinguished Van Rensselaer in American history, serving notably in the New York State militia where he reached the rank of major-general and also as an active politician, first in the state assembly, then in the state senate and finally as Lieutenant Governor of New York. Doubtlessly his strong siding with the American revolution, his political rank and involvement and finally his distinction as major-general of Volunteers in the War of 1812 greatly contributed to keeping intact Rensselaerswyck under his patroonship, when other Manors were quietly dismantled and their lords' privileges abridged. Besides his political career, Stephen Van Rensselaer III was a strong supporter of technological progress; he established at his full expense the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy NY in 1824, one of the first American engineering schools. Stephen Van Rensselaer also served as a member of the canal commissions and thus greatly contributed to the development of commerce in New York state. Paradoxically, the development of commerce along with the triumph of democracy at all levels threatened the great Manors in these times and would eventually also lead to the demise of Rensselaerswyck. Stephen Van Rensselaer III, although the last of old-style aristocrats in New York, was known as a rather liberal and generous landlord. When he died in 1839, his estate was widely estimated to top \$10,000,000, mainly represented by control over 1 million acres of land in North Eastern New York. His finances may well have been in a much worse state than his contemporaneous thought, as is witnessed by the difficulties his heirs had to consolidate the estate. Stephen Van Rensselaer III was married twice, first to Margaret Schuyler the daughter of General Philip John Schuyler and a distant cousin by her mother's side, then to Cornelia Paterson. He had a total of 12 children by these two unions. His estate was divided among his family, though his two eldest sons Stephen and William Paterson Van Rensselaer seem to have divided the bulk of the estate - Rensselaer county and Albany county (or at least a good part of it). The estate also included real estate in New York City and uncollected rents from tenants valued at over \$400,000. The attempts to collect these rents and the general sentiment against the feudal system of Manors brought by riots of the tenants and ended in 1852 by a court ruling against the Van Rensselaers and the subsequent demise of Rensselaerswyck. Although the Van Rensselaers would loose control over their large estate Rensselaerswyck little after the last patroon's death, they would remain a powerful and well connected family for at least two more generations. Conspicuous marriages of Stephen Van Rensselaer III descendents united the family to other powerful and rich families of New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

and year first above written.
Stephen Van Rensselaer

General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the 8th Patroon, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Catherine Livingston, was born in the house of his grandfather, Philip Livingston, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, in New York City, 1 Nov 1764, and died in the Manor House; Albany, NY, 26 Jan 1839.

The new Manor House of the Patroon was not completed until he was one year old, in 1765, and his father brought him and his mother there so soon as it was ready. His father died 19 Oct 1769, at the age of twenty-seven, when the

son was less than six years old, so the care of the great landed and feudal estate, which had fallen exclusively to him by the rule of primogeniture, was committed to his uncle, General Abraham Ten Broeck. It was managed by him with rare ability throughout the minority of his ward, despite the disturbed condition of affairs during the Revolutionary period, when Albany was the scene of serious preparation for war in collecting men and supplies for the great conflict at Bemis Heights and old Saratoga, or Schuylerville. General Ten Broeck was a participant in this military movement to the north, and was the 28th mayor of Albany, officiating from 9 Apr 1779, to 16 Jun 1783, and a second term from 15 Oct 1796, to 31 Dec 1798. He had married Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth Groesbeck, 1 Nov 1763. Under his direction the Manor House was erected.

Stephen was given his earliest education at Albany by John Waters, who was what was then known as a professional schoolmaster, and, being before the days of printed spelling-books, he was taught from a horn book. A little later, his grandfather, Philip Livingston, took charge of his education, placing him at a school in Elizabethtown, New Jersey; but the troublous times of the Revolution drove Livingston with his family from his home in New York City, and they took refuge in Kingston. Fortunately he established a classical academy there under John Addison, a fine Scotchman possessing thorough scholarship and who was later a state senator. It then became necessary to supply the young man with an advanced education, and he was sent to Princeton, when the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon, scholar, divine and patriot, was president. Witherspoon abandoned education for the pursuit of war, was a Signer of the Declaration, and young Van Rensselaer, to avoid the seat of war, was sent to Cambridge, where he became a Harvard graduate in 1782. In 1825 Yale conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The year following his graduation in 1782, peace had been restored in the United States, and the new nation firmly established. There was no occasion for the young man, then nineteen years of age, to fight. Instead, he turned his attention to matrimony, and married Margaret Schuyler, at "Old" Saratoga (Schuylerville), New York, in 1783. She was third daughter of General Philip Schuyler and Catherine Van Rensselaer. Her next rider sister, Elizabeth, had married Alexander Hamilton, who were thus the uncle and aunt of General Stephen Van Rensselaer. Margaret Schuyler was born in Albany, and baptized there September 24, 1758, and she died there on 14 Mar 1801. Her remains repose in the center of the Van Rensselaer lot in the Albany Rural Cemetery. Her father was General Philip Schuyler, commander of the Army of the North in 1777, and trusted friend of Washington, who was born in Albany, 11 Nov 1733, married 17 Sep 1755, and died in Albany, 18 Nov 1804. Her mother was Catherine Van Rensselaer, born in The Crailo, Greenbush (Rensselaer, NY), 4 Nov 1734, died in the Schuyler Mansion, Albany, 7 Mar 1803, and was daughter of Johannes Van Rensselaer and Engeltie (Angelica) Livingston, the latter being the daughter of Robert Livingston, Jun., twelfth mayor of Albany. John Van Rensselaer became heir of the Claverack patent when his father, Hendrick, died 2 Jul 1740, and was thus the owner of "The Crailo" in Greenbush, called Rensselaer later. It will be remembered that Hendrick Van Rensselaer was a brother of the last Patroon by the name of Kiliaen — in other words, the younger brother of Stephen's great-grandfather. Hendrick was born in 1667, died in 1689, and had married Catharina Van Brough (or Verbrugge), whose share in the property left by their father, Jeremias, was the Claverack property.

At this time Stephen Van Rensselaer's mother was the wife of Dominie Eilardus Westerlo, whom she had married in Albany, 19 Jul 1775, and they were residing in the Manor House, which she had a right to do as the Patroon's widow. He was an original Dutchman, born in Groeningen, known widely as a fine scholar, an eminent divine, and as the pastor for a long period of the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany, preaching in the Dutch language for the first fifteen or twenty years of his charge. As Dominie Westerlo, and his wife, the mother of Stephen, were occupying the Manor House, consequently the young man brought his bride to the mansion at the southeast corner of North Market street (Broadway) and North Ferry street, which had served as an ample parsonage. When, however, Stephen reached his majority, Dr. Westerlo and his wife exchanged residences with the young Patroon and his bride, the latter couple leaving the parsonage to occupy the Manor House. The day of his attaining his majority was made one of great celebration, and from miles around the tenantry and the social set of the city flocked to participate in his hospitality.

Mr. Van Rensselaer found it necessary to look critically after the interests of his Manor, for in order to secure good returns it was essential that the lands should be cultivated, and while speculators would buy lands, the farmers, or laborious tillers of the soil, were unwilling to contract for the fee. By offering leases in fee or for long terms at a moderate rental, he readily succeeded in bringing a large proportion of his lands, comprising the greater portion of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, into cultivation, thus acquiring a goodly income, yet those who knew him have said "he had none of that morbid appetite for wealth which grows ravenous by what it feeds on."

He received his first military commission, as a major of infantry, in 1786, when twenty-two years old, and two years later was promoted to colonel and given command of a regiment. In 1801, Governor John Jay directed the cavalry of New York to be divided from the infantry, and the cavalry formed a single division, with two brigades, and the

command of the whole was conferred upon Stephen Van Rensselaer. He bore the commission of major-general of cavalry to his death.

In 1787, he took an important step in his career as a man of character, when twenty-three years of age and on the threshold of a life which might have been one pampered with wanton and luxurious excesses, he deliberately chose, by a formal profession of religious faith and a personal vow of religious obedience, according to the doctrines and discipline of the Christian church as adopted by the Dutch reformers, to pledge himself to a life of temperance, simplicity, truth and purity. How well he kept his vow is known to all who are intimately acquainted with the manner of his life, for his domestic relations were the most tender, and his character before the world harmonious and beautiful, as well as replete with deeds of public service.

Towards the close of 1787, the convention sitting in Philadelphia to frame a constitution, terminated its labors and submitted its work for the judgment of the people. Mr. Van Rensselaer took ground promptly, and was pronouncedly in favor of the constitution. The next spring delegates to the state convention were to be chosen from Albany county, and both Yates and Lansing, who had left the Philadelphia convention before its labors were completed, were residents of the same county and held great power as anti-Federalists. It was to be expected that their views would prevail, yet Mr. Van Rensselaer, urged by his party to uphold their moral force in the controversy, consented to stand as a candidate for the assembly, and despite his popularity was beaten. In the spring of the next year, 1789, however, Mr. Van Rensselaer was again a candidate, and, with the previous question settled, was elected by an enormous majority. In the spring of 1790 he was elected to the state senate, and was re-elected, serving continuously until 1795, as a faithful, vigilant and influential member. On standing committees, of which there were few then, he was always an important member. At the next gubernatorial election, 1795, he was chosen lieutenant-governor, with Hon. John Jay as executive, Messrs. Yates and Floyd heading the opposition ticket. In 1798 both were renominated and elected by handsome majorities. This time Chancellor Livingston was Mr. Jay's opponent, while Mr. Van Rensselaer was the candidate of both Federalists and the antis, so universally popular had he become. At the same time, the plan was to attract votes for Livingston away from Jay. In January, 1801, a convention was held at the Tontine Coffee House in Albany, and Mr. Van Rensselaer was unanimously named the candidate for governor. His nomination was enthusiastically seconded in New York City and at public meetings all over the state. His purity, reliable judgment and competent acquaintance with interests and business of the state commended him but the parties were at such great odds, the rancor so fearful, that it poisoned even whole families with hatred one for another. DeWitt Clinton was named as his opponent. He was also deservedly popular and a man of great energy in affairs of moment. In the midst of the state campaign announcement of the election of Thomas Jefferson was announced. It helped in large measure to turn the tide, and Mr. Van Rensselaer was defeated by a majority of less than four thousand votes.

In October, 1801, a state convention met at Albany to revise the constitution, and Mr. Van Rensselaer was a member, presiding during much of the deliberations as chairman, although Aaron Burr was its president. In 1807 he was elected to the assembly, with his friend, Abraham Van Vechten, as colleague. In March 1810, a commission was chosen by the legislature, consisting of seven persons — Gouverneur Morris, DeWitt Clinton and Stephen Van Rensselaer among the more important — for exploring a route for a proposed western canal. In the summer of that year, accompanied by a surveyor, he traveled by horseback inspecting a route for the projected undertaking which resulted in the Erie canal, and they gave their findings in February, 1811. With all his enormous energy he advocated the measure in the assembly, thus giving the plan an impetus very needful because of considerable opposition.

War against Great Britain was declared in June 1812. This was another crisis in his life. A requisition was made on Governor Tompkins, of New York, and the patriotic governor promptly obeyed, selecting Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer for the command. They were then regarded as rival candidates for the chief magistracy. The line of party were distinctly drawn, and the Federalists were charged with being hostile to the war as being premature and unnecessary. General Van Rensselaer was a Federalist. The appointment placed him in a position of embarrassment, for, should he decline, it would tell against his party, and, on the other hand, he was expected to defend both the northern and western frontier, with no experience in warfare and dealing with decidedly impracticable material in the make-up of fighters. He did not hesitate an instant, but accepted the service. His country had summoned him to the field, and he was ready. He was not a loiterer, for in an incredibly short time he had thrown off the citizen surrounded by political advisers, and had formed his military family. In ten days he arrived at Ogdensburgh, having inspected Sackett's Harbor on the way. On August 13th he was in camp at Lewiston, just one month from his call, and just two months later, on October 13th, he was engaged in one of the most gallant and brilliant affairs of the whole war. He carried his American arms into the enemy's territory, and planted the flag of the United States triumphantly on the Heights of Queenstown. Although gaining a complete victory, unfortunately it was of brief duration, on account of the defection of his troops. Had they remained by him, he could have retained the peninsula

of the upper province of Canada for the winter, for it was originally planned that Fort George should also be stormed by regular troops. Very valuable to him had been the services of his aide, Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was wounded a number of times when in the thickest of the fight. By the shameful refusal of his yeoman soldiery, under the plea of constitutional scruples, to march into the camp which had been won for them, he should have felt wroth; but he reported it as an unvarnished relation of facts, telling the truth plainly, but without complaints or reproaches, for he had done his full duty. The British had lost their General Brock by the engagement, and during the cessation of hostilities agreed upon for six days, both sides proceeded to humanitarian duties of burying the dead and caring for the wounded. General Van Rensselaer informed his antagonist that he should order a salute to be fired at his camp and also at Fort Niagara on the occasion of the funeral solemnities of the brave and lamented Brock, to which the stern General Sheaffe replied: "I feel too strongly the generous tribute which you propose to pay for my departed friend and chief, to be able to express the sense I entertain of it." General Van Rensselaer entered the gubernatorial campaign against Daniel D. Tompkins in the spring of 1813, but his party was in the minority, even though giving him a united support, and he was defeated in the state by 3,600 votes out of the 83,000 cast in the election. In 1816 he was again elected to the assembly, and in March the canal commissioners, with Mr. Van Rensselaer at their head and acting as chairman, presented their report to the legislature, requesting that body to adopt immediate measures for prosecuting the enterprise. In April this great work was authorized, the management committed to a board of canal commissioners, with General Van Rensselaer as a member. He was president of that board for fifteen years, succeeding DeWitt Clinton in April 1824, and serving until his death in 1839.

In 1819 the legislature was induced to pass an act for the encouragement and improvement of agriculture, appropriating money to be divided ratably among the counties, which were to form county societies, with presidents, who should form a central board. The delegates from twenty-six county societies met at the Capitol in Jan 1820, and elected General Van Rensselaer president. In 1819 he was elected regent of the University of the State of New York, and was subsequently the chancellor until his death.

In Dec 1823, General Van Rensselaer took his seat in congress for the first time, and was continued in his place by re-election for three successive terms, retiring on 4 Mar 1829. He held the position of chairman of the committee on agriculture. His report on tariff laws affecting agriculture, made in Mar 1824, was a valuable one. His ballot on the presidency, in Feb 1825, determined the vote of his state's delegation in favor of Mr. Adams.

On 5 May 1824, the Albany Institute was organized for the purpose of engaging in fields of observation of the natural sciences, for study of new theories and discoveries, and the preparation of learned papers. General Van Rensselaer was elected its first president, having the local prestige of being the president of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History. This society elected him annually through fifteen years, until his death. He perceived the advantage of placing knowledge before the people, and his first movement was to employ Professor Eaton, with several competent assistants, to traverse the state near the route of the Erie canal, taking apparatus and specimens to aid the delivery of lectures before business men and farmers in all the villages along the line. These were given on chemistry, natural philosophy and various branches of natural history, and were given in the summer of 1824 at his expense. The experiment was a success. He had also been accustomed to send his schoolmaster among his tenants in the same capacity, and this led him, on 5 Nov 1824, to provide a suitable building in Troy, New York, for the conduct of a school under Rev. Dr. Blatchford, to whom he delivered a set of rules for its government. He endowed it with professors, and it was incorporated in 1826 as the Rensselaer Institute. Through the next two years, he paid one-half of its current expenses, and at his death he endowed it. Not alone did he institute the Rensselaer Polytechnic, but to two colleges he gave \$5,000 each, and to a single agent for the prosecution of scientific research and advancement of education, no less than \$30,000. His benefactions were not only most liberal, but wisely devoted, and in those days these sums were considered fortunes in themselves.

He was connected with the institution of Masonry, having been initiated in 1786, when twenty-two years old, and was placed in official station, becoming successively junior and senior warden, and then master. In 1793 he declined further election in Master's Lodge, but in 1825 was installed in the highest office of Masonry, that of grand master, which act was conducted by Governor DeWitt Clinton.

The funeral of General Van Rensselaer was a most impressive one, perhaps more so than any other at Albany before or afterwards. The religious service was held at the North Dutch Church, and the body, in a simple, unadorned casket, was borne nearly a mile to the family vault, upon men's shoulders, the bearers frequently relieving each other, for no hearse was permitted to receive the hallowed burthen. The mourners, composed of the family, civic officials, Masonic bodies, school societies, the chief magistrate and other executive officers of the state, members of the legislature, all on foot, not a carriage being in use. The military were in citizens' dress; all badges of office were laid aside; no plumes nodded; no helmets glistened; no music murmured — solemn, slow and silent the vast throng moved through the highway to the north.

It is of interest to note the manner in which in those days the intelligence of his death was sent to New York City, where he was well known, and it being necessary to transmit the news because of his prominence in the state's public life. It is recorded in Munsell's "Notes from the Newspapers," as an item of news on that day, 26 Jan 1839:

"An express was started by Messrs. Baker & Walker, to carry the intelligence of the Patroon's death to New York. A Mr. Dimmick left Albany 14 minutes before 6 p. m. in a sulkey. At Redhook, he found a bridge gone, but mounted his horse and swam the stream, drawing the sulkey after him. At Fishkill, the obstruction was much more formidable. The bridge was gone, and the road for more than half a mile inundated. He again mounted his horse, who pushed gallantly into the flood and swam with his rider and sulkey, over a quarter of a mile, bringing both safely to the opposite shore. Notwithstanding these and other obstructions the express arrived at the Canton House at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning, having rode over the distance of about 150 miles in 14 h. 31 m."

"Eminent Americans: Comprising Brief Biographies of (330) Leading Statesmen," by Benson J. Lossing. Page 260. <http://books.google.com/books?id=a24FAAAQAAJ&printsec=titlepage&dq=%22eminent+americans+comprising+brief+biographies%22#PPA260,M1>

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.

FIFTH in lineal descent from Killian Van Rensselaer, the earliest and best known of the American Patroons, was Stephen Van Rensselaer, one of the best men of his time, in the highest sense of that term. He was born at the manor-house, near Albany, New York, on 1 Nov 1764. He was the eldest son, and inherited the immense manorial estates of his father, known as the Patroon Lands. That parent died when Stephen was quite young, and the boy and the estate were placed under the supervision of guardians, one of whom was Philip Livingston, his maternal grandfather. Born to a princely fortune and highest social station in the New World, young Van Rensselaer was educated accordingly. He was a student in the college at Princeton, for some time, and completed his education at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1782. The War for Independence had just closed when he attained his majority, but the conflicts of opinion respecting the establishment of a new government had yet to be waged. In these discussions Mr. Van Rensselaer took a decided and active part, and he was repeatedly elected to a seat in the New York Assembly. He was a warm supporter of the Federal Constitution, and battled manfully for it and the administration of Washington, side by side with Hamilton, Jay, and Madison. In 1795, he was elected lieutenant-governor of his native State, when John Jay was chief magistrate, and he held that station six years. His friends predicted for him, a brilliant official career, but the defeat of the Federal party, in 1800, and the continued ascendancy of the Republican, closed his way to distinction through the mazes of political warfare.

When war was declared against Great Britain, in 1812, Mr. Van Rensselaer, bearing the commission of a major-general, was placed, by Governor Tompkins, in command of the New York militia, destined for the defence of the northern frontier. These were a part of his troops, under General Solomon Van Rensselaer, who assisted in the battle at Queenstown. After the war, General Van Rensselaer was elected to a seat in the Federal Congress, where he served his country during several consecutive sessions. By his casting-vote in the delegation of New York, he gave the presidency of the United States to John Quincy Adams.

With that session closed the political life of Stephen Van Rensselaer. but he still labored on and helped on in the higher sphere of duty of a benevolent Christian.

Like his Master whom he loved, he was ever "meek and lowly." and "went about doing good." Frugal in personal expenditures, he was lavish, yet discriminating, in his numerous benefactions. He did not wait for Misery to call at his door; he sought out the children of Want. To the poor and the ignorant he was a blessing. In 1824, he founded a seminary for the purpose of "qualifying teachers for instructing the children of farmers and mechanics in the application of experimental chemistry, philosophy, and natural history, to agriculture, domestic economy, the arts, and manufactures." He liberally endowed it, and the "Rensselaer School" (RPI) is a perpetual hymn to the memory and praise of its benefactor. In the cause of the Bible. Temperance, and every social and moral reform. Mr. Van Rensselaer's time and money were freely given; and in these labors he continued until death. He was an early and efficient friend of internal improvements, and on the death of Dewitt Clinton, he was appointed president of the Board of Canal Commissioners. He held that station during the remainder of his life. That "good citizen and honest man" died on 26 Jan 1840, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.



Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer (Apr 1766-25 Sep 1824) Junior Grand Warden 1801-12

Brother of Grand Master Stephen Van Rensselaer (1825-29)

by Stefan Bielinski <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/psvr5106.html>

Philip S. Van Rensselaer was born in April 1766. He was the second of three children born to Stephen II and his wife Catharina Livingston Van Rensselaer. His older brother

was Stephen Van Rensselaer and his sister, Elizabeth furthered the Van Rensselaer name with marriages into the Schuyler and Ten Eyck families.

Losing his father in 1769, the boy grew up at the Manor House supported by an extensive and advantaged family. His mother re-married in 1775 - bringing her new husband, Dominie Eilardus Westerlo, into Philip's young life.

While his older brother assumed the title of lord of Rensselaerswyck, Philip became a merchant and was headquartered in Albany. He was able to use his legacies to invest in a number of business ventures and was a prominent member and officer of a number of banking, insurance, transportation, and civic improvement organizations.

In 1787, he married Westchester native Anne De Peyster Van Cortlandt - daughter of the state's first lieutenant governor. Anticipating a large family, Philip built a grand home on upper State Street. However, the union produced no children. As early as 1790, his large home at 87 State was attended by five slaves.

He entered city government in 1793 as an alderman for the first ward. In 1798, he was appointed mayor of Albany. He was re-appointed annually until 1816 when he was replaced by relative newcomer Elisha Jenkins in a politically motivated move. However, he was mayor again from 1819 to 1821. Over his long tenure, Albany underwent a dramatic transformation. With roots set deeply into Albany's past, as an important member of the post-revolutionary business community, and well-connected across a range of social and cultural institutions, Philip S. Van Rensselaer understood these diverse and potentially conflicting imperatives and was able to help orchestrate the city's development over two key decades.

He owned a number of storehouses, space along the Albany waterfront, and a flour and plaster mill along the Normanskill - both of which were destroyed by fire in 1820.

His long public and business careers were substantial and complex. But both are largely beyond the scope of our basic inquiry!

Mayor of Albany for almost twenty years, Philip S. Van Rensselaer died on 25 Sep 1824 at age fifty-eight. This city father was buried from his residence at State and Chapel Streets.

9. 1830-43 **Morgan Lewis** (16 Oct 1754-7 May 1844)

<http://cgi.ebay.com.au/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=130156380932>

Major General Morgan Lewis, of the army of the United States, son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in the city of New York, on 16 Oct 1754. His classical education was principally acquired at the Elizabethtown academy and Princeton college. He graduated and delivered one of the honorary orations at the commencement in 1773; and received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In the same year he entered, as a student at law, the office of the late Chief Justice Jay. In 1774, in expectation of the rupture which afterwards took place between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. Lewis joined a company of young men, who united for military instruction, under an American, named Ritzman, who had served five years as a subaltern in the Prussian service, and who so perfected the individuals under his command in the military tactics and discipline of the great Frederick, that the company afterwards afforded to the army of the revolution more than fifty of its best officers.



MORGAN LEWIS

Morgan Lewis

In June 1775, Mr. Lewis joined the army, then investing the town of Boston, as a volunteer in a rifle company commanded by Captain Ross, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Towards the latter end of August, he returned to New York, and assumed the command, to which he had been elected, of the company of volunteers before mentioned. On the 25th of the same month, he was by order from the provincial congress posted with his company to cover a party of citizens, who, after nightfall, were engaged in removing the arms, ordnance, and military equipments from the arsenal on the Battery. The *Asia*, a British ship of war, lay nearly abreast of the arsenal, and Captain Lewis was specially instructed to prevent all intercourse between the ship and the shore, while the working party were engaged. Scarcely had the work of removal commenced, when a boat was discovered gliding slowly, with muffled oars, within musket shot of one of the sentinels, who, after hailing several times without receiving an answer, fired a shot over her, and ordered her to come to the shore or pull out into the stream. No attention was paid to this, but a small blue light was exhibited under the bow of the boat, near the surface of the water. In an instant *Asia* was lighted from her topsail yards to her main deck, and her battery opened in the direction of the arsenal. A section of the guard was now brought up, who discharged their pieces into the boat, by which, according to report, two seamen were wounded, one of them mortally.

In November when congress organized the militia of New York city, John Jay was appointed the command of the second regiment, with Captain Lewis for his first, and John Broom, Esq., for his second major; the command of course devolved to Major Lewis, as Mr. Jay never joined the regiment. In June 1776, General Gates was appointed to the command of the army in Canada and Major Lewis accompanied him as the chief of his staff, with the rank of Colonel. After the army retired from Canada, congress appointed him quarter master general for the northern department. The remainder of the campaign was spent at Ticonderoga with an efficient force of about twelve thousand men, which kept the field until December, before it went into winter quarters, constantly expecting an attack from General Carleton, who, however, returned to Canada, after having approached within two miles and in full view of the American camp.

In 1778, Colonel Lewis accompanied Governor Clinton on an expedition against a predatory party of British regulars, and Brant's savages, under the command of Sir John Johnson, who were laying waste to the fertile valley of the Mohawk. In 1780, he again marched with Governor Clinton to Crown Point, on lake Champlain, to cut off the retreat of the same hostile troops, who had debarked at that place, and crossed the country once more to ravage the ill fated Mohawk valley. They escaped on this occasion by a ruse of Indian ingenuity.

At the close of the war, Colonel Lewis returned to the profession of the law. He was appointed colonel commandant of a legionary corps of volunteer militia of the city of New York; at the head of which he had the honor of escorting General Washington at his first inauguration as president of the United States. In the same year, he was elected a representative from the city of New York to the state assembly; and in the succeeding year, to the same situation from the county of Dutchess, to which he had moved. He was also appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and in December, 1791, was appointed attorney general of the state. The next year, he was raised to the bench of the supreme court, and in 1801, was commissioned chief justice of his native state.

In 1804, he was elected governor; and having now become ex officio chancellor of the university, his attention was drawn to the subject of general education, and he determined to press the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of common schools, as a foundation of science, literature, morals, religion, and every other social blessing. In his military character as commander in chief, he personally reviewed and inspected the whole militia of the state, and introduced as an important arm of defense among them the use of horse artillery; which, after having stood the test of ridicule for some years, established its importance in the course of the war of 1812, and sustained its character and employment thereafter. He also pressed upon the legislature, the obligation it was under, of complying with the injunction of the fortieth article of the then constitution, which, among other things, directed the establishment of magazines of warlike stores at the public expense, in each of the counties of the state. This had not yet been complied with, and greatly contributed to the successes of the war of 1812.

In 1810, Mr. Lewis was elected to the senate from the middle district of the state. In May 1812, he was appointed quarter master general of the armies of the United States, with the rank of brigadier. At the close of this campaign, American prisoners who were in British hands in Canada, were released after Morgan Lewis, paid from his personal funds, for their return. In March 1813, General Lewis was promoted to the rank of major general, his connection with the quarter master's department ceased, and he was ordered to the Niagara frontier. He assumed the command of his division on April 17th. On the 16th of October, 1813, General Lewis was in bad health. General Wilkinson gave up the command to General Lewis, who was confined to his vessel by indisposition. The following year, General Lewis was entrusted with the organization and command of the defenses of New York, a point which it was not doubted would attract the greatest effort of the enemy; instead of which, the forces liberated from the European contest were directed upon New Orleans.

In the spring of 1779, General Lewis married Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Livingston,, and sister to Robert R and Edward Livingston. After fifty-five years of marriage she died at the age of seventy-six. He lived to the age of eighty-nine, dying in New York City on 7 May 1844. In his later years, General Lewis became the presiding officer of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, president of the Historical Society, and Grand Master of York Masons.

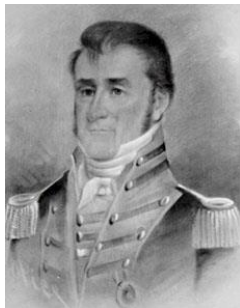
http://books.google.com/books?id=h-wKHieMNvcC&pg=PA299&lpg=PA299&dq=%22oliver+r+strong%22&source=web&ots=upipuhBRmi&sig=uSeVtl7e2CS_awyRpgw9ldojJu4#PPA236.M1

Gouverneur Morris was a man of a brilliant, romantic mind, whose advantages had been improved by extensive travel in Europe, and by a residence, as Representative of his country, at the Court of France. He had a vivid imagination and an ardent temperament, and in his public and private intercourse frequently used new and bold expressions, which, at the time, were regarded as visionary and ambiguous; some of which have since been claimed by his friends as the "first suggestions" of the Erie Canal; although Cadwallader Colden suggested the idea in 1724, and General Schuyler, also, in 1797.

Governor Morgan Lewis, in a letter to Hermanus Bleecker, in 1828, relates that, being with General Schuyler at Fort Edward, during the Revolutionary War, Mr. Morris arrived at their headquarters on a mission connected with the general safety, and, remaining several days, often amused them by descanting with energy on what he termed “the rising glories of the western world;” and one evening declared, in language highly poetic, “that at no very distant day the waters of the western inland seas would, by the aid of man, break through their barriers and mingle with the Hudson.” In answer to a question as to how those waters would break through their barriers, Mr. Morris replied, that “numerous streams passed them, through natural channels, and artificial ones might be conducted by the same routes.” Whether Mr. Morris, by the term “inland seas,” had in mind any other than the interior lakes of the State, does not appear.

In the summer of 1800, Mr. Morris made an excursion to Niagara Falls and Fort Erie, “by way,” as he says, “of Albany, the lakes George and Champlain to Montreal, thence up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and along the south side of that lake to Niagara; thence by land to Lake Erie, and so back again.” He adds: “Proceeding from the Falls toward Lake Erie, the contrast is complete—a quiet, gentle stream laves the shores of a country level and fertile. Along the banks of this stream we proceed to Fort Erie.”

Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis
4th Governor of New York, 1804-1807
Grand Master, Grand Lodge of New York, 1830-1843
16 Oct 1754 - 7 April 1844
<http://www.sewellgenealogy.com/p95.htm#i7021>



Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis was born on 16 Oct 1754. He was the son of Francis Lewis and Elizabeth Annesley. He attended the public school at Elizabethtown, NJ, and graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776. His intention was to devote himself to the ministry, but yielding to his father's wishes he studied law.

In 1774 he joined the Continental army as a volunteer; was subsequently chosen captain of a regiment of New York militia; but upon the organization of the 2nd New York militia regiment he was commissioned major. He was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Horatio Gates, with the rank of colonel, and accompanied him into Canada, and soon after Congress appointed him quartermaster-general of the Northern Army. He was prominent throughout the campaign that ended with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and in 1775 he planned and executed the night attack on Stone Arabia, and was in command at the battle of Crown

Point, where he was accompanied by Governor Clinton.

At the close of the war Colonel Lewis returned to New York, where he was admitted to the bar and practised in New York city. He was elected a member of the assembly; became one of the judges of the court of common pleas; was appointed attorney-general of the state in 1791; judge of the supreme court in 1792; chief justice in 1793; and was governor of the state, 1804-07. In 1806 he was defeated for re-election by Daniel D. Tompkins and retired to his estate at Staatsburg, Dutchess County, N.Y., where he devoted much of his time to agriculture. Having given up the practice of law, Lewis established a cloth factory and for several years devoted himself to manufacturing. The failure of a mercantile house to which his goods were assigned caused him to discontinue the business. In 1810 he was elected to the state senate, and he declined the position of secretary of war in President Madison's cabinet in 1812, but accepted the appointment of quartermaster-general of the armies of the United States. He was promoted major-general in March 1813, and in April repaired to the Niagara frontier. He commanded at the capture of Fort George, and also at Sackets Harbor and French Creek. In the summer of 1814 he was in command at New York. He procured the release of the American prisoners in Canada, advancing from his private fortune the money for its accomplishment, and also rewarding his own tenants who had served in or sent sons to the war, by allowing them free rent for the time they served in the army. He was a Freemason and was elected Grand Master in 1831. He was president of the New York Historical Society, vice-president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1829-39, and president-general, 1839-44; president of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1831-34, and a trustee of Columbia College, 1784-1804.

Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis married Gertrude Livingston, **daughter of Judge Robert Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman**, on 11 May 1779. He died on 7 April 1844 at the age of 89.

Child of Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis and Gertrude Livingston
Margaret Lewis+ b. 1780, d. 28 Sep 1860

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morgan_Lewis_%28governor%29

He graduated from Princeton (then the College of New Jersey) in 1773 and began to study law on the advice of his father. His studies were interrupted by military service during the Revolutionary War, and ultimately he became Quartermaster General for New York. In 1779 he married Gertrude Livingston (1757-1833), the **daughter of Robert R. Livingston**.

After the war, Lewis completed his legal studies and was elected to the New York Assembly and Senate. He was Attorney General and later Justice and Chief Justice on the state Supreme Court. He served as governor of New York from 1804-1807.

During the War of 1812 Lewis resumed his duties as Quartermaster General and served in western New York. Among his accomplishments were the capture of Fort George and serving as commander during the Battle of Sacket's Harbor. Later he was commander of upstate New York.

Lewis helped to found New York University in New York City, where he was born and where he died. Lewis County, New York and the Town of Lewis in Essex County, New York have been named to honor him.

<http://www.nndb.com/people/973/000051820/>

Buried, St. James Cemetery, Hyde Park, NY

Party Affiliation: Democrat-Republican

Executive summary: Governor of New York, 1804-07

Military service: Continental Army; US Army (War of 1812)

The American politician Morgan Lewis was born in New York City on 16 October 1754, was graduated at Princeton in 1773, and studied law. In 1774 he joined the army before Boston as a volunteer, was elected captain of a New York militia regiment, and received a commission as major when this regiment was taken into the Continental service as the 2nd New York. In 1776 Major Lewis was aide to General Horatio Gates, with rank of colonel and quartermaster-general of the northern army, serving throughout the campaign that terminated in the battle of Saratoga. In 1778 Colonel Lewis commanded at the battle of Stone Arabia and at Crown Point. In 1783 he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar of New York, and elected a member of the assembly, first from New York city and afterward from Dutchess county. He became a judge of the court of common pleas, in 1791 Attorney General of the state, in 1792 Chief Justice of its supreme court, and in 1804 Governor of the state. While governor he urged upon the legislature the necessity of national education, and under his administration a permanent fund for common schools was established, and the militia system was enlarged and rendered more efficient. From 1807 till 1812 Governor Lewis lived at his estate at Staatsburg, Dutchess county, and paid much attention to agriculture. In 1812 President James Madison offered him the post of Secretary of War, which he declined, and accepted the appointment of quartermaster-general of the armies of the United States. In 1813 General Lewis was promoted to the rank of major-general. He served on the Niagara frontier, captured Fort George, and commanded at Sackett's Harbor and French Creek. At the close of the war he advanced the funds that were necessary for the discharge of American prisoners in Canada. He remitted all arrears of rents that were due from those of his own tenants in Delaware county that had either gone or sent a son to the war, and by his good management avoided on his own estates all anti-rent difficulties. Early in life Lewis became a Freemason, and he was elected grand master of the order in 1831. He was president of the Historical society and of the Order of the Cincinnati. At the Centennial celebration of the birth of General George Washington, Lewis, who was then in his seventy-ninth year, delivered an oration that gave in a graphic manner an account of Washington's military career. Lewis married Gertrude, **daughter of Judge Robert R. Livingston**, and left one daughter, Margaret. He died on 7 April 1844 in New York City. Lewis County in New York State is named after him.

Father: Francis Lewis (Congressman, b. 1713, d. 1802)

Mother: Elizabeth Annesley

Wife: Gertrude Livingston (dau. of Robert R. Livingston)

Daughter: Margaret

University: Princeton University (1773)

New York State Senate Middle District (1810-14)

Governor of New York (1804-07)

State Supreme Court New York (24-Dec-1792 to 1804)

Attorney General of New York (Nov-1791 to 24-Dec-1792)

New York State Assembly Dutchess County (1791-92)

Freemasonry

Society of the Cincinnati

Is the subject the book: Biographies of Francis and Morgan Lewis, 1877, by Julia Delafield

Note: It would appear from the above that Gertrude Livingston was the **sister of Chancellor Robert R Livingston and the daughter of Judge Robert Robert Livingston.**

A further biographical sketch of M.'W.'. Morgan Lewis appears in Ossian Lang's "History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," 1922. pages 129-132. I covers essentially the same information as above.

"The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans (in Four Volumes, 1853),
http://books.google.com/books?id=kJUDAAAAYAAJ&pg=PT164&vq=morgan&dq=editions:0svqQ1Sodb_toWhG0n&output=html

MAJOR-GENERAL MORGAN LEWIS, of the army of the United States, son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in the city of New York, on the 16th of October, 1754. His classical education was principally acquired at the Elizabethtown academy and Princeton college. He graduated and delivered one of the honorary orations at the commencement in 1773; and received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In the same year he entered, as a student at law, the office of the late Chief Justice Jay. In 1774, in expectation of the rupture which afterwards took place between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. LEWIS joined a company of young men, who united for military instruction, under an American, named Ritzman, who had served five years as a subaltern in the Prussian service, and who so perfected the individuals under his command in the military tactics and discipline of the great Frederick, that the company afterwards afforded to the army of the revolution more than fifty of its best officers.

In June, 1775, Mr. LEWIS joined the army, then investing the town of Boston, as a volunteer in a rifle company commanded by Captain Ross, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Towards the latter end of August, he returned to New York, and assumed the command, to which he had been elected, of the company of volunteers before mentioned. On the 25th of the same month, he was by order from the provincial congress posted with his company to cover a party of citizens, who, after nightfall, were engaged in removing the arms, ordnance, and military equipments from the arsenal on the Battery.

The Asia, a British ship of war, lay nearly abreast of the arsenal, and Captain LEWIS was specially instructed to prevent all intercourse between that ship and the shore, while the working party were engaged. Scarcely had the work of removal commenced, when a boat was discovered gliding slowly, with muffled oars, within musket shot of one of the sentinels, who, after hailing several times without receiving an answer, fired a shot over her, and ordered her to come to the shore or pull out into the stream. No attention was paid to this, but a small blue light was exhibited under the bow of the boat, near the surface of the water. In an instant the Asia was lighted from her topsail-yards to her main deck, and her battery opened in the direction of the arsenal. A section of the guard was now brought up, who discharged their pieces into the boat, by which, according to report, two seamen were wounded, one of them mortally.

In November of this year, the provincial congress organized the militia of the city of New York. The late John Jay was appointed to the command of the second regiment, with Captain LEWIS for his first, and John Broom, Esq., for his second major; the command of course devolved on Major LEWIS, as Mr. Jay never joined the regiment.

In June, 1776, when General Gates was appointed to the command of the army in Canada, Major LEWIS accompanied him as the chief of his staff, with the rank of colonel; after the army retired from Canada, congress appointed him quarter-master-general for the northern department. The remainder of the campaign was spent at Ticonderoga with an efficient force of about twelve thousand men, which kept the field until December, before it went into winter quarters, constantly expecting an attack from General Carleton, who, however, returned to Canada, after having approached within two miles and in full view of the American camp.

The campaign at the north opened in July, 1777, with the evacuation of Ticonderoga by its meagre garrison of two thousand two hundred men, in the face of a beleaguering force of quadruple its numbers. The retreat was effected with little loss; and the check given to the ninth British regiment at fort Ann, gave time for the security of the attiral, provisions, and munitions at the dependent posts, which were conveyed to Van Schaick's island opposite the city of Troy. About the 20th of August, General Gates again assumed the command; and the army, being reinforced, advanced to its ultimate position, selected by Kosciuszko, on Behmus' heights, where volunteers flocked to its standard from every direction.

Immediately after the action on the 19th of September, General Gates issued a general order in the following terms:
" In the event of another conflict with the enemy, all orders given on the field by the adjutant, or quarter-master-

general, are to be considered as coming from head quarters, and to be obeyed accordingly." From this it is fair to infer that the conduct of these officers in the preceding action, met with the approbation of the commander-in-chief.

On the morning of the 7th of October, the drums again beat to arms, and information was received that the enemy was marching in force against the American left. Colonel LEWIS received an order from head quarters to repair to the scene of action with six or eight of the most intelligent and best mounted of Vernejour's troops as videttes and messengers; to select the most commanding positions, whence to watch the movements of the enemy and the tide of battle; and to transmit to head quarters an immediate report of every important event as it should occur. That this mark of confidence in the judgment and capability of Colonel LEWIS was well bestowed, is sufficiently proved by the events that followed. The general himself saw nothing of the battle, but was constantly kept informed of its progress, and the reserved corps were marched by the most direct routes to the points where most required. The convention of Saratoga having been concluded on the 16th, the next day at noon the general officers of the hostile army, with its general staff, were introduced to the quarters of General Gates, with whom they dined; and about one o'clock, their rank and file descended from the heights to the plain on the margin of the Hudson river, where they were received by Colonel LEWIS, and, having stacked their arms, were conducted by him through a double line of American troops, to the rear of the encampment, whence they immediately commenced their march to Boston.

In 1778, Colonel LEWIS accompanied General Clinton on an expedition against a predatory party consisting of British regulars, Butler's, Caldwell's, and M'Kay's partisan corps, with Brant's savages, who, under command of Sir John Johnson, were laying waste the fertile valley of the Mohawk.

On this occasion, he was honored by Governor Clinton with the command of the advance, composed of a detachment of the first New York regiment, Major Van Benschoten's levies, and the Indians under Colonel Louis. At Stone Arabia, the enemy was attacked in the night and routed, with the loss of baggage, a small field-piece, and a few men; the residue fled, and reaching their boats before morning, escaped over the Oneida lake.

In 1780, he again marched with Governor Clinton to Crown Point, on lake Champlain, to cut off the retreat of the same hostile troops, who had debarked at that place, and crossed the country once more to ravage the ill-fated Mohawk valley. They escaped on this occasion by a ruse of Indian ingenuity.

At the close of the war, Colonel LEWIS returned to the profession of the law. He was appointed colonel commandant of a legionary corps of volunteer militia of the city of New York; at the head of which he had the honor of escorting General Washington at his first inauguration as president of the United States.

In the same year, he was elected a representative from the city of New York to the state assembly; and in the succeeding year, to the same situation from the county of Dutchess, to which he had removed.

He was also appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and in December, 1791, was appointed attorney-general of the state. The next year, he was raised to the bench of the supreme court, and in 1801, was commissioned chief justice of his native state.

In 1804, he was elected governor; and having now become ex officio chancellor of the university, his attention was drawn to the subject of general education, and he determined to press the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of common schools, as a foundation for science, literature, morals, religion, and every other social blessing. Accordingly we find in his first address to the legislature in 1805, the following:

"I cannot conclude, gentlemen, without calling your attention to a subject which my worthy and highly respected predecessor in office had much at heart, and frequently, I believe, presented, though not perhaps in an official form, to your view, the encouragement of literature.

In a government resting on public opinion, and deriving its chief support from the affections of a people, religion and morality cannot be too sedulously inculcated. To them science is a handmaid, ignorance the worst of enemies. Literary information should be placed within the reach of every description of citizens; and poverty should not be permitted to obstruct the path to the fane of knowledge.

Common schools, under the guidance of respectable teachers, should be established in every village, and the indigent educated at the public expense. The higher seminaries also should receive every support and patronage within the means of enlightened legislators. Learning would thus flourish, and vice be more effectually restrained than by volumes of penal statutes."

In his military character as commander-in-chief, he personally reviewed and inspected the whole militia of the state, and introduced as an important arm of defence among them the use of horse artillery; which, after having stood the test of ridicule for some years, established its importance in the course of the last war, and has sustained its character and employment ever since.

He also pressed upon the legislature, the obligation it was under, of complying with the injunction of the fortieth article of the then constitution, which, among other things, directed the establishment of magazines of warlike stores at the public expense, in each of the counties of the state.

This had hitherto been neglected, but was now to a considerable extent carried into effect, and greatly contributed to the successes of the war of 1812. Enmity, opposition, and censure, are invariably a part of the price paid for the enjoyment of elevated stations. On the occasions here referred to, acts which we should suppose patriotism would have approved, met in the halls of the legislature with vituperation.

The reviews by brigade were ascribed to the vanity of the governor, regardless of the fact that his orders left it to the discretion of the brigadier-general, to parade by brigades or regiments, as they should find it most agreeable and convenient. The establishment of magazines in compliance with the solemn injunctions of the constitution, was denounced as extravagant, and a useless and profligate squandering of the public funds, which had never been recommended, it was alleged, by any of his predecessors.

In 1810, Mr. LEWIS was elected to the senate from the middle district of the state, by a much larger majority than had ever before been given.

In May, 1812, he was appointed quarter-master-general of the armies of the United States, with the rank of a brigadier. In the discharge of the duties of that department after the declaration of war, his strict adherence to the established regulations gave dissatisfaction to some of the state authorities, who we are willing to believe were influenced more by an impatient zeal for the service, than by any just cause of complaint or personal inconvenience; but as we have on a former occasion given place to an implied charge against the "quarter-master-general of that day,"* it is proper that we should here give the explanation which we have since obtained. The charge, then, appears to rest on the following isolated fact. A regimental quartermaster applied at the pay office of the department for funds to convey a militia company of his regiment, from Albany to Sackett's harbor, and was informed that the army regulations did not admit of such advances, but on extraordinary occasions, and then only on an order from head quarters. That the mode for procuring transport was for the commander of the detachment to furnish a return of its strength, its time of departure, and its place of rendezvous; when the transport allowed by law would be furnished, and the necessary subsistence be granted on application to the contractor's agent.

* In the life of Governor Tompkins, p. 5., Vol. I.

This was declined. At the close of the campaign, a demand was made on the department for three thousand dollars, to discharge the expenses incurred by this company while on its march, which was refused. It was understood to have been afterwards paid by the state quarter-master-general, on the order of the governor. Had the legal course been adopted, the expense, it is said, would have been less than a tithe of that sum.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners having been settled between the commanding generals of the hostile armies, General LEWIS opened a correspondence with the secretary at war, urging him to take measures for bringing from captivity those belonging to the United States.

The secretary stated that the only difficulty was the procuring a sufficient sum in a currency which would be received in Canada in discharge of the debts they had contracted, and providing the necessary means of conveyance from Quebec to the United States. General LEWIS promptly engaged to furnish the means for the accomplishment of both objects, and received an unlimited and unrestricted authority to carry his proposition into effect.

Having, immediately after the unfortunate termination of the affair at Queenstown, sent letters of credit in favor of some of the officers there captured, upon a gentleman in Montreal, to whom he was well known, and who without hesitation, honored his drafts, he had no doubt of procuring the necessary means for the relief of the liberated prisoners, through the same channel. He, therefore, immediately despatched an infantry officer of the United States army, furnished with the required means for the performance of that duty. The debts of the prisoners were discharged, a transport chartered for their conveyance, and they were landed in Boston early in December.

By the treasury books it appears the government credited General LEWIS with the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, advanced by him on the occasion.

The gallant Colonel Worth, in a letter to the editor, speaking of "the quarter-master-general of that day," says, "at a period when the treasury was empty, and public credit nearly extinguished, his own good name and resources enabled him to minister to public and individual relief. American prisoners at Quebec were in a suffering condition,—the British commissary refused bills on our government, as through the ordinary commercial channels, it was impossible to negotiate them. The house of M'Gilvany, however, offered to cash any bills drawn on

MORGAN LEWIS in his individual capacity. Thus our countrymen were relieved, and very few of the recipients to this day know the source whence the relief came."

We have also been favored with a copy of a letter from another American officer after his release from captivity, where he had been detained as a hostage from May, 1813. It is dated Beauport, August 29th, 1814, and addressed to General LEWIS :

DEAR GENERAL,

I am obliged to trouble you with another bill of exchange before I depart from this place. I have this day drawn a bill at sight for six hundred dollars.

This bill is not for my own use, but for the relief of the American officers, late hostages and still detained prisoners, though exchanged. It is proper briefly to state the reason which compels me to use your letter of credit, for purposes entirely of a public concern. Urged by the destitute condition of the officers, many of whom were without funds to pay their house rent, I applied to his Excellency, Sir George Prevost, commander of the forces, &c., to negotiate a bill on the government of the United States.

My request was refused, owing to the difficulty experienced in arranging these matters hereafter with the American government. Recourse was then had to mercantile houses in Quebec and Montreal, none of which would take a bill on the American government. But my countrymen have been most opportunely relieved by the generosity of the honorable Major Muir, who, feeling their embarrassment, has advanced the required sum on your private credit.

While in command at Sackett's harbor, General LEWIS advanced a considerable sum of money to Colonel Willcox, to enable him to fulfil his engagements to a corps he had raised in Canada, by permission of the American government, on his own funds, in the collection of which he had experienced a temporary disappointment.

Nor, while he remained at the post, was his beneficence confined to his own countrymen. Several British officers who were taken prisoners on the lake by Commodore Chauncey, were brought into Sackett's harbor destitute of funds and clothing, their baggage having been in another vessel, which escaped. These gentlemen applied to General LEWIS for assistance, which was readily granted. To the Baron de Longuille, (whom the general had known when a boy,) on his own personal responsibility; and to Captain Tyeth, for himself and officers, on his draft upon Colonel Edward Baynes, adjutant-general of the British forces. This draft was forwarded by flag to Kingston, and produced the following return:

"Kingston, July 13th, 1813.

"I do myself the honor of addressing to your care a letter for Captain Tyeth, of the eighth, or king's, a prisoner of war at Sackett's harbor, containing a bill on the American government, for one thousand dollars, being for cash advanced to Brigadier-General Winchester, by the commissary-general of the British army, endorsed in favor of Captain Tyeth, which you are requested to cause to be delivered to that officer, to enable him to pay the pecuniary obligation he is under to your kindness and consideration."

A postscript is added, that Sir George Prevost begs to assure General LEWIS, that any future advances he may in His discretion make to British prisoners, will be immediately repaid on presentment of their draft with his endorsement.

At the commencement of the last war, the justly lamented General Leavenworth tenanted a farm in a patrimonial estate of General Lewis, in the county of Delaware; and having obtained a captain's commission, he raised a company in that county, and joined the army acting on the Niagara frontier: its great gallantry procured for its able and worthy commander rapid promotion, but literally, in the course of the war, its own annihilation; only two or three of its members having, at its close, returned to their homes, and those disabled by wounds. The exigencies of the war had so greatly reduced agricultural labor and products in that part of the country, that the agent of the general had been unable to collect any rents from his estate during its continuance. In consequence of which the general sent to his agent the following order:

Every tenant who has himself, or whose son, living with and working for his father, has served in the course of the last war, either in the regular army or militia, is to have a year's rent remitted for every campaign he has so served, either personally or by substitute.

A regular discharge during a campaign on account of sickness, to be considered as serving a campaign.

It being stated to the general shortly after, that his tenants who had not served in the army had been unable to improve their farms to advantage, in consequence of the diminution of labor, he sent to his agent the following:

Mr. Landon will remit to such tenants as are actually resident on their farms all arrearages of rent accrued during their own residence up to the 1st day of February last, dated October 2d, 1816.

Mr. Landon, who lived on the estate and had the agency of it for more than thirty years, having recently died, the preceding documents have been furnished by his eldest son, who certifies that the aggregate of such remissions amounted to the sum of seven thousand four hundred and two dollars, sixty-three cents.

We have selected these incidents from the mass of interesting facts which have been communicated to us from various sources, because they are more or less connected with the general's military life, and are sufficiently characteristic of his generous disposition and public spirit.

In March, 1813, General LEWIS was promoted to the rank of major-general, his connection with the quartermaster's department ceased, and he was ordered to the Niagara frontier.

He assumed the command of his division on the 17th of April, concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Fort Niagara, introduced order and discipline, and prepared to follow out the plan of the commander-in-chief, General Dearborn, who arrived on the 2d of May, and united his forces, which had been employed in the capture of York, with the division of Niagara. On the 12th, Colonel Scott with eight hundred men arrived from Oswego; a few days afterward Chandler's brigade, one thousand two hundred and sixty strong, arrived from Sackett's harbor, to which were successively added Macomb's artillery, three hundred and fifty, and the twenty-third regiment, with recruits for other regiments amounting to about five hundred and fifty men.

On the 27th, a force of between four and five thousand men, under the command of General LEWIS, made a successful descent on the British side of the Niagara river, near Fort George. He landed at the head of his division immediately after the advance guard had attacked the force assembled to dispute the debarkation; this first brought him, during the campaign, under the fire of the enemy. The British troops, after an animated conflict on the shore, were compelled to retire towards the town of Newark and the fort, whence, after firing their stores and magazines, they retreated, part by the river, and part by the Black swamp roads. As the stores were known to be valuable, great exertions were made to extinguish the fires, which were, however, only arrested by tearing the buildings to pieces.

The American troops were allowed to rest in the village for a few minutes, after which the pursuit of the enemy commenced. The elite and Boyd's brigade, with the exception of the rifle corps, advanced by the river road, the riflemen by that of the Black swamp.

The pursuit was, however, soon arrested, not as has been erroneously stated, by orders from General LEWIS, but by those of the commander-in-chief, who, from indisposition had remained on board the Madison ship of war, anchored about two miles from the Canada shore. "Thus it was," says Colonel Worth, "by orders he (General LEWIS) recalled Scott, leading the advance guard, from his hot pursuit of the enemy then within his grasp near Queenstown." Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the time, because the enemy's garrison, about three thousand strong, was not captured as well as their post.

Whether the order of General Dearborn was well timed or not, we are not called upon to give an opinion; but as the execution of the plan was intrusted to General LEWIS, we do consider it proper to say, that we have the most ample testimony to prove that "his conduct on that occasion was worthy of his revolutionary character." When the British flag was seen to descend and the American to ascend in Fort George, General Dearborn despatched his deputy adjutant-general, Major Beebe, with an order to General LEWIS to "halt the troops, and take a defensible position for the night." His orders were forwarded to the several commanders. General Boyd was overtaken at the distance of four miles; Scott about a mile in advance of him. The two corps immediately united and returned to Newark. Forsyth returned with about one hundred prisoners, unarmed artillerists, who had evacuated the fort after the infantry had abandoned them. A few minutes after Major Beebe had delivered the above order to General LEWIS, the commander-in-chief appeared on the ground, mounted, and reassumed the command. The reason for thus suspending the pursuit given in his official account of the transaction is, that "the troops, having been under arms from one o'clock in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit."

A few days after the capture of Fort George, the brigades of Generals Chandler and Winder were advanced under the former, to seek and attack the enemy, who were supposed to be in the neighborhood of Burlington heights. - "On this command, badly and negligently posted, the enemy made a gallant, and, for the object, successful night attack, which, although finally repulsed with great loss to the assailants, resulted in the loss of our two brigadiers. After this disaster, General LEWIS was despatched to take command, and be governed by circumstances. He found the troops in good spirits, although somewhat disorganized; and the enemy's numbers and position not well defined. They were, however, on a favorable line for a retreat, moving on the arc of a circle, flanked on its whole trace by the lake shore, approachable on the entire circuit by their fleet, then in possession of the lake. Every step our force advanced, removed it from our main position, and gave the enemy the advantage of retiring on their resources; beside which, it would have been in their power at any moment, had the pursuit been continued, to have taken to their fleet, and by moving on the chord while we were retreating on the arc, have thrown an overwhelming force on our base before

the advanced command could, by any possibility, have come to the rescue. At this time the British fleet had been descried from Fort George, and General Dearborn, apprehending an attack on that post, ordered General LEWIS to conduct his command to head quarters, which he did; but not without considerable loss of baggage and batteaux." Towards the latter part of the summer of 1813, General LEWIS was ordered to assume command of the forces assembled at Sackett's harbor, and thence accompany the new general-in-chief, Wilkinson, on the descent of the St. Lawrence.

The precise object in view in this movement, if any, was at the time a mystery to the army, and one on which subsequent history has thrown no light. We only know that the secretary of war, who had joined the army, and the general-in-chief, like old tacticians, in view of contingent responsibility, were playing deeply at the game of ruse centre ruse.

It was understood the former proposed to strike at once at Montreal, and beyond all doubt the force (in conjunction with Hampton's division) was adequate; the latter interposed objections to leaving a fortress in his rear,—a doctrine exploded even among the Austrians, — that finally the war minister yielded the point, when lo! the general was for a dash at Montreal.

When the army moved from Sackett's harbor, about the 16th of October, General LEWIS was in bad health, and the general-in-chief complaining. After many delays and misadventures, the troops reached a place called Chrystler's, on the 10th of November; on the evening of that day, the enemy appeared in our rear, displaying a heavy flotilla, and an imposing column on the land, between which and our rear guard some skirmishing took place. Brown's brigade together with the light troops had previously advanced twenty miles to carry some batteries constructed by the enemy on eligible points, at the various rapids, the possession of which was indispensable to the passage of the boats. On that day, General Wilkinson gave up the command to General LEWIS, who was himself confined to his vessel by indisposition; he, however, made an effort, reconnoitred the enemy in the afternoon, and at midnight despatched an order to the general (Boyd) commanding on shore, forthwith to strike his camp and unite with the advance, and a corresponding order to the flotilla.

The effect of this movement would have been to draw the enemy farther from his resources, to entangle his flotilla in the rapids, rendering retreat impossible—to have had the advantage of attacking his columns with a united force, and finally, rendering the capture of both morally certain.

The officer who communicated the order to General Boyd had not left his presence before an order was delivered from General Wilkinson, (without the knowledge of or communication with the actual commander,) " to face about and beat the enemy." The disastrous battle of Chrystler's took place on the 11th. The next morning the troops joined the advance at Cornwall, and on the 13th, recrossed the St. Lawrence to seek winter quarters amid the snows of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude.

The following year, General LEWIS was intrusted with the organization and command of the defences of New York, a point which it was not doubted would attract the greatest effort of the enemy; instead of which, the forces liberated from the European contest were directed upon New Orleans.

One incident more and we have done, and that, though the last, is certainly not the least in the life of an American octogenarian ; on the 22d of February, 1832, at the request of the corporation of the city of New York, he delivered an oration, commemorative of the character of "the Father of his country," at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of his nativity. A large edition of this production was published at the expense of the city.

In the spring of 1779, General LEWIS married Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Livingston, and sister to the two Livingstons, Robert R. and Edward, who were successively ministers plenipotentiary to the court of France. She departed this life at the age of seventy-six, after a union of forty-five years; and it is a remarkable fact, that this was the first death that had occurred in the general's family in that period, although it then numbered thirty individuals.

General LEWIS is at present the presiding officer of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, president of the Historical Society, Grand Master of York Masons of his native state, and a member and patron of several other institutions for the promotion of literature and the arts.

This venerable man has now attained his eighty first year, and is still in the enjoyment of vigorous health. Long may he abide among us a living monument to the youth of our country, and may the numerous progeny which surround him learn from him to illustrate and adorn the character of the gentleman and scholar, the patriot and philanthropist: so shall they in their turn become objects of the respect and pride of their countrymen. J. H.

Transactions of St. Johns' Lodge, No. 1, in the city of New-York, at their First Sorrow Lodge, on *the 25th of February*, A. L. 5847, by Freemasons. St. John's Lodge, No. 1 (New York, N.Y.), Freemasons. St. Johns' Lodge No. 1 (New York, N.Y.), 1847. page 16.

EULOGY,
Upon the Life, Character, and Masonic Virtues of the late
M. W. MORGAN LEWIS,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New- York.

It may seem strange to those unaccustomed to the preparation of brief articles on the lives of individuals, to hear the declaration, that it is far more difficult to condense in a satisfactory manner, the biography of a long life, abounding with incidents, than it is to write an elaborate eulogium on one whose career was shorter and unmarked by remarkable events. Such, however, is the fact. In the performance of the duty which has been allotted to me on this solemn occasion, I must solicit in advance, the indulgence of my brethren, being sure that I cannot confine myself within the limits of an ordinary discourse. There are many circumstances of a peculiar character to distinguish this solemnity from any other which has ever been held by any Lodge on this continent- It is the first time that this Lodge has ever held a Mourning Meeting. We have to commemorate two Grand Masters, who were members of this Lodge, and they the only Grand Masters of this State who died members of any Lodge. One of these had attained to a very advanced age; had during his whole life been a prominent actor in the historical events of his State and Country; was, at the time of his decease, probably the oldest Mason in the Union, and had been Grand Master through one of the most extraordinary periods in the annals of our Order. The other, although without having occupied any prominent position in public life, was, nevertheless, a brother of more than ordinary talents, of an amiable and exemplary private character, of great firmness and decision, had mingled with the fraternity intimately many years, was personally known and beloved extensively, and who had borne the honors of his high Masonic station to the advantage and satisfaction of the fraternity.

Our late Grand Master, Morgan Lewis, was born in the city of New-York, on the 16th of October, 1754. He was the son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His classical education was commenced at Elizabethtown, under the instruction of Colonel Barber, and was finished at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1773, and where he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. At Princeton he formed an intimate friendship with his fellow student, James Madison, which never ceased until death separated them. The influence of this intimacy will be traced in some of the subsequent events of their lives. At college, Mr. Lewis fixed his mind upon the Ministry of the Gospel for his future career of life, and his private studies were directed towards the object of his choice. He investigated with unwearied diligence the evidences of the truth of Christianity, and although he was diverted from his purpose of becoming a clergyman, the assurance which he obtained of the truth of the christian faith remained firm and unshaken to the day of his death. As an occupation for his leisure hours during his college life, he went into the investigation of the course of studies which the Apostle Paul had pursued "at the feet of Gamaliel." This was necessarily attended with an examination of the ancient writers which are frequently quoted by the apostle in his epistles, and he satisfied himself that Paul was a Platonist, and was thoroughly acquainted with the writings of the Greek Philosophers and Poets.

Through the influence of Governor Livingston and other intimate friends of his father's family, great opposition was made to the course he had projected for himself, and he submitted to the wishes of his father, and became a student of law in the office of the late Chief Justice Jay.

In 1774 Mr. Lewis united with a number of young men in the formation of a military company, and was strictly disciplined by an American gentleman who had served five years in the Prussian service. This company afterwards furnished upwards of fifty officers to the army of the Revolution. In June, 1775, he joined the army before Boston, as a volunteer rifleman, but on being elected captain by his former associates, he returned to New-York in the following August. He was afterwards appointed Major of the 2d Regiment of New-York Militia; Mr. Jay was the Colonel, but as he never joined the regiment, Major Lewis held the command until June 1776, when he accompanied General Gates, commander of the army in Canada, as chief of his staff, with the rank of Colonel. It was at this period **Col. Lewis became a Mason, in Union Lodge, at Albany**, which still continues its existence under the name of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 3. During the campaign he was appointed by Congress, Quarter Master General for the Northern department, and he remained with General St. Clair at Ticonderoga until the opening of the campaign of 1777, when the little garrison of two thousand men retired in the face of the enemy of quadruple force, securing the *attirail*, provisions and munitions of the dependent posts, which were conveyed to Van Schaick's Island, opposite Troy. He accompanied the army on its advance to take possession of the position selected on Behmus' Heights, by our Brother Kosciuzko, and was actively engaged, not only in the duties of his particular department, but in the field, until the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army. From a careful and laborious investigation of

all the circumstances of that important campaign, I have never been able to arrive at any other conclusion, than, that the country was more indebted for the brilliant result, to the judgment, energy and activity of our late Grand Master Lewis, than to the commanding General Gates. By a general order issued immediately after the action of the 19th of September, the army was instructed, that, " In the event of another conflict with the enemy, all orders given on the field by the Adjutant, *or Quarter Master-General*, are to be considered as coming from head quarters, and to be obeyed accordingly." On the morning of the 7th of October, when the battle which decided the fate of the British army, commenced, Colonel Lewis repaired to the scene of action with a sufficient number of intelligent and well mounted troops to serve as videttes and messengers, and having selected the best positions, to watch the progress of the battle, he transmitted to the commanding General, at head quarters, an immediate report of every important event as it occurred. The General himself saw nothing of the battle, but the troops in reserve were moved to the points designated, as their presence was required. This claim on behalf of our late Grand Master I presented to the public in the "National Portrait Gallery" in 1835, and it has never been disputed. After the Convention at Saratoga, the rank and file of the British army were received by Colonel Lewis on the banks of the Hudson, where they stacked their arms, and were conducted to the rear of the encampment through a double line of American troops. I do not deem it necessary to detail his various services in the field from this period to the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, but I cannot omit noticing that he commanded the advance on an expedition in 1778, under General Clinton, against Sir John Johnson,* and the Indian Chief, Joseph Brandt,t who were laying waste the Mohawk valley. He attacked the enemy in the night, near Stone Arabia, and routed them, capturing their baggage and a small field piece. At the close of the war, Colonel Lewis was appointed commandant of a regiment of volunteers in this city, and had the honor of escorting General Washington at his first inauguration as President of the United States.

* Sir John Johnson had been Provincial Grand Master of the Province of New-York.

t This Chief was made a Mason in England, and afterwards saved Colonel McKinstry from the stake, after the battle of the Cedars,

Having returned to his profession at the close of the war, he was soon after elected a member of Assembly from the city of New-York, and in the following year was elected to the same situation from Dutchess County, to which he had removed. He was then appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and, in December 1791, Attorney-General of the State: the next year he was raised to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and in the following year to the important office of Chief Justice.

In 1804 he was elected Governor, in which capacity he pressed upon the Legislature, in his first address to that body, the importance of providing a permanent fund for the support of common schools. "In a Government," said he, "resting upon public opinion, and deriving its chief support from the affections of the people, religion and morality cannot be too sedulously inculcated. To these, science is a handmaid, ignorance the worst of enemies. Literary information should be placed within the reach of every description of citizens, and poverty should not be permitted to obstruct the path to the fane of knowledge. Common schools, under the guidance of respectable teachers, should be established in every village, and the indigent educated at the public expense. The higher seminaries also should receive every support and patronage within the means of enlightened legislators. Learning would thus flourish, and vice be more effectually restrained, than by volumes of penal statutes."

As Commander-in-Chief, he personally reviewed and inspected the whole military force of the State, and introduced the use of horse artillery, as an important arm of defence, which, although subjected to no other test than ridicule for some time, established itself in favor in the course of the war of 1812, and is now regarded as indispensable. In 1810, Governor Lewis was elected to the Senate from the middle district of this State.

In 1812, President Madison nominated him Quarter Master-General of the armies of the United States, with the rank of Brigadier General. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate, without his having been consulted on the subject. On receiving information of his appointment, he immediately repaired to Washington with the intention of declining the office, in consequence of the laws, in force at that time, holding the Quarter-Master-General responsible for the conduct of the Assistant Quarter-Masters, without the right of appointing them himself. On explaining the objection, a new law was immediately framed to suit his views, and was the next day reported to Congress and adopted.

In March, 1813, his connection with the Quarter-Master's department ceased, he being promoted to the rank of Major-General. He repaired to the Niagara frontier and took command of his division on the 17th of April. The Commander-in-Chief, General Dearborn, with the forces which had been employed in the capture of York, arrived about the 2d of May, and a few days afterwards Colonel Scott's regiment, Chandler's brigade, Macomb's artillery, and some other forces were concentrated at the same point, preparatory to a descent on the British side of the Niagara river. The command of the expedition was entrusted to General Lewis, who made every preparation in concert with Commodore Chauncey, who had command of the squadron which was to cover the landing of the

troops. Gen. Dearborn had been for some time in very bad health, but on the morning of the 27th of May, while the troops were embarking, he appeared on the shore, and was conveyed on board of the Madison ship of war, where he remained during the action which ensued. General Lewis landed at the head of his division near Fort George, immediately after the advance guard had attacked the enemy, who disputed their debarkation, and he was brought for the first time during the campaign under the enemy's fire. The conflict was severe, but the British troops were compelled to retire towards the town of Newark and the fort, where they set fire to their stores and magazines, and then retreated, part by the river and part by the Black Swamp roads. As the stores were valuable, great exertions were made to save them, but the flames were only arrested by pulling down the buildings. After a short rest in the village, the American troops advanced with all possible rapidity in pursuit of the enemy: Scott, with a part of Boyd's brigade, on the river road, and Forsyth's riflemen on that of the Black Swamp. At this moment an unfortunate circumstance took place, which has led to much controversy, and many attempts to affix censure on General Lewis, for not having captured the enemy's forces in their flight, which have been met by rebutting statements to prove, not that it could not have been done, but that he was prevented by the ill-timed orders of his chief on board the Madison. Of all the events of his long life, I believe there was not one concerning which he felt so anxious to be placed correctly before his countrymen in after times, as on this. The pursuit was checked at a moment when the enemy was almost within the grasp of their pursuers, but the order issued from on board the Madison, and did not originate from General Lewis. General Lewis disapproved of the order, but he felt bound to obey it. When the British flag was seen to descend from Fort George, and the American floated in its place, General Dearborn despatched Major Beebe, his Deputy Adjutant-General, with an order to "halt the troops, and take a defensible position for the night." Gen. Boyd was overtaken about four miles in advance, Scott a mile in advance of him, and they both returned to Newark. Forsyth returned with about a hundred prisoners, unarmed artillerists, who had been left in the fort when the infantry fled. A few minutes after this order was communicated to General Lewis, the Commander-in-Chief appeared upon the ground, mounted, and reassumed the command of the division. The gallant General Worth, in a letter to myself, has vindicated the reputation of General Lewis from the blame which was imposed upon him, and which has been repeated down to a very recent period by writers who ought to have made themselves better acquainted with the facts. I have felt it to be a duty to enter so far into the particulars of this affair, because it was his wish that I should do so; and most ample materials were prepared by himself during the last year of his life for that purpose. They have not, however, been put into my hands, because his family, I am informed, have not had time to examine them.

General Lewis continued in active service on the northern frontier until 1814, when he was entrusted with the command of the defences of this city, towards which it was believed the most vigorous efforts of the enemy would be directed, after the fall of Napoleon, but they chose New Orleans for their winter operations.

But there were other acts performed by General Lewis during the war of 1812, or immediately following, which ought not to pass unnoticed, because they illustrate both his patriotism and his generosity. "At a period," says Gen. Worth, "when the treasury was empty, and public credit nearly extinguished, his own good name and resources enabled him to minister to public and individual relief. American prisoners at Quebec were in a suffering condition. The British Commissary refused bills on our Government, as through the ordinary commercial channels it was impossible to negotiate them- The house of McGilvany, however, offered to cash any bills drawn on Morgan Lewis, in his individual capacity. Thus, our countrymen were relieved." In fact, General Lewis had engaged to furnish the means of bringing the prisoners home, and of paying their debts contracted as such in Canada, and had received unrestricted authority to do so. The books of the Treasury show that the Government credited General Lewis with the sum of \$14,250, advanced by him for these purposes. To several British officers also, who were prisoners, and without funds or clothing, he extended the same kindness, receiving their drafts upon their own Adjutant-General, which were promptly honored. At the close of the war he remitted a year's rent to each of the tenants on his estate, for every campaign which he, or his son, or substitute had served in the war, either in the regular army or militia. Finding afterwards that many of his tenants who had not served in the war had been unable to improve their farms for want of laboring hands, he directed his agent to remit all arrearages of rent, to such as were actual residents on their farms, up to the 1st of February, 1816. These remissions amounted to upwards of \$7,400.

In the spring of 1779, General Lewis was married to Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Livingston, and sister of Robert R. and Edward Livingston, both distinguished in the annals of American jurisprudence, and of the Grand Lodge of this State, the former having been the Grand Master when the transition from a Provincial to a State Grand Lodge was effected; the latter having served as Deputy Grand Master, under the late Grand Master, General Morton.

In 1834, the first death in the family of our Grand Master Lewis (which then numbered thirty individuals,) took place, when his venerable consort departed at the age of seventy-six, after a union of fifty-five years.

On the 3d of June, 1830, General Lewis was unanimously elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, (in place of the Honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer, who declined a re-election,) and as he had not been

consulted on the subject, a committee waited upon him at his residence in Dutchess County, who were equally gratified by their hospitable reception and the cheerful acquiescence of the venerable patriot to give the weight of his name and influence in favor of our Order, which was then assailed by a bastard political party, with an array of upwards of 30,000 voters in the State, pledged against Masonry, and all Masons who would not renounce the Institution. The installation of the new Grand Master took place on the ensuing festival of St. John, at the Masonic Hall, in this city, which was then the head quarters of Masonry in the State, though now only the head quarters of clandestine Masons. The ceremony was conducted by Past Grand Master Elisha W. King, in the presence of an immense concourse of the Fraternity. The addresses which were delivered on that occasion by the Past and the newly installed Grand Master, were published at the time, and will undoubtedly be quoted hereafter, as expositions of true Masonic doctrines. I think it only necessary to say at this time, that both condemned in strong terms the conduct of the "few obscure and wicked individuals belonging to the Order," who had excited the apprehension and prejudices which were afterwards fanned into a flame of persecution by demagogues and fanatics. General Lewis was continued in office as Grand Master by the unanimous wish of the Fraternity, until the end of his life.

His administration was distinguished by many remarkable occurrences. The first in order was the reduction of some 400 Lodges which held a nominal existence in this State, but either did not meet at all, or if they did, made no returns to the Grand Lodge, answered no inquiries, neglected all demands, or treated them with contempt. Such was the impression made by the clamors of Anti-Masonry upon a large portion of the Fraternity in this State, that they regarded the Institution as doomed to destruction. But the Grand Master, the Grand Officers, and the attending members of the Grand Lodge, never faltered in their duty, but steadfastly pressed every Lodge and member up to the strict letter of their duty, and preserved the integrity and honor of the Order in this State; but an amount of real and personal property forfeited to the Grand Lodge, was undoubtedly lost through knavery and concealment.

The next remarkable event in the Grand Mastership of General Lewis occurred in 1837, when the insubordination of the masters of three of the city Lodges, sustained by the licentious brawling of a number of ignorant and reckless partizans, resolved into an open rebellion, and defiance of the authority of the Deputy Grand Master. The conduct of the principals in that revolt, and their most prominent auxiliaries, underwent a careful, though tedious investigation; the conspirators (with a single exception) refused to plead to the charges which were preferred against them, or to obey any summonses which were served upon them. The result is well known. The leaders and many of their associates were expelled from the Fraternity, and the warrants of three Lodges, which were in their hands, were annulled, but were never recovered, and were afterwards used clandestinely to the great injury of the craft at large. The Grand Master took a deep interest in the transactions of that important era in the judicial history of our Grand Lodge; and on one occasion, by his decision as a jurist, fixed the application of the common law upon the jurisprudence of Masonry, and shortened the process of arriving at a final decision. He always regretted his absence from the city when the spirit of rebellion was first manifested; and he often declared that, had he been present, he should have gone at once to the refractory Lodges and taken away their warrants; and we may equally regret it, for, had he done so, or had the Deputy Grand Master acted with the energy which the emergency justified, there probably would not be at this day, in our city, any clandestine Lodges of white men, so unequivocally false, that even the clandestine Lodges of black men will not associate with them.

In 1838 was first introduced in this State, a regular system for the establishment of Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges, upon principles of mutual friendship and reciprocity. The Grand Master assisted in the formation of the first commission issued to a Representative abroad, and always appeared to receive new pleasure on signing every successive document of that kind. It would require more time than could be appropriated on this occasion, to review, even briefly, the many progressive steps by which the Order in this State advanced during the Grand Mastership of Morgan Lewis, from a condition of mere existence, threatened with extirpation by the combined efforts of a legion of enemies around, paralyzed by extensive desertions, and distracted by factions, to the glorious position which it now occupies, in alliance with the Masonic governments of the two hemispheres, its enemies divested of their animosity, and in a great degree of their prejudices, its treasury in a healthy condition, and with aims and objects occupying its assemblies worthy of its ancient lineage, and in harmony with the spirit of the age.

But I must not omit noticing one remarkable fact. General Lewis when elected Grand Master was not a member of any Lodge, and it was not until the attention of the Grand Lodge was directed to the necessity and equity of drawing a distinct line between *nominal* Masons and the *bona fide*, *supporters of the Institution*, that he attached himself as a member to a subordinate Lodge; but the propriety of his doing so impressed him at once, and as there was no Lodge near his residence in Dutchess County, **he became an affiliated member of St. Johns' Lodge, No. 1, on the 23d of June, 1842, when in the 87th year of his age.**

It was about the same time that the fund for the establishment of an Asylum for aged and worthy Brethren, and the widows and orphans of the Fraternity, began to be accumulated; and as I have frequently heard the Brethren express their disappointment that the Grand Master had not endowed the Institution, nor contributed to its funds in any way,

I feel it to be a solemn duty, as one, perhaps the *only* one, who knew his mind upon the subject, to vindicate his memory from every suspicion of indifference to the object. He conversed with me freely and frequently on it, and I know that he felt warmly towards it, but we had begun *too late*. He had it on his mind to present us with a cultivated farm, and it depended at one time upon information to be obtained from his agent, whether he had a suitable one unoccupied. Another appropriation he spoke of as admirably adapted to the purpose, but there was a difficulty in the way—in fact, we had begun *too late*. He would have subscribed liberally in money, but he assured me he had it not. The anti-rent excitement deprived him of a large portion of the income necessary for the support of a very large family, the panic in the commercial world had reduced the value of his city property, the taxes had increased, and instead of receiving his proper income of \$30,000 a year, he sometimes did not receive a fourth part of it; and he once observed, that he would not put down his *name* until he had the money to put down with it. These remarks were voluntary on his part, and exhibited the good disposition of his mind.

The Grand Lodge probably never had a Grand Master more truly interested in all that concerned her welfare and honor. Being very hard of hearing in the latter years of his life, he seldom attended the Grand Lodge, but he availed himself of every other means of information, and his opinions and advice were always valued by those who occupied positions near him. .

In private society General Lewis was one of the most companionable of men; being endow'd with a very retentive memory, well stored with classical and miscellaneous knowledge, the reminiscences of nearly a century, an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, a cheerful spirit, and a ready flow of language.

His general health remained firm until a few months previous to his death, although his strength had been gradually decaying some two or three years. When no longer able to leave his room he still retained an elevation of mind, unclouded by the approach of death, and the same confidence which he had expressed to me some years before, in the truth of Christianity, he confirmed at our last interview; and at the close, remarked,—“ I know that He who hath taken care of me for ninety years will not desert me now.” To his family also, in his last days, he endeavored to communicate the consolation which might flow from the assurance, that he died in possession of the Christian's faith; and he added one remarkable request, *that when he died, they would lay a green sprig upon his left breast*, a request which you Brethren will appreciate, but which was not understood by the family, until they saw the same emblem deposited on his coffin by your hands. His spirit returned to God on Sunday the 7th of April, 1844. Information of his decease was immediately made known to the Deputy Grand Master, who convened the Grand Lodge on the following day, and superintended the preparations for the funeral, which were left entirely under their direction by the family. At the time appointed for the funeral, the Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Military of this State, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Clergy, the Judiciary, the Corporation of the city of New-York, the Grand Lodge, and a numerous concourse of citizens, accompanied the remains of our venerable Grand Master to St. Paul's church, where the service for the burial of the dead was performed according to the ritual of the church ; after which, upon a signal from the acting Grand Master, the Fraternity moved in procession around the bier, deposited the emblem of immortality, and united in the last silent supplication to the Almighty Father of the faithful. The corpse was removed by the family on the following day, to Staatsburgh, in compliance with the request of the deceased, that he might be buried by the side of his wife.

General Lewis had filled the highest offices in many of the literary and benevolent Institutions of our State and Country, and, for many years before his departure had been regarded by some of the prominent men of our State as the most remarkable and prominent man of the time.

Peace to the Soul of the Hero," was then sung, and the Brethren were marshaled in procession, preceded by the Officers of the Grand Lodge, the Funeral Honors were given, and each Brother deposited the Emblem upon the Bier.

10. 1844-45 Alexander H[amilton]. Robertson(1797-12 Feb 1846)

“A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York,” by Peter Ross. 1899. page 398-400.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAMAAJ&printsec=titlepage&dq=%22joseph+d+evans%22#PPA398,M1>



In June 1844, Alexander H. Robertson was chosen as Grand Master. He belonged to a family which was distinguished in many ways and in various walks of life. His father, Archibald Robertson, a native of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was somewhat noted as an artist in Edinburgh around 1785, then moved to London and came to this country in search of fortune in 1791. Soon after his arrival he went to Philadelphia to deliver in person to Gen. Washington a box made of wood from the tree that sheltered Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scottish independence, after his defeat at Falkirk in the Scottish war for freedom, and which was a gift to the American patriot from the somewhat erratic and notoriety-hunting Earl of Buchan. As a return Washington sat to Robertson for his portrait that the noble lord might have it. Robertson afterward

practiced his art in New York, but his main success seemed to lie in his ability as a teacher. In 1816 he founded the American Academy and was chosen one of its directors. He died in 1835. One of his brothers, Alexander, was also noted in New York as a teacher of art, and also won much reputation as a painter of miniatures. All of Archibald Robertson's sons rose to distinction, although probably the one most generally known was Anthony Lispenard, who in 1848 became surrogate of New York, in 1859 a judge of the Superior Court, and its Chief Justice in 1866—three years before his death.

Alexander H. Robertson, an elder brother of this legal luminary, was born in New York in 1797 and graduated at Columbia College in 1813. With the exception of three years in which he held the appointment of Deputy Registrar of the city he never occupied any public office and his life was mainly that of a business man. In 1821 he received light in St. John's No. 1 and was at once noted for his enthusiasm in the work of the craft. It was on his motion, in 1827, that the Lodge commenced the establishment of a permanent fund. He served as Master Dec 1829, until Dec 1833, and again during 1836.

In 1830 he held his first position in the Grand Lodge, that of Grand Steward, and the records show how faithfully he attended to the duties of that office, then one presenting many opportunities for usefulness, although now it is simply an honor. The full measure of the power of work within him was called into play in 1832, when he was appointed chairman of a committee of twelve appointed to visit every Lodge in and near New York and examine into their methods of work, financial and general condition and give advice, encouragement and admonition as they thought the circumstances of each required. McClenachan says:

This committee, at the time of its appointment, was charged with one of the most difficult and important duties that had ever been entrusted to any committee by the Grand Lodge. At that time the anti-Masonic excitement in this State was at its zenith and there were persons in the body disposed to bow to the storm, and to court popularity, by giving away the invested funds to public charities, although our own pensioners would thereby be deprived of the little relief which kept many from the 26 almshouses. Some Lodges had become so feeble by desertions from their ranks that they resorted to private apartments to keep up an organization, and there was a faction which sought by every means to render the firm and straightforward course of the Grand Lodge odious in the eyes of the fraternity at large. The committee became a mark for their especial malediction; and they were called "tyrants," "usurpers," "inquisitors," and anti-Masons

In 1843 Robertson was elected Deputy Grand Master in room of William Willis, who declined the office after five years of service.

As Grand Master he was noted not only for the intimate knowledge he displayed of the work and interests of the Grand Lodge, but for his intense desire to bring about complete harmony in its then divided ranks. In this he did not succeed, but there is no doubt that his influence and example did much toward softening the embittered feeling which had existed for many years before his advent to power. He was re-elected in 1845, but did not live to complete that term, dying from an affection of the heart on 12 Feb 1846. Almost his last words were addressed to the fraternity he loved so well: "Our brethren should live in harmony," he said, "and unite in support of every good work, but some, I fear, will not. Tell them it is my desire that they should strive to live in the practice of the duties of the order, and to cultivate peace and brotherly love."

Transactions of St. Johns' Lodge, No. 1, in the city of New-York, at their First Sorrow Lodge, on *the 25th of February*, A. L. 5847, by Freemasons. St. John's Lodge, No. 1 (New York, N.Y.), Freemasons. St. Johns' Lodge No. 1 (New York, N.Y.), 1847. page 16.
http://books.google.com/books?id=JUqZAAAAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22st.+john's+lodge+no.+1%22&source=bl&ots=ImskYL-vxQ&sig=c1w7TeUOS1ZfEsKPwJz9f_UT2LA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=YCZTUN6kE5Go8ASf_oDoBw&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false

EULOGY

Upon the Life, Character, and Masonic Virtues of the late
M.' W.'. ALEXANDER H[amilton]. ROBERTSON,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New- York.

On the decease of Grand Master Lewis, the active duties of the highest executive office devolved upon the Deputy Grand Master, our late brother Alexander H. Robertson.

This beloved and excellent brother was the son of Archibald Robertson, a Scottish gentleman and scholar, who was by profession a miniature painter, and the brother of several artists of high reputation in Europe and the United States. Alexander was born in this city, on the 3d of June, 1797. He received a liberal education, and graduated at Columbia College, in the Fall of 1813. He was for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, but, upon the election

of a relative to the office of Register, he received the appointment of Deputy Register, and occupied that position about three years, when he again returned to merchandise, but at an unfavorable period, and his efforts were not attended with the success which would warrant their continuance. On the election of our brother James Conner, in 1843, to the office of County Clerk, he appointed brother Robertson his deputy, and this led to one of the most memorable incidents in the life of our late Grand Master.

It appears, that by the ancient charters of this city and by the State Constitution, the office of County Clerk and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas were united, and that the emoluments of both offices belonged to the same person, until within a few years, when, by an act of the Legislature, the offices were separated, leaving the County Clerk but a small income in comparison to that received in the other office, which deprived him of the power of employing the necessary aids, and of giving them a liberal compensation for their services. Brother Robertson being placed in a position where he was interested in the operation of the law, thoroughly investigated the subject, and arrived at the opinion that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional, and he assumed the responsibility of all the expenses of a suit to test the question, in case it should be finally decided adversely. The point was gained in all the courts through which the question was successively carried, up to the highest tribunal in the State. The successful result of this suit would have been of considerable pecuniary advantages to brother Robertson, had his life been spared, but whilst it was progressing his health failed, and I believe he was never able to leave his room after he received information of his success.

But it is in the Masonic career of our late Grand Master that we shall find the most ample materials for eulogy. In connection with our Institution the larger portion of his life was passed, for many years he was in daily intercourse with the active spirits of our Fraternity, and the impress of his character and the influence of his counsel may be recognised in many of our transactions, long before he became one of the executive officers of the Grand Lodge.

He was **initiated in St. Johns' Lodge, No. 1**, in the year 1821. He was Master for the first time, in 1830, but was re-elected at several subsequent periods. In 1830 the M. W. Morgan Lewis appointed him Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge. In March 1832, brother Robertson was appointed by the Grand Lodge, Chairman of the Committee of Twelve, who, with the Grand Officers, were directed to visit every Lodge in the city of New-York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, to examine their work, books, and general proceedings; to give instruction, advice and encouragement, and to make themselves acquainted thoroughly with the slate of each body, with power to send for the officers and books of Lodges, when they thought that course necessary. This Committee, at the time of its appointment, was charged with one of the most difficult and important duties which had ever been entrusted to any Committee by the Grand Lodge. At that time the Anti-Masonic excitement in this State was at its zenith, and there were persons in the body disposed to bend to the storm, and to court popularity by giving away the invested funds to public charities, although our own pensioners would thereby be deprived of the little relief which kept many from the alms-house. Some Lodges had become so feeble by desertions from their ranks, that they had resorted to private apartments to keep up an organization; and there was a faction, headed by the very men who afterwards (in 1837) tried the experiment of an open revolt, who sought by every means to render the firm and straightforward course of the Grand Lodge odious in the eyes of the Fraternity at large. The Committee became a mark for their especial malediction; they were called "tyrants," "usurpers," "inquisitors," "anti-masons," and other such gentle names, nevertheless they persevered in the performance of their duties, and several abuses which were discovered, were, on their report, checked by the Grand Lodge; such as giving credit for initiation fees, receiving promissory notes for dues, making short returns to the Grand Lodge, holding elections at improper times and places, &c. About the same time brother Robertson was appointed a member of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, in which he continued by subsequent re-elections (with the exception of one year) to the time of his decease. In that body the influence of his calm self-possession, prudent counsel, firmness of character, readiness of decision on questions of law or order, and uniform gentlemanly deportment, will readily be acknowledged by all who were associated with him in that body, or who had business to transact before it, as a tribunal of justice. Brother Robertson, whether acting as Grand Steward or as Grand Master, was a strict constructionist of the old constitutions of Masonry, and of the regulations and rules of the Grand Lodge; and his decisions and opinions, delivered on various occasions in the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and the Grand Lodge, will be hereafter quoted as good authorities, when the important study of Masonic jurisprudence shall receive the attention it deserves from the Masonic dignitaries of the world. In June, 1843, the Right W. Deputy Grand Master Willis having declined re-election, brother Robertson was elected to that office. In June, 1844, he was elected as the successor of the deceased Grand Master Lewis, and was unanimously re-elected in June, 1845. He came into office under circumstances very favorable to the Grand Lodge, as he had had great experience in the management of much of the difficult business of that body for several years, in the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and on various Committees; and it is well known that, the high anticipations of the Fraternity were not disappointed. He took a lively interest in every effort which was made in the last few years to unite the whole Masonic family throughout the world in the most intimate fraternal relations, by means of Representatives. He was in favor of spreading before the Brethren everywhere, the means of information in relation to the activity of the craft

in our own and in foreign lands. He saw the evil tendency of many new regulations adopted in some of the Grand Lodges of the two hemispheres, and feared above all things the *final destruction of the ancient Constitution, and the consequent disunion of the Masonic family*; and he never hesitated, on proper occasions, to express himself distinctly and decidedly in support of the old *fundamental laws of the Order*, as the only sure guaranty of perpetual union and amity.

He rejoiced to witness the progress of the fund for the establishment of an Asylum for decayed Brethren, and the widows and orphans of the Fraternity of this State, and he gave it the constant support of his personal attention and official influence—it was all he had to give—but it lay near his heart, he spake of it in his dying chamber, and alluding to the successful termination of the suit before-mentioned, regretted that his good fortune had come *too late* to enable him to do more towards the completion of the design.

From the time of his election as Deputy Grand Master, brother Robertson personally superintended the business of the Grand Lodge. He visited the Grand Secretary's office almost every afternoon, read the foreign and domestic correspondence, gave his instructions or advice, as might be proper, and mingled in friendly intercourse with the most active members of the Fraternity, who resorted there from the interior of our own State and from foreign countries. The annual communications to the Grand Lodge, which were delivered at the opening of the Assemblies of the Representatives, in 1844 and 1845, exhibit much of the literary and Masonic character of their author, and have been read with satisfaction and commendation in many lands.

In his private intercourse brother Robertson was mild, affable, and courteous. During twenty-five years of fraternal intercourse with him, I never knew of an instance, under any circumstances, in which he overstepped the boundaries of strict propriety and moral integrity, but, on the contrary, I have known him to be the watchful guardian of some who were never aware of it.

For some months previous to his last illness, the intimate friends of our late Grand Master were aware of his failing health, and his physician, after a careful examination, pronounced the cause to be an enlargement of the heart. All hoped that the disease might be combatted for some years; none, probably, anticipated how very soon those hopes would vanish. Unsparing of himself, he attended daily to the duties of his office, though with increasing difficulty, until the beginning of December, 1845, when he took the chair at the opening of the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge. In the midst of the business he was seized with such a violent paroxysm of pain, that for upwards of an hour it was doubtful if it would be possible to remove him alive to his home—Medical skill was, however, present, and the emergency was probably more promptly met, than under any ordinary circumstances it could have been elsewhere. In a few days he rallied again, and being anxious about his business, and for the welfare of two of his friends, he ventured to ride to several places in the city, and towards evening returned home on foot through a drizzling rain. He never afterward left his chamber. From this time his disease made rapid progress. I will not attempt to describe the sufferings he endured. He wasted to a skeleton, and it was only at intervals that he could utter a sentence. Yet, in the midst of all his agony he sought to be reconciled to God, and devoted himself to humiliation and prayer. Instructed in the doctrines of the Christian Church, his faith and hope rested on the sufficiency of the atonement of the Lamb of God; and I had the gratification of hearing from his own lips, the assurance that his prayers were answered and his fears of death removed.

It was during the last illness of our lamented brother the strongest evidences of his love for our Institution were developed, and he spake more freely of men and of their actions than was his custom while in the enjoyment of health. He would have acted too in some very important affairs under his control, but for the earnest entreaties of one who desired that he should divest his mind of all earthly cares. His last request to the Fraternity should be often repeated by his successors in their intercourse with the craftsmen. "Our Brethren," he said, "should live in harmony, and unite in the support of every good work, but some, I fear, will not; tell them it is my desire, that they should strive to live in the practice of the duties of the Order, and to cultivate peace and brotherly love."

The mortal career of our beloved brother terminated on Thursday the 12th of February, 1846. His funeral was attended by the Grand Lodge, and a large concourse of private friends, on the following Sunday.

"Peaceful he sleeps, with all our rites adorn'd,
For ever honor'd, and for ever mourn'd."—Iliad, Book xxii.

Brother Robertson was married on the 22d November, 1829, to Miss Angeline B. Vail, of Peekskill, a lady of whom it might be indecorous to say more, than that she was an amiable, affectionate and devoted wife, of whom, in justice I could not say less. He left no children, but his widow I trust will be regarded as a sister, worthy of the special attention of all who honor and cherish the memory of our departed Brother; so shall our duty to him be appropriately fulfilled.

Music—"Forgive Blest Shade." Sung by W. Br. Loder, and Brs. Watson and Sheppard.

Forgive, blest shade! the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this;
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stayed thy progress to the seats of bliss.

No more confined to grov'ling scenes of night,
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay,
Now should we rather hail thy glorious flight,
And trace thy journey to the realms of day!

The New York genealogical and biographical record (Volume 71)

<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/new-york-genealogical-and-biographical-society/the-new-york-genealogical-and-biographical-record-volume-71-ywe/page-14-the-new-york-genealogical-and-biographical-record-volume-71-ywe.shtml>

Alexander Hamilton Robertson, second son of Archibald Robertson and Eliza his wife, born June, 1797, married Angeline B. Vail, and died February 12. 1846, in New York, At the time of his decease he was Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. His funeral was the occasion of unusually impressive ceremonies, for the reason that he was the first Grand Master in this State who had died while yet in office. His widow married, June 12, 1850, Abram Wing, and died at Glens Falls, January 5, 1853.

11. 1846-49 John D. Willard (4 Nov 1799-9 Oct 1864)

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyrensse/bio193.htm>

"History of Rensselaer Co., New York," by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester. 1880.



< *Painting from the 1913 Grand Lodge Proceedings*

JOHN D. WILLARD, for a little less than forty years a resident of the city of Troy, was a man of studious, somewhat retiring habits, a close observer of human nature, far-sighted in regard to business operations and political movements, a prominent public man, a Mason of high rank, and a gentleman of fine literary acquirements. He was born at Lancaster, NH, 4 Nov 1799, was the son of a clergyman, and a descendant of Mr. Simon Willard, who emigrated to this country from the county of Kent, England, in 1634, and was celebrated in the Indian wars.

Judge Willard was educated at Dartmouth College, where he graduated at the early age of nineteen. He began the study of law in Chenango Co., NY, completed it in Troy with Judge McConihe, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He immediately opened an office in the city, where he had already many warm friends. The next year he was

appointed surrogate of Rensselaer County by De Witt Clinton, but the "Bucktail" party in the Senate refused to confirm him on political grounds.

In 1834, Governor William L. Marcy appointed him judge of the court of Common Pleas, an office which he held for six years.

In the mean time his business as a lawyer had been constantly increasing, and at the close of his judgeship he determined to devote himself entirely to his profession, and refused all nomination for election to public office.

Previous to this he had edited the *Troy Sentinel* for several years, having succeeded Orville L. Holley, and from about 1835 to 1848 he was secretary of a profitable corporation,--the Troy Insurance Company.

In 1829 he married Laura, daughter of Bladeslee Barnes, of Berlin, CT. She was born 13 May 1808; d. aft 1880. Finding his health failing him, in 1850, accompanied with his wife, he spent a little over a year abroad, visiting most of the countries of Europe, and in 1855, with his son, again visited that country, remaining some fifteen months, during which time he was an interesting correspondent of one of the city papers. The degree of LL.D., conferred by Dartmouth College and the Masonic University, was no empty honor. It was merited by this careful student, graceful writer, and well-read lawyer. Judge Willard held the highest offices in one of the Masonic Lodges of Troy (Master, 1841 of Apollo Lodge No. 13), and also filled the position of **Grand Master of the State** at the time of the memorable troubles in the order, caused by the succession of some subordinate bodies. With a firm but temperate hand he settled all these difficulties, and restored harmony which is the support of all such institutions.

In 1857 he was elected, as the Democratic candidate, State senator for the twelfth district, comprising the counties of Rensselaer and Washing, and discharged his duties with acknowledged ability. He was a director in the Commercial

Bank of Troy, and a member of various literary and scientific societies. He had a taste for literary pursuits, and found time amid the engrossing cares of a laborious profession to give much attention to general literature. In public as in private life he was straightforward, upright, decided, and reliable. Although not a church member, he attended the services of the Presbyterian Church, and for several years was chairman of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian congregation in Troy. He was the efficient friend of all benevolent enterprises, and interested in whatever concerned the business interests of the community in which he lived. He died 9 Oct 1864.

He had two sons: Henry Willard, a graduate of Dartmouth College, now a Congregationalist minister in Minnesota, and Clarence Willard, a Troy merchant (deceased).

Biographical Sketches of the State Officers and Members of the Legislature of the State of New York in 1859, by Wm. D. Murphy. Page 114

JOHN D. WILLARD.

Senator Willard is a native of Lancaster, N. H., and is the son of a clergyman. He is a descendant of Major Simon Willard, who emigrated to this country from the county of Kent, England, in 1634; who was afterwards a member of the Council of the colony of Massachusetts, and who is celebrated in the history of the early Indian wars. At a later period another of his ancestors was President of Harvard University.



Senator Willard was educated at Dartmouth College, where he graduated at the early age of nineteen. He held a very high rank in college as a scholar, and when he graduated, was selected to deliver the oration before one of the two rival literary societies. He was afterwards, for one year, a tutor in that institution. Just as he was about to commence the study of his profession, his health failed, and his physicians advised a change of climate, as offering the only prospect of saving his life. He, therefore, sailed for Savannah, and spent a winter in that city and its neighborhood, deriving from it something of the hoped-for benefit. But it was long before his health was restored, and this misfortune made a blank of two years in his life. Subsequently he commenced the study of the law in Chenango county, NY, completed it in Troy, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He immediately opened an office in that city, where he had already made many warm friends. The next year he was nominated by DeWitt Clinton for Surrogate of the county of Rensselaer.

At that time the "Bucktail" party had a majority in the Senate, and his confirmation was opposed on political grounds only, and was defeated. In 1834, he was appointed Judge of the County Courts of Rensselaer county, on the nomination of Wm. L. Marcy. This office he held six years. In the mean time his business as a lawyer had been constantly increasing, and was very extensive. He then determined to devote himself entirely to his profession, and after this time steadily refused all nominations for election to public office. He still, however, remained a member of the Democratic Central committee, and continued to exert a large influence on the politics of the county. He commenced practice without a partner, but as his business increased, he found it necessary to divide the labor; and the firm then became Willard & Raymond, and afterwards Willard, Raymond & Woodbury. In 1850, accompanied by his wife, he carried out a plan he had long cherished, of visiting Europe. He spent two months in Great Britain, and two months in Paris; in the autumn he visited Belgium, Western Germany, and Switzerland; and passed the winter in Italy, dividing his time chiefly between Florence, Rome, and Naples. In the following spring and summer, he extended his tour through Austria, Hungary, Prussia, and Poland, going as far east as Warsaw. He afterwards visited Holland, and returned to America, after an absence of more than a year. In 1855, he again embarked for Europe, partly for the benefit of his health, and partly to accompany a son. He was absent from the country, on this visit, about fifteen months. Of late he has retired from the practice of the law.

In the fall of 1857, Judge Willard yielded to the earnest request of his Democratic friends, and accepted the nomination of that party for Senator from the Twelfth district, and was elected, although the district gave, at the previous election, a majority for Fremont over Buchanan, of nearly five thousand. This result was owing partly to his great personal popularity, and the high position he occupied, both in his own party and the whole community. During the canvass, the newspapers in the district, politically opposed to his election, referred to him in terms of high personal respect. The Troy Times, the Republican organ, speaking of the Democratic Senatorial convention, said: "Hon. John D. Willard, of this city, was nominated for Senator by acclamation. He is an excellent citizen, a man of talents and good legal acquirements, and is certainly well qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been nominated. The district, however, is against the Judge and his party, Washington and Rensselaer counties having last year given near 5,000 Republican majority over the Democracy. He will be rejected, however, solely on political grounds, his personal worthiness being such as all good citizens would approve of." The Troy Daily Whig, an American organ, speaking, after the election, of the result, also adds: "But since the choice of the people has fallen to a political opponent, it is a pleasure to know that he is a gentleman of capacity, unexceptionable in every relation of private life, and will fill the responsible station with credit to himself and his constituency."

Since he took his seat in the Senate we have noticed an incident which shows how little he desires public office and honors. At the charter election, in Troy in March, 1858, he was earnestly urged by his political friends to accept the office of Mayor. The Troy Budget of March 6th, referring to the convention, says: "There was a general desire for the nomination of Judge Willard for the Mayoralty, and he would have been the unanimous choice of the delegates, if his acceptance could have been obtained, which he declined in positive terms to give." In consequence of his declining the Hon. Araba Bead received the Democratic nomination, and was elected by about five hundred majority.

Judge Willard, though not a church member, attends the services of the Presbyterian church, and for several years has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian congregation in Troy—the Rev. Dr. Smalley's. He is a Director in the Commercial Bank of Troy, and is a member of various literary and scientific societies. In 1839 he married Miss Laura Barnes, and has two sons. He has a taste for literary pursuits, and has found time, amid the engrossing cares of a laborious profession, to give much attention to general literature. In public, as in private life, he is a straight-forward, upright, decided and reliable man; courteous in his manners; a sound, successful lawyer, always occupying the front rank in his profession; an able legislator; and during the last session of the Legislature, proved himself, both on the floor of the Senate, and as a prominent member of the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, a representative of whom the people of the Twelfth Senatorial district may well feel proud.

The union left two Grand Lodges in the State of New York, — the St. John's Grand Lodge, of which Henry C. Atwood was Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of the State of New York: of the latter John D. Willard was Grand Master (he was, in 1841, Master of Apollo Lodge of Troy). The country and city representatives clashed on the old question of Past Masters, and their rights in the Grand Lodge. One faction claimed that, in accordance with ancient usage, according to the Ahiman Rezon, Past Masters were not members of the Grand Lodge. The other side pointed to the solemn "Compact of 1827," and held to it as a "sacred right," when, on June 5th, at the Howard House in Broadway, the culmination of the difficulties took place : and there were, as dividing Grain.: Lodges, that over which John D. Willard presided, and the other that over which Isaac Phillips presided. This latter was claimed to be the seceding body, and its Grand Secretary was James Herring, and was known as the "Phillips" or Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Emma Hart Willard (1787-1870) - Papers. (1831-1846). 4 items.

<http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/women.htm>

Letters, note and an invitation from the educator Emma Hart Willard of Troy, Rensselaer County, New York. Of particular interest is a lengthy letter to the [?] County Superintendent of schools, in which Willard relates in detail her vision of the ideal educational plan for common schools, and advocates the use of women to serve under the Superintendent or on committees that oversee the schools. Another letter was written to **her cousin John D. Willard**, accompanying a gift of woolen stockings that she knit in honor of his marriage. In this letter, Willard creates an elaborate metaphor of the stockings as emblematic of her cousin's marriage, future happiness and conduct in life. Willard founded the Middlebury Female Seminary in Middleburgh, Vermont in 1814, in which she taught such subjects as mathematics and philosophy which were previously unavailable to women. In 1821 she founded the Troy Female Seminary in Troy, New York, where she continued to add higher subjects to the curriculum. The school is known today as Emma Willard School. Willard was a pioneer in women's education.

12. 1850 Dr. William Henry Milnor (25 Apr 1805-24/26 Jul 1862)

There are similar, but slightly varying accounts of M.'W.'. Bro. Milnor's death:

From "The Campaign in Virginia or Incidents and Scenes on the Battlefields," by Rev. James J. Marks, D.D., 1864. "On this day one of our surgeons came up from Savage Station, and described the suffering there as most harrowing and constantly increasing. He said that all their stores of every kind were removed, and their requisitions on the Confederate Government received no notice, except the promise of speedy parolement; that the wounded were perishing in great numbers from the want of suitable food; that they had nothing but flour and maggoty bacon; that all the surgeons were sick, one-half of them unable to rise from their beds, and the others incapable, from prostration, to attend to even a few patients. Such was the gloomy picture of the misery of those we had left behind; and as the death of one after another was mentioned, we shed scarcely a tear, but rather rejoiced that they at least had escaped from the miseries which pressed so heavily on the living."

"The surgeons at Savage Station were: Dr. John Swinburne; A. Churchill, 14th New York; P. Middleton, U. S. A.; H. H. Page, Volunteer Surgeon, D. S. A.; A. Palmer, Assistant Surgeon 2d Maine; O. Munson, Assistant Surgeon New York Volunteers ; E. J. Marsh, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; H. J. Schell; W. A. Smith ; A. P. Clark, 87th New

York; G. F. Perkins, 22d Massachusetts; Will Falkner, 83d Pennsylvania; Fox, Volunteer Surgeon; N.(sic) Milnor, of Philadelphia, who died of hunger and exhaustion ; — Sutton, who died of fever.”

Dr. Wm. H. Milnor, formerly Secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy, died (24/26 Jul 1862) at Savage's Station, VA, in the capacity of surgeon to the 22d regiment, Massachusetts volunteers. He was among those who volunteered to remain with the wounded, about 650 Union soldiers, when Savage Station ‘fell into enemy hands.’

Act Assist. Surgeon J. L. Sutton died in the hands of the enemy at Savage Station, VA, on the 25th of July, 1862, of fever, rendered more fatal by the want of proper food; and on the following day Act. Assist Surgeon Wm. H. Milnor died from the same cause.

The American Medical Times of March 21, 1863, says: "Both Drs. Milnor and Sutton, exhausted by their labors with the wounded at Savage's Station, finally perished while in the hands of the enemy from actual starvation." These were volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 28, 1862.

Dr. Swinburne, a volunteer surgeon, with a number of other surgeons, nurses, and attendants, have been left in charge of the sick and wounded of this army who could not be removed. Their humane occupation commends itself under the law of nations to the kind consideration of the opposing forces. It is requested that they may be free to return as soon as the discharge of their duties with the sick and wounded will permit, and that the same consideration shown to the Confederate sick, wounded, and medical officers that have been captured by our forces may be extended to them. A large amount of clothing, bedding, medical stores, &c., have been left both at Savage Station and Dr. Trent's house.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

CHS. S. TRIPLER,

Surgeon and Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

http://64.52.229.100:81/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/Grand&CISOPTR=177&REC=8

William H. Milnor was born 25 Apr 1807 in Philadelphia, Pa, the son of Rev. Dr. James Milnor, who served as Grand Master of Pennsylvania, as a member of Congress (1811-12) and also as pastor of St. George's Church in New York (1816-45). He also served as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. William studied at Columbia College (class of 1826) as well as at the College of Physicians on Barclay Street. After graduation he operated a drug store with partner on Broadway near Duane Street, after which he practiced medicine and surgery at 18th Street and Third Avenue. He married his cousin, Ann(a) Milnor Klapp, daughter of Dr. Joseph Klapp (whose wife, Anna, was the sister of Rev. James Milnor). Bro. Milnor married secondly, Margaret Klapp, sister of Ann(a). He had two sons and one daughter by Margaret.

(<http://books.google.com/books?id=54U7AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA307&dq=%22klapp%22+%22milnor%22>).

A further interesting Masonic connection may be found for Anna and Margaret's father:

Dr. Joseph Klapp spent the first years of his life near Albany, NY. After acquiring all the preliminary education necessary, he was placed by his guardian, **Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer (Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, 1825-29)**, in the office of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, then one of the most eminent physicians in this country. Having graduated with the highest honors as a physician, Dr. Rush, who had formed for his young pupil a strong personal attachment, advised him to settle in Philadelphia, which he did about the year 1805. He soon after married Anna Milnor, the daughter of William Milnor, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia and a warm personal friend of **Gen. Washington**, and sister to the Hon. James Milnor (the father of M.'W.'. William H). Dr. Klapp rose to great eminence in his profession, and was esteemed one of the most successful practitioners of his day. Besides being for a time Professor in the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, and Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital which the pressing cares of a very large practice compelled him to resign, he was the author of a number of essays upon important subjects in his profession, which were re-published in several European languages, rendering his reputation abroad almost as great as at home. He died suddenly in 1843, in the Court House at Philadelphia, while about to give testimony in a very important case, concerning the sanity of a wealthy patient. Dr. Klapp was a gentleman par excellence, and impressed all who met him by his courtly manners and intellectual conversation.

Bro. William H. Milnor's Masonic history is remarkable, in that he was Raised on 18 Jun 1846 in Lodge of Strict Observance No. 94, NY (withdrawing on 1 Dec 1846), and affiliated the same year with Holland Lodge. Holland Lodge honored him with the office of Senior Warden that very year and elected him as Master of the Lodge for the

following three years. The last of those he also served as Deputy Grand Master, and the following year (1850) was elected Grand Master, having been a Mason for only four years.

M.'W.'. Milnor presided as Grand Master at the great Union meeting at Tripler Hall, 27 Dec 1850, when he received the gavel of the disbanded St. John's Grand Lodge, which for 13 years had been estranged from the regular Grand Lodge, and whose Lodges thereafter formed a component part of the Grand Lodge of the State. In 1855, when there was a new schism, and the Phillip Grand Lodge was formed, he did not vote with the majority of Holland Lodge which went with the Phillips Grand Lodge.

He especially distinguished himself by his correspondence, as Grand Master, with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg on its invasions of the jurisdiction of New York, and his views and arguments against the same were endorsed by every American Grand Lodge. His address as Grand Master in 1851 was a composition which reflected great credit on his scholarship, and as a testimonial of his exalted services he was presented by the Grand Lodge with a valuable gold



watch. As a Masonic Antiquarian, a highly estimated writer on the philosophy of Masonry, and a studious investigator of the analogy between Indian ceremonies and our mysteries, he had few superiors. The Historian of the Grand Lodge said of him, "He was frank and urbane in manner and demeanor, had the advantages of a liberal education and his disposition won all hearts to him."

< Engraving by W. T. Bather, NY, from the 1906 Grand Lodge Proceedings

Masonic Record:

Raised in Lodge of Strict Observance No. 94, NY

Affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 8; Honorary member of Pacific Lodge No. 233

Phoenix Chapter No. 2, RAM; Zetland Chapter No. 141, RAM

Adephic Council No. 7, R&SM

Cosmopolitan Sovereign Grand Consistory, KT; 2nd Lt; Commander

1849 Deputy Grand Master

1850 Grand Master

M.'W.'. Milnor noted: "There is another subject . . . the necessity of a Masonic Hall in this city. It has almost become a byword and reproach that this great city, the first on the continent, should possess no fixed abiding place for Masonry. We are but dwellers in tents. No Temple bearing the emblems of our order rears its proud spire to heaven. Brethren, is this as it should be? Should we not have a home? As the homestead to the family, so is his Temple to the Mason, a bond of union, a spot around which the affections can cluster, a point to which memory returns with filial devotion. We have amongst us energy and enterprise enough. It needs but to be roused to action. We should have, too, a library and reading room attached to a hall, furnished with all the requisite elements for material culture, where the brethren could meet to impart and acquire Masonic information, and to which the steps of the stranger could be directed."

"The Ashlar," edited by Allyn Weston, Charles Scott. Vol III. 1858. page 240.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=nMBJAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA240&dq=%22William+H.+Milnor%22&lr=>

AMERICAN MASONIC AGENCY,

No. 384 Broadway, - - - - - NEW YORK.

Having purchased the entire Interest of JONATHAN R. NEALL, successor to JNO. W. LEONARD & Co., in the *American Masonic Agency*, established by the latter firm, for the manufacture of

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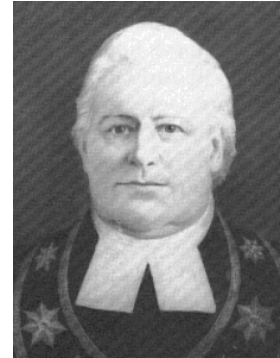
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Broadway, New York.

In 1858, William Price purchased William H. Milnor Co and formed the **WILLIAM PRICE CO** with Virgil Price as partner.

From "Washington and His Masonic Compeers," by Sidney Hayden. 1867. pg. 359.

DR. JAMES MILNOR, GRAND MASTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DR. JAMES MILNOR, the father of the above William H. Milnor, was the son of WILLIAM MILNOR of Philadelphia. He was born in that city on the 20 Jun 1773, and was by birthright a Quaker. His education was received at the public schools in Philadelphia and in the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he left the university and commenced the study of law, and before he was twenty years-one of age was admitted to the bar. This was in 1794, and he settled in the practice of his profession in Norristown, a few miles from Philadelphia. Norristown was then a small village but ten years old. It was in a German district, and the inhabitants there, when JAMES MILNOR settled in it as a lawyer, mostly spoke the German language. He had acquired a knowledge of that dialect in the schools of his native city, and was thus enabled to accommodate himself to the wants of a community where the common business was transacted in German. He soon rose to distinction in his profession, and had the confidence of his fellow-citizens as an able and honest lawyer. While thus engaged at Norristown, he was made a Mason in old Lodge No. 31, of that place. His initiation took place in August 1795. He was then twenty-two years of age. He was soon after elected Master of this Lodge; but on removing the following year to Philadelphia, he became a member of Lodge No. 3, in that city. His affiliation with this Lodge was on 6 Sep 1796, and he was afterwards its Treasurer. When Mr. MILNOR returned to Philadelphia, he engaged in the practice of his profession in that city.



In 1799 he married a lady who was by education an Episcopalian; and as the marriage ceremony was performed by a clergyman of that denomination, it gave offence to his Quaker brethren that he should be married by a "hireling priest," and this being contrary to their established "discipline" he was "disowned" and his membership with the Quakers ceased forever.

In 1805. Mr. MILNOR was chosen a member of the city council, and held the position from 1805 until 1809, during the latter year being its president. He was very popular with the people, and in 1810 yielded to the earnest wishes of his political friends, and reluctantly consented to become a candidate for Congress.

He was elected, and his great popularity is shown by his being the only Federal candidate on the city ticket that succeeded. He remained in Congress until 1813, and was a steady opponent of the war and the belligerent measures of the administration. HENRY CLAY was then speaker of the House; and taking great offence at some remark of Mr. MILNOR, he challenged him to a duel. Mr. MILNOR declined the proffered combat; for he would not consent that any one should presume to call him to account for words spoken in debate, and he also deemed duelling a cowardly practice. Mr. CLAY did not press the matter further; and in after-years they met on the most friendly terms.

On becoming Master of Lodge No. 31, Mr. MILNOR became a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ; and although he had at the time been a member of the Order but about two years, he was put upon a committee to revise the "Rules and Regulations" of the Grand Lodge of that State. In 1798 he was elected Senior Grand Warden; in 1799 and 1800 he was re-elected to the same office; in 1801 and 1803 he was Deputy Grand Master; and in 1805 he was elected Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and continued to hold that office by annual re-election, until the close of 1813. During his Grand Mastership he was also, ex-officio, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

No Grand Master of Pennsylvania ever took a deeper interest in the welfare of the Grand Lodge and the good of Masonry than JAMES MILNOR. His charges and addresses were full of instruction, and his constant theme was the inculcation of charity and brotherly love. During his Grand Mastership the old Masonic Hall in Chestnut-street was erected; and on its dedication on 24 Jun 1811, he delivered, at St. John's Church, a public oration. At its close, a distinguished friend and Brother said to him, as they were leaving the church: "Why, Right Worshipful, you are cut out for a clergyman." Little did that Brother then dream that the thought would one day be realized.

In December, 1811, Mr. MILNOR was invited, as Grand Master of Pennsylvania, to visit the Lodge at Alexandria, Virginia, of which WASHINGTON was formerly Master.

During his congressional life, his thoughts had been much occupied upon religious subjects, and at the close of his term he determined to relinquish the profession of law, and devote himself to the Christian ministry. This involved a great sacrifice of pecuniary interests and worldly aspirations, for he was on the flood-tide of success, and political fame and fortune seemed to be within his reach. He hesitated not, however, at what seemed to him the call of duty, and turned his bark into a gentler channel, and cheerfully looked for a haven of rest and peace.

He was accordingly ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church in 1814; in 1815 he was ordained a presbyter, and labored for a year as assistant minister in the Associated Churches in Philadelphia; and in 1816, he was called to the rectorship of St. George's Church, in New York City. Here, in his new field of labor, he devoted himself to the promotion of Christian benevolence. The Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Orphan Asylum, the Home for aged indigent Females, and many kindred associations, felt his fostering care.

In 1830, he visited England as a delegate to the British Bible Society, and while in Europe, he visited also France, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, and was everywhere received as a distinguished American philanthropist. He felt that his mission on earth was to do good, and few labored more zealously, or more successfully for that purpose.

During the long period that he was Grand Master of Pennsylvania, his whole soul had been absorbed in the inculcation of the moral precepts of Masonry. When called by his divine Master to fill a higher post of duty as a Christian minister, he but labored to perfect and adorn a temple upon whose foundation walls he had wrought in the lodge-room. To other hands he committed the bands of workmen who still wrought in the Masonic temple, that he might devote his whole time to a higher calling. He did not, however, forget his former associations with his Masonic brethren.

After he resigned the chair of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, he was elected Grand Chaplain of that Body, and continued to perform the duties of that office while he remained in Philadelphia, and a costly and appropriate jewel was voted him by the Grand Lodge, as a testimony of respect and attachment.

After he removed to New York to assume the rectorship of St. George's Church, he was appointed Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and continued to hold the office for some years.

During the anti-Masonic excitement a few years after, he was importuned to renounce his connection with the Fraternity, but he stood firm. A brother clergyman from the country called on him one day to consult him on the propriety of withdrawing from the Order. He stated that his congregation were all anti-Masons, and he was fearful, even if he did not lose his situation, that his usefulness would be destroyed. "Do you wish to renounce Masonry?" asked Dr. MILNOR. "No," was the reply, "I love Masonry too well!"

"Then do as I do," was the rejoinder. "Put down your foot firmly, and say, 'I am a Mason, and am proud of it!' and if anyone asks you what Masonry consists in, tell them, 'love to God, and good-will to man!'"

The advice was followed, and the country clergyman kept his place undisturbed.

Such is a brief sketch of the life of Dr. JAMES MILNOR. He labored zealously in his Master's work until 1845, when he died on the 8th of April, in the seventy-third year of his age. After his death, a testimony of respect was sent to the vestry of St. George's Church by his old Lodge No. 3, at Philadelphia, of which he had been a member nearly fifty years before.

A son of his, Dr. WILLIAM MILNOR, afterwards became Grand Master of New York.

See also: <http://www.beddowtree.com/genealogy/getperson.php?personID=I198&tree=2> for further Milnor ancestry.

13. 1850 Henry Clinton Atwood (3 Mar 1801-20 Sep 1860)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York: Including Lodge," by Peter Ross. 1899. page 371. Henry C. Atwood was born at Woodbury, CT, ca 1800 and initiated, passed, and raised in Morning Star Lodge, Oxford, that State. In 1826, having then been settled in New York for some time, he helped to found Mystic Lodge, No. 389, and he was twice elected its Master. In 1830 he left New York and resumed membership in his mother Lodge, of which he became Master in the following year and served three terms. Then he returned to New York, threw in his Masonic fortunes with York Lodge and was elected its Master in 1836 and 1837. He was a most enthusiastic Mason, but we should judge from his record more enthusiastic about its offices and glitter, about the influence and power it gave, than about the lessons it symbolized or the duties it inculcated. As a business man he was a failure. He held a position in the Custom House but lost it after a change in the National Administration and then became proprietor of a resort known as Hermitage Hall, at the corner of Allen and Houston streets. It was, however, not a success, and indeed his personal fortunes once reached so low an ebb as almost to impel him to retire

from Masonic affiliation altogether, but he managed to hold on. In all the branches of Masonry he attained prominence.

In the Chapter and Commandery he was equally zealous and in connection with the Scottish Rite many a bit of wordy warfare has since been fought around his name. He used to boast that he had conferred more degrees than any other man of his time, and those who followed his Masonic career or studied it had no doubt that this boast rested on a solid foundation. He was always fond, however, of tinkering with the ritual, of improving it according to his ideas, and being by no means an educated man, he often injected matter into the recognized work which was utterly unnecessary and out of place, even although at times, notable for its originality and quaintness. But such things were really above his capacity and when in 1850 he published "The Master Workman," a new and improved ritual, it was roundly condemned by every Masonic scholar and thinker and has since almost disappeared. Of Atwood's remarkable activity, of his restless activity, in the craft, better evidence cannot be presented than is contained in the following reminiscent paragraphs written many years ago by the late R. B. Folger: In 1825 an event took place which caused considerable excitement in the Lodges, and ultimately changed the whole system of work as then practiced by the different bodies. In that year Mystic Lodge, which met at St. John's Hall in Frankfort street, was established by Henry C. Atwood, who was then a young man, very ardent and sanguine, full of zeal, devotedly attached to Masonry, and never content unless engaged in some way in the promotion of the cause. He was at that time a journeyman hatter, and was working in the city.

He came here from Connecticut, where he had been a pupil of Jeremy L. Cross, was as perfect in the work as a man could well be, and very fluent in delivery. He had gathered around him a sufficient number of brethren to form a Lodge, made them nearly as perfect as he was himself, and then obtained the charter for his Lodge. It at once became a great novelty, as nothing of the kind in Masonry was then known or practiced in the State of New York. The reason for this is readily given. The system of "lecturing" adopted by Webb, Snow, Gleason and others, had been adopted in the Eastern States, and Mr. Cross became one of the first lecturers under that system as early as 1810. He lectured throughout the South and West, and covered all the ground he could; but the State of New York rejected the system, and would not allow it to be practiced within her boundary. Such was also the case with Pennsylvania. All the Lodges at this time were pursuing the old system, and when Mystic Lodge commenced its labors, it created no little surprise among the Masons of New York, and hundreds flocked to the place every meeting night to see the spectacle. The room was always uncomfortably crowded, notwithstanding the effort made by the Lodge to the contrary, and there was barely room to get along with the ceremonial part of the degrees. Still the work was carried through like a well-formed piece of machinery, "took with the fraternity like a charm," and at once became very popular. The Craft did not know exactly what it meant, only that it was "beautiful." This pleased Bro. Atwood; he worked on with a good will; candidates were plenty; and in a short time Mystic Lodge became respectable in numbers and was decidedly a leading Lodge.

The encouragement in the work was such that subsequently Bro. Atwood proposed to form several classes, numbering twenty pupils in each, for the purpose of imparting the work and lectures. A large number had witnessed the work as performed by Bro. Atwood, yet there were none to be found at mat time who seemed to know or understand what "lecturing" meant in Masonry. It is true they had in the Grand Lodge of the State an office called the "Grand Lecturer," filled by Bro. Wadsworth, but no one had ever even heard him lecture, or even knew what it meant.

Owing to the terms, there was some difficulty in getting up the first class. But it was accomplished, and the requisite number obtained and the class agreed to meet two afternoons in each week, at St. John's Hall, for the purpose. The class kept full and in the course of five or six weeks, the most of the members became experts at the business. Subsequently several other classes were formed, a knowledge of the work spread rapidly throughout the Lodges, effecting a complete revolution in many respects. A considerable number of Lodges in the city had adopted the Cross system, and the excitement became great, the more so because there was fierce opposition offered by some of the old and respectable Lodges "to such glaring innovations upon the body of Masonry."

It was here that the Masonic career of Bro. Atwood commenced, and being untiring in zeal, it was not long before he became what may be termed a "leading man" in Masonry, drawing with him a large number of friends who were much attached to him and as devoted as himself. Bro. James Herring, then Master of a Lodge, was one of the leaders in the opposition. He witnessed the scene going forward, and decried it as strongly as others advocated it. He was made a Mason after the old system, and would never vary in his mode of work.

Up to the hour of his death he conscientiously believed that any departure from that system was wrong, no matter who gave countenance to the act, and being very decided in character and as obstinate as he was decided, there was no such thing as moving him from his position. It was here that the acquaintance of Bros. Atwood and Herring

commenced, and here also was the commencement of the difficulties between them, which increased, grew very bitter, and continued for a long series of years. The ground of difference between them was of such a character that no agreement could possibly take place, as Bro. Herring charged that the work and lectures of Bro. Cross materially changed the ancient landmarks of the Order, as well as added new matter to the ancient ritual, whereby the Order was brought into contempt. Bro. Atwood, on his part, alleged that Bro. Cross received the work from Thomas Smith Webb, Snow, Gleason & Co., that it was the original work of Masonry, and as such should be received. In this matter there is not, nor can there be, a doubt, on the part of any candid and thinking Mason, that Bro. Herring was right, for the simple reason that the "old system" was practiced in New York before Webb, Snow, Gleason & Co. manipulated their work and lectures, and that before the year 1825 the changes and additions alluded to were altogether unknown and unpracticed in the State of New York; nor were they known in any Lodge of Masons before the year 1800 to 1804, while what is called the old system was several centuries older. Bro. Herring characterized the changes as "wooden nutmegs and horn gunflints, imported fresh from Connecticut," and the addition of new matter as poetry and romance: while Bro. Atwood rejoined that when Bro. Herring was made a Freemason, after Cross' style, he would then know for the first time what true Masonry was. As often as they met, sharp words followed; still they remembered that they were brethren, bound by a common tie, and were kept within the bounds of decorum. This kind of warfare drew a line of demarcation between the "old" and "Cross Lodges," each party having a large number of adherents; and both sides were persistent, obstinate, and determined, so that there was then as great a difference between the "old" and "Cross Lodges" as there would be now between a true Lodge and one that was clandestine. The class was interesting to us all. It commenced at 2 o'clock and closed at 6 p. m., twice per week. All were young Masons; all were desirous to excel. Bro. Atwood was very apt at teaching. He took unwearied pains, and nothing pleased him better than to see every one in the class as well informed and perfect as himself. His manner of "drill" was excellent, and, to make it more interesting, he would open a Lodge and cause each pupil to preside in turn, and so go through with the whole exercise, that the pupil should not only be perfect in word, but also in deed. They were all much attached to him and he gained a reputation then as a workman in Masonry which endured to the end of his life. As soon as the result of the first class was known it became very popular. There were numbers ready to come forward, and subsequently many more classes were formed.

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Bluffs/8534/thomas.htm>

see also: <http://www.oxfordpast.net/oxf1908.html>

Henry Clinton Atwood was born on 13 Mar 1801/02 in Oxford, New Haven, CT. Inspector of customs NY City from 1838 to 1841. Surveyor from 1844 to 1845. Guager from 1845 to 1849. He was married to Jane Lum on 6 Oct 1822, daughter of William Lum and Deldamia BATES. He was in buried Union Cemetery, Seymour, New Haven, CT

They had the following children:

- i. Charles W. Atwood. b. 27 Jul 1823, Oxford, New Haven, CT; d. 26 Jan 1871; m. Henrietta A. Hammond in 1843
- ii. Henrietta Atwood.

Ref: W. C. Sharpe, *History of Oxford* (Seymour, CT, Record Print, 1885), p. 180. [Member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 47, Oxford.]

Henry was the son of Elijah "Hardhead" Atwood, born on 15 Mar 1765 and Abigail Atwood (daughter of David Atwood and Martha (Mary?) Waller) who died on 29 Jan 1834.

They the following children:

- i. Washington H. Atwood. m. Mary Stone
- ii. Harriet Atwood.
- iii. David Atwood. m. Huldah Manville
- iv. **Henry Clinton Atwood.**
- v. Annor Atwood. m. George Ketchum

Further ancestry is given at the above referenced websites, but viturally no other biographical information appears there.

From "An Encyclopædia of Freemasonry and its Kindred Sciences," by Albert Gallatin Mackey. 1879:

Henry C. Atwood; at one time of considerable notoriety in the Masonic history of New York. He was born in Connecticut about the beginning of the present century, and removed to the city of New York about 1825, in which year he organized a Lodge for the purpose of introducing the system taught by Jeremy L. Cross, of whom Atwood was a pupil. This system met with great opposition from some of the most distinguished Masons of the State, who favored the ancient ritual, which had existed before the system of Webb, from whom Cross received his lectures, had been invented. Atwood, by great smartness and untiring energy, succeeded in making the system which he taught eventually popular. He took great interest in Masonry, and being intellectually clever, although not learned,

he collected a great number of admirers, while the tenacity with which he maintained his opinions, however unpopular they might be, secured for him as many enemies. He was greatly instrumental in establishing, in 1837, the schismatic body known as the St. John's Grand Lodge, and was its Grand Master at the time of its union, in 1850, with the legitimate Grand Lodge of New York. Atwood edited a small Masonic periodical called *The Sentinel*, which was remarkable for the virulent and unmasonic tone of its articles. He was also the author of a Masonic Monitor of some pretensions. He died in 1860.

Raised in York Lodge No. 197, NY in 1835. Published *The Master Workman; or True Masonic Guide* in 1850. Organized a lodge and introduced ritual of Jeremy L. Cross. Was a leader in establishing St. John's G.L. and was grand master at the union in 1851.

Author of "The Master Workman; or, True Masonic Guide," by Henry Clinton Atwood. Published by Simons & Macoy. 1850

<http://books.google.com/books?id=4SkiAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22henry+clinton+atwood%22&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=HKjP-NGkMx&sig=VEds6env5cPEVVz1vY933Rcbwjo#PPA339,M1>

See also "Masonic Eclectic Or Gleanings from the Harvest Field of Masonic Literature," by John W. Simons, Volume 1. 1865. pages 129-30.

"The Freemasons' Monthly Magazine," by Charles Whitlock Moore, Vol. XXIII. 1864. page 74.

http://books.google.com/books?id=SiUsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA75&lpq=PA75&dq=%22hicks+council%22&source=web&ots=RzNJLQXBDi&sig=Qye-qu23S_YqN37jMECTVI5btKw#PPA74,M1

THE SPURIOUS SUPREME COUNCILS IN THE NORTHERN JURISDICTION.

About the 12th of July, 1837, Henry C. Atwood was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, by the Grand Lodge of New York. His turbulent spirit could not bear this without rebelling, and accordingly, as Dr. Folger on page 225 says, "On the receipt of the information 'St. John's Grand Lodge' was organized, and, as such, continued to practice the ancient rites and ceremonies until 1851." The conduct of this man in New York has probably done more to injure Masonry in that State than any, and all other causes. From 1837 to 1851 he was the moving spirit, if not all the time the presiding officer of this spurious Grand Lodge. An outcast from the society of Masons he believed himself to be Masonry—that in him were concentrated and embodied all the power, and all the knowledge of the different Masonic organizations which existed in the United States. He established Lodges, Chapters and Encampments with the same facility with which he organized Consistories and other bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He issued edicts and decrees; circulated addresses, pamphlets and documents with the most unblushing impudence. The Lodges and other Masonic bodies organized by him in New York, conferred what they called the degrees, upon all whom they could induce to receive and pay for them, no matter from what jurisdiction they came. During those years it was no uncommon thing for persons visiting New York to be inveigled into these spurious bodies, and upon returning home, to find that they were not recognized, and that they had been swindled out of their money by an organized band of sharpers. "Not a Grand Lodge in the United States or Europe recognized his pretensions, and the members of every Grand Lodge in America were prohibited, under the heaviest penalties, from holding Masonic intercourse with this revolutionary body, its members, or Lodges." This man became known throughout the Masonic world as "the notorious Henry C. Atwood," "the agitator and general disturber of the Order in New York."

Through the illegal acts of this man, Dr. Folger attempts to trace the succession of the spurious Hays Council of New York. In my judgment it would have been better, if possible, to have left the succession in abeyance for a few years, rather than to blacken it with the name of Atwood, more especially as he never had any connection with either Cerneau or Hicks, and was deemed by their successors as an illegitimatist. Atwood never received the 33d degree from Cerneau or Hicks, and was never recognized either by them or their followers. . . .

14. 1851 Oscar Coles (1813-12 Oct 1899)

http://64.52.229.100:81/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/Grand&CISOPTR=178&REC=8

Oscar Coles was born in 1813.

Engraving by W. T. Bather, Brooklyn, NY >

Masonic Record:

Ca 1840 Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, NY; JW 1845; Trustee
1845 Manitou Lodge No. 106, NY; Founder and First Master; Master
1845-60; Chairman of the Trustees, 1848.



1848 Deputy Grand Master
1851 Grand Master

On 25 Feb 1845, he was appointed on a committee to visit other Lodges for the purpose of exchanging congratulations with sister Lodges. This was a continuation of the custom, formerly in vogue, on festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. At the next communication of the Lodge on 24 Mar, the committee reported have visited twelve Lodges. On 28 Apr of the same year, a Trustee of the Lodge resigned and Bro. Coles was appointed to fill the vacancy. While serving as Junior Warden of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, on 10 Nov 1845, he asked from permission to withdraw from the Lodge in order to form a new Lodge, Manitou Lodge No. 106. His petition granted, at the next communication, on 24 Nov Bro. Coles, along with four other members, withdrew and formed the new Lodge. The dispensation for Manitou Lodge was granted on 21 Nov 1845 and the Charter was granted on 3 Mar 1846. In 1848, while serving as Chairman of the Trustees of Manitou Lodge, he was presented with a Past Master's Jewel.

On 12 Mar 1849, Deputy Grand Master Coles visited his Mother Lodge, Independent Royal Arch No. 2, and on 13 May 1850 he was proposed as an 'adjoining member.' On 27 May 1850 he was so elected and he thereafter continued his connection with IRA No. 2. On 5 Jun 1851 he was the first Grand Master elected after the Union of the St. John's Grand Lodge and the regular Grand Lodge. In 1853 Independent Royal Arch No. 2 issued a protest to the installation of Grand Master Walworth and Grand Secretary Austin, on the basis of the belief that these men had abandoned Freemasonry during the Morgan Affair. IRA No. 2 stated, 'The Lodge hereby expresses its thanks . . . to the M.'W.'. PGM Coles, for preserving the integrity of No. 2 and pledges itself to the support of said protests.' Oscar Coles signed the protest, along with others. (The Grand Lodge determined that M.'W.'. Walworth and R.'W.'. Austin had not denounced Freemasonry, and they both admirably filled the office to which they had been elected.)

M.'W.'. Coles died on 12 Oct 1899.

References:

Duncan, William J., "History of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F&AM . . .," 1904.
Lang, Ossian and Singer, Herbert, T., "New York Freemasonry, A Bicentennial History 1781-1981," 1981.
Perse, August A., "History of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F&AM . . .," Volume III, 1966-1975. 1975

<http://www.consolidatedlodge31.org/history.html>

On 21 Nov 1845, a dispensation was issued to Oscar Coles and others for a Lodge to be called Manitou. The Lodge worked under the dispensation until the charter was granted 3 Mar 1846. The organizer and first Master of the Lodge, M.W.: Oscar Coles, who served five years in that capacity. The United Grand Lodge elected him Grand Master on 5 Jun 1851, being the first chosen.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/NYBROOKLYN/2002-11/1037680128>

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, 20 FEBRUARY 1849

SUPREME COURT - Whereas, Jeremiah O'DONNELL of the city of Brooklyn, did by a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty five, for securing the payment of the sum of five hundred and ninety four dollars on the 25th day of February, which would be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and the interest thereon at and after the rate of six percent per annum, to be paid semi-annually from the date of said mortgage, grant bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto **Oscar COLES** and William K.THORN of the city of New York "all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land known and distinguished on a map of the property of and belonging to the **estate of Jordan COLES deceased**, situated in the city of Brooklyn, filed in the office of the clerk of the county of Kings as lots numbers [492-495, 512-515 inclusive]; and also those certain other lots or gores* of land known and distinguished on said map by the numbers 484-487, said last four lots together containing two lots and one hundredth of a lot of twenty five hundred square feet; and also those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land, known and distinguished on said map by the numbers 516-519, on Centre street on said map; and also, lots numbers 489-491 on Hamilton avenue and in the rear of said last mentioned lots on said map said lots containing together five lots and sixty-five hundredths of a lot of twenty five hundred square feet." This mortgage being given on a sale of said premises to secure a part of the consideration money on said sale; and also all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part in and to the adjoining half part of the streets on which said lots are situated. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the

Clerk of the county of Kings in liber No. 98 of mortgages, page 422, on the 1st day of October, 1845, at 20 minutes past 4 P.M.

And whereas, the said **Oscar COLES** and William K. THORN on the fifteenth day of November, in the year 1845, duly assigned, transferred and set over unto Cordelia COLES the said mortgage, together with the bond accompanying the same, which assignment was duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Kings on the 8th day of December, 1845.

And whereas the said Cordelia COLES has, since the execution of the said assignment, departed this life after having duly made and executed her last will and testament; and whereas, Frederick W. HURD, sole acting executor, &c, by assignment bearing date the 12th day of October, 1848, did assign, transfer and set over unto Charles W. LYNDE the said mortgage, together with the bond accompanying the same, which last named assignment was duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Kings, on the 13th day of October, 1848; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said money secured by the said mortgage, and this is due thereon at this day, being the time of the first publication of this notice, the sum of six hundred and forty-six dollars and eleven cents. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction.

*gore --a small triangular piece of land, specifically New England; a minor, unorganized, territorial division, consisting of an irregular tract, as one between the two corners of neighboring counties. [Webster's Second Unabridged]

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/c/a/r/John-L-Carpenter/GENE17-0015.html>

37. MARY⁶ KIRBY (*HANNAH⁵ LATTING, JOSEPH⁴, JOSIAS³, JOSIAH², RICHARD¹ LETTIN*) was born 28 Oct 1752, and died 4 Dec 1841 in was 89 years, 1 mo., 6 days at her death. She married (1) THORNE CARPENTER 14 Feb 1769, son of ZENO CARPENTER and ELIZABETH THORN. He was born 1748 in Musketo Cove LI, NY, and died ca 1772. She married (2) JORDAN COLES 6 Jun, 1774 in LI, NY, son of DANIEL COLES and ANN CARPENTER. He was born 4 Mar 1749/50, and died 1 Aug 1829 in Red Hook, Brooklyn, NY.

Notes for JORDAN COLES: "We hear from Long Island that on Saturday, the 29th, as Dr. Wm. Lawrence, of Musketo Cove, was returning from this city in a sleigh, wherein were within were with him. Mr. Jordan Coles and Mrs. Carpenter, widow of Mr. Thorne Carpenter, where a large rock projects in the road, the horses taking fright, ran down the hill, when one of them was killed dead on the spot, and the people thrown out of the sleigh. Mr. Lawrence escaped with little hurt, Mr Coles was considerably hurt, and Mrs. Carpenter much more--it was feared she would have lost a eye, but it is since hoped they may recover without any material injury."

TAKEN FROM HOLT'S NEW YORK JOURNAL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. Feb 10, 1774

It is said that they had been to New York to purchase the wedding gown outfit, where on the return when the accident occurred.

source : The Carpenter Family in America by D. H. Carpenter --1901

Children of MARY KIRBY and THORNE CARPENTER are:

i. HANNAH⁷ CARPENTER, b. February 01, 1770, Musketo Cove, L.I., NY; d. 22 Aug 1790; m. CALEB COLES; b. ca 1670, Musketo Cove, QUEENS, LI.

[58.](#) ii. THORNE CARPENTER, b. March 10, 1772, Musketo Cove, LI, NY; d. 21 Jan 1838.

Note: From the New York Journal of 10 Feb 1774: "We hear from Long Island, that on Saturday, the 29th ult., as Dr. William Lawrence, of Musquito Cove, was returning from the city in a sleigh, wherein with him were Mr. Jordan Coles, and Mrs. Carpenter, widow of Mr. Thorn Carpenter, deceased, when they were got near home, in descending a long steep hill, where a large rock projected into the road, the horses, taking fright. ran violently down the hill, when one of them running against the rock, was killed dead on the spot, and the people thrown out of the sleigh. Dr. Lawrence escaped with little hurt, Mr. Coles was considerably injured, and Mrs. Carpenter much more." ("History of Long Island &c.," by Benjamin F. Thompson. 1839. page 163.

[Children](#) of MARY KIRBY and JORDAN COLES are:

iii. JOHN⁷ COLES.

[59.](#) iv. JR. JORDAN COLES.

Note: Jordan Coles was originally from Oyster Bay, married to Mary Kirby, widow of Thorn Carpenter. Jordan and Mary's children were Jordan Jr., and John Coles. Abram Coles, William E. Coles, and Jordan Coles, Sr. all shared addresses in Brooklyn at different times.

59. JR. JORDAN⁷ COLES (MARY⁶ KIRBY, HANNAH⁵ LATTING, JOSEPH⁴, JOSIAS³, JOSIAH², RICHARD¹ LETTIN) He married MARTHA GARRETSON.

Notes for JR. JORDAN COLES: source : tjashlock@aol.com

Children of JORDAN COLES and MARTHA GARRETSON are:

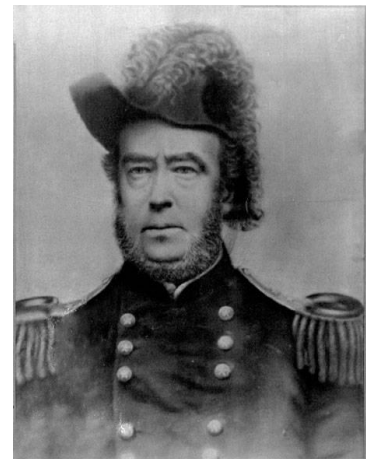
- i. ELIZA ANN⁸ COLES.
- ii. HARRIET R. COLES.
- iii. OSCAR COLES.
- iv. LOUISA E. COLES.
- v. JULIA COLES. (http://members.aol.com/_ht_a/mygenlists/pafg19.htm#28 Samuel Leggett married (1) **Julia COLES** on 2 Sep 1844 in House of Dr. J. Noyes, New York City. Julia was born in 1819. She died on 4 Nov 1850 in Pontiac, Oakland, Michigan. They had the following child: **Oscar Coles LEGGETT** was born on 6 Jun 1844. He died on 26 Apr 1916 in Utica, NY, no children, and was buried in Lansing, Mich.?
- vi. MARY COLES.
- vii. CORDELIA COLES.
- viii. LEFFERTS COLES.

15. 1852 Nelson Randall (1801-25 Mar 1864)

http://64.52.229.100:81/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/Grand&CISOPTR=179&REC=3

Nelson Randall was born, 1801, in Herkimer County, NY, the son of Charles Randall (b. 10 Dec 1770, Colchester, New London, CT; d. 28 Jul 1841, Mohawk, Herkimer, NY) and Anna Wattles (b. Apr 1776, Colchester, CT; d. 11 Apr 1813, Columbia, Herkimer, NY). He lived in Buffalo, working as a shoe dealer. He also served as Major General of the 8th Division, National Guard of the State of New York (under General Winfield Scott) and was also listed in the history of Erie Lodge No. 161 as having served as Coroner of Erie County, NY.

He was Raised in 1824 in Western Star Lodge No. 239, Buffalo, NY, which went dark during the Morgan Affair, although he is listed in their Return of 1829. In Nov 1844 he signed a petition for a Dispensation to create Hiram Lodge No. 105, Buffalo. The Dispensation was granted on 31 Jan 1845 and during the first election under its new Charter on 26 Dec 1845, he was elected Senior Warden (1845-46), also serving as Master (1847-48). On 15 Jun 1849, he served as the representative of Hiram Lodge No. 105 at Grand Lodge, and three months later, on 10 Aug 1849, he was elected Junior Grand Warden. Two months, on 21 Oct 1849, he was a Charter member on the Petition to form Erie Lodge No. 161, Buffalo, serving as its first Master in 1849. He was elected Deputy Grand Master, 1851-51 and Grand Master in 1852. On 8 Jul 1852 he visited Erie Lodge No. 161 as Grand Master, and he was received with Grand Honors. In 1853 he joined the Military Association of New York, and on 11 Jan 1854 he was elected Vice President of that body; Major Henry Livingston Lansing served as his Aide-de-Camp. In that there may be some confusion as to whom this 'Henry Livingston' was, the following is noted:



<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/military/milassny.htm>

When a family decides to name **TWO** of their sons Henry, you can expect confusion to reign.

Barent Bleecker Lansing and Sarah Breese named their second child **Henry Livingston Lansing**, after his uncle and his grandfather, [Henry Livingston, Jr.](#) of Poughkeepsie [the alleged author of *Night Before Christmas*]. Not liking to give up a good name once they found it, they named their fourth child **Henry Seymour Lansing**, after Henry Seymour, the father of New York governor-to-be, Horatio Seymour. Coming from a military family [their grandfathers were [Col. Gerrit G. Lansing](#), and [Col. Edward Antill](#)], both sons, as well as their older brother Arthur, joined the army.

In 1861, Henry **Livingston** Lansing was appointed by Horatio Seymour, then governor of New York, to be chairman of the Senatorial Committee of his Senatorial District. In 1863, while commanding the 31st New York Militia in Buffalo, Henry **Livingston** Lansing was breveted Brigadier General by the governor.

In 1861, Henry **Seymour** Lansing resigned his commission as Captain in the 12th New York Infantry, in order to take command as Colonel of the 17th New York Infantry for a two year enlistment. So at the start of the Civil War, both Henry Lansings were Colonels of New York regiments, one of a militia and one of a regular army unit. Halfway through the war, Henry **Livingston** Lansing was made Brigadier General by Governor Seymour. This was the same timeframe in which Henry **Seymour** Lansing's enlistment expired, with his being breveted a Brigadier General as well. It's clear that current researchers aren't the only ones to be confused by the Two

Henrys. The recording secretaries of the Military Association of New York must have gone crazy. Oh, and to make matters worse, the Henrys were the sons of a banker; both Henrys later became bankers and treasurers.

1854 - Colonel Lansing resigned as Treasurer and removed from state

[Henry **Livingston** Lansing became cashier of The Michigan Insurance bank in Detroit for 1½ years before returning to NY]

Colonel Henry **Seymour** Lansing, Aid-de-Camp, Governor Seymour

Major Henry Livingston Lansing, Aid-de-Camp, Maj. Gen. Nelson Randall, Buffalo

Henry Livingston Lansing was born 15 Jan 1818, Rome NY; died 30 Sep 1889, Canandaigua NY. He married, 22 Oct 1838, Canandaigua NY, Catharine Gibson (28 Feb 1820, NYC - 25 Oct 1897, Canandaigua NY), daughter of [Henry B. Gibson and Sarah Sherman](#).

As Grand Master, Nelson Randall donated a Memorial Stone to the Washington Monument at the 110-foot landing which reads: "The Grand Lodge of / Free and Accepted Masons, of / the State of New York. / Nelson Randall, Grand Master / William H. Milnor. / Ezra S. Barnum. / Finlay M. King. / Committee. The cornerstone of the Washington Monument was laid with Masonic Ceremonies on 4 Jul 1848.

During the Civil War, Major General Randall received Special Orders No. 296 on 17 Jun 1863, which read:

"Maj. Gen Nelson Randall . . . will detail from his command the 65th, 74th, 67th, and 68th Regiments, to take the field immediately for three month's Service. He will dispatch them by regiments, via Elmira, to Harrisburg, PA, and report to Major General Couch, commanding. Arms and camp equipage will be supplied in Harrisburg. General Randall will make the necessary requisitions upon Capt. Sheldon Sturgeon, U.S. Army, mustering and disbursing officer at Buffalo, for transportation direct to Harrisburg, and call upon him for the necessary subsistence."

Maj. Gen Randall then issued the following orders the same day from Fredonia:

"Maj. Gen Nelson Randall commanding, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates will forthwith report at the headquarters, Fedonia, for duty, for the purpose of proceeding to Harrisburg, Pa. Commandants of companies will immediately promulgate this order to their respective commands, and report to me forthwith the number of effective men in their companies, with muster-rolls made complete. Non-commissioned staff and musicians will report to Adj. Francis L. Norton. Commissioned officers will appear uniformed and equipped, all others in citizens' dress, as uniforms and equipments will be furnished in Harrisburg. Commandants will enlist for three months all able-bodied men who desire to enter the service, thereby increasing the number of the regiment. Each soldier should be provided with two shirts, two pairs of drawers, two pairs of socks, one towel, comb, soap, and knapsack or satchel, which, with its contents, should be as light as possible. The citizens of Chautauqua County are requested to use every effort to add to the ranks of the Sixty-eighth Regiment under this order, thereby, as is believed, lessening the number of men liable which are to be raised under the conscription act."

When M.'W.'. Randall died on 25 Mar 1864, Grand Master Clinton G. Paige honored him at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge on 7 Jun 1864, saying, in part, "Past Grand Master Nelson Randall . . . had been a resident of the city of Buffalo for over 30 years . . . In June 1852, he was elected Grand Master, and at the close of his term of office declined a re-election. Although an unfortunate reverse in his circumstances required the constant exercise of all his energies during the last few years of his life, and prevented his active participation in the labors of the Fraternity, yet he was every ready to give advice and assistance to his brethren when opportunity offered itself. He died suddenly of disease of the heart . . . aged 63 years, and was buried by Erie Lodge No. 161, with Masonic honors, the Masters and members of all the Lodges being in attendance, and military of the city acting as an escort; Bro. Randall being, at the time of his death, Major General of the Eighth Division of the National Guard of this State. He was ever the kind-hearted brother and courteous gentleman, and died as he lived, the true Mason, regretted by all who were admitted to his acquaintance. His memory will ever be cherished by his brethren."

From the "Chronicles of the Twenty-first Regiment New York State Volunteers," by John Harrison Mills:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, April 24th, 1861.

Special Order No. 85.

Major-General Nelson Randall, commanding Eighth Division, N. V. S. M., is hereby ordered to detail the 74th Regiment, Col. Watson A. Fox, to proceed on Wednesday, the first day of May, 1861, to Elmira.

Col. Fox will report, on his arrival in Elmira, to Brigadier-General R. B. Van Valkenburgh, in charge of the Depot for Volunteers, for further instructions. Major-General Randall is further directed to provide means for transportation.

http://homepage.mac.com/jcrossley/wc/wc131/wc131_131.htm

Charles Randall b. 10 Dec 1770, Colchester, New London, CT; d. 28 Jul 1841, Mohawk, Herkimer, NY, age: 70 m1. 1 Dec 1794, Colchester, New London, CT, Anna Wattles b. Apr 1776, Colchester, New London, CT; d. 11 Apr 1813, Columbia, Herkimer, NY, age: 37

Parents of Charles: [Sylvester Randall](#) (1735 - 1808) [Martha Wightman](#) (1738 - 1819)

Children of Charles and Anna:

Permelia Randall ;	b. 1795 d. 1843, age: 48
Charles Randall	b. 1797 d. 1858, age: 61
Nelson Randall	b. 1801 d. 1864, age: 63
Sarah Randall	b. 1803 d. 1874, age: 71
Volney Randall	b. 1804 d. 1865, age: 61
Epephroditus Randall	b. 1807 d. 1878, age: 71
Otis Wattles Randall	b. 1809 d. 1853, age: 44
Horatio Randall	b. 1811

m2. 1815, Warren, Herkimer, NY, Ednah Peck, b. 29 Jul 1785, Richmond, Ontario, NY; d. 22 Sep 1856, age: 71
Child: [Erastus Rogers Randall](#) b. 1819 d. 1867, age: 48

16. 1853 Reuben Hyde Walworth (23 Oct 1788-23 Nov 1867)

M.'W.'. Walworth was Raised in 1811 in Clinton Lodge No. 151, Plattsburg, NY. He affiliated with Rising Sun Lodge No. 103 at Saratoga Spring, NY, and was member of Chapter and the Knights Templar of Plattsburg.

From "History of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons," by William James Hughan, Henry Leonard Stillson. 1892

On June 24, 1853, the new schism of St. John's Grand Lodge occurred. There were four grievances set forth for this new outbreak:

"First Because of the election of Reuben H. Walworth, formerly Chancellor of the Slate, to the office of Grand Master. The objections against him were claimed to be the position he occupied, and the opinions he entertained concerning Masonry from 1837 up to about 1853; that for nearly twenty-five years he was a non-contributing member; and furthermore, it was alleged that it was intended to make him Grand Master for life."

Second. That large amounts of money had been shamefully squandered, "

Third. That lodges had been inordinately taxed by the Grand Lodge. "

Fourth. The inquisitorial exercise of power by the Grand Lodge over subordinate lodges and individual members." The strength of the Grand Lodge at this time was atxjut 250 lodges, 70 being in the city. This included the St. John's Grand Lodge subordinates, having about 1000 members.

Upon the expiration of the term of service of Grand Master Walworth, the St. John's Grand Lodge subordinates returned to the bosom of the regular Grand Lodge, after a separation of about three years.

A more complete narrative of the above, and of the Grand Mastership of M.'W.'. Walworth may be read in "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. pages 440-447, especially Chapter XII, "Chancellor Walworth," available on line at: <http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA638&lpg=PA638&dq=%22standard+history+of+freemasonry%22&source=web&ots=UmsFCn73t4&sig=5z1V6ixfe7nrsf1AiTiTEmdGnss#PPA442,M1> or in hard copy in the archives of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Histoical Societies (OMDHS) Library, Liverpool, New York. [www.omdhs.syracusemasons.com]. In this book it is noted:

"Reuben H. Walworth, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1853, . . . as regards the incidents of his year of office . . . proved to be one of the stormiest and most exciting terms which any Grand Master had passed through."

His lengthy "In Memorium" may be read in: "Reports of Cases in Law and Equity in the Supreme Court of the State of New York," Vol. XLIX, by Oliver Lorenzo Barbour, New York (State). Supreme Court, Albany. 1868. page 651-668.

http://books.google.com/books?id=nG8EAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA651&lpg=PA651&dq=%22apphia+hyde%22&source=web&ots=dmJcEWNyVq&sig=5GafagiZy6YEMtVy2R8u_UL_umA#PPA1,M1, a copy of which is in the computer archives of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMDHS), Liverpool, NY.

Reynolds, Cuyler, "Hudson Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs," Vol II, New York. 1911, pages 584-86.
Available on line at:
<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/walworth.html#walworth-iv>

Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth was of the fourth generation in this country and descended from **William Walworth**, of Fishers Island, Suffolk county, Long Island, New York. William, who emigrated to America from near London, England, 1689, is the progenitor of all the Walworths of America. He claimed to be a descendant of Sir William Walworth, who was lord mayor of London at the time of the rebellion of Watte Tyler in the reign of Richard II. The arms of the family of London and Suffolk is thus described by Burke: Gules, a bend engrailed argent, between the two gaibs or, Crest: a cubit arm vested or, cuff argent, the arm grasping a dagger sinister imbrued gules pommel and hilt or, Motto: "Strike for the laws." He came to America in 1689, at the special instance of Fitz John Winthrop, then major general, commanding the forces of the colony and afterwards governor. It was Winthrop's desire to introduce upon Fishers Island the English system of farming, with which Walworth was known to be well acquainted. He was the first lessee and settler upon the island. To it he carried his young wife and here most of his children were born. He was the sole citizen and could say, "I am monarch of all I survey." He was above all town meetings, sheriffs, constables and law officers. He made his own roads and mended them. No man unless a Winthrop had a right to hunt there. How long his independence lasted is not known, probably not since the revolution, when New York became a sovereign state. On this island he resided for nine years in safety. The Indian wars of Connecticut did not alarm him. There was some danger from French privateers, but the real danger that finally drove him to the mainland for safety was from the pirate, Captain Kidd. This was about 1699. He settled in Groton on Fort Hill. Here he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1703. His will and the record of it was burned at the time of the capture of New London by Benedict Arnold. He was a Congregationalist, and he and his wife were baptized at New London, 14 Jan 1691-92, at which time the record states: "William Walworth and wife owned the Covenant and were baptized with their infant daughter Martha." In 1690 he married Mary Seaton, who came from England on the same ship with him. She was an orphan. She remained a widow 49 years, and died 14 Jan 1752. She was left with seven children. She was a woman of rare wisdom and ability. She increased the value of the estate, and the children all began life with an increased equal share with her of the estate. All the sons were farmers and seem to have had ample means which they freely invested in more land. The daughters married and lived outside Groton with husbands of ample fortune. Children:

1. William (2), born on Fishers Island, Jan 1694, died 17 May 1774; married, 16 Jan 1720, Mary, d/o Captain Samuel Avery.
2. **John, see forward.**
3. Thomas, born on Fishers Island, May 1701; married Phoebe Stark, of Groton.
4. James, twin of Thomas, died before attaining his majority. Daughters were:
 1. Martha, married, 10 Nov 1715, John Stark.
 2. Mary, married Abiel Stark.
3. Joanna, youngest, married and continued to reside in Groton.

(II) John, of Groton, second son of William, of Fishers Island, and Mary (Seaton) Walworth, was born on that island in 1696, died 1748, buried in Wrightman cemetery, as is his wife and several of his children. He was a wealthy farmer and ship builder and owner. His inventory mentions four negro servants, fifty horned cattle, eight hundred and twelve sheep, a stud of thirty-two horses and seventy-seven ounces of wrought silver plate. He was appointed cornet of a troop of dragoons in the Eighth Connecticut Regiment and afterwards captain. In November 1718, he married Sarah B., only child of Captain Richard Dunn (2); and his wife, Hannah or Elizabeth Bailey, of Newport, Rhode Island. She died 1 Nov 1778, in her 70th year. Children:

1. Samuel, married Hannah Woodbridge.
2. Sylvester, soldier of the revolution and victim of the Fort Griswold massacre; his name is preserved on the tall monument that overlooks his burial place, Ledyard cemetery, and the scene of the massacre; he married Sarah Holmes, of Stonington.
3. William, married Sarah Grant, of Stonington.
4. James, unmarried.
5. **Benjamin, see forward.**
6. Philena, married Joseph Minor, of Groton.
7. Sarah, married Benjamin Brown.
8. Abigail, unmarried.

(III) Benjamin, youngest son of John, of Groton, and Sarah (Holmes) Walworth, was born at Groton, CT, 11 Nov 1746. He was a hatter in early life and worked at that trade at Poughkeepsie and in Minisink, Orange county, NY. He was a merchant later at Nine Partners in company with Philip Hart, of Troy. He also had a store at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county. He later sold his interest and settled on a farm in Norwich. In 1792 he removed to Hoosick, NY, where he was both farmer and mill owner, and where he was killed by his horse, 26 Feb 1812. He is buried in Union cemetery, Hoosick Falls. He had a revolutionary career as quartermaster of Colonel Nichol's New York regiment. He was engaged at the battle of White Plains, where he served as adjutant to Colonel Nichol. In 1782 he married Apphia Hyde, of Bozrah, CT, widow of Captain Samuel Cardell, a learned grammarian and author of *Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy*. She was a daughter of Rev. Jedediah Hyde, great-grandson of William Hyde, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, CT. Her mother was Jerusha, granddaughter of the first John Tracy **who married Mary Winslow, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Bourne) Winslow**. Children of Benjamin and Apphia (Hyde) Walworth:

1. Rosamond, married (first) Oliver Barbour, (second) Benjamin Randall.
2. John, entered the United States army and was captain of the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry and was at the battles of Little York and Fort George in Canada during the war of 1812-14, where he was wounded; General Pike was killed at his side during the first battle; he attained the rank of major; married (first) Sarah, daughter of Colonel Jonas Simonds, of the army, no issue; married (second) Catherine M., daughter of Judge William Bailey, of Plattsburgh.
3. James Clinton, removed to Otsego, where for twenty years he was judge of the county court; married (first) Helen Talcott, daughter of Deacon Andrew Sill, of Burlington, New York; (second) Maria M. Haynes, a descendant in the seventh generation of Jonathan Haynes, the first of Newbury, Massachusetts, who came from England in 1635.
4. **Reuben Hyde, of later mention.**
5. Sarah Dunn, married Field Dailee.
6. Benjamin, was a physician and surgeon of Hoosick and Fredonia, New York, and for many years one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Chautauqua county, New York; married Charlotte Eddy, of Hoosick.
7. Apphia, married David J. Mattison, of Arlington, Vermont, and later a farmer of Fredonia, New York.
8. Jedediah, a lawyer, unmarried.
9. Hiram, who though a mere boy was in the battle of Plattsburgh in the war of 1812, being one of Captain Allen's company of volunteers. He married Delia Arabella, daughter of Judge Jonathan Griffin, of Plattsburgh, New York; he was assistant register of the United States court of chancery succeeding his brother, Major John.
10. Ann Eliza, married Charles Theodore Platt, then a midshipman, afterward a master and commander in the United States navy; it was said at his burial service, "Under any other government upon the globe an Admiral's insignia instead of a commander's, would have been borne upon his coffin."

(IV) Reuben Hyde Walworth, third son of Benjamin and Apphia (Hyde) Walworth, is known as the last chancellor of the state of New York. He was born at Bozrah, CT, 26 Oct 1788, where the first four years of his life were passed,



and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, November 28, 1867. He received his early education in the schools of Hoosick, New York, and where the greater part of his childhood was spent. He began his law studies at Troy, New York, in December, 1806, in the office of John Russell, a noted practitioner of his day. In 1810 he was admitted to the New York bar and began practice in Plattsburgh at once. During the next thirteen years he was successively justice of the peace, master in chancery, supreme court commissioner, colonel of militia and member of congress. In April, 1823, he was appointed circuit judge of the fourth judicial district of the state of New York, and in October of that year removed his residence from Plattsburgh to Albany, where he resided several years, when he removed to Saratoga Springs. He held the office of circuit judge for five years, and in April, 1828, was appointed chancellor of the state of New York. During the war of 1812-14 he was in the United States military service. He was aide to Major General Mooers at the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British army in September, 1814, and at the battles of September 6 and 11 was acting as adjutant general. In 1844-45 he was appointed by President Tyler to the high office of justice of the supreme court of the United States, but the nomination was

opposed by several senators, principally by Henry Clay, and the appointment was recalled, Samuel Nelson being substituted and confirmed. In the general election of 1848 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York, but was defeated by the defection of Martin Van Buren and other "Free Soilers" from the party. At the breaking out of the civil war Chancellor Walworth, although strongly loyal to the Union, was an earnest advocate of

conciliation and a prominent delegate to the so-called peace convention. A speech of his, made on that occasion, was spread throughout the Union. His appeal may have been hopeless and perhaps inopportune, but it was a most touching appeal for peace, and does credit to his humanity and kindness of spirit. As a jurist he was of the most painstaking and just type as the law reports of his decisions attest. He had literary genius of the highest order and left many writings of value to posterity.

He married (first) 16 Jan 1812, Maria Ketchum Averill, born 31 Dec 1795, at Plattsburgh, died at Saratoga Springs, 24 Apr 1847, daughter and eldest child of Nathan and Mary (Ketchum) Averill. She was a descendant of William Averill, the first who came from Milford Haven, Wales, and settled in Topsfield, Massachusetts, through his son, Isaac Averill, of Kent, Connecticut, who was born about 1685. Daniel, son of Isaac Averill, married Lucy Cogswell, of New London, Connecticut. Children: Nathan, married Rosanna Noble, of Plattsburgh, New York, maternal aunt of Rev. Jeremiah Day, a president of Yale College. Nathan (2), son of Nathan and Rosanna (Noble) Averill, married, and among his children was Maria Ketchum Averill, first wife of Chancellor Walworth. He married (second) April 16, 1851, Sarah Ellen Smith, youngest daughter of Horace Smith, of Locust Grove, Kentucky, and widow of Colonel John J. Hardin, killed 23 Feb 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. She survived the chancellor several years, dying at Saratoga Springs, 15 Jul 1874. Children by first marriage:

1. **Mary Elizabeth, married Edgar Jenkins (see [Jenkins IV](#)). See below for further Masonic connections.**
2. Sarah, married John Mason Davison, of Saratoga Springs, ex-register of court of chancery, president and general superintendent of the Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad Company.
3. Ann Eliza, married Rev. J., Eleazer Trumbull Backus, D. D., LL. D., a descendant of Lieutenant William Backus, one of the thirty-five organized proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut.
4. Rev. Clarence A., LL. D., entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church and spent seventeen years in "Missions" in England and the United States; in 1866 he became rector of St. Mary's parish, Albany; he received the degree of LL. D., from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, July 6, 1887; he is the author of many published works, various sermons and articles contributed to the periodical and daily press; previous to entering the priesthood he graduated from Union College, studied law and was admitted to the New York bar.
5. Mansfield Tracy, graduated from Union College and was a lawyer, as well as a novelist of high repute; his wife, Ellen Hardin, was an active member of the Saratoga board of education and served for many years as trustee of the Saratoga Monument Association; to her judgment, zeal and energy the public are indebted for the many memorial tablets with which the battle ground from Bemis Heights to Schuylerville has been enriched and illustrated; she is the author of *Battles of Saratoga*, including a guide to the battle ground, with maps and a history of the Monument Association.
6. Frances De Lord, died in childhood.

By his second marriage Chancellor Walworth had one child: Reuben Hyde (2), b. 9 Apr 1852; d. 29 Oct 1852.

By her marriage with Colonel Hardin, Mrs. Sarah Ellen (Smith-Hardin) Walworth had:

1. Ellen, married Mansfield Tracy Walworth, fifth child of her stepfather.
2. Martin D., graduate of West Point, lieutenant in the United States army, 1860; colonel of volunteers in 1862; was dangerously wounded at Second Bull Run, was in the Peninsula battles of 1862, Gettysburg, 1863, and retired at the end of the war.
3. Lemuel Smith, lawyer and journalist of New York City.
4. Elizabeth, died in infancy.

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

* **Elizabeth Walworth** (from above) was born at Plattsburgh, New York, 19 Dec 1812, died at Schenectady, 10 Dec 1875, **daughter of Reuben H. Walworth**, chancellor of New York, and his wife, Maria Ketchum Averill. (See [Walworth](#).) She married, 20 Oct 1831, at Albany, NY, **Edgar Jenkins**, son of Marshall (2) and Sarah (Jenkins) Jenkins, was born in Hudson, Columbia county, NY, 25 Feb 1805, died in New York City, 9 Nov 1846. He was a merchant, and soon after his marriage settled in New Orleans, Louisiana. Returning north he became an auctioneer of New York City. In 1837 he moved to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, where he was lessee of the fishery, and kept a store for supplying the soldiers at the fort. In 1843 he returned to New York City and resumed his business of auctioneer, remaining there until his death three years later. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a Democrat. Children:

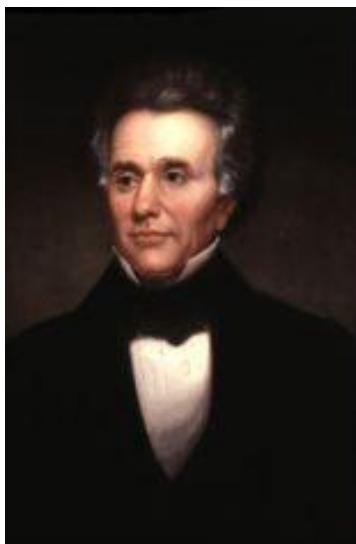
1. Walworth, born 8 Nov 1832; entered United States Military Academy, West Point, graduating 1853; served in regular army through the entire civil war, attaining rank of captain and brevet major; was in first battle of Bull Run; later in command at Louisville, Kentucky; at close of war resigned from the army.
2. James Graham, born 18 Jul 1834; lawyer; during President Cleveland's first term was appointed assistant judge eastern district of Wisconsin. During President Cleveland's second term he appointed him circuit judge of the same district; judge Jenkins is now (1909) living a retired life in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

3. **Edgar Marshall**, see below.
4. Clarence Trumbull, born 25 May 1838; a merchant.
5. Frances Walworth, married Frederick B. Hawley, of Albany, New York.

Edgar Marshall, son of Edgar and Mary Elizabeth (Walworth) Jenkins, was born in New York City, 12 Sep 1836. He was educated in the Columbia grammar school of New York, Troy (Vermont) Conference Academy, Kingston Academy, Ulster county, New York, and Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, where he was graduated, class of 1852. He made a specialty of mathematics, and so far distanced the other students in that branch that he was in a class alone. Leaving school, he at once entered the service of the state of New York, as civil engineer for the constructive work on the Erie canal, which position he held until 1860. For a short time he was with the Pennsylvania railroad in New Jersey, as assistant engineer. In 1861 he entered the employ of the Pacific Steamship Company and went to California as purser. He remained with them until 1865, when he returned to Schenectady. For the next three years he was treasurer of the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company, resigning in 1869. In that year he became registrar of Union College, so continuing for fourteen years, resigning in 1883. In 1885 he was appointed chief examiner of the civil service commission of New York state, resigning in 1886 on account of poor health. In 1904 H. S. Barney, founder and head of the large department store bearing his name in Schenectady, died, and Mr. Jenkins was appointed one of three trustees of the Barney estate, and the manager. When the H. S. Barney Company was formed he was elected president of the company, the largest concern of its kind in the city. During his many years of residence in Schenectady, Mr. Jenkins has been intimately connected with the public and official life of that city. Politically he is a Democrat, and as the representative of that party was elected and served two years as city surveyor; as city recorder four and one half years; president of the board of water commissioners three and one-half years. He was a competent and faithful city official and served his city well. Many of the city's substantial improvements were constructed during his official life, and his practical engineering knowledge and skill was of the greatest benefit to the city. Advancing years has compelled his partial retirement from active life, although his interest in all that concerns the public good is unabated. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Union College, and **Past Master of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F&AM**, the charter of which was granted in 1774. He is also **Past High Priest of St. George's Chapter, RAM**, both of Schenectady. He is a member of the Mohawk Club, of which he was president for several years and trustee for eight. He is the oldest elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, of which he was trustee for many years. In all these he has always been an active working member and unfailing friend.

While in the Pacific mail service he married, at Panama, Central America, 27 Oct 1861, **Fannie Myers**, born 14 Jul 1838, in Kinderhook, NY, died 10 Sep 1879. They had no issue. **She was a daughter of Major Mordecai Myers (Grand Master, F&AM, of the Phillips Grand Lodge in the State of New York, 1855)** born in 1776, died in 1871, a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he was wounded. He was past grand master of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, a member of the state legislature, and several times mayor of the city of Schenectady. Major Myers married Charlotte Bailey, sister of Admiral Theororus Bailey, second in command under Farragut, and one of the small force of men landed from the warships who marched through the streets of hostile, defiant New Orleans, to the City Hall and demanded the surrender of the city. Major Myers and wife were the parents of ten children, of which Fannie (Mrs. Edgar M. Jenkins) was the youngest. Another child was Colonel Theororus Bailey Myers, who was prominent socially in New York and Washington, D. C., and married a daughter of Sidney Mason, of New York City. He was a well known writer on historical subjects, his best known work being: *Letters and Manuscripts of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, The Tories or Loyalists in America, and One Hundred Years Ago*.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuben_H._Walworth



Reuben Hyde Walworth ([October 26, 1788 Bozrah, Connecticut](#) — [November 27, 1867 Saratoga Springs, New York](#)) was an American [jurist](#) and politician. He studied law at [Troy, New York](#), and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He commenced the practice of law at [Plattsburgh, New York](#). He was a [United States Representative](#) in the 17th Congress 1821-23, and in April of the latter year was appointed judge of the 4th judicial district of New York state, which office he held for five years. In [1828](#), Walworth was appointed [chancellor](#) of New York, and gained President [John Tyler](#)'s attention because of his widely respected opinions on [evidence](#), [pleadings](#), [civil procedure](#), and [arbitration](#). Tyler nominated him to the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) three times in 1844, but the nomination was always postponed due to Tyler's lack of support from both [Whigs](#) and [Democrats](#). He lost his office when the [New York Court of Chancery](#)

was abolished by the [New York State Constitutional Convention](#) of 1846. In 1848 he was an unsuccessful [candidate for governor of New York](#), but was defeated by [Hamilton Fish](#). Although he never sat on its bench, Walworth was asked by the Supreme Court to serve as a [special master](#) in the important case of [Pennsylvania v. Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company](#) in 1850. He was buried at Greenridge Cemetery in Saratoga Springs.

He was for a long period president of the [American Temperance Union](#). He was also vice-president of the [Bible Society](#) and the [Tract Society](#). The [University of Princeton](#) gave him the degree of [LL.D.](#) in 1835. He was the author of *Rules and Orders of the New York Court of Chancery* (Albany, 1829; several revised eds.), and *Hyde Genealogy* (2 vols., 1864).

[Walworth County, Wisconsin](#) was named for him.

<http://history.rays-place.com/bios/ny-saratoga/walworth-rh.htm>

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH.

In the history and development of the judiciary of the State of New York, Chancellor Walworth (1) stands pre-eminent as an authority in equity law; and by his wisdom and fairness, his profound knowledge, and his force of character, he marks an epoch in the legal history of the State, and is entitled to that distinction which common usage has attached to this term. To praise him, we call him the last of the chancellors, as if, as Plutarch said of another, this Empire State has produced no other great equity jurist since that time. We may affirm this as true, and say, also, that possibly the dignity of the judiciary has suffered some loss in consequence of the absorption of the equity practice into the courts formerly limited to common and statute law.

The history of the Walworth family is full of interest, on both the paternal and maternal sides. The chancellor's great-grandfather, William Walworth, came from England with Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, at his request, about 1680, to make a model farm and show the colonists English methods. Walworth settled on Fisher's Island, near New London, where he succeeded with the model farm, and had a handsome residence; and, as stated in his will, he had much table silver and other valuables. In the latter part of his life the pirates, then infesting the eastern shore of Long Island, caused so many alarms at Fisher's Island, that Walworth bought farms at Groton and other places in that vicinity, and moved his family to the mainland. He was a descendant of Sir William Walworth, the Lord Mayor of London who killed Wat Tyler and thereby saved the life of King Richard II. A representation of the dagger with which he struck Wat Tyler appears in the coat-of-arms of the Walworth family, with the motto, "Strike for the Laws." From a very ancient time a large district in London was named Walworth, and the name still lingers in that region.

The maternal side of the family shows an illustrious line in this country, including a descent from the Winslows and Tracys, and in the Old World a genealogy of twenty-seven generations, carefully traced back to Queen Margaret of Scotland, wife of Malcolm III., and yet further to Queen Clothilde of France.

Reuben Hyde Walworth was born at Bozrah, CT, 26 Oct 1788, the third son of Benjamin Walworth. While he was a boy his parents moved to Hoosick, Rensselaer, NY. His father was an officer, with the rank of major, in the Revolutionary war, in Nicoll's regiment, Heath's division. When the young Reuben had finished his studies at home he went to Troy and taught school for a short time, when he entered the law office of John Russell, State's attorney for the northern district, who was said to be the best common law practitioner in the State. William L. Marcy was one of his fellow students. Mr. Russell was impressed with the ability and energy of young Walworth, and proposed to introduce him into practice in the northern part of his circuit; thus the young lawyer was led to settle in Plattsburgh. He quickly acquired a good practice there, and soon had occasion to refuse political preferment that would be out of the direct line of his profession; but he accepted an appointment as justice of the peace, and later one as a master in chancery. In 1818 a new law created the office of commissioner to perform certain duties of a judge of the Supreme Court, and he was chosen for the place.

During the war of 1812 he was engaged in the conflict at Plattsburgh, with the rank of major, and acquitted himself with marked courage. During the military occupation of the town he was selected by General Wilkinson to act as judge advocate in a difficult case that arose concerning a British prisoner. After the war Major Walworth was appointed division judge advocate, with the rank of colonel.

In 1821 he consented to run for Congress, and was elected by a large majority. Under amendments made to the constitution of this State in 1821, in each district there were appointed certain judges, who not only presided in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but they were made equity judges in each district, under supervision of the chancellor of the State. Colonel Walworth became judge of the fourth district. His decisions in this court were pronounced by Judge Cowen to be "able and luminous," and of such value as to be included in the State reports, although the Circuit Court cases were not a regular part of those reports. Judge Walworth was appointed chancellor of the State in April, 1828, when he was thirty-eight years of age, by Governor Clinton. He held the office twenty years. He was

also ex-officio a member of the Court of Errors, and required to review the intricate legal decisions of the Supreme Court in cases of dissatisfaction. His decisions as chancellor are found in fifty two volumes of printed reports and thirty-nine books of manuscript. Amendments to the Constitution of the State in 1847 abolished the Court of Chancery, when Chancellor Walworth retired.

About 1844 the New York delegation in Congress and lawyers outside of Congress presented the name of Chancellor Walworth to President Tyler to fill a vacancy then existing in the Supreme Court of the United States. Tyler sent the name to the Senate, and it was referred to the judiciary committee, which delayed making a report. Charles O'Connor used to tell some amusing stories of "wire-pulling" in that committee. One of the absurdities related was that, after President Tyler had sent the chancellor's name to the Senate, some one told Tyler that this Walworth was a descendant of that Sir William Walworth who killed his (President Tyler's) progenitor, Wat Tyler, and thereupon the president withdrew the chancellor's name. The real cause was in one of those curious combinations that are peculiar to New York politics.

After Chancellor Walworth's retirement his counsel was sought from all parts of the country, and as referee in cases from the Supreme Court of the United States he held his court at his homestead in Saratoga, where cases were argued by such men as William H. Seward, Blatchford, Butler, Daniel Lord, and other distinguished lawyers.

Of this great man's ability Judge Story said: "Walworth is the greatest equity jurist now living. Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries, referring to Walworth's decisions, said: "I am proud of my own native State." Professor Dane of Harvard said: "No court was ever under the guidance of a judge purer in character or more gifted in talent than Reuben Hyde Walworth, the last chancellor of New York."

While residing at Plattsburgh Chancellor Walworth married Maria Ketchum Avery. They had four daughters and two sons, the latter being Rev. Clarence A. Walworth of Albany, N.Y., and Mansfield Tracy Walworth, the author. Mrs. Walworth died 24 Apr 1847, and Chancellor Walworth subsequently married Sarah Ellen, daughter of Horace Smith of Locust Grove and widow of Colonel John J. Hardin. She brought with her to Saratoga three children of her first marriage, one of whom is the present Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the noted historian and author.

For much of the material employed in preparing this sketch the compiler of this work is indebted to a paper read by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1895.

REMINISCENCES OF SARATOGA AND BALLSTON.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

1880.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nysarato/Stone/Chap34.html>

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Chancellor Walworth and Pine Grove .

"Whom do we count a good man? Whom but he
Who keeps the laws and statutes of the senate,
Who judges in great suits and controversies,
Whose witness and opinion wins the case?"

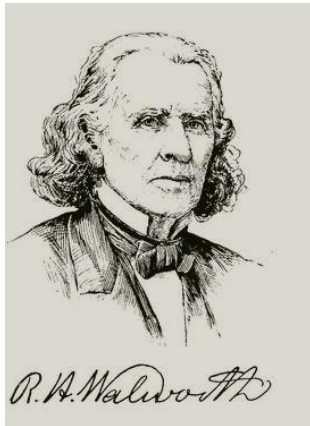
— *Milton's translation of Horace*



Pine Grove

On the corner of Broadway and Van Dam Street, fronting on the former and facing east, stands the old homestead of the Walworth family, embosomed in a grove of stately pines. In giving a sketch of this place, and of the distinguished man who was its owner and occupant for more than half a century. I shall aim at neither a biography, nor a panegyric, but such a description of the man and the mansion belongs naturally to the reminiscences and traditions of Saratoga.

Reuben Hyde Walworth was born on the 26 Oct 1788, in Bozrah, CT. He was the third son of Benjamin Walworth, of the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer, County, N.Y. His father removed to Hoosick during the Chancellor's early childhood, and resided there until his death. The family was originally of London, England, the American branch deriving from William Walworth, who emigrated from that city in 1671, and settled on Fisher's Island, and afterwards in New London. In the early part of the Revolutionary war, Benjamin Walworth was quartermaster of Colonel Nicholl's New York regiment in the service of the United States, and acted as adjutant of the regiment at the battle of White Plains. It is related as an interesting fact, showing the rapid growth of cities in America, that, at one time, when seeking for an eligible site to erect a mill, the entire tract of land now occupied by the City of Troy was offered to the father of the Chancellor, and to his business partner, Philip Hart, for the sum of \$2,000, which was not accepted.



Reuben H. Walworth settled at Plattsburg, Clinton County, in January 1810. Here he married his first wife, and here he practised law for many years, holding various offices in the county, and representing his district in Congress from 1821 to 1823. Mrs. Walworth used to relate that while at Washington it happened on one occasion, when her husband was visited at his boarding-house by Henry Clay, that the two gentlemen remained for a long time closeted in private conversation. She and her aunt, who were left in an adjoining apartment, had formed their own opinion of the great men about the capital, and were no admirers of that distinguished Senator. They indulged themselves therefore in expressing their unfavorable opinion of him, saying that they were sure he came there for no good purpose, and hoping that Mr. Walworth would not allow himself to be taken in by his witty tongue, etc., etc. To their confusion, the latter soon opened the door, and said: "Ladies, your conversation is no doubt very interesting to yourselves, but it is well for you to know that the partition is very thin, and that Mr. Clay hears every word you say."

By this first wife the Chancellor had six children, of which the oldest four are still living. His three surviving daughters all married young, and have large families; and of his two sons the younger, now deceased, has five surviving children, including two boys, the only grandsons left that bear the grandfather's name.

At the invasion of Plattsburg by the British army in September, 1814, Mr. Walworth was aid to Major-General Mooers in the United States service; and it was his good fortune to witness McDonough's battle and victory on the lake, being deputed to watch the contest from the shore, and report the issue to his chief. The house in which he resided for many years was occupied by the British during their short stay in Plattsburg, as an hospital, and bears the marks of bullets to this day. In April, 1823, he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which office he held for five years. In October of the same year he removed to Saratoga Springs. He was received there

with great hospitality by his life-long friend, Gideon M. Davison, who gave lodging and entertainment to him and his family until his own residence was put in order to receive him.

The old Walworth place was purchased at that time of Judge Walton, its first occupant and builder, for the small sum of \$2,000. In those early days it was a much more secluded place, and exceedingly beautiful. The railroad then had not divided it, and a delightful wood that bounded it on the rear extended far back beyond Matilda Street to the Waterbury farm and orchard. Almost the entire block opposite the Chancellor's was used as a public ground, and was a favorite resort for both guests and villagers. It was called the "Pine Grove," and was traversed by fine walks. One very spacious walk was the usual means of transit by foot from the "Upper Village," or north end of Van Dam Street to lower Broadway. Broadway itself extended no farther back than Rock Street, the woods heading it off at that point. The aforesaid "Grove" enclosed a tenpin alley, which was, if memory serves me right, the only alley of the village, and was much resorted to. Swings hung down between the tall pines, which in warm and fair weather were in almost constant motion. Here sometimes the Indians encamped, sold their bows, canes, and baskets, and shot at pennies to show their skill; and here, too, the militia often met for drill on "training days," "armed and equipped as the law directs," with muskets, rifles, fowling-pieces or in lieu of these with umbrellas, canes, or broom-sticks.

Opposite the Chancellor's on Broadway, and just outside the wooden fence which enclosed the Grove, the Fourth-of-July gun was sometimes placed, dividing this honor with Congress Hall. On such occasions Primus Budd, a princely mulatto, presided over this battery of one gun. A planet of the first class was he on Independence Day, and, like Saturn, carried his rings with him. The boys considered "Prime" as something superior to the Chancellor, or to any of the dignitaries of the village. It so happened that the authorities conceived it possible to manage this gun without Primus. The consequence was that three human arms were blown off by a premature discharge, and the ramrod passing Grove Street, alighted near the corner of Church. "Next time," said Primus, "I guess dey'll know enough to give public business to 'sponsible persons."

At the northwest corner of this same grove resided also Mr. Peterson, occupying a small wooden house with a smaller candy-shop adjoining. He was a notable man, and, like Primus, had his days of glory. Whenever the masons turned out, his portly person was sure to be seen in full regalia, with a *cozam nobis* so prominent that the little apron stood out in front horizontally. **At Masonic funerals** he carried a large Bible, and it rested on the said prominence as easily as on a pulpit cushion. Alas! how fortunes vary! With its grove and visitors, that supported the old man's modest merchandise, the house and the shop have both disappeared, and the ground whereon they stood has been absorbed into the Willoughby estate. What became of poor Peterson no one knows – whether expanded indefinitely or become absorbed also; probably the former, for his tendency was that way.

The entire space occupied by these pleasure grounds has long since given place to private residences, and the name of "Pine Grove" remains attached to the Walworth homestead opposite, being indeed originally a patch of the same ground.

Judge Walworth presided in his circuit until 1828, when he was appointed Chancellor of the State of New York. This office he held for twenty years, when the new constitution of 1848 abolished the Court of Chancery. In 1828 he removed to Albany, occupying first a house in Park Place, near the Academy, and afterwards a house in Washington Avenue above Dove Street, the present residence of Amasa J. Parker, Esq. In the spring of 1833 he returned to Saratoga Springs, and to Pine Grove, where he continued to reside until his death.

Mrs. Walworth, his first wife, whose maiden name was Maria Ketchum Averill, was a lady of singular sweetness and benevolence of character. Together with her husband she united herself with the Presbyterian church at the time of their marriage, to which communion she always remained attached. Of a truly devoted and unaffected piety, she was gentle and pliable in everything except where conscience was concerned – there she was immovable as a rock. She delighted to be among the poor and sick, and her love for little children was unbounded. Not an urchin in the village, however ragged, whether white or black, but "knew her like a book," and felt thoroughly at home with her. Indeed, she was greatly beloved by all classes, old or young.

Every one in Saratoga knows, or knew, Dexter, the livery-stable man, whose large frame and venerable white head were to be seen for so many years in front of the United States Hotel. There, in the summer season, from morning until sunset, he kept under one of the trees a chair for his own exclusive use. Never any one was known to sit in that chair but himself. Napoleon could cross the Alps with his artillery, but he never would have attempted to sit in Dexter's chair. No one ever suspected him of being soft or sentimental. But I particularly remember that the good old man idolized the memory of Mrs. Walworth, and never could speak of her without the tears coming to his eyes.

Gentle and amiable as this lady was, she had, when occasion called for it, a courage and resolution that amounted to heroism. On one occasion, in the early days of her residence at the Springs, a drunken aboriginal from the Indian

encampment opposite entered the kitchen and demanded cider. This was before the total abstinence days, and the Chancellor's cellar was well stocked both with wine and cider. The cook, thinking he had already enough, refused to give him any, whereupon he drew his knife and threatened to kill her. Mrs. Walworth chanced to enter the kitchen at this moment, and comprehending the whole situation at a glance, seized the tongs, which she laid about the head vigorously, and drove him out of the house. Mrs. Walworth died at Pine Grove, on 24 Apr 1847, surrounded by the devoted members of her family. As Christian, wife, mother, friend, and neighbor, a model in every relation of life, her memory is still tenderly cherished in the locality where she lived so long, loved and was beloved.

Pine Grove: Its Distinguished Visitors .

The "Pine Grove" was for a long period of years a much-frequented place. Few residences in the land have seen more of the great celebrities of the country, especially of her distinguished jurists and statesmen. It has known **Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton**, Martin Van Buren, Enos T. Throop, Silas Wright, Churchill C. Cambreling, William L. Marcy, Albert H. Tracy, Francis Granger, William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Chancellor Kent, Judge Story, Judge Grier, Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, William L. Stone, Catharine Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Edward C. Delavan, Gerrit Smith, Generals Scott, Wool, Worth, Gottschalk the pianist, and a host of others, Governors, Senators, and Congressmen, celebrated authors and soldiers, who have chatted in its parlors, dined at its table, and walked about under the shade of its pines. The Chancellor never forgot an acquaintance, and was fond of bringing every one to his house. Every morning during the summer season he looked carefully over the list of arrivals at the hotels, and hastened to call on every one he knew. The Grove has known the portly form of Joseph Bonaparte in tights, and the squat figure of Mar Yohannan in multitudinous folds of cloth.

Clergymen always found a welcome there, whatever their type of faith or form of worship. Its traditions array such names as Eliphalet Nott, Lyman Beecher, William B. Sprague, George W. Bethune, Samuel H. Cox, Francis Wayland, James Milner, Archbishops Hughes, McCloskey, Purcell, Kenrick, and Spalding, Cardinal Bedini, and Bishop Alonzo Potter. Methodist Bishops have visited there whose names I do not know, and at a very early date a Catholic bishop from Canada, in quaint knee-breeches and large buckled shoes, whose zeal in the cause of temperance brought him in connection with the Chancellor. Thither also came, at various times, innumerable missionaries from foreign parts, and now and then a russet-coated elder from the Shaker settlements.

Lewis J. Papineau, Dr. E.B. O'Callaghan, and Marshall S. Bidwell, exiled from Canada by the unsuccessful rebellion of 1837, found here a hearty welcome, and always remained on terms of the most intimate friendship with the Chancellor. It is said that the first named of these illustrious exiles, after his precipitate escape from Canada, was found friendless and unknown in the city of Albany, by James Porter, Esq., at that time Register in Chancery, who took him to his house. Here the Chancellor made his acquaintance, and carried him to Saratoga. Mrs. Papineau and her children were entertained for some time at Pine Grove, and a son, L.J.A. Papineau, was an inmate there for two years.

The front room in the north wing was the Chancellor's office for forty-three years. Any one passing the house, or entering by the north piazza, might see him hard at work, throughout the day, and his lamp was burning there still until two, three, and often four o'clock in the morning. His constitution was of iron, and his capacity for labor was enormous, and yet he loved recreation, and no man could enjoy society better. He loved to spend the hours of evening with his family at games of chess, backgammon, or whist, or in lively conversation, until all the rest had retired to bed, when he returned to his office, and to his solitary labors of the night. From these habits it may easily be inferred that he was not an early riser. And yet he often rose early in the summer-time, when the Congress Spring was crowded with visitors, and the desire to meet his friends would bring him there among the rest.

He was a great talker and a most lively one, and when a good story was told by himself or others, he would throw his head forward, rub his hands together, and laugh until the walls rang again. He never stood upon his dignity, but was always ready for any fun, even to the latest years of his life. He had been a notable jumper in his youthful days, and once even as late as 1835, when Judge Nelson (late of the United States bench), John A. Collyer, the late Attorney-General, Benj. F. Butler, of New York, and other like grave gentlemen of the Bar and Legislature were enjoying themselves together, he challenged them to show their agility by leaping over the parlor chairs, and set the example himself. They were all wild enough at the time, but wisely declined this challenge. Less discretion was manifested on another occasion by a young Presbyterian divine, who was preaching on trial in the village at the time, and was seduced into a trial of his legs at the Grove. A clothes-line was stretched at a good height between two trees, which the Chancellor easily cleared with a running leap. Divinity was not so successful. He landed astride of

the line, and after an extremely awkward gyration went most ignominiously to grass. The piety of the bystanders was no great check upon their merriment, some laughing in hearty bass and some in high soprano.

In the same "office" aforesaid the Chancellor held his "motion courts." This was not only a convenience for himself, but generally agreeable to the members of the bar. By going there, instead of to Albany, they were able to combine a little business with a trip to the Springs. A wood-box being covered with a carpet, an arm-chair was placed upon it, and the little office was thus converted into a court-room. Here, during a long course of years, distinguished counsel came to make, defend, and argue motions in chancery. Hither came Ambrose Spencer, Chief-Justice of New York; John C. Spencer, Joshua Spencer, Charles O'Connor, Samuel Stevens, Mark Reynolds, Benj. F. Butler of New York; Daniel Lord, Wm. H. Seward, David Graham, and many other men of equal mark, though of a later generation. Here once William Kent and George Griffin were pitted against Daniel Webster, in some case involving the Illinois State bonds, which crowded the room, piazza, and sidewalk with anxious listeners, until out of consideration for these the Chancellor adjourned to the Universalist church. {Now a private residence, owned and occupied by a daughter of the late Daniel T. Reed. Mr. Reed, who died on 6 May 1875, was, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Jewel, the oldest resident of Saratoga. He was a native of Washington County, and was born in the year 1785. About the year 1824 he removed to this village and purchased the lot on which the late Judge W.L.F. Warren's house now stands, on the corner of Broadway and Church Street, on which he erected a hotel. Two years later it was burned, and he purchased the Franklin House on Church Street, and enlarged and repaired it. He kept this house for about thirty years, and then sold it to Deacon Britnall. He then built the house on Matilda Street standing on the corner of the railroad, and resided there a few years. He next purchased the Universalist church building, on the corner of Church and Matilda Streets, and converted it into the boarding-house which was kept by him, in connection with his daughter, until his death.} "This cause does not end here," said Griffin, in a tragic tone of voice; "we shall meet again at Philippi." "Ay!" replied Webster, with a grim humor that convulsed the audience; "the learned counsel will meet us again at Philippi, but will they pay us when we get there?"

Here the celebrated Spike case dragged its slow length along for many years, in which nearly all the great lawyers of the land had a finger. It was a reference case, which the Chancellor undertook after the abolition of his office. The original suit was brought in the United States Court for the infringement of a patented right to give a peculiar rap to the head of a railroad spike in the process of its formation; and the question before the referee was to ascertain the increased profits of a party of manufacturers (Winslow, Corning & Co.) so rapping as aforesaid, and the consequent damages to the other party (Burden & Co.) having the exclusive right so to rap as aforesaid. Mrs. Walworth once in conversation with Governor Seward said: "I wish you would explain what this everlasting Spike suit is about. I don't understand it." "Indeed, madam," he replied, "I should be very much ashamed if you did. I have been engaged in it for several years and I don't understand it yet."

To this same office came the new aspirants to chancery practice, and signed their names to the roll of counsellors. This was a veritable roll made of strong parchment, piece added to piece as the list increased. It holds the names of almost all the distinguished lawyers of New York now living. It is at present in the possession of William A. Beach, a resident of New York City, but a native of Saratoga, and one of the honored names on the roll.

Peculiar Professional Traits

Chancellor Walworth may justly be regarded as the great artisan of our equity laws. In some sense he was the Bentham of America, without the bold speculations and fantastical theories which, to a certain extent, characterized the great British jurist. What Bentham did in removing defects in English jurisprudence, Walworth did in renovating and simplifying the equity laws of the United States.

Before his day, the Court of Chancery in this State was a tribunal of illy-defined powers – of uncertain jurisdiction, in a measure subservient to the English Court of Chancery in its procedure. Chancellor Walworth abolished much of that subtlety – many of those prolix and bewildering formalities which had their origin in the recesses of the medieval ages. He reduced the practice of his court to certain standing rules, which he prepared with great industry. These rules greatly improved the old system of equity practice, and though he has been charged with thus complicating the Court of Chancery with expensive machinery, it cannot be gainsaid that with Chancellor Walworth equity was the soul and spirit of law, "creating positive and defining rational law, flexible in its nature, and suited to the fortunes, cases, and reciprocal obligations of men." {The contents of fourteen volumes of Paige's *Chancery Reports*, and a large part of the matter comprising the contents of the thirty-six volumes of *Wendell and Denio's Reports*, attest to his vast judicial labors.}

It scarcely, however, belongs to a sketch of this kind to dwell upon the legal acquirements, the judicial character, or the public reputation of Chancellor Walworth. But certain peculiarities which he had when presiding in court were as well known to his fellow-villagers as they were familiar to the lawyers who frequented his little forum at the Grove, and may be considered as local reminiscences.

In endeavoring to master the points of a case he had a method of his own, and it was necessary for counsel to conform to it in their arguments. Those who frequented his court soon learned to humor him in this respect; but strangers were often annoyed by his interruptions and contradictions. He wanted to make up a sort of brief for his own use at the very beginning, and in making this he put the counsel to his catechism. He required, not only the names of the parties and the general nature of the cause or motion, but the peculiar character of each one's interest, and the main points at issue, clearly stated, before he would listen to any argument, or to any rhetorical preambles. These preliminaries being arranged to his satisfaction, he would lay up his pen over his ear, push back his chair, put his thumbs into the armholes of his vest, and then, and not before then, the counsel might proceed without interruption. But woe to the unlucky man who accepted papers for a motion, however simple, without taking time to read and prepare for it, trusting to be allowed to begin by reading the affidavits! And woe to any one who, having no legal ground to stand on, looked fondly for time and grace to make the mere show of a good fight! Time, indeed, he sometimes got, but only the time in which to be fearfully and wonderfully badgered.

A noted lawyer of Brooklyn once, after reading his affidavits, was endeavoring to enter upon his argument in support of a motion. But the Chancellor was not satisfied. "I think," he said, "that Widow Van Bummel ought to be heard from in this matter." "Indeed, your Honor," replied the counsel, "I do not see how the Widow Van Bummel can have any possible interest in the motion." He endeavored to proceed, but was soon interrupted again, "I should like to know what the Widow Van Bummel has to say." After a hard contest for liberty to proceed, despairing at last of success, the counsel began tying up his papers again, and said testily: "Well, your Honor, I will hunt up this Widow Van Bummel, and see if she has anything to say; and if there is any other old woman in the United States, or elsewhere, that your Honor would like to see, I will bring her into court."

All widows and orphans in the State were wards of the Court of Chancery. The Chancellor construed this tutelage in the most simple sense, and acted accordingly. His wards had easy access to him without any formalities of red tape. He listened to their stories patiently, instituted enquiries after his own fashion, and often made some prompt order in their favor upon such informal application. The trustee of a young Albanian refused to let him travel to Europe, on the ground of its being a useless expense. The young man made a complaint to the Chancellor in person, alleging that there was plenty of money, and that the desire was reasonable under the circumstances. The Chancellor thought so too, and gave an order to that effect. A person of weak intellect, and who passed for *non compos mentis*, had not been allowed to manage a large estate which he inherited from his father. This was represented to be a hardship. The Chancellor sent for him privately, conversed with him on business matters, and deeming that he had sufficient capacity to keep things together, put promptly in possession of his property. No Barnacles of the Circumlocution Office stood on guard at "Pine Grove." {One is reminded by this trait of Chancellor Walworth of a well-authenticated anecdote related of Alexander Hamilton. On one occasion a client came to him stating that he had discovered a flaw in a will which left certain property to his wards. He accordingly hoped, by securing the services of Hamilton, to substantiate this defect, and thus secure the property for himself. Hamilton took the papers and told him to call the following day. Punctually the client was on hand. Hamilton then said he had examined the papers left with him. "You are now," also added Hamilton, "completely in my power, and if you do not at once deal justly by your orphan wards, I shall immediately take up this case and see that they are righted." His client, seeing himself thus caught in his own trap, made complete restitution. }

The Chancellor was a great water-drinker. He always kept a pitcher of water and a glass on his desk, and the frequent passage of the glass back and forth from the desk to his lips was something wonderful. Governor Seward once astonished a party of gentlemen who were sitting at table after dinner, by asserting that Chancellor Walworth and ----- (naming a celebrated statesman of New York) drank more brandy and water than any other two men in the State. It seemed a most unwarrantable attack on the former, who was well known as a total abstinence man and President of the American Temperance Union. The Governor soon explained that the Chancellor drank the water, and the other party the brandy. Zealous advocate of temperance as he was, his efforts in the cause were not always prosperous, as the following anecdote will show. Riding once in the railway cars, when his *vis-a-vis* was a very corpulent and red-faced Assemblyman, he grew enthusiastic in praise of his own favorite drink. "To my mind," said he, "there is nothing in the world equal to pure cold water. Don't you think so?" "No," growled the other, "I don't care a ---- for your pure cold water. It's poor stuff." "Why," insisted the Chancellor in surprise, "what objection can you have to cold water – pure cold water, understand me, sir?" "D---! that's just what I object to," roared the uncompromising Assemblyman; "it don't make good beer." This for a time silenced our water-drinker; but presently he remarked that most men were given to too much eating. "If he only knew it, a man requires to eat very little, in

order to sustain life and to be healthy." "Well, yes," the other reluctantly admitted, "perhaps so; but by George! he wants a great deal of drink. His guns being now all spiked, the Chancellor gave it up.

He was very fond of riding. He enjoyed a mettlesome animal, and loved to bring such a one up to face a band of music, or the puffing of a locomotive. The oldest villagers will remember well a sorrel horse named "Araby," which he bestrode for many years and was, at the time he purchased him in 1834, or thereabouts, a perfect model of life and beauty. They will also remember a riding suit of homespun, not differing much from the horse in color. Both horse and homespun grew old in service, and gave him finally the appearance of a country farmer on a plough-horse. Mounted on the animal once of a summer morning, and waiting at the Congress Spring for a "dipper boy" to bring him his glass of water, he attracted the attention of a wealthy and dashing gentleman who was standing by with a party of friends. "Wait a moment," said the gentleman with a wink, "while I quiz this old farmer"; and then, advancing with much gravity, he began to ask the Chancellor in regard to this horse, asking what he would take for his "colt," what speed was in him, whether his sight was good, etc. All of which questions were answered with great good humor. On returning to his own party, one of them said: "Well, Colonel, what do you think of the Chancellor and his horse?" "Chancellor!" he said in amazement; "Chancellor who?" "Why, Chancellor Walworth; didn't you know him?" "O my God!" said he; "I'm in the devil's own luck this morning. Confound my impudence! I've a suit in that man's court for a hundred thousand dollars."

No village has suffered more from fires than Saratoga Springs, beginning with a great fire about forty-six years ago on the south-west corner of Broadway and Church Street. Then came the burning of the old two-story wooden school-house, near the Universalist Church, on the site afterwards occupied by a school-house of stone. (Small buildings these, but memorable to those of us who have been whipped there.) The fine old Pavilion Hotel, once the favorite resort of Cubans and Southerners generally, was destroyed by an early fire, and so was the Columbian. Scarcely a hotel in the town and of the village that has not been burned down at least once. At most of these fires, particularly the first mentioned, and at the two burnings of the United States Hotel, the Chancellor was an active and intelligent fireman. When no regularly authorized person presented himself, he very rapidly assumed authority, and no one thought of disputing his orders. He supplied the want of engines and horse-trucks, ranging the citizens in lines to pass buckets of water, changing and directing these lines as the exigencies of the time required. When the last fire occurred at the United States Hotel, he was on the roof of the building, although nearly eighty years old, moving about amid the flames with great hardihood and presence of mind.

On 6 Apr 1851, Chancellor Walworth married again. **His second wife was Sarah Ellen, daughter of Horace Smith**, of Locust Grove, Mercer County, KY, and widow of Col. John J. Hardin, who was killed in the Mexican war at Buena Vista. She brought with her to Saratoga the three young children of her first marriage, two manly boys well known in the village, where they passed their childhood, and a daughter, the present Mrs. Ellen (Hardin) Walworth, who married her step-brother, and with her family of children still occupies the family mansion.

The second marriage was, like the first, a very happy one. The new wife brought with her to Pine Grove not only a sweet and loving temper, but a certain Southern style of hospitality which consorted admirably with her husband's own disposition. A cheerful circle of friends soon gathered around her. She loved to keep open house, and many more familiar faces passed in and out than ever thought to ring the bell, or wait in the parlors. She survived her husband nearly ten years, still dwelling at the Grove, although in greater privacy, until her own recent and lamented death in July 1874.

His legal and political relations with others, his residence at a watering-place so frequented as Saratoga Springs, but still more his social habits and cordial, warm-hearted disposition, had gained for him a very enlarged circle of acquaintances. Few men have been more extensively known throughout the country. Perhaps no man in it ever remembered his friends so well. He seemed never to forget either faces or names. His memory reached beyond the personal knowledge of individuals to their relations and connections in life, their marriages and intermarriages, their family history, genealogies and chronologies. Often it happened that strangers on being introduced to him for the first time would be astonished to find that he knew more of their families and family connections than they did themselves. He may perhaps have acquired the habit of noticing these things in his first chancery practice. Certain it is that, after retiring from office, the study of genealogy became his chief relaxation and enjoyment, his peculiar hobby. His leisure time when in the house was chiefly occupied in writing upon this subject, and he delighted to talk about it with others of similar tastes. The history of the multitudinous begetting and marrying done in his mother's family, entitled *The Hyde Genealogy* is said to be the largest account of a single family ever published. It contains 1,446 pages in two volumes of large octavo. While composing this work he corresponded with every one that he thought could give him the least information. His letters caused great commotion in certain quarters. Some imagined that he must have discovered a great mine of wealth, and wrote to enquire what their share was likely to be. Some claimed descent from Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, thinking that perhaps his estate had gone begging down to our times. Others seemed to fancy that Hyde Park, London, was to be divided, and hoped not to be forgotten in the

distribution. Although the Chancellor's expectations were more modest, he was none the less alive on the Hyde question, and hunted up his relatives into remote generations with a zeal that never wearied. A daughter of his once recommended him to put up for a sign over his office-door, "Cash paid for Hydes."

In search of materials for this book he traveled about from time to time, more particularly in New England, visiting those from whom he expected to get information, inspecting parish records, and deciphering the worn-out letters on many a moss-covered tombstone. Any one that knew the keenness of his intelligence and his wondrous memory, and that saw the industry and perseverance with which he pursued this driest of all the dry sciences, can easily understand the process which long before had made him the glory of the bench and the pride of the bar.

His notions of honesty were high above the prevalent standards of our day. He held in abomination that greedy and reckless traffic in the rise and fall of land, gold, stocks, securities, etc., which is commonly called "speculation," but which he denominated gambling. If not contrary to law, he held it to be contrary to natural morality, and would never take part in it in any way. During that wild fever of speculation which preceded the terrible crash of 1857, he was offered a great price for some land of his. His reply to the feverish applicant was: "It is not worth so much. You can have it for half the price, if you want to keep it. Otherwise, you will do better to leave it alone."

It is difficult for any one who had only seen him in public life and amid the cares of his office and profession, to appreciate his social and domestic character, the kindness and affectionateness of his heart, the delicacy of his attention to others, the liveliness of his conversation, his exuberant and sometimes boisterous merriment, his fondness for the society of the young, with whom, even in his extreme old age, he loved to romp without the slightest thought of his own dignity. If dignity means a grandeur of soul arising from a high sense of honor, he had his full share of it. If it means to assume the posture of one who expects worship, it is a grace which he never acquired. It was something strange – with all his respectful courtesy to others, and his actual veneration for every great and good man – how little he exacted for himself.

Chancellor Walworth died at Pine Grove on 28 Nov 1866, of an attack of diabetes, from which disease he had suffered more or less for three or four years previously.

He was attended in his last moments by his brother, Dr. Benjamin Walworth, of Fredonia, and surrounded by the members of his family, to whom he bade farewell a short hour before his death in the most touching manner. His body was interred in the village cemetery, and in the family plot. This plot had long been an object of his especial care and interest. It was his custom for many long years to go there on Sunday morning before service, and when flowers were in season to carry thither bouquets which he had gathered in his garden. Indeed, he loved to walk around through the avenues of this cemetery, and visit his many friends in their resting-places, as if prompted by that same scrupulous and affectionate courtesy which he manifested to them when living, and which was so strong a characteristic of his nature. His body now lies beside that of the wife of his youth, among the graves that he had so well cherished, and beneath the soil where his affectionate hand had so often scattered roses.

The family mansion is still standing in the old Grove, very little altered in external appearance since the day when the Chancellor first came to the Springs. But henceforth neither stranger or villager, when passing by, will see him work in his garden, as in the olden time, or romping with his grandchildren under the pines. No light will twinkle at late hours of the night through the office window. An unwonted stillness and loneliness has settled upon the place. The magnet which drew thither so many feet is no longer there. The joyous and affectionate heart which made the old walls glow with life and hospitality has ceased to beat. The Pine Grove is disenchanted. And soon, perhaps, the busy hand of innovation will demolish the buildings, divide the grounds, and level the stately pines. New residences will spring up, marshalled like soldiers in close line upon the street, and obliterate every mark by which now we recognize the quaint old mansion and lovely grove where dwelt the last of the Chancellors.

<http://www.famousamericans.net/reubenhydewalworth/>

WALWORTH, Reuben Hyde, jurist and the last of the chancellors of New York state, born in Bozrah, CT, 26 Oct 1788 ; died in Saratoga Springs, NY, 27 Nov 1867. He was the third son of Benjamin Walworth, who in the early part of the Revolutionary war was quartermaster of Colonel Nicholl's New York regiment, and acted as adjutant at the battle of White Plains. The family was originally of London, England, the American branch descending from William Walworth, who emigrated from that city in 1671 and settled on Fisher's island, and afterward in New London, Connecticut His father removed to Hoosick, New York, during the son's early childhood, where the latter acquired the mere rudiments of an education by great industry, and at the age of sixteen taught in a school. At seventeen he began the study of law at Troy, New York, and in 1809 he was admitted to the bar.

In January 1810, he settled at Plattsburgh, NY, where he speedily rose to eminence in his profession, and in 1811 he was appointed a master in chancery, and one of the county judges. At the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British army in September 1814, Mr. Walworth, who since 1812 had held the post of adjutant-general of the New York militia,

was aide to General Benjamin Mooers, and witnessed Commander McDonough's battle and victory on the lake, having been deputed to watch the contest from the shore and report the result to his chief. He was a member of congress in 1821-23, and in April of the latter year was appointed judge of the 4th judicial district of New York state, which office he held for five years.

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Pine Grove was for many years a much-frequented place, few residences in the land seeing more of the great celebrities of the country, especially jurists and statesmen, among them De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Daniel D. Tompkins, William L. Marcy, Francis Granger, William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Chancellor Kent, Judge Story, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, and General Winfield Scott.

Chancellor Walworth may justly be regarded as the great artisan of our equity laws. In some sense he was the Bentham of America, without the bold speculations and fantastical theories which, to a certain extent, characterized the great British jurist. What Bentham did in removing defects in English jurisprudence Walworth did in renovating and simplifying the equity laws of the United States. Justice Story pronounced him "the greatest equity jurist living."

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(1888). He has also contributed to "Brownson's Review" and to "The Catholic World," and is well known as a lecturer.

--Another son, *Mansfield Tracy Walworth*, novelist, born in Albany, NY, 3 Dec 1830; died in New York city, 3 Jun 1873, was graduated at Union college in 1849 and at Harvard law-school in 1852, and admitted to the bar in 1855. After practising in Albany with his father for some time, he abandoned his profession for that of literature, began writing for the "Home Journal," and subsequently composed many sensational romances. He was intentionally shot and killed by his son, whose trial for the crime is celebrated in American law annals. The son was acquitted on the ground of mental aberration, and placed in an insane asylum. Mr. Walworth's books, which at one time had a large circulation, include "Mission of Death" (New York, 1853); "Lulu" (1860); "Hotspur" (1861.); "Storm cliff" (1865); "Warwick" (1868); "Delaphme, or the Sacrifice of Irene" (1872); and "Beverly, or the White Mask" (1873). At the time of his death he was engaged on the "Lives of the Chancellors of New York State," and had just completed a "Life of Chancellor Livingston." After his death two works were published from his manuscripts: "Married in Mask" (1888), and "Tahara, a Leaf from Empire" (1888).

--His wife, *Ellen Hardin Walworth*, author, born in Jacksonville, Illinois, 20 Oct 1832, is the daughter of Colonel John J. Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista. She has been a member of the board of education for three years in Saratoga Springs, and principal, for six years, of a school for young ladies. She is an active trustee of the Saratoga monument association, and through her instrumentality, about twenty spots of historic interest on the battlefields have been recently marked by granite tablets. Mrs. Walworth has published an account of the Burgoyne campaign, with several original maps (New York, 1877), and has contributed to the "Magazine of American History" an account of the battle of Buena Vista--a chapter of the work on which she is now engaged, "The Life of Colonel John J. Hardin, and a History of the Hardin Family." She has also written several patriotic and other poems, and has ready a volume of essays on literary, artistic, scientific, and educational topics.

--Their daughter, *Ellen Hardin Walworth*, author, born in Saratoga Springs, 2 Oct 1858, has published "An Old World, as seen through Young Eyes" (New York, 1875), and has now ready a work entitled "The Lily of the Mohawks, or the Life and Times of Katarie Tegokwithi (sic)," the first Iroquois convert to the Christian faith.

--Another daughter, *Renbena Hyde Walworth*, born in Louisville, Kentucky, 21 Feb 1867, has published poems in magazines, and is the author of a comediette entitled "Where was Elsie? or the Saratoga Fairies" (New York, 1888).

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In 1864 his health compelled him to relinquish his work as a missionary and return to his home at Saratoga Springs, and he was afterward made rector of St. Mary's parish, Albany, New York, in which post he has since remained. Father Walworth has ever been an advocate of the cause of temperance, and has for several years been vice-president of the Law and order league of the state of New York.

He is the author of "The Gentle Skeptic," a work on the authorship and inspiration of the Old Testament (New York, 1860); "The Doctrine of Hell, ventilated in a Discussion between Reverend C. A. Walworth and William H. Burr, Esq." (1874); and "Andiatarocte, or the Eve of Lady Day on Lake George, and other Poems, Hymns, and Meditations in Verse" (1888). He has also contributed to "Brown-son's Review" and to "The Catholic World," and is well known as a lecturer.--Another son, Mansfield Tracy, novelist, born in Albany, New York, 3 Dec 1830; died in New York city, 3 Jun 1873, was graduated at Union college in 1849 and at Harvard law-school in 1852, and admitted to the bar in 1855.

After practising in Albany with his father for some time, he abandoned his profession for that of literature, began writing for the "Home Journal," and subsequently composed many sensational romances. He was intentionally shot and killed by his son, whose trial for the crime is celebrated in American law annals. The son was acquitted on the ground of mental aberration, and placed in an insane asylum. Mr. Walworth's books, which at one time had a large circulation, include "Mission of Death" (New York, 1853); "Lulu" (1860); "Hotspur" (1861.); "Storm cliff" (1865); "Warwick" (1868); "Delaphme, or the Sacrifice of Irene" (1872); and "Beverly, or the White Mask" (1873).

At the time of his death he was engaged on the "Lives of the Chancellors of New York State," and had just completed a "Life of Chancellor Livingston." After his death two works were published from his manuscripts: "Married in Mask" (1888), and "Tahara, a Leaf from Empire" (1888).

His wife, Ellen Hardin, author, born in Jacksonville, Illinois, 20 Oct 1832, is the daughter of Colonel John J. Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista. She had been a member of the board of education for three years in Saratoga Springs, and principal, for six years, of a school for young ladies. She was an active trustee of the Saratoga monument association, and through her instrumentality about twenty spots of historic interest on the battle-fields

have been recently marked by granite tablets. Mrs. Walworth published an account of the Burgoyne campaign, with several original maps (New York, 1877), and contributed to the "Magazine of American History" an account of the battle of Buena Vista--a chapter of the work on which she is now engaged, "The Life of Colonel John J. Hardin, and a History of the Hardin Family." She also wrote several patriotic and other poems, and had ready a volume of essays on literary, artistic, scientific, and educational topics.--Their daughter, Ellen Hardin, author, born in Saratoga Springs, 2 Oct 1858, published "An Old World, as seen through Young Eyes" (New York, 1875), and had ready a work entitled "The Lily of the Mohawks, or the Life and Times of Katarie Tegokwithi (sic)," the first Iroquois convert to the Christian faith.--Anot, her daughter, Renbena Hyde, born in Louisville, Kentucky, 21 Feb 1867, published poems in magazines, and was the author of a comediette entitled "Where was Elsie? or the Saratoga Fairies" (New York, 1888).

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, by Henry Fritz-Gilbert Waters. Page 98-100.

http://books.google.com/books?id=z77K5hK85ScC&pg=PA98&lpg=PA98&dq=%22apphia+hyde%22&source=web&ots=zLczmA7Mu2&sig=NkV_OSSYyJkd_7oVv2KFOJLVB8c#PPA100,M1

WALWORTH, Hon. Reuben Hyde, LL.D. died in Saratoga, NY, 21 Nov 1867, aged 78. He was born at Bozrah, CT, Oct. 26, 1788; third son of Benjamin Walworth and Apphia Hyde-Cardell, of Hoosick; was a great grandson of William Hyde of the third generation, and through his maternal grandmother, Jerusha Tracy, he was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Post, the first of Norwich, and Hester Hyde his wife, and from Lieut. Thomas Tracy, the first of Norwich.

Benjamin Walworth, the father, the youngest of nine brothers and sisters, was the grandson of Wm. Walworth, of Groton, CT, who came to this country from the neighborhood of London, near the close of the 17th century, with Gov. Fitz-John Winthrop. He lost his father in 1750, when he was only four years of age. He learned the trade of a hatter, and worked at the business several years after he arrived at manhood. He was adjutant in Col. Stevens's New York regiment in the early part of the revolution. After the term of service had expired, he was engaged in merchandise for a few years, but relinquished it soon after marriage, and became a farmer, which business he followed until his death, in 1812. He married Apphia Hyde, a dau. of Rev. Jedediah Hyde, a baptist clergyman of Norwich, who at the time of her marriage was the widow of Samuel Cardell* (27 Aug 1744-13 Jan 1781) of Bozrah. Wm. S. Cardell (b. 27 Sep 1780), her only child by her first husband, but who died many years since, was a scholar and teacher, and the author of some valuable school books and other literary and scientific works. She had ten children by her second husband, Benjamin Walworth. Her first son, Major John Walworth, was a distinguished officer in the army of the United States, in the war of 1812, was assistant register of the Court of Chancery, and died in 1839. James Clinton Walworth, a farmer in Otsego, NY, was for many years a judge of the court of Common Pleas of that county. Benjamin, the fourth son, a noted physician and surgeon, was for several years one of the associate judges of the county of Chautauqua. Jedediah H. Walworth, the fifth son, was a member of the bar of the county of Washington, but died in 1827, a year or two after he was licensed to practise. Hiram, the youngest son, was deputy to his brother John, the assistant register, and after his death succeeded him in this office.

* For more on the Cardwell genealogy see: http://www.cardwellfamily.org/html/wm_conn.html
Apphia died 8 Feb 1837 in Fredonia, Chautauqua, NY.

Reuben Hyde Walworth in Feb 1793, removed with his father's family from Bozrah, the place of his nativity, to the town of Hoosick, NY. He was brought up a farmer until the age of 17, with no advantages of education but such as could be obtained by the ordinary public schools of the day, during that part of the year when his services were not required on the farm. Yet so anxious was he to get an education that, at the age of 12, he went from home and worked through the winter, mornings and evenings, for his board, that he might have the advantages of a better common school than the one in the vicinity of his father's residence. At the age of 16, he was himself a teacher of a village school, during the winter months. And here let it be noted, that the only classical education the afterwards chancellor of New York ever received was for about fourteen weeks, while first engaged in the business of school-teaching himself. During that time, when he was not engaged in his school, he studied the Latin language and mathematics, under the advice and direction of Mr. Cardell, his half brother, who had received a liberal education.

In the summer after he attained his 17th year, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for a long time from working on a farm, and changed the whole course of his life. While engaged with an elder brother in drawing in a load of wheat from the harvest field, the loaded wagon was overturned, and both the wheat and the wagon were thrown down a precipice. Being on the top of the load, he, with his brother, was pitched down the precipice with it, and fell beneath the load of grain and the wagon, by which one of his ankles was so badly injured that his parents supposed he would be a cripple for life. As soon as he had recovered from the effect of this accident, which had unfitted him for farming, so as to be able to engage in any other business, he went into a country store for a short time as a clerk. While there, he became acquainted with an attorney in the neighborhood. He then determined to

endeavor to overcome the obstacles of a defective education, and to prepare himself for the bar. Having entered his name with the attorney, he studied law under the direction of the latter for a few months, while he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant's clerk. But as the lawyer, under whose directions he commenced his legal studies, possessed very few books, and not a very extensive practice, he finally induced his father to furnish him the means of pursuing his studies at what was then the village of Troy; the place where the courts of the county were held, and where there were several lawyers of eminence in their profession. In the selection of an office, in which to pursue his legal studies he was particularly fortunate in obtaining a first rate legal instructor, Mr. John Russell, formerly States' Attorney for the Northern District of New York, who died in the prime of life, some 40 years since. This gentleman was said to be the best common law practitioner in the State. Wm. L. Marcy, afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court, Governor of the State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State of the United States, with others, was for a part of the time in the same law office with Mr. Walworth. For the purpose of enabling him to pursue his studies to greater advantage, Mr. W. had a sleeping bunk placed in the office, and lodged there most of the time during the three years he continued to be a student with Mr. Cassell. At the end of the first year he had been so successful in acquiring a knowledge of the practice of legal principles, that his instructor entrusted him with the whole charge of the office, and with the drafting of all the ordinary pleadings and proceedings. At the end of the second year, he voluntarily offered him a year's board, on account of the services he performed beyond what was usually expected of students preparing themselves for their profession. At the age of 20, he was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas. In connection with Mr. John Palmer, who was licensed as an attorney of the Supreme Court about the same time, he commenced the practice of the law at Pittsburgh, in the county of Clinton. Business began to flow into their office rapidly, and during the eleven or twelve years the co-partnership of Palmer and Walworth, continued, no legal firm in the county did a more profitable professional business. Two years after he settled at Plattsburgh, he was appointed by Gov. Tompkins a justice of the peace for the county of Clinton, and a master of the Court of Chancery. He was appointed circuit judge in the spring of 1823. He married, 16 Jan 1812 a few days after she had entered upon her 17th year, **Maria Ketchum Averill**, the eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Averill, of Plattsburgh. By this marriage, Mr. Walworth had two sons and four daughters; the youngest daughter died at the age of 5 years. Clarence Augustus, b. 30 May 1820, became a Roman Catholic clergyman; Manfield Tracy, a lawyer, b. 3 Dec 1830, had 8 children; **Mary Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1812, m. Oct. 20, 1831, Edgar Jenkins**, of Albany, who died in 1846, leaving 5 children, some of whom, also, have children: Sarah Simonds, b. 2 Feb 1815, m. 31 Aug 1838, John Manon Davison, had children; Anne Eliza, b. 29 Sep 1817, m. 30 Apr 1835, Rev. Jona. Trumbull Backus, they had children. The first wife of Chancellor Walworth died in Saratoga. 24 Apr 1817. He m. 16 Apr 1851, at Harrodsburgh, KY, Mrs. Sarah Ellen Smith-Hardin, widow of Col. John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, IL, who was killed 23 Feb 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, in Mexico. By this lady the late chancellor had one son, who died in infancy.

He was aid to Maj. Gen. Mooers, in the service of the United States, at the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British army, in Sep 1814, and in the battles of 6 and 11 Sep, he was acting as adjutant general. In 1821, in connection with Gen. Pitcher, who was afterwards Lieut. Governor, he was elected to the Congress of the United States, from the double district, comprising the counties of Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex and Franklin. He held the office of circuit judge for five years, and then received his appointment 22 Apr 1828, as chancellor of the State of New York, which office he held for more than twenty years when the court was abolished by the new constitution, 1 Jul 1848. In his address to the bar, on first assuming his seat as chancellor, he says: "Brought up a farmer till the age of 17, deprived of the advantages of a classical education, and with a very limited knowledge of chancery law, I find myself, at the age of 38, suddenly and unexpectedly placed at the head of the judiciary of the State—a situation which has heretofore been filled by the most able and experienced members of the profession." Justice Story once remarked, that "Walworth is the greatest equity jurist now living." A late Dane-Professor of Law in Harvard University once said, that "no court was ever under the guidance of a judge purer in character or more gifted in talent than the last chancellor of New York." In 1835, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the college of New Jersey, at Princeton; and the same honors had been since bestowed on him by Yale College in 1839, and by Harvard College in 1848.

Chancellor Walworth was a man of great benevolence; liberal of his means for ameliorating the condition of others; bestowing generously for moral and religious purposes. He was one of the elders of the Presbyterian church, and a presiding officer; and a member of numerous religious, literary and other institutions. He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1857, and honorary member in 1865. Besides his legal publications, Chancellor Walworth was the compiler of one of the most extensive and valuable genealogical works ever published, the *Hyde Genealogy*, in two large octavo volumes of nearly 1500 pages, in which he traces out the family from its first arrival in this country down to the date of publication (1864), in both the male and female lines. Some idea may be formed of the elaborateness of the work, by those who have not examined it, when it is stated that the indices of Christian and

family names, intermarriages, &c., take up 246 pages. Some of the connections are of those highly distinguished, and of the most noble worth in our American annals.

17. 1854-55 Joseph Davis Evans (28 Jul 1807-11 Sep 1888)



Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. 1887.

“History of the Supreme Council, 33°, AASR,” by Samuel H. Baynard, Jr., 1937. pages 289-90.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH OF R.'W.'. JOSEPH D. EVANS.

R.'W.'. Benjamin Dean stated that he had just received intelligence of the death of R.'W.'. Brother Joseph D. Evans, Past Grand Master of Masons in New York. Our distinguished Brother was well known to many Brethren present, and this intelligence will be sad news to all of us, and especially to those who had been for many years intimately associated with him.

He was born in the city of New York, 28 Jul 1807, the son of James Davis and Millicent Davis (see further ancestry and siblings below). He died in Brooklyn, 11 Sep 1888. He was initiated in 1842, in Marshall Lodge, of Lynchburg,

Virginia. In 1848 he returned to New York, and in 1840 was actively concerned in the adjustment of the troubles then existing in the Grand Lodge of that State. He was a true friend and Brother, a citizen without reproach.

A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York &c, By Peter Ross, pg. 457-461.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22joseph+d+evans%22>

The successor to Chancellor Walworth, Joseph D. Evans, elected in 1854, while by no means the most brilliant Grand Master the Grand Lodge had yet chosen, was certainly by no means the least useful.

Brother Evans was born in the city of New York in 1807. His parents removed to Richmond, VA, and there the future Grand Master received his education and business training. In 1842 he was made a Mason in Marshall Lodge, No. 39, Lynchburg, and afterward affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 36, of Richmond, and in 1846 became its Master. Two years later, when he left Richmond to take up his residence in New York, the brethren presented him with a Past Master's jewel.

Taking up his abode in Brooklyn, he affiliated with Anglo-Saxon Lodge. His business interests, however, lay in New York, and here it may be said that his commercial career was as brilliant as his Masonic one. As President of the New York Tobacco Board of Trade he exerted himself greatly in the struggle of 1871-3 to retain the bonded warehouse system in New York City, and he was the first President of the New York Naval Stores and Tobacco Exchange, which position was of necessity made conspicuous by his successful dispute with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who instituted a fruitless crusade against the bonded tobacco warehouses. His business career was marked by industry and probity, his word was as good as a bond, and, while he paid close attention to details, he acted with a breadth of view and a wholesome liberality which showed him to be animated by as much ambition to promote the general good as to conserve his own personal ends. He was a man of humble piety and of deep religious- sentiments and his memory is yet held in loving remembrance in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, of which he was Vestryman and Clerk for many years.

Masonic record:

1842 Raised in Marshall Lodge No. 39, Lynchburg, VA

1844 Affiliated with St. John's No. 35, Richmond, VA; Master in 1847.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, Brooklyn; Master in 1850-51, declining re-election in 1852.

1852-53 Deputy Grand Master

1854-55 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

In the Grand Lodge he was noted for his loyalty and his conciliatory spirit. When the Phillips division took place in 1849 Anglo-Saxon Lodge went out with the dissidents, but Evans exerted all his influence upon the brethren and submitted a resolution which, on being adopted, brought the Lodge back to its allegiance. As Grand Master he tried hard to restore harmony in the jurisdiction, and, though he did not fully succeed, there is no doubt that his influence hastened the final union of the various bodies among whom union was desired. In fact, it was to his direct initiative that the measures were taken in 1858 which in 1859 finally closed the disunited ranks. He was a strong advocate of the representative system between the different Grand Lodges and wrought hard to make it universal, and to him is due the inauguration of the District Deputy system as we have it to-day—a system that has done much to preserve the unity of the craft and to lessen the labors of

the Grand Master and other executive officers of the Grand Lodge. On retiring from the Grand Master's chair, after being twice elected, Brother Evans stepped down to the ranks again only to resume his active work.

- 1859 Demitted from Anglo-Saxon Lodge, affiliated with Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16; Master in 1860.
- 1864 He aided in the organization of Hill Grove Lodge, No. 540 (Master from 1863 to 1864)
- 1867 When Hillgrove had become prosperous, he helped to organize Mistletoe Lodge, No. 647, Brooklyn; Master until 1870. All this time he was more or less active in all the Masonic branches. Chapter and Crypt had no mysteries for him and chivalric Masonry claimed him as a faithful knight. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he received the highest degree, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, and for two years presided over the Grand Consistory, Northern Jurisdiction, while as Grand Minister of State he accomplished much good work.
- 1842 Exalted in Eureka Chapter No. 10, Lynchburg, VA
- 1844 Affiliated with Richmond Encampment No. 2, Richmond, VA; Grand Commander in 1848
- 1847 Junior Grand Warden, Grand Encampment of Virginia

In the Scottish Rite:

He was Chairman of the Committee from the Van Rensselaer Council that participated with the similar Committee from the Hays-Raymond Council, later known at the Robinson Revived Raymond Council, in bringing about the Union of 1867, and the formation of the Supreme Council.

- 21 May 1863 Sovereign Grand Inspector General (SGIS), 33^o, in the Van Rensselaer Council
- 1866-67 Deputy for New York
- 1876-88 Grand Minister of State, Supreme Council
- 1867-88 Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Rite
- 1868-73 Chairman of the Committee on Constitutions and Laws

As a Mason he was a staunch advocate of maintaining the simplicity and purity of the order; and in showing the brethren that the ritual, while beautiful, was simply an introduction to a wonderful system of philosophy, religious and moral, he never tired. The landmarks of Masonry found a theme which engaged his attention for many years and his concise arrangement of these much disputed essentials found great favor in New York. This arrangement is to be found printed in the current edition of the constitution, a position of honor which it should always occupy. There never lived a more devoted Mason or one who interwove Masonry more completely into his daily life. All of his sons in this respect emulated his example. The entire family of Brother Evans was noted for its interest in Masonry, and his eldest brother, James, was at one time Grand Master of Virginia. Joseph D. Evans died at Brooklyn 11 Sep 1888, when in the eighty-second year of his age.

As an evidence of how thoroughly he himself could apply the teachings, the philosophy of Masonry, we quote the following from his address in 1855, when referring to the death in that year of John Van Buren, son of President Van Buren, and once known in the political story of the country as "Prince John," because, like a later Masonic notable, Grand Master Vaux of Pennsylvania, he had danced with Queen Victoria and was proud to recall the fact. Van Buren was an enthusiastic Mason and had been Junior Grand Warden and Senior Grand Warden during four years under the Grand Mastership of Morgan Lewis:

The soul of our well beloved brother, John Van Buren, has taken its everlasting flight: his well known seat is vacant; it was, as you well recollect, always near the East. His manly form, benignant demeanor and unobtrusive deportment are vividly impressed upon our memory. He was ever watchful of the true interests of the institution, a friend to the needy and oppressed, and a firm and unflinching adherent to our ancient laws and regulations; in his death we have sustained a great loss, but we have the consolations afforded by the happy reflections that he has gone to meet a rich reward, and that his memory will ever flourish as the green bay tree. Brother Van Buren died in January last; at his request his remains were consigned to the tomb by his brethren, who assembled in large numbers to unite in the sorrows of the family and participate in our last solemn rites, and as the sympathetic tear which silently expressed their grief at their unexpected loss fell upon his grave, the evergreen deposited by hundreds of kindred hearts within the tomb proclaimed with trumpet power the everlasting truth that his body will rise and, become as incorruptible as his soul.

As might be supposed, the ritual came in for a large share of official attention while Brother Evans exerted a direct influence on the craft as Deputy Grand Master or as Grand Master. In 1852, at his suggestion, one important piece of uniformity was attained when the Grand Secretary was instructed to notify all Lodges that it was a violation of the constitution to transact any business other than conferring degrees, except when in a Lodge of Master Masons; another regulation that did good service in keeping the craft free of undesirable material, or assisted to that end, was that passed the same year requiring a candidate to be an actual resident in the vicinity of a Lodge before being in a position to apply for membership. A Masonic funeral service drawn up by H. G. Beardsley of Hamilton, NY, was

also adopted by the Grand Lodge and recommended to the fraternity of the State. Such a compilation was much needed and it served a useful purpose at the time, although it has since been superseded. It would have been thought that Freemasons would have respected the Sabbath, but unfortunately in the multiplicity of interests which then prevailed some organizations, both "cheap and nasty," found it profitable to work the degrees on the Lord's day, even without the justification that they were Hebrews and held sacred the seventh day of the week, so it is gratifying to find the Grand Lodge putting squarely on record for the second time a declaration that Masonic meetings on Sundays, except for burial purposes, are improper and prohibited, and also that the use of profane language should render a brother liable to discipline. Being himself a man of strong religious sentiments, there is no doubt that Brother Evans' influence was at work in bringing about such legislation. Doubtless all such matters were thoroughly understood by the brethren long before his time, but they were not given legislative force until he took the initiative.

The necessity of having the esoteric work uniform throughout all the Lodges of the State had been a theme of anxious interest throughout the jurisdiction since the days of Livingston, but, although many means had been tried, Grand Visitors and District Visitors appointed, the desired uniformity could not be brought about, and now that Lodges were springing up in all directions it was seen that something had to be done or the wildest confusion would ensue. To overcome this, if possible, Oscar Coles, in 1852, introduced a motion, which was adopted, that the Grand officers should constitute a Lodge of Instruction, to meet once a week, and appoint a sufficient number of Grand Lecturers so that each Lodge could be visited at least once a year and exemplify the standard work. The Grand Lecturer was to receive compensation from the Lodge so visited. This was virtually the beginning of the present Committee on Exemplification of the Work, and under it the lectures were thoroughly revised and submitted to the craft. The system thus compiled was favorably received, but in 1855 the experience of the committee led to the permanent employment of a Grand Lecturer. This subject is thus summarized by the late C. T. McClenachan, who as a ritualist had in his time no superior in the jurisdiction: "The revised work of the craft," he wrote, "was pronounced by the Grand Master, Joseph D. Evans, as very gratifying, meeting with general approbation; that it was 'the same taught by Preston, Webb, Cushman, Cross and men of their day, and was in general practice throughout the United States; that Past Grand Master Walworth, our Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Brother Town, together with four other old Masons, recognized and stamped it the same, substantially, as that taught to them forty to fifty years ago.' As to the above-named ritualists, Preston and others, there seems ample room for surprise, for the above and similar remarks in the Grand Master's address of June 5, 1855. The inconveniences in the Revision are thus set forth: 'It is now three years since the Grand Lodge commenced a revision of the work. * * * The chaotic rubbish had to be removed, predilections and prejudices overcome, before Truth could rear her towering arch, self-supporting and self-capped, to the admiring gaze of the devotees of Masonry's ancient landmarks, but, thanks to patience and perseverance, success equal to all expectation has crowned the effort. Its merits have borne it on approving wings to distant quarters of the State, and it is now practiced and adhered to in the main by scores of our Lodges.' The subject of the new revision went to a committee, who reported on the following day, recommending the election of a Grand Lecturer, under the constitution, at a salary of \$1,000, who shall reside in the city of New York, and other Lecturers, who shall receive for their services their actual expenses and two dollars per day during the time they are attending a call. * * * On June 8 Brother A. Colo Veloni was declared elected Grand Lecturer and on the succeeding day the Grand Lodge resolved 'that the work of the Grand Lecturer be submitted to the Grand officers, with power to receive or reject his standard, as they may see fit.' Accordingly, at the close of the session * * * the Grand Lecturer exhibited his version of the ritual to the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary and it was rejected." The reasons for this very drastic conclusion were many, but the main one was the brother's imperfect pronunciation of the English language and a certain amount of extraneous matter which was not suited to the taste of American Masons. Further on, McClenachan says:

On June 7, 1856, the Grand Lodge abolished the Lodge of Instruction; voted Brother A. Colo Veloni, for his services as Grand Lecturer, \$500; elected Brother William H. Drew the Grand Lecturer without a fixed compensation. * * * An appropriation of \$500 to Brother Drew was made on the following June, and the sum of \$250 to Brother Veloni as his assistant. The services of the Grand Lecturer were then settled at \$3 per day and necessary expenses, to be paid by the Lodges employing him. The lengthy reports presented by the Grand Lecturer, William H. Drew, to the Grand Lodge and printed in full in the proceedings of 1857 and 1858 are remarkable documents and worthy of frequent reference. It was in this latter year the compensation to the Lecturer was made \$1,000. It was ordered that the State be divided into Grand Lecture Districts, designated by Senatorial districts, and that conventions be held in each.

It was this legislation that placed the "standard work" right before every Lodge in the State and gave the New York brethren a reputation as ritualists which has never been surpassed by those of other jurisdictions.

It was under Grand Master Evans, too, that the present Grand Lodge library really had its beginning, although for such purpose donations of books had already been received on various occasions. He brought the need of such an

annex so clearly before the brethren in his address in 1855 that the first five officers were appointed a Library Committee, with power to commence the formation of a library and to draw on the Grand Treasurer for \$500 during the year to purchase books. Subordinate Lodges were asked to aid in the work, and a really good beginning was made, although the work afterward, for various reasons, was permitted to languish. It was Evans' idea that the Grand Lodge library should be a sort of central lending organization, giving the brethren all over the country the advantages of studying whatever treasures it possessed, but this was soon afterward abandoned as unfeasible. It was not, in fact, until the Grand Lodge got settled in its own home that much practical headway was made in the collection of a library worthy of the institution.

Grand Master Evans governed the craft wisely and well, and, while discussion prevailed in the craft the Grand Lodge steadily advanced in popularity and power. When he retired at the close of his second term there were 319 Lodges under its jurisdiction, and besides thirty-two additional Lodges were working under dispensation and with the exception of Pennsylvania the New York Grand Lodge was at peace with all the world. That Grand Lodge rather officiously offered, and persisted in offering, its influence to active harmony in New York and to act as arbitrator as to questions of regularity, etc., but the New York Lodge felt itself able enough and strong enough to settle all troubles within its own borders and as politely as possible suggested that Pennsylvania should attend to the cares of its own bailiwick.

“New York's Great Industries: Exchange and Commercial Review, “ by Edwards and Critten, Historical Publishing Co. 1885

<http://books.google.com/books?id=YIMasfD5sGIC&dq=%22joseph+d+evans%22>

Joseph D. Evans & Co., Tobacco Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 97 Water Street.—The wholesale tobacco trade is one of the thriving industries which add materially to New York's prosperity.

Among the leading and representative houses engaged in this line, is that of Joseph D. Evans & Co., tobacco factors and general commission merchants, who occupy the spacious premises, No. 97 Water street. This house was established in 1861, and has enjoyed a remarkably successful career. The firm are receivers of Kentucky and Virginia Leaf Tobacco, sole agents for many leading tobacco manufacturers, and are the headquarters for numerous leading and popular brands.

They export largely to Europe, South America, Africa, India, Australia, and have besides a first-class home trade. Messrs. Joseph D. Evans and James H. Evans, who form the co-partnership, are both energetic, farsighted business men, whose successful career bears evidence of their strict integrity and sterling personal worth. Mr. Joseph Evans was one of the founders of the Tobacco Exchange, and was the first president of that body. He has been also president of the New York Tobacco Board of Trade, and is classed among our most substantial and public spirited citizens.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/GLOUCESTER/2006-10/1160018863>

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/EVANS/1998-09/0905223850>

The earliest Evans was Samuel who married Elizabeth Slater.

Their son, John who married Mary Emery, daughter of Samuel Emery. John and Mary had at least 4 children: Ann, Samuel, John, and James. John (the father) died in 1778 and Mary married Thomas Flower and had 3 children by him: Mary, Thomas, and Ann. Since Mary was young enough to have 3 children after 1778, John was probably young when he died.

John and Mary's son, John died Sep 1880. Their son, James was born May 13, 1777 in England and married Millicent Davis Oct. 30, 1798 at St. Mary-de-Lode's, Gloucester, England.

Their children were:

- i. James born 2 May 1800 in England (probably Gloucester),
- ii. John born 26 Apr 1801 in Gloucester.
- iii. Samuel born 29 Sep 1803, place unknown.
- iv. Joseph Davis Evans born 28 July 1807 in New York.**
- v. Thomas Davis Evans born 8 Mar 1809 in New York.
- vi. Elizabeth Slater Evans born 9 Apr 1811. She married 20 Apr 1835 in Richmond, VA, John Henry Tyler, Born: 7 Apr 1809, Norwich CT; Died: 1883, Richmond VA. John was a silversmith. He worked from circa 1840 to 1845 as a silversmith in Richmond VA employed by William Mitchell in his shop at 108 West Main Street. He was a partner from 1 Oct 1845 to 1 Jul 1866 with Samuel P. Mitchell in Richmond VA as MITCHELL & TYLER, having bought the stock and goodwill of their former employer, William Mitchell

Millicent Davis' father was Joseph Davis b. 1745 in Stroud, Gloucester, England.

Bowens of Virginia and Tennessee: Descendants of John Bowen and Lily McIlhaney - Page 99 , by Jamie Ault
Grady - 1969 - 178 pages

James Hart Evans was the son of **Joseph Davis Evans** and Julia Ann Hart, born in Brooklyn, New York on 22 Feb 1855. Died 21 Sep 1905 in Jacksonville, FL.

“The Freemasons' Monthly Magazine,” by Charles Whitlock Moore. Vol XXI. 1862. page 127.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=QSEsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PR5&dq=%22evans,+joseph+d.%22&lr=#PPA127,M1>

WE are deeply pained to be called upon to record the death of the estimable wife of our friend and beloved Brother JOSEPH D. EVANS, Esq., Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. She died at Bloomfield, NJ, on the 17th of November last, after a most painful and protracted illness, which she bore with the utmost Christian patience and resignation. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Wm. H Hart, formally Rector of St. John's Church, Richmond, VA, which was the native place of the deceased. Her dust sleeps in the Cemetery of Greenwood, NY.

Address of
M.'W.'. Joseph D. Evans
on Grand Lodge Library and Masonic Teachings
Tues., June 5th, 7-1/2 o'clock A.L. 5855,
from the Transactions of the Grand Lodge of F&AM of the State of New York, A.L. 5855, pg. 26-28:

“ . . . Our brethren should be thoroughly educated in Masonry, beginning with the alphabet; passing through the rudiments, they find in the ritual the true principles of our institution gradually developing themselves, and thus through succession of tenets, ornaments and symbols find themselves capable of comprehending and appreciating the great **moral** principles [sic - i.e. the teachings of the 1st Degree, ref: Preston Lectures] and their teachings, which give vitality and stability to Masonry.

A knowledge of the ritual excites thirst for deeper draughts from the spring of Masonic wisdom. *I scarcely know an active worker who is not a reading Mason, seizing every opportunity to add to his stock of Masonic knowledge. It is in this manner men become bright Masons.*

In view of the large amount of such material with which we are now encumbered, the portals to our Temple might with great utility be closed, until time was afforded for its perfection, as well as to adorn and beautify its inner courts; *to found libraries for its halls, and ornament its walls with files of Masonic periodicals and literature*; then social and intellectual enjoyment would take the place of listless gazing and apathetic inactivity. We would better understand what Masonry is; we would then have time to fathom the depths of Masonic literature, and dwell upon its ornate and symmetrical proportions. Every Mason would find himself a brother; the undue aspirations for office, that now send their poisonous shafts to the vitals of many of our Lodges would cease; discontented aspirants would lose sight of self, and merge in the common weal of the brotherhood, and Masonry would be itself again; brotherly love would prevail, and every social and moral [sic] virtue cement us.

There is an evident desire on the part of the fraternity of this state to become enlightened to the full extent of our literature; it occurs to be that this disposition should be encouraged by the Grand Lodge; we should set the example *and complete our library*: we should possess every Masonic work published, and every periodical that issues from the press. Every subordinate Lodge should possess a library, not encased for the books to lie mouldering on the shelves, but a circulating library, that every member may reap its benefits, should he wish to avail himself of the privilege. A certain per centum of their income could be wisely appropriated for this purpose, until the end is accomplished; it would then require but a small amount to perpetuate it; they could continue to receive all the Masonic publications of the day, both at home and from abroad. There is scarcely a Lodge in the state but would avail itself of this desideratum for its future welfare and standing, if it has the countenance and encouragement of this body. . . .“

- Ibid., June 7th, 2 o'clock, 1855, pg. 121:

“R.' W.'. Bro. H. G. Beardsley again presented the report of the *Committee of Libraries*, which, on motion, was *adopted*, as follows [italics are per the original Transaction text of 1855]:

To the M.' W.'. Grand Lodge of the State of New York:

Your Committee, appointed to consider the suggestions of the M.' W.'. Grand Master [Evans], on the subject of libraries, beg leave to report:

That they cordially approve of the suggestions of the M.:W.: Grand Master, and earnestly recommend Subordinate Lodges to effect the organization of libraries.

That to show to Subordinate Lodges the high value and usefulness this Grand Lodge attach to Masonic inquiry, and the formation of libraries, and, at some future day, perhaps, to assist in their formation. This Grand Lodge should at *once* commence the formation and organization of a *Grand Lodge Library*, of a character commensurate with the dignity and intelligence of this Grand Body, *open* to the use of all Masons in good standing. Your Committee feel[s] that almost any amount, *well* directed, cannot be better employed; they, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the first five Grand Officers be a Standing Committee, and styled a “*Library Committee*,” whose duty it shall be to organize and commence the formation of a Grand Lodge Library. That they be empowered to draw on the Grand Treasurer for a sum not exceeding \$500, for the ensuing year, for the selection and purchase of such books, in *their* view most desirable and useful for the purpose designed, and, for *other* necessary expenses. That said Committee shall make such regulations in the management and general use of said library, as they may deem most expedient, and calculated to advance its usefulness; such rules and regulations to be in force till the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, when said Committee shall present all laws and regulations, with their proceedings, to the Grand Lodge, for their approval or amendment. Your Committee would likewise recommend the following resolution, presented by the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That such of the Subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction as are in a financial condition to do so, (this being left to their own judgment,) are hereby recommended to appropriate an annual sum for the purchase of Masonic books and periodicals, and the establishment of a Lodge library for the use of their members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Committee: Henry G. Beardsley, John F. Brown, Julian Allen, Hiram Bigelow.”

- Address of M.: W.: Joseph D. Evans, Tues., June 3rd, 7-1/2 o'clock A.L. 5856, from the Transactions of the Grand Lodge of F&AM of the State of New York, 5856, pg. 17:

“The appropriation made by the Grand Lodge to increase the number of volumes in the library, is not yet exhausted. Many valuable works have been ordered, and the number will be added to until the amount be consumed. I deem it judicious to keep this subject alive; it is one of great importance, and one in which the Craft is deeply interested. It is extremely gratifying to know that some of the Lodges have adopted your recommendation, and have ornamented their halls with large and valuable libraries. The first Lodge to which my attention was called that had produced this additional jewel to its already highly adorned hall, was that of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, the members of this Lodge commenced their labors in this laudable undertaking, with a zeal and assiduity commensurate with greatness of its objects. I trust their example will be followed by the members of every other Lodge in the State.

We have a literature -- to the praise of Masonry be it said -- but of what avail will it be to us if it be inaccessible. There are works issued yearly, monthly and weekly, together with valuable periodicals, a copy of which should be in every Lodge library. It is not expected, indeed it would be a matter of impossibility, for each and every Mason to procure so large a number of volumes, or even any considerable portion of them; but it is perfectly within the ability of every *Lodge* to do so. To accomplish so desirable an object may be a work of time and labor; but even though its consummation may be protracted to a distant period, yet the effort to secure it need not be a lingering, sickly one. Cheerfulness and zeal will give energy and efficiency to the work, and where there is union of purpose, there is solidity and strength.

I trust the time is not far distant when every Lodge shall possess a library. There are many standard works extant, which should be considered essential to secure a perfect understanding of the true principles of masonry; were the Lodges in possession of these, the brethren would be better informed, and the Grand Officers thereby relieved of answering, by letter, so many simple questions, and the editors of the different Masonic journals would not be annoyed with interrogatories, such as a novice in Masonry ought to be able to answer. *It is impossible for any person to be a bright Mason who is not a reading one, be he ever so zealous and laborious in the practice of ritual. . . .*”

- June 6th, 2 p.m., 1856, Grand Lodge Transactions, pg. 158:

“R.: W.: R. L. Schoonmaker, from the Committee on Libraries, presented the following report: which, on motion, was accepted *and the resolutions adopted*:

The Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the address of the M.: W.: G.: M.:, which relates to the *establishment and encouragement of Masonic libraries*, beg leave to call the earliest attention of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge, and all Subordinate Lodges, to the subject thus presented for their consideration and action. In the estimate of your Committee, this is a subject to which more attention than had been customary should be paid, as with it, they deem, are connected and associated the highest and best future interests of our beloved Order.

Few sciences present a higher and more interesting and attractive field of study and research, or that will return to him who digs in it, for its hidden treasures, more gratifying and choicer rewards. As a system of morality[sic], veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols, it can only be intelligibly appreciated by him who diligently and sedulously applies himself to their import and application. As an institution most venerable for its antiquity, and noble because of the purity of its principles, and deserving of the highest admiration and most cordial support, because of the far-reaching extent of its practical benevolence and sympathies -- its history, its aims, purposes and ends, should of course be familiar to every one who has the noble and laudable ambition "to be able to give a satisfactory reason for his Masonic Faith and Hope."

*Professing to be "Children of Light,"
Masons, above all, should be emulous to go on increasing and advancing in light and knowledge.
In order to do this, facilities of obtaining Masonic light and information should be, in every possible way,
afforded to the brethren of the Fraternity; and in no way can this be more effectually done
than in the establishment and founding of judiciously selected Lodge libraries.*

The difficulty of obtaining access to these works and publications can, in the opinion of your Committee, be easily remedied, in the manner suggested by the M.' W.' Grand Master, and therefore you Committee do most cheerfully and cordially approve of the views of the M.' W.' G.' M.', as given in his late annual communication to this Grand Lodge.

Your Committee find, also, that the Committee appointed for the *founding of a Grand Lodge library*, at its last annual Convention [1855], has caused to be bound the proceedings and important documents in the Grand Secretary's office, from foreign Grand Lodges; that they have also ordered several important and interesting Masonic works, which have not yet been completed; and that but a small portion of the sum appropriated by this Grand Lodge, for this object, has been expended

Your Committee, in conclusion, would offer for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, at its Communication, in June 1855, for the purpose of *founding a Grand Lodge library*, be continued.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended by this Grand Lodge, to all Subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction, to adopt such measures as they may deem most expedient and effective, to found and encourage libraries for the use and instruction of the members.

Respectfully submitted, Committee: R. L. Schoonmaker, Albert P. Moriarty, Wm. A. Carpenter."

- Note: Section 769 (XXXVI) of the Current New York Masonic Law reads:

"Libraries. Grand Lodge has adopted resolutions recommending Lodges which are in a financial condition to do so to appropriate an annual sum for the purchase of Masonic books and periodicals and the establishment of Lodge libraries for the use of their members." The reference cited for this Section of the Law is, "1857 pp. 107-114, Comp. 32, 40 (35), 43 (51).

- The Constitutions of Grand Lodge, undated Rules of Order XI [Standing Committees], Section 20 reads:

"A Committee on Library and Museum, to which shall be assigned the care, custody, management and supervision of the Library and Museum until such time as the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library of Grand Lodge shall be declared by the Grand Master to be self-sufficient and self-supporting.

18 1856-59 John Livy Lewis, Jr. (17 Jul 1813-12 Jun 1889)

References:

"A Portrait Gallery of Prominent Freemasons," Yorston & Co. 1892. page 126

"History of the Supreme Council, 33°, AASR," by Samuel H. Baynard, Jr., 1937. pages 232-33.

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1890. page 11.

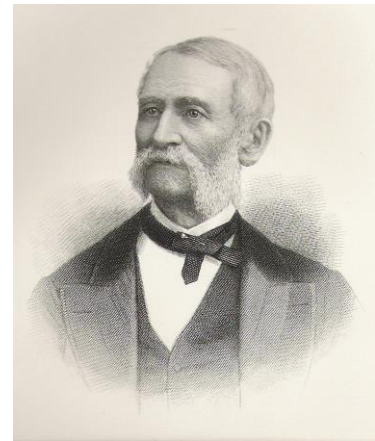
John L. Lewis Jr. was born near Dresden (Benton), Yates Co., NY, on 17 Jul 1813, the son of John L. Lewis (Sr., 27 Jan 1779-27 Aug 1863)) and Laura Brown (d. 1855/59, age 70). A biographical sketch of his father is below. Bro. John Jr. held the office of Justice of the Peace and was admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty two. In 1837 he was appointed District Attorney of Yates County, which office he held for eleven years. He was next elected Judge of that county for four years. Elected Judge for Yates County four consecutive terms he declined re-election for the fifth term. He was regent of a University.

Masonic Record:

1 May 1846 Initiated in Milo Lodge No. 108, Penn Yan, its first Initiate;
Raised 22 May.

Lodge Secretary until elected Senior Warden in 1848; Master in
1850-51.

It was at this time, also, that Bro. Lewis was appointed Chairman of a committee of five to collect and prepare a plan of the history of Masonry in the State of New York. The proposed plan was to embrace in its comprehension many divisions, and to include all the departments of Masonry. Shortly thereafter, and before much was accomplished, most of the committee passed to the Silent Land, and Bro. Lewis was left virtually alone with the entire burden. Great progress was made, the plan fully developed, but the Herculean task was left incomplete by his death. The work was then taken up and completed by Bro. Charles T. McClenahan, as the Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York, and published in four volumes by the Grand Lodge.



Masonic record:

1850 Junior Grand Warden. At the June Communication he was created a member of the Union Committee, associated with the venerable Bro. Salem Town, the result of whose labors was the union of St. John's Grand Lodge with that of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

1852-53 Grand Steward

Jun 1854-55 Deputy Grand Master

1856-59 Grand Master; he declined the fifth term to which he had been reelected.

16 Nov 1846 Penn Yan Chapter No. 100, RAM; 23 Nov, exalted in Royal Arch (23 Feb 1847); High Priest 1849

1849 Grand Chapter, RAM

1850 Grand King, RAM

1852-54 Grand High Priest, RAM

1856 General Grand Scribe of the Grand General Chapter

1865-68 General Grand High Priest

12 Sep 1850 Penn Yan Cryptic Council, R&SM, Penn Yan, NY; Thrice Illustrious Commander, 1886

17 May 1848 Monroe Commandery No. 12, KT, Rochester, NY

1850 Charter member and Generalissimo of Jerusalem Commandery No. 17; Eminent Commander 1861-66

1851-53 Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery, KT, of the State of New York

Jun 1854 Scottish Rite, AASR

1860 Cosmopolitan Consistory of New York; 1st Lt. Commander

5 Jun 1862 Crowned Honorary member, 33°, S.G.I.G, Raymond Council, AASR (8 Jan 1862), and was elevated to that grade Honorary in the Hays Council on 5 Jun 62.

16 Apr 1863 Active Member, Hays-Raymond Council, AASR, upon his election as Grand Orator. He held this office in 1863 and 1864 and was elected Lieutenant Grand Commander in 1864, serving in that capacity during the remainder of the life of that Council. In the Robinson Revived Raymond Council in 1866, he was named by Robinson as Lieutenant Grand Commander, and upon Robinson's resignation he succeeded him as Sovereign Grand Commander, resigning that high office in order to effectuate the Union of 1867. In the Supreme Council he occupied the position of Puissant Lieutenant Grand Commander from 1867 to 1870, at the end of that term declining to allow the use of his name for office. He served on the Committees of Jurisprudence, Foreign Relations and Publication of the old Constitutions in 1869-70; on Deceased Members, 1870-72; on Constitutions and Laws, 1870-75; and on Jurisprudence from 1876 to 1885. He was an Emeritus member of Honor of the Southern Supreme Council. Also in the Scottish Rite, he was one of three signers of a petition presented in the Supreme Council on 4 Sep 1851, for the establishment of a Lodge of Perfection and a Council of Princes of Jerusalem in Western New York State, and he was 1st Lieutenant Commander of Cosmopolitan Consistory in New York City in 1860, but there is no known record of when or where he received his degrees to and including the 32°.

Ill. and Em. Bro. Jno. L. Lewis, 95th degree, Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis (Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, State of New York), Dep. Representative for the district in and about Penn Yan, NY.

A comprehensive review of his Masonic labors and services may be found in the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, from the year 1850 to 1888. Of these, it has been said, "Would you see his Masonic Memorial? Look at our present Constitution, Statutes, Code of Procedure, and Rules of Order. Would you read one the Master Masonic orations of this or any other age? Turn to the one he delivered at the dedication of this (Grand Lodge) building. Would you possess a fund of general Masonic information? Study his addresses and examine his arguments."

“His work was well done. It was all done. Let his own language (be his tribute): ‘When my labors are over, I seek no higher praise than the simple, but expressive, eulogy . . . one of earth’s lowly but faithful ones, “*He* hath done what *he* could.’ “ (Mark 14:8) “Life’s labor done, Serenely to his final rest he passed,” on 17 Jun 1889 at Penn Yan, New York.

“A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York &c, By Peter Ross,” page 461

<http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22joseph+d+evans%22>

The election of 1856 brought to the front as Grand Master the most thorough Masonic scholar—historian and jurist—who ever graced the position, John L. Lewis of Penn Yan, and as Deputy Grand Master Robert Macoy was selected. John L. Lewis was born in Yates county in 1813, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1835; was district attorney from 1837 until 1848, when he was elected Judge of his county. After holding that office for four years he engaged in the ordinary practice of his profession, acquiring a good practice and winning hosts of friends. He was a man of bright social proclivities, an attached friend, a clear-headed adviser, a brilliant orator and a most painstaking executive. His intellect was not that of a genius and his success in life came from his industry, aided by his commendable natural traits and his many good qualities of heart and hand. He was an earnest student, indefatigable in research, a close reasoner and an honest and earnest advocate of whatever cause he believed to be right. As a Mason his reasoning on disputed points of history or jurisprudence was clear and convincing and he did much to codify and bring into proper shape the constitution which is known as that of 1860 and which is practically that under which the Grand Lodge is now governed. He was also the first real student of the history of Freemasonry in New York, the first Historian of the Grand Lodge in fact, if not in name.

It was, however, as Grand Master during the four eventful years of 1856-7-8-9 and on until June, 1860, that his services to the order stand out most prominently, and his memory is likely to be longest enshrined in the annals of Masonry in the State. Its crowning glory was that during its continuance the last vestige of division and schism disappeared from the story of Freemasonry in New York, disappeared, it is to be hoped, never again to return.

http://www.pyhistory.org/People/per_jll.htm

It's difficult now to go back in time and understand how a really outstanding teacher can influence an entire community for generations, but it must be admitted that this was true in the case of the remarkable John L. Lewis (Sr.), known almost universally as "Master Lewis."

He was born in 1779 in Wethersfield near New Haven, CT. He graduated from Yale in 1796, his father having been a tutor there. John Lewis died just as his son was about to enter the college, in 1792. Almost immediately after graduation the younger Lewis set out for the Genesee Country in pursuit of his guardian, who had disappeared with the avails of his father's estate. Young John failed in his immediate purpose, and when he finally reached the disreputable settlement on the site of Geneva, he sold his horse and took a position there as clerk to Richard M. Williams, who kept an Indian trading store. Lewis learned the language of the Seneca people and remained on friendly terms with them as long as they frequented the frontier settlements where he spent the rest of his life.

He returned in 1798 to New Haven and took up the study of medicine, which he had prepared for in his undergraduate course at Yale. At just that time the United States was engaged in an undeclared war with France, and Lewis quit school to enlist in the army at the age of 19. His friends apparently brought some influence to bear, and he was appointed paymaster. Stationed at Scotch Plains, NJ, he met and became friends with Samuel Harpending, whom he met again 40 years later at Dundee. The men became very close friends and maintained their friendship as long as they both lived. When the war was over in 1799, Lewis decided that he didn't want to be a doctor after all, and returned to Geneva. He began his teaching career there in that year.

In 1802 he taught a school at Benton Center, his first in what is now Yates County. He went to Penn Yan in 1815 and taught there two years in the decrepit old school house that stood on the west side of Main Street near where the Academy was later built. He taught all over the neighborhood, in Benton, Penn Yan, Hopeton, town of Seneca, in the Gore. In 1822 he was offered a job as tutor in Geneva College at the unheard-of salary of \$600 a year; he was promised a Professorship of Languages as soon as the College was well-established, as he knew Latin and Greek. He turned down this offer, however, taking a district school in what is now Starkey. He went from there to Lodi on the east side of Seneca Lake, then returned to Benton and remained there about ten years, in and near Dresden.

He went to Dundee in 1836, served as Justice of the Peace and taught there about five years, then returned to Benton and taught at Bellona. He stayed there until the death of his wife in 1859, and then yielded to the wishes of his family and retired. He served as Postmaster there, however, and taught some more classes, and finally spent his last years with his sons in Penn Yan and Watkins. He died at the latter place in 1863, at the age of 84.

He began to keep a meteorological journal in 1805 and kept it up daily until about 1860, recording not only the weather and atmospheric events but of his general life and times. Richard H. Williams, the son of his old trading-post partner, said this was "perhaps the most full and perfect of the kind ever kept by any individual in this part of the country." He also, interestingly, praised Lewis's small and beautiful handwriting, a talent inherited by his son **John L. Lewis Jr.**

Williams, writing in 1869, went on, "This journal expanded into voluminous proportions until it embraced some twelve or fifteen quarto ledger-sized volumes and covers not only atmospheric and general history, but is filled with observations and notes on the vegetable and animal kingdom; embellished with drawings and colored representations of many curious, new and interesting subjects, and indeed contains a representation in life, colors and size, of much of the floral and forest production and life of the age and action, embracing even foliage and trunk in miniature." He was called on by many local families to inscribe their families in the section between the testaments of their old (and huge) Bibles. He was a good enough surveyor to practice this art in a small way, and was familiar with the sciences, arts and literature.

Lewis and his wife, born Laura Brown at Norwich, Vermont, had seven children:

- i. Amelia H., born 1806, married Samuel F. Curtis at Penn Yan in 1829 and died within just a few months.
- ii. Edwin W., born 1809, married Relief, the daughter of Penn Yan cabinet-maker Amasa Holden. She died and he remarried and moved to Watkins, where he practiced medicine for many years.
- iii. Caroline S., born 1811, married Hon. George Fidas Livermore of Dresden and removed to Michigan, where he practiced law. See his biography at: <http://books.google.com/books?id=0uc8djAF2bkC&pg=RA2-PA65&dq=%22john+l.+lewis%22+%22dresden%22> , page 65-66.
- iv. **John L. Jr., born 1813, married 11 Feb 1837 Jane P. Oliver (1816-1876), the daughter of Dr. Andrew Freeman Oliver (1791-1857) and Margaret Sutphin (or Sutphen, 1794-1829) of Penn Yan. The young man was a lawyer, and became a Surrogate and County Judge.** Dr. Oliver's biographical sketch may be seen at http://www.pyhistory.org/People/per_afo.htm
- v. Mary D., born 1816, married David Fraser of Dundee. She died without bearing children.
- vi. Martin B., born 1820, married Emma H. Williams. They moved to Minnesota.
- vii. Sarah E.

David H. Buell of Benton Center (he was born in 1798 on the spot where he lived and then died in 1873), attended the first school Lewis taught at Benton. Master Lewis was then still single, and boarded with Buell's father Samuel; and in fact had to share his bed with a number of the younger boys, as was common in those days. Buell remembered his young teacher as a man of medium height, with broad shoulders and an active temperament. His description of the course of study sounds like that of a progressive school of the modern day. He wrote plays and the older children enacted them at the end of each winter term, events remembered for decades both by those who acted in them and by their relatives and general public who attended.

"A History of the Royal Arch," Part III, by Everett R. Turnbull and Ray V. Denslow, pages 1537-43. http://books.google.com/books?id=4CdEDWgzIFcC&pg=PA1542&lpg=PA1542&dq=%22john+l.+lewis%22+shiloh&source=web&ots=bl65250E_1&sig=W7yYzbqRMxdQGq3ORt9F_IMv0dQ#PPA1539.M1 , a copy of which is in the GL and OMDHS Libraries. From a well-written biographical sketch by Elmer I. Reid of New York

In the beautiful Finger Lakes section of New York in Benton Township, Ontario County, now known as Torrey Township, Yates County, near the banks of Lake Seneca on 17 Jul 1813 was born John Livy Lewis, Jr. His grand father was the Reverend John Lewis, M.A., a tutor at Yale University before the Revolutionary War, whence came the middle name of Livy (the Roman historian), and it was quite appropriate as both father and son who bore this name were historically minded.

The father of John L., Jr. was a school teacher, having completed a four year course in Yale University. John L. Jr. tells us that his father was not only a member of the fraternity but also a Royal Arch Mason. He was intensely proud of the fact that his father was an 'adhering mason' during the entire period of the anti-Masonic excitement. His father died in 1861 at the age of eighty-four.

Bro. Lewis received the title of 'Mason Jack' when he was only sixteen years old. This was a humorous title given in 1829 to uninitiated champions of the fraternity. He had a verbal bout that year with a one-eyed prejudiced preacher at Penn Yan in a shoe store that was a popular rendezvous for the townspeople. This preacher was strongly anti-Masonic and referred to the Masons in a tirade as the 'murderous Masons.' Although but a mere boy of sixteen, John L. Jr. resented the idea of having his father put in that category so he immediately challenged the statement. The preacher was bested in this verbal bout much to the amusement of those sitting about the store. From the self-appointed judges young John L. received their unanimously favorable and hearty applause.

Apparently he received most of his early education from his father, who it seems was a very capable instructor of his son. Bro. John earned quite a reputation in Penn Yan for his literary ability and his general knowledge of the languages and sciences as he frequently gave lectures of a literary nature in that part of the state.

About the year 1829 he moved to Penn Yan and for a brief period was employed in the local Post Office as a clerk. In the following year he entered the law office of Henry A. Wisner and later on the law office of the Honorable William Morrison Oliver to prepare to become a lawyer. This resulted in his admittance to the bar on 31 Oct 1835. Four years later he became a counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was District Attorney of Yates County from 1839 to 1847 and also served as County Judge 1852-55. In 1863 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Milo Township and continued in that office until 1878. The State honored him by appointment to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1871, and he filled the duties of this office with such marked ability that he retained this position to the end of his life.

M. W. Lewis did not enter Masonry with ambitious feet but he was destined to become one of the great leaders of the Craft. Though not a Mason at the time, the petition for the dispensation for Milo Lodge in which he was to be initiated was prepared and written by him since he was an excellent penman. The petitioners had almost despaired of ever receiving it from the Grand Master when on 1 Apr 1846 while standing near the Post Office as the stagecoach drove up, Bro. Elisha H. Huntington (the first Jr. Warden of the Lodge), stepped off the coach and with much anticipation handed him a package of papers which proved to contain the dispensation for Milo Lodge. For a man who is not a Mason to prepare the petition for a lodge and then receive it when it is granted is an historical anomaly.

Prior to becoming a Mason, he had joined Keuka Lodge No. 149, IOOF at Penn Yan on 2 May 1845. Subsequently he served in all the important offices and eventually became a Past Grand Patriarch. His good work in the Odd Fellows apparently impressed those who were also Freemasons and who were eager to establish a Masonic Lodge at Penn Yan. They probably knew that when the dispensation of Milo Lodge was placed in his care that it was in safe hands. Incidentally the Odd Fellows gained considerably in membership from 1830 to 1845, the period of anti-Masonry excitement, probably on account of the dormant condition of most of the Masonic Lodges. An interesting and worthwhile study awaits some ambitious Mason who will research on this subject and publish his findings for the Odd Fellows and the Craft.

On Friday evening, 1 May 1846, he was initiated into Milo Lodge No. 108 in Penn Yan. The first degree must have deeply impressed him to judge by his future love of and work in the Craft. He has the distinction of being the first Mason made in Milo Lodge. At about the time he was receiving the first degree he was reading Lord Dover's *Life of Frederick the Great*. He was instructed in the work of Entered Apprentice by the Master, W. S. L. Bigelow. It was the work that was taught by Ebenezer Wadsworth who was then the Grand Visitor of the Grand Lodge. Bro. Lewis was endowed with a retentive memory and the quaint old phraseology of the ritual appealed to his antiquarian taste and even remained with him. He was passed Fellow Craft on 15 May 1846. At a special communication of the Lodge on 22 May he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. To prove how meticulous he was as to details, he records that he was then 32 years, 10 months, and 5 days old. He became the first Secretary of Milo Lodge and also served it as Master in 1830, 1851-52 and 1864.

Elected to the Office of Grand Master in 1856 he served with distinction during the years 1856-59. He was reelected in 1860 but declined the honor. His accomplishments and achievements while Grand Master were outstanding. In his address to the Grand Lodge in 1860 he said:

"We have effected a durable union of the entire craft in our state; we have adopted a new Constitution; we have approximated nearly to a uniformity of work and lectures; we have fostered and participated in the successful operation of several Boards of Relief; we have nearly doubled the Hall and Asylum Fund; we have introduced a uniform system of proceedings in cases of Masonic trial and discipline; we have laid the foundations of a library; we have undertaken the project of a Masonic History of New York."

This is a record of good work still felt to this day by the craft in New York. Bro. Lewis was a Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund and was chosen to give the principal address on 2 Jun 1875 at the dedication of the Masonic Hall, New York City, at the northeast corner of 6th Avenue and 23rd Street. There was parade prior to the dedication in which 23,091 Masons marched to the edifice and participated in the ceremonies.

In his desire to improve in Masonic knowledge he sought more light in Penn Yan Chapter No. 100, RAM. He became an enthusiastic Royal Arch Mason and was the first companion to be exalted in Penn Yan Chapter after its reorganization following the Morgan Affair. He was advanced to the Honorary degree of Mark Master Mason and inducted into the Oriental Chair of K.S. on 116 Nov 1846. He was received and acknowledged a Most Excellent Master and was exalted to the "ancient, honorable and sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason" on 17 Feb 1847. According to his own account he also received the Royal Master degree in the chapter the same day. At that time the fees for the chapter degrees in Penn Yan were paid for separately as follows: Mark \$5, Past Master \$2, Most

Excellent \$2, Royal Arch \$11, and a candidate was balloted for on each degree. Since he had the reputation of being a good presiding officer in the Odd Fellows, a quick, ready and retentive memory and an excellent speaking voice, the companions of Penn Yan put him to a severe test in the Past Master degree. The lesson that he learned remained with him all his life and proved to be valuable to him when he was elected to preside over the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter and the General Grand Chapter.

Although he was a serious-minded man, he nevertheless had a keen sense of humor. For instance, he mentioned a brother in his Lodge who wanted a set of by-laws as extensive as the Talmud.

In 1850, while attending the Grand Chapter at Albany, NY, he was appointed chairman of a Select Committee for making collections for a History of Masonry in New York State. Again in 1886 when he was unable to attend Grand Chapter he sent a paper to be read in Grand Chapter which explained the work that this historical and biographical committee had planned to do. The other members of the committee were Salem Town, Lewis G. Hoffman, John O. Cole and Giles F. Yates. Lewis says, "That he labored alone. Age disease and official cares prevented their accomplishment of that of the intrinsic value of which they were so thoroughly convinced." What a pity that Masons like Ebenezer Wadsworth, Salem Town and John O. Cole, who knew DeWitt Clinton, Thomas Smith Webb, John Hanmer, Ezra Ames, as well as many others, neglected to write a biography of these distinguished craftsmen which we would today find interesting. When men become old and feeble they lack the strength, patience and the eagerness to search the records for important items of history and biography. Although much important information is stored in their memory, they often fail to put it in writing. Subsequently they pass to the celestial lodge above, leaving so little for those who follow in their footsteps. However, this history of Masonry in New York State was finally written by Bro. Chas. T. McClinachan, the Grand Historian. It was published in 1892 in four volumes by the Grand Lodge of New York.

Companion Lewis was intensely interested in the lore of the craft. He mentions a fine High Priest's Breastplate, an old relic, that was the property of Penn Yan Chapter. It was the work of that great artist, M.'W.'. Companion Ezra Ames (see Royal Arch Magazine, March 1943, page 9), who probably made it for his own use while he was the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. Penn Yan Chapter lost all of its property in a fire in 1826, but this breastplate happened to be in the possession of the high priest at that time, E.' Comp. Powell, and was saved. It is still in the archives of this fine old chapter and is, of course, highly prized.

All of the bodies in Masonry appealed to Companion Lewis and he was active in almost all the them. In the Grand Council proceedings, in an obituary item, it is stated that he was greeted a Royal and Select Master 12 Sep 1850. He was the Thrice Illustrious Master of Ontario Council No. 23 in 1887, and on 30 Apr 1889 was presented with his credentials as Representative of the Grand Council of England and Wales.

On 17 May 1848 he journeyed to Rochester to be dubbed a Knight Templar in Monroe Encampment No. 12. The orders were conferred by General Wm. E. Lathrop who was his valued and steady friend. The orders conferred were Knight of the Red Cross, secondly, Knight Templar, and thirdly the Knight of Malta. One source says that he went to Utica Encampment No. 1 in Feb 1849 and was dubbed, constituted, created and installed Knight of the Christian Mark and Holy Sepulchre in due and solemn form. He was a charter member of Jerusalem Encampment No. 17 of Penn Yan, serving as Eminent Commander in 1851-52, 1861-66. In the Grand Encampment of New York he was the Grand Generalissimo in 1851-52. He prepared a Burial Service for the Grand Encampment in 1856 which was adopted in 1859, which, with a slight changes, is still used today. He was also elected an Honorary member of Palestine Commandery No. 18 of New York City.

His old friend, General Lathrop, aroused an interest in the Ancient and Accepted Rite. In the proceedings of the Supreme Council, NMJ, of 1889 it is recorded that he received the degrees of lodge, council, chapter and consistory in June 1854. On 5 Jun 1867 he was created an Inspector General, 33°, and was elected an active member of the Supreme Council on 16 Jun 1863, later becoming an Emeritus member of Honor.

While Grand King of the Grand Chapter of New York, Bro. Lewis attended the Grand Chapter convocation held at Boston on 19 Sep 1850. From the beginning he was appointed to important committees. On 13 Sep 1853 he went to Lexington, KY, to attend General Grand Chapter in his capacity as Grand High Priest of New York. on 9 Sep 1856 at Hartford, CT, he was elected General Grand Scribe. At Chicago on 13 Sep 1859 he was elected Deputy General Grand High Priest. He sat on the right of the distinguished scholar M.'E.'. Albert G. Mackey. Finally on 8 Sep 1865 at Columbus, OH, he was elevated to the office of General Grand High Priest.

John L. Jr., was reticent about his private life. On 11 Feb 1837 he married Jane P. Oliver, the oldest daughter of Dr. Andrew F. Oliver, who was the twin brother of William M. Oliver, the lawyer in whose office Lewis studied law. Two sons were born to this union. The oldest son, Oliver A. Lewis, was given a good education in Penn Yan. He joined the Union Army in 1862, became a sergeant in the 15th Regiment, Michigan Infantry, at Pittsburgh Landing,

TN, and after taking part in several battles died at St. Marks General Hospital, KY, 14 May 1862, of typhoid fever. Shortly before his death he was made a 2nd Lieutenant because he fought bravely on the field of Shiloh. John L. Lewis, Jr., the second son, received part of his education at Penn Yan Academy and later went to Yale University. In 1866, the Lewis family was notified of the death of their younger son by a fellow student at Yale. Mrs. Lewis passed away while a comparatively young woman.

The Yates County Historical Society was founded in his law office and besides being one of the founders, he was also the first Secretary and served in that capacity for many years. He held a corresponding membership in the Oneida Historical Society at Utica.

He was not only an authority on Masonic law, but he was well informed in the ritual, history, symbolism and philosophy of the Craft. By nature, training and experience he was kind and considerate. The silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl broken on 11 Jun 1889. His body was buried at Lake View Cemetery, Penn Yan. On 25 Oct 1899 a monument, thirty-three feet high which had been erected to his memory, was dedicated by the officers of the several Masonic Grand bodies of New York State, assisted by Milo Lodge No. 108.

“His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world
‘This was a man.’ ”

19 1860 John William Simons (8 Oct 1821-22 Oct 1888)

References:

“A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York &c, by Peter Ross,” page 492

<http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22joseph+d+evans%22>

“A Portrait Gallery of Prominent Freemasons,” Yorston & Company. 1892. page 197.

“History of the Supreme Council, 33°, AASR,” by Samuel Harrison Baynard, Jr., 1937. pages 167-68.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=EGAOcfEpTuAC&pg=PA260&lpg=PA260&dq=%22john+william+simons%22&source=web&ots=kMI2VkeeHe&sig=yDXWdShEiz73pff0PzstrZmakj0>

John W. Simons filled the office of Grand Master and filled it well. He was a native of New York City born 8 Oct 1821, a soap manufacturer by trade. He was married to Mrs. Henreitta Henry ca 1875.

A graceful speaker, a warmhearted, generous friend, a careful ritualist and, in the purest sense of the word, a Masonic student, John W. Simons quickly made his way to the front in each Masonic walk after being initiated, and was as conspicuous by his ardent work as by his mental as well as social qualities.



Masonic Record:

1844 Initiated in Independent Lodge No. 7 (later No. 185), in the Atwood Grand Lodge, and was one of that wayward brother's most enthusiastic adherents at that time, and was his friend until the end.

Founder of Munn Lodge No. 190, Doric Lodge No. 280 and Adytum Lodge No. 640

Master of L'Union Francaise Lodge No. 17, New York City for two years. This latter service was undertaken to bridge the Lodge over a period of discontent and rebellion, and although the task was a difficult one, he filled the office in a way which smoothed over the perilous time admirably and preserved that historic Lodge to the fraternity.

1858-59 Deputy Grand Master; he served the craft in a time that required a display of the greatest executive and judicial ability, and to him as much as to any man is due the settlement of the last and meanest of the schisms, on a basis which sternly upheld the dignity of the Grand Lodge and at the same time left open the door by which those who had been misled by ignorance, might enter, or those blinded by passion might return.

1860 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

1866-75 Grand Treasurer

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for 25 years

Honorary Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Cuba

1848 Exalted in Orient Chapter No. 1 (138), RAM

Charter member of Metropolitan (Mahattan) Chapter No. 184 and Adelpic Chapter No. 158, RAM

1866 High Priest of Manhattan Chapter No. 184, RAM

1867-88 Deputy Grand High Priest

- 1869-70 Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York
 5 Mar 1849 Received Orders of Knighthood in Palestine Commandery (Encampment) No. 18, KT, NY (demitted)
 Grand Commander of Morton Commandery No. 4, KT
 Commander of DeWitt Commandery No. 27, KT
 1853-54 Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of the State of New York
 1855-56 Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of the State of New York
 1859-86 Treasurer, Grand Commandery (Encampment), holding this office almost to the date of his death.
 Scottish Rite, AASR
 15 Apr 1849 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, and Active Membership in the first Atwood Council
 Lieutenant Grand Commander until 1851
 Grand Secretary in the Cross Council until 1852
 Atwood seized the reins and reorganized the Council. From this time until the Union of 1867, Simons was inactive in Scottish Rite Masonry, but from the date of the Union, having signed the Oath of Fidelity, and being received in Emeritus Membership, he bent every effort in the interests of the Supreme Council.
 1870-71 Commander-in-Chief of Aurora Grata Consistory, Brooklyn.
 Co-Editor, with Bro. Robert Macoy, of "The Masonic Eclectic," 1865-1867. For electronic copies,

see:

1866 (Vol. II) at <http://books.google.com/books?id=tul2AAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22Stephen+H.+Johnson%22>
 1867 (Vol. III) at <http://books.google.com/books?id=TMxJAAAMAAJ&pg=PA229&dq=%22Stephen+H.+Johnson%22#PPA1,M1>

In all these bodies, even before attaining high office, he made himself an adept and while conspicuous for his devotion to the ritual he proved that he had carried his studies back of that and was in the truest sense of the phrase "a worker in the quarries." His Masonic writings—notably those on jurisprudence—are still regarded as authoritative, although legislation has changed much since his day, and his volume on "The Principles and Practice of Masonic Jurisprudence," in particular, is still an essential to all students of American Masonic law. We say this not because we endorse all the deductions therein set forth, but because on each point the premises, arguments, and conclusions are so clearly set forth that its merits can easily be studied and understood. His annotated edition of the New York Constitution is still valuable to the student, although the particular constitution which he illustrated by his notes has been discarded, and in such works as the Templar's Manual, under the title of "the Beauseant," he proved his ability as an arrayer and adapter of monitorial work. But it was as a Masonic editor that Simons, during his lifetime, wielded the greatest power from his literary gifts as a Masonic editor. In the "New York Dispatch" for many years he spoke to the craft on all subjects, discussed points of law, answered questions of all sorts and treated matters of passing interest to the craft with a degree of recognized authority which no other brother in New York could have enjoyed.

He was not a great editor in the sense D. Albert G. Mackay was, nor by any means so profound a scholar, but he was a master of controversy, a brilliant, incisive, yet courteous fighter and made the "Dispatch," during the years he edited its Masonic page, a fairly accurate review of current affairs, a reliable passing history of the fraternity and a power among the brethren in the State. Equally important, too, in another way, were his reports to the Grand Lodge as chairman of its Committee on Foreign Correspondence, extending over twenty-five years. In these he discussed every conceivable phase of Masonic law, reviewed the rulings and declarations of a regiment of Grand Masters and criticised freely, without fear or affectation, and long before he died was recognized as the dean of the foreign correspondence circle throughout all English speaking jurisdictions. In the memorable struggle for the building of the Temple he threw himself with all the ardor of his nature. McClenachan tells us, to give one instance, that, "when preparations for the first Masonic fair were in progress Brother Simons delivered about sixty addresses before audiences varying from hundreds to thousands in numbers. When the Masonic Hall was approaching completion he made a tour of the State lasting over five months, averaging five addresses a week before the assembled Lodges."

*Knights Templar Buckel, a radiant Passon cross made of red glass stones >
 owned by John W. Simons, Past Grand Master, ca mid 1800s*



After a long life—a life which may be said to have been wholly devoted to Masonic purposes and aims—John W. Simons died at Central Valley, NY, on 22 Oct 1888 and was interred at Highland Mills Cemetery. In announcing his death to the Grand Lodge Frank R. Lawrence well said: "The story of his Masonic life is a part of the history of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. His scholarly ability placed him in the very front rank of Masonic writers. He was a warm, devoted, loyal friend and brother." When Grand Master Simons called the annual meeting to order on 4 Jun 1861, 410 Lodges were represented in the gathering out of a total of 518 on the roll. It was the largest Masonic meeting which up to that time had been held in the Empire State, and every element of disloyalty or even dissatisfaction, with a few trifling

exceptions, had been weeded out. The progress of the year was further emphasized by the fact that at the meeting warrants were issued to fourteen new Lodges. The most noted exception to the general harmony was the disaffection in L'Union Francaise Lodge No. 17, some of the ex-members of which still engaged in clandestine work. In referring to this the Grand Master said, in his address: "These men still continue to meet as a Lodge under the name and style of L'Union Francaise, No. 17, and, as I am informed and believe, pretend to make Masons at five dollars each. There is another clandestine Lodge at work in this city and one in Albany, both using the French language, and claiming, with probable truth, to be organized under the so-called Rite of Memphis, having its central power in the city of Paris. It would seem that organizations of this character are inseparable from great commercial centers like New York, for I find they also exist in London and Paris, in which latter city, however, they are occasionally treated to a visit from the police. Men who can lend themselves to such enterprises must be devoid of all moral balance, for the people who innocently fall into the trap thus set for them invariably entertain the notion that they are about to be made Masons, and of course, when they attempt to visit they discover the imposition that has been practiced upon them."

It was left for Brother Simons himself to reestablish L'Union Francaise, and the other Lodges he referred to soon after died out from pure inanition. Masonic light is the best remedy for clandestine Masonry.

"Transactions of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons ... Annual Convocation by Freemasons Michigan." 1886. page 168:

It is sufficient to say that at the time of his death, as a Masonic jurist, he left behind him no superior, either in the old world or the new. His mind, by nature one of the greatest force and vigor, had been enlarged, disciplined and enriched by profound study in many of the departments of literature and science. He was a scholar, philosopher, and, loving Masonry with an ardor which time was unable to diminish, he gave to the institution all the devotion of his earnest and honest nature, and all the wealth of a wide and various erudition.

Companion SIMONS was born in the city of New York, October 8, 1821, and in his twenty-third year was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. He received the Capitular degrees in 1848, and the Order of the Temple in 1849. Thus for more than forty years he was a faithful member of the Craft. During his Masonic life the regard and confidence of his brethren and associates found expression in his elevation to offices of the highest dignity and importance in the Fraternity in this State. He was Grand Master of Masons in 1860, Grand High Priest in 1869 and 1870, and Grand Master of Knights Templar in 1855 and 1856. For many years he was chairman of the committee on Correspondence in the Grand Lodge and the Grand Commandery of this State, and chairman of the committee on Jurisprudence in the Grand Chapter. How admirably his duties in all these positions were discharged is within the recollection of you all.

In the private walks of life and in all his relations with his brethren, no man was more beloved. He was genial, sincere, affectionate, magnanimous. Ill will towards any one had no place in his heart. As he lived, so did he die — without an enemy. He was buried, on Thursday, October 26, at Central Valley, Orange county, the Grand Lodge of the State officiating at the ceremonies. It is due to the memory and merits of our distinguished Companion that the Royal Craft, throughout the State, should signify, in some befitting manner, the sorrow which his departure has occasioned.

Grand High Priest.

Attest: CHRISTOPHER G. Fox, Grand Secretary.

1880 **Census**, Brooklyn, Kings (Brooklyn), New York City-Greater, New York

John W. SIMONS	Self	M	Male	W	58	NY	Newspaper Editor	CT	CT
Henrietta SIMONS	Wife	M	Female	W	48	NY	Housekeeper	NY	NY
John W. SIMONS	Son		Male	W	14	NY	Attends School	NY	ENG
Margaret VANRIPER	Other	S	Female	W	50	NY	Helper	NJ	NJ
Frank S. STONE	Other	M	Male	W	50	NY		NY	NY

20 1861 Finlay McNaughton King (22 oct 1820-3 Feb 1868)

Ref. "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York" by Peter Ross, 1901. Volume I, pages 494-500. Finlay M. King succeeded to the Grand Mastership in June 1861, and entered upon his duties with all the preparation which a thorough knowledge of Grand Lodge could afford him.

Masonic Record:

15 Mar 1848 Raised in Port Byron Lodge No. 130

16 Oct 1861 Affiliated with Syracuse Lodge No. 501 (Member No. 56; GL No. 52048).

1853 Junior Grand Warden

1854-59 Senior Grand Warden
 1860 Deputy Grand Master, under M\W\ John W. Simons.
 1861-62 Grand Master
 1857 Grand Representative to Grand Orient of Peru, South America

For correspondence on this see:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=IKZLAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA346&lpg=RA1-PA346&dq=%22port+byron%22+finlay&source=web&ots=CIV4uUGnj&sig=ERhTp-kqaYvfc0lVZq9x-PDh92l#PRA1-PA345,M1>

and

<http://books.google.com/books?id=uDoiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA528&lpg=PA528&dq=%22port+byron%22+finlay&source=web&ots=VHChXtyCds&sig=ykFQ0kSHxrNJONEYqnaqRamu7SE#PPA528,M1>

A dispensation, bearing date March 7, A. D. 1862, signed by the M.' P.' Sov.' Grand Commander, and attested by the Grand Secretary General H.' E.', was issued to Val.' Bros.'.

GEORGE J. GARDNER, as first TPGM;

CHARLES W. SNOW, " KofT;

STILES M. RUST, " Ven. SGW;

ORHIN WELCH, " JGW;

SEYMOUR H. STONE, " GKof S&A; and

FINLAY M. KING,

(all Princes of Jerusalem,) empowering them to open and form a Lodge of Perfection in Syracuse, New York, to be known as the "Central City Grand Lodge of Perfection," with power to confer all the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, from the fourth to the fourteenth, inclusive, subject to all constitutional provisions.

Attest: LUCIUS R. PAIGE, 33°, Gr. Sec. Gen. – H.E.

June 29, 1854

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As Editor of the "Masonic Union," a small monthly periodical which he conducted mainly from his office at Port Byron from 1850 to 1854, and which was merged afterward into the "Masonic Register," he rendered good service to the fraternity and discussed Masonic matters, especially those relating to his own State, with a sincere desire to promote harmony, and to close up the scattered ranks without at the same time yielding up in the slightest degree any of the dignity or asserted rights of the Grand Lodge. His reports as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign

Correspondence made him known as a

Masonic writer and jurist throughout the craft universal, and much of his best literary work - from a Masonic point of view - lies entombed in these efforts. He was a true and faithful brother, and although he delighted in controversy and was an unyielding supporter of any cause he adopted, any cause he deemed to be right or which appealed to his sympathy, he never permitted his pen to give vent to malice or indulge in personalities.

In private life Brother King seemed pursued by misfortunes. He was a good lawyer, brighter, it is said by those who knew him, than the average, yet he never seemed able to command a sufficiently wide circle of clients to make life any better than a struggle for subsistence. It is considered that perhaps he worked in the legal profession mainly as a means of obtaining income so that he could then write or go out on the road with his Masonic lecture circuit, for which he was noted as a knowledgeable but somewhat 'dull' speaker. He tried for years to build up a practice at Port Byron, but failed, and in 1854 he removed to New York City, establishing the firm of King, Smith & Co., at No. 9 Nassau Street, with no better success.

We learn from a correspondent that the Masonic Fraternity of this and the adjoining States and the Canadas, had a joyous festival at Auburn on the 24th inst. It was said to be the largest turn-out of Masons that has been witnessed, out of New-York City, during the past 25 years. The procession was half a mile in length; and was accompanied by several bands of music.

Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH acted as President of the day.

Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, delivered the address, which was an elaborate and able discussion of the doctrines of the institution, worthy the son of an illustrious sire. The different Grand Masonic bodies of this State were represented by their officers, at the head of which were :

General WM. E. LATHROP, of Rochester, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar; Hon. JOHN L. LEWIS, of Penn Yan, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Major FINLAY M. KING, of Port Byron, Senior Grand Warden, acting as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

Dinner was served both at the American Hotel and at the Auburn House, at the former of which speeches were made by Chancellor WALWORTH, by Sir E. S. Parker, Chief Sachem of the Six Nations of Indians, by Hon. JOHN L. LEWIS, and others. At the Auburn House speeches were made by Hon. G. W. CLINTON, ALEX. H. HENDERSON, Esq., of Kingston, C. W.; Maj. RICHARD DOWSE, of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment; Rev. WM. H. GOODWIN, of Elmira; Capt. S. S. FINDEN, of Belleville, C. W.; Maj. F. M. KING and S. A. GOODWIN, Esq., of Auburn. The toasts to which these responses were made were fraternal and patriotic. In the speech of Mr. HENDERSON, which was called out in response to a toast to "The Masonic Brethren of the adjoining Canadas," he spoke of the Grand Lodge of New-York as being, "in the ability of its reports and in the interest of its proceedings, the leading Masonic authority in the world, and this position he ascribed essentially to the reports of her Committees on Foreign Relations, at the head of which stood his esteemed friend and brother, Major KING. There had been nothing which had drawn the provincial Grand Lodges of the Canadas, and with them very many of the leading men of those Provinces, more in sympathy and affection towards the States of the Union, than the fraternal, the generous and noble sentiments expressed in these reports toward his Alma Mater of England and towards his Canadian brethren." These remarks were accompanied with marked demonstrations of approval and applause by his English brethren present, and were warmly seconded in a speech subsequently made by Major Dowse.

Major KING replied that, though the Grand Lodge of New-York occupied a very honorable position among her sister Grand Lodges of America, he could not consent to the magnanimous position assumed by his distinguished Brethren from Canada, that she should take the palm from their and our Mother of England. The offsprings of that mother almost encircled the globe; more than a century since, Lord KINGSTON planted them upon the shores of India, the Earl of ZETLAND had established them in Australia and in the Celestial Empire, and the light of Masonry gleamed along the coasts of Africa under the auspices of the same illustrious head; and wherever the light of the United Grand Lodge of England was illuminated, whether from the Palaces of Albion, or on the farthest borders of the remotest Province of Queen VICTORIA, it was everywhere characterized with the largest benevolence, the highest intelligence, and with a judgment and prudence that vouchsafed its progress and its perpetuity to the latest posterity. He thanked his eloquent friend for the high compliment he had bestowed upon the author of the New-York Reports on Foreign Correspondence, and begged only to be considered as the humble instrument of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of the State, in indicating a fraternal policy which was designed to draw the Masonic Governments of the world into closer communion, and to make their constituents a universal brotherhood.

As a specimen of Grand Master King's clear and logical discussion of matters of Masonic moment, the following selection is quoted on the subject of the use of the ballot in the administration of candidates, and in their advancement:

“The question often arises in Lodges as to the right of a single member to oppose the admission of an applicant. The general rule in the United States is that of entire unanimity - that one negative ballot will reject a candidate, and it is the safest and best rule that can be adopted. European Grand Lodges have, in some instances, provided by constitutional regulations that subordinate Lodges may themselves determine the number of negative ballots which shall be necessary to reject a candidate, provided the number does not exceed three, and there are individual Lodges in this country which have adopted a similar practice. We believe, the practice, however is wrong. It contravenes a principle which is necessary to the preservation of the harmony of the fraternity. No person should be admitted a member of a Lodge whose presence would disturb its peace and harmony, and these features -- the prominent characteristics of our Order, cannot be preserved without a rigid adherence to the rule of unanimity in the acceptance of petitioners.”

<http://www.portbyronhistory.com/2009/03/washington-monument.html>

The Washington Monument was a broad effort of many people. It was a joy to discover that Finlay M King and his wife Frances were involved in raising funds for its construction.

Finlay was born at Port Byron in 1821. His connection to Philip King (1761-1854), the first white settler of Mentz, took some digging.

After careful research, it was proven that Finlay was the son of Jeremiah B. King (1792-1836) and a grandson of Philip mentioned above. Jeremiah was listed in local papers as an Esquire and several of his sons would follow his profession. His son Chauncey P King would become a member of the bar from the state of Wisconsin. Augustus E King was a Counsellor of Law in New York City. Finlay once had a law practice with General Hugh and even ran a law office from Port Byron under the name of King & Gillipsie.

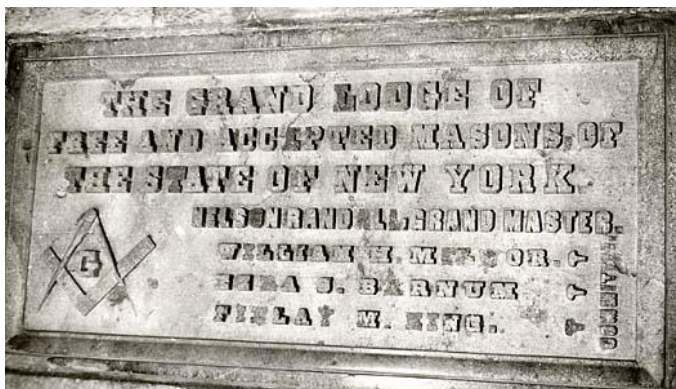
Finlay was appointed a Notary of the Republic by Gov. John Alsop King, a son of Rufus King, one of the signers of the U.S. Constitution. To date, it appears these two King families are not related. If they are, it would have to be in a much earlier generation.

Before I get to Finlay's connection to the Washington Monument, I do want to pay tribute to some of his local contributions. Finlay was one of the original board of trustees of the Free School and Academy at Port Byron which operated from 1858 until it was lost to fire in 1898. He later moved to Syracuse where he would become a member of the Bar and was also President of the Franklin Institute Library. His daughter Annie Kathleen King was a manager of the morning musical shows at Syracuse. She was also a member of the Salon Musicale and Morning Musicals Inc, and was manager of the Wieting Opera House in Syracuse.

Many people can associate Finlay to the Eastern Star Chapter of Port Byron, which was named after him. He became very involved in writing masonic laws and published a mason publication from Port Byron. However, few know that he and his wife were involved with the Washington Monument. Their involvement with the monument was due to their high ranking connections with the Masons, where Finlay was a Grand Master for New York State.

In 1859, at the Richmond House in Chicago, a National convention of masons was held where Mrs. Finley M King of Port Byron, NY was elected President of the Woman's Washington National Monument Society. Finlay was on the Mason's building committee and his name is also mounted on a plaque at the Washington Monument in Washington, DC, at the 110 ft. level.

Finlay and members of his family are buried in the historic Oakwood Cemetery in Syracuse.



http://www.scribd.com/doc/95973922/Descendants-of-Philip-King-PDF?secret_password=tik35qu4fljb84jfkeg

Major Finlay McNaughton King, Esq., b. 22 Oct 1821, Port Byon, Cayuga, NY [1820 g.s.]; d. 3 Feb 1868, Syracuse, Onondaga, NY; son of Jeremiah B. King and Hannah McNaughton; m. 1849, Canton, St. Lawrence, NY, Frances

Eugenia Clark[e], b. 25 Dec 1828, Starkeborough, VT; d. 8 Aug 1896, d/o Alfred Clark and Mary Aiken; both bur. Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, Sect 21, plot 67.

Finlay was a Law Officer of the Port Byron Dragoons, a local militia group before the civil war, which belonged to the 23rd Brigade, Commanded by Horace Varnum Howland. He had a law firm at Port Byron called King and Gillipsie. He was appointed by Governor John Alsop King as a Notary of the Republic. He had a law practice with General Hugh; president of the Franklin Institute Library – Syracuse. In 1865 he ran for District Attorney at Syracuse.

Children:

- i. Emma King
- ii. Adlaide King b. 1851, Port Byron; d. Dec 1919, Syracuse
- iii. Annie Kathleen King b. 16 Mar 1860, Port Byron; d. 14 Jan 1935

21 1862 John Jacob Crane, M.D. (1820-4 Mar 1890)



Ref. "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York" by Peter Ross, Lewis Publishing Co., 1899. Volume I, page 501.

< *Engraving from the 1919 Grand Lodge Proceedings*

Dr. John J. Crane was born at Middletown, CT, in 1820, the son of Rev. John R. Crane and Harriet Burnet. He graduated at Princeton, completing his studies in New York, where he entered upon his profession as a physician and slowly built up an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1873 he married the daughter of Eli Whitney*, the inventor of the cotton gin, and her wealth added to his own enabled him to retire into private life. [Note: this does not appear to bear up to further genealogical research. Dr. Crane appears to have married Caroline Whitney, daughter of Stephen Whitney, as per further material noted below. Stephen was most likely related in some way to Eli, but to what degree is not known at this time. Those wishing to explore this further may consult an extensive genealogical database at:

<http://www.whitneygen.org/archives/extracts/pierce/p254-259.htm#P1836> – glh].

His wife died and he married a second time [again, Dr. Crane married first (1849) to Jane B. Young – his second married was to Caroline Whitney (1874), as her second husband – see further information on this below - glh]. 'That union' [?] also added to his wealth, and his later years were spent mainly in travel and at his country seat near New Haven, CT, where he died 4 Mar 1890. During his later years Crane took little direct interest in the craft, but for a long time before he was elected Deputy Grand Master, in 1861, he was one of the most active brethren in the Metropolitan district. In 1851 he was initiated in Holland Lodge and, according to the records of that Lodge, was elected the same year Junior Warden and became its Master in 1852, and was re-elected in 1853 and 1854 and again in 1858 and 1859. His services to Holland Lodge, tendered and performed at a very critical period in its history, were of the most valuable description, and it was well said by Joseph N. Balestier in his "Historical Sketches of Holland Lodge," that "if Van den Broek was the chief builder of our temple, Crane was its chief restorer."

The tide of battle which rolled over so large a portion of the country during the year of Crane's Grand Mastership and the consequent excitement throughout the nation, prevented any great or important business being enacted, as might have been expected under so gifted a leader. But the energies of the country were directed toward the prosecution of the war and Masonry felt the drain which the conflict was making upon the resources of the land. Progress was certainly made in the craft, but it was slow, for many of its most enthusiastic devotees were away in the front fighting for the defense of the principles of their heart and the government of their choice, and every mail brought news of some one having fallen, some light gone out, some home plunged into mourning.

* Children of Eli Whitney and Henrietta Edwards (as you may see, there is no 'Caroline' among Eli's four children):

<http://www.whitneygen.org/archives/extracts/pierce/p254-259.htm#P1836>

- i. FRANCIS EDWARDS, b. 23 Nov 1817; m. 1 Dec 1842, Charles L. CHAPLAIN. She d. 7 May 1849. He was b. 17 Oct 1816; d. 7 Mar 1892.
- ii. ELIZABETH FAY, b. -----; d. -----.

- iii. ELI, b. Nov. 24, 1820; m. Sarah P. DALLIBIE.
iv. SUSAN EDWARDS, b. Jan 1821; d. Sep 1823.

1880 Census, Hamden, New Haven, Connecticut; Household of Dr. John J. Crane:

John J. CRANE	Self	M	Male	W 62	CT	Doctor	CT	CT
Caroline CRANE	Wife	M	Female	W 58	NY	Keeping House	CT	NY (d/o Stephen Whitney)
Mary A. MCGUFFEY	Other	S	Female	W 50	SCO	House Keeper	SCO	SCO
Mary YOUMANS	Other	S	Female	W 25	NY	Lady'S Maid	NY	NY
Annie KENNEDY	Other	S	Female	W 30	IRE	Waitress	IRE	IRE
Mary LAUGHLIN	Other	S	Female	W 25	SCO	Chamber Maid	SCO	SCO
Kate GALLAGHAN	Other	S	Female	W 23	IRE	Kitchen Maid	IRE	IRE
James MURPHY	Other	M	Male	W 60	IRE	Coachman	IRE	IRE
Duncan FORSYTH	Other	S	Male	W 24	SCO	Groom	SCO	SCO
William COPPY	Other	S	Male	W 17	ENG	Page	ENG	ENG
William COLTEC	Other	S	Male	W 40	IRE	Florist	IRE	IRE

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 24.—Mrs. Caroline Whitney Crane, widow of Dr. John J. Crane of New-York, was married this afternoon to Nathan A. Baldwin of Milford. The ceremony was performed at Ivy Nook, the bride's residence, by the Rev. Henry P. Nichols of Trinity Church. Mrs. Baldwin is the daughter of the late Stephen Whitney of New-York. She has been married twice previously. Her late husband, Dr. Crane, was for many years a prominent practitioner in New-York. He died in this city about a year ago, bequeathing the greater portion of his large fortune to his wife. Mr. Baldwin is a widower. He has acquired a fortune in manufacturing and has long been one of the leading men of Milford.

Caroline (widow of Nathan A. Baldwin) died 16 Nov 1905 at New Haven, CT (NY Times, 18 Nov 1905)
April 25, 1891 - Copyright © The New York Times

<http://www.whitneygen.org/families/henryw/ctwhi005.html>

Stephen⁵ WHITNEY (*Henry*⁴, *Josiah*³, *John*², *Henry*¹); b. 14 Sep 1776 Derby, New Haven Co., Connecticut; m. Harriet Suydam 4 Aug 1803 Newtown, Long Island, New York; d. 16 Feb 1860 New York City, NY, at age 83. Harriet SUYDAM was born on 1 Sep 1782 Hallett's Cove, Long Island, New York. She died on 12 May 1860 New York City, New York, at age 77. She was also known as Harriet Snyder.

Children of Stephen⁵ Whitney and Harriet Suydam all b. New York City, New York, were as follows:

785. i. Samuel Suydam⁶ WHITNEY; b. 26 Nov 1804; d. 21 Dec 1858 Bowling Green, New York Co., New York, at age 54; unmarried. He was also known as Samuel Snyder WHITNEY.
786. ii. Emeline WHITNEY; b. 7 Jun 1806; m. John Dore 25 Jun 1828 New York City, New York.
787. iii. John Currie WHITNEY; b. 5 Jun 1808; d. 28 Dec 1808 New York City, New York.
788. iv. Mary WHITNEY; b. 5 Apr 1810; m. Hon. Jonas Phillips Phoenix 28 Oct 1829 New York City, New York; d. 5 Apr 1876 New York City, New York, at age 66.
789. v. Henry WHITNEY; b. 23 Aug 1812; m. Hannah Eugenia Lawrence 27 Jan 1835 New York City, New York; as his 1st wife; m. Maria Lucy Fitch 25 Jul 1850 Norwich, New London Co., Connecticut; as his 2nd wife, and her 1st husband; d. 21 Mar 1856 New Haven, New Haven Co., Connecticut, at age 43.
790. vi. Stephen WHITNEY; b. 11 Oct 1814; d. 21 Nov 1858 New York City, New York, at age 44; of consumption, unmarried.
791. vii. William WHITNEY; b. 6 Jun 1816; m. Mary Stuart McVickar 4 Nov 1843 New York City, New York; d. 12 Jun 1862 New York City, New York, at age 46.
792. viii. Edward WHITNEY; b. 29 Nov 1818; d. 7 Apr 1851 Flushing, Long Island, New York, at age 32; unmarried.
793. ix. **Caroline WHITNEY**; b. 11 Jun 1823;
 - m1. Ferdinand Suydam 3 Nov 1841 New York City, NY; as her 1st husband. They were first cousins;
 - m2. Dr. John Jacob Crane** 29 Oct 1874 New Haven, New Haven Co., CT; as her 2nd husband.
 - m3. Nathan A. Baldwin 24 Apr 1891. Caroline died 16 Nov 1905 aged 82.

[http://wiki.whitneygen.org/wrg/index.php/Archive:The Whitney Family of Connecticut, page 344](http://wiki.whitneygen.org/wrg/index.php/Archive:The_Whitney_Family_of_Connecticut_page_344)

Caroline Whitney, b. at 25 Pearl St., NY, 11 Jun 1823; married, 3 Nov 1841, at her father's residence, 7 Bowling Green, NY, her cousin, Ferdinand Suydam, born in NY, 14 Feb 1816, son of Ferdinand Suydam and Eliza, dau. of

Anthony Lispenard Underhill. He died at their country-seat, "Ivy Nook", near New Haven, CT, 25 Jun 1872, and was buried in the Whitney chapel, Greenwood Cemetery. He was, for several years, a merchant, succeeding his father in the firm of Suydam, Sage, and Co. She was married (2d), 29 Oct 1874, at Ivy Nook, by Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., to **John Jacob Crane**,³ a physician, of New York, son of Rev. Dr. John R. and Harriet (Burnet) Crane, of Middletown, CT. They resided, in June 1877, at Ivy Nook.

³ By his first wife, Jane Young, Dr. John J. Crane had:

- i. Robert Remsen Crane, born in Sep 1849.
- ii. Mary Graham Crane, born in Jan 1860.

For further ancestry of Caroline Whitney and notes, see

<http://www.whitneygen.org/families/henryw/ctwhi001.html#id1>

"Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of . . . AASR," 1889; Appendix. 1890. pages 96-100

<http://books.google.com/books?id=YHpLAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA2-PA96&dq=%22Horace+S.+Taylor%22&lr=#PPA1,M1>

ILL.'. Bro. John J. Crane was born in Middletown, CT, about seventy years ago and died at his suburban residence, "Ivy Nook." near New Haven, on 4 Mar 1890. He was a graduate, with distinguished honors, of Princeton College, NJ, and subsequently studied and practiced medicine in New York City. His ability was of the first order, and in a few years he was regarded as one of the foremost and able physicians of the metropolis.

The demise of Dr. Crane created little sensation among the Fraternity, inasmuch as he was a Mason of the past generation and simply known to this one as having been Grand Master of Masons of New York during the year 1862. Nevertheless, his memory will be gratefully treasured by the members of Holland Lodge, the Mother of Grand Masters, as it were, whence were graduated De Witt Clinton, Wm. H. Milnor, Horace S. Taylor and other Masonic dignitaries. Dr. Crane was therein initialed in 1851, immediately after consummation of the Union of the Willard and St. John's Grand Lodges, at a period when, demoralized by the preceding troubles, the Holland Lodge was sparse in membership, and he energetically set about its revivification. Constituted in 1757 to work in the Dutch language, the second master of Holland, the erudite Rene Jean Vanderbrock, was regarded as its veritable founder, as he rallied to its banner the most prominent citizens of their day. Among his successors in its administration were John Jacob Astor, Thomas Longworth, Elias Hicks, Samuel Jones and other Masons of renown. Dr. Crane, elected Master in 1852, served in the chair six annual terms, and under his sway Holland succeeded in regaining its shaken prestige.

Illustrious Brother John J. Crane, M. D. >
New York, Grand Administrator General. 1874
The Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis

http://www.regulargrandlodgevirginia.com/files/HISTORY_A_PR.pdf

He attained distinction in the higher walks of Masonry and achieved in 1863, the Thirty third and last Degree of the Scottish Rite, in company with the late Most Worshipful Robert D. Holmes, also a Past Grand Master of Masons in this State; this high grade was conferred by the late Edmund B. Hays, 33°..., Sovereign Grand Commander, at a Special Session of the Supreme Council, holden at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, in the City of New York. BROTHER CRANE was a gentleman of commanding presence, gracious manners and generous disposition. His memory will be ever green in the hearts of hosts of the surviving fraternity, more especially within the borders of the Empire State ; of him the poetic thought applies that he maintained—

Through all his tract of years
The white flower of a blameless life."



John J. Crane M.D.



22 1863-64 Clinton Freeman Paige (10 Sep 1827-13 Nov 1902)

Clinton F. Paige was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, NY, on 10 Sep 1827. He was the eldest son of Dr. Daniel D. and Lavina Paige's three children. After the death of his parents in 1842 he lived with his maternal uncle, Horatio Ballard, in Cortland. He was educated at Cortland Academy and thereafter read law with his uncle, passing his bar examinations in 1848. He then moved to Syracuse, becoming Secretary of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company until 1856, when he was elected President, a post which he held until 1861.

III.: Paige then moved to Binghamton and was associated with his father-in-law, Colonel Hazard Lewis, in lumbering, milling and framing operations. He was general agent and adjuster for the Imperial Insurance Company of London for New York and Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1896, being associated with Joseph B. Chaffee and John B. Babcock. He was a charter member and served as the first president of the New York State Association of Supervisory and Adjusting Insurance Agents.

Masonic Record:

BLUE LODGE:

24 Mar 1853 - Raised in Syracuse Lodge No. 102

7 Jun 1853 - Petitioner & Charter Member of Central City Lodge No. 305; Junior Deacon, 1853;
Senior Warden 1854; Master, 1855-1860.

1858 & 1859 Junior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York.

1860 & 1861 Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York.

1862 Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York.

1863 & 1864 Grand Master of Masons, Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York.

1864-1898 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge to New Jersey.

CAPITULAR MASONRY:

Royal Arch:

18 May 1853 - Mark Master and Past Master, Syracuse Chapter No. 70, R.A.M.

01 Jun 1853 - Most Excellent Master, Syracuse Chapter No. 70, R.A.M.

17 Jun 1853 - Exalted, Royal Arch Mason, Syracuse Chapter No. 70, R.A.M.; Chapter Member No. 14.

1857 King, Syracuse Chapter No. 70, R.A.M.

03 Dec 1861 - Affiliated with Binghamton Chapter No. 139; High Priest, 1861-1871.

1875-76 Grand Captain of the Host, Grand Chapter, R.A.M.

1870-1902 - Grand Representative to the Grand Chapter of Maine.

Royal and Select Masters (Cryptic Council):

8 Jun 1858 - Greeted, Adelphic Council No. 7, R. & S.M., New York City.

7 Dec 1859 - Affiliated, Central City Council No. 13, R. & S.M., Syracuse, NY.

Commandery:

- 15 Dec 1853 - Knighted, Utica Encampment No. 3, K.T., Utica, NY.
- 8 Mar 1856 - A meeting of those eligible as petitioners was held at the office of Clinton F. Paige at 8:00 p.m. to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Grand Encampment for a dispensation or charter for an Encampment of Knights Templar to be located in Syracuse, styled *Central City Encampment*. Sir Knight Clinton F. Paige was elected chairman and upon balloting, was elected to be the first Grand Commander. This petition was endorsed by Salem Town Encampment No. 16 on 14 Mar 1856; a Dispensation was granted on 17 March.
- 6 Feb 1857 - Warrant issued at the Annual Conclave of the Grand Encampment in Albany, NY, for Central City Commandery No. 25, K.T.; Clinton F. Paige, Charter Commander, which office he held from 1856 to 1860.
- Affiliated with Malta Commandery No. 21, K.T., Binghamton, NY; Commander, 1863 to 1871.

A.A.S.R., Otseningo Bodies, Binghamton, NY:

14 Jan 1862 - Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, Hays Council.

Received the Fourth to Thirty-second Grades inclusive in Hays Council.

5 Jun 1862 Elevated to the 33° in Hays Council.

20 Oct 1864 Admitted to Active Membership in Hays Council.

1867 As an Active Member and Committee Member of Hays Council, he attended the Union of all the Supreme Councils of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

17 May 1867 to Oct 1873 - Grand Minister of State, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.

Oct 1873 to 16 Sep 1902 - Grand Secretary General, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.

1875-1902 Trustee, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.

1874-1902 Chairman of the Committee on Returns.

1894-1897 Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

He was also a Committee Member of:

Jurisprudence 1867-1871

Ritual 1868-1870

Constitutions 1868-1873

Foreign Correspondence 1874-1876

Rituals and Ritualistic Matters 1897-1900

He was also a Grand Representative of the Supreme Council 33° for England, Wales and New Granada, and an Honorary Member of the Supreme Councils for Mexico and Canada.

Ill. and En. Bro. Clinton F. Paige, 95th degree, Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis. (Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, State of New York), Deputy Representative for the district in and about Binghamton, NY.

1883-1887 Thrice Potent Master Otseningo Lodge of Perfection.

1883-1895 Sovereign Prince, Otseningo Council, Princes of Jerusalem.

1870-1895 Most Wise Master Otseningo Chapter of Rose Croix.

1867-1902 Commander-in-Chief Otseningo Consistory.

The strength of Freemasonry at that time and the impact of a great personality on the Brothers of his Fraternity can be gleaned from the magnitude of the funeral service on the Passing of Ill. Clinton Freeman Paige, 33°, on. At his request, Masonic services were conducted by Central City Lodge No. 305. A special train carried the Syracuse delegation of 200 Masons with an additional 50 boarding at Cortland and 25 at Marathon and other points, having left Syracuse at 11:30 a.m.

The entourage did not reach Binghamton until 2:00 p.m., due to a breakdown at Cortland. Inspiring Episcopal services were held at his home. 49 members of the Supreme Council attended with additional services conducted by Ill. William Homan, 33°, Deputy for the State of New York. The scene was one of solemnity and impressiveness as each Brother deposited a rose on the casket. The march to the cemetery constituted one of the most soul-stirring corteges ever seen in Binghamton including 100 members of the Malta Commandery No. 21, 300 Brothers from Binghamton Lodge No. 177 and Otseningo Lodge No. 433, and 300 Masons from Central NY. Crowds lined the streets to the cemetery where two thousand others were waiting. The final majestic and moving Masonic Rites were completed at the grave in the glow of lanterns.

References:

- Cathers, George B., "Historical Sketch of Central City Lodge No. 305, F.& A.M., at its Diamond Jubilee, June 11, 1928, Syracuse, NY."
- Cummings, William L., "History of Central City Bodies, A.A.S.R., 1862-1937."
- Peacher, William G., "100 Years of Scottish Rite Masonry in the Valley of Syracuse, 1862-1962."
- Peacher, William G., "History, Central City Chapter No. 70, Royal Arch Masons, 1821-1962."
- Peacher, William G., "History, Central City Commandery No. 25, Knights Templar, 1857-1966."
- Vogt, George C., "Our Heritage: Centennial, Otseningo Bodies, 1867-1967."

He married Carrie (Caroline) F. Lewis, 19 Jun 1855 in Binghamton, Broome, New York; daughter of Hazard Lewis, son of Marshall Lewis. The Lewis's, among other enterprises were engaged the building of locks for the Eire Canal and various bridges and dams in Central New York and the Southern Tier. Marshall Lewis, a canal overseer, framed the woodwork and excavated the foundation of the Butternut Creek aqueduct in DeWitt, NY.

See also, "Jubilee Year of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General," Vol I, 1917. page 252-55
http://books.google.com/books?id=iFbQbE9TKtAC&pg=PA252&dq=%22clinton+freeman+paige%22+%22dryden%22&sig=GQEkAmU57J6gQdPtkf6iG7IN_3U#PPP2.M1

There is some extensive litigation at the below URL pertaining to Hazard Lewis's descendants, beginning on pages 562-575.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=nLgDAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA574&dq=%22Hazard+Lewis%22#PPA562.M1>

JULIA R. DRAKE, Respondent, v. CLINTON F. PAIGE, Impleaded, etc., Appellant.

Clinton Freeman Paige

10 Sep 1827-13 Nov 1902

Proceedings of the ... Council of Deliberation of the State of ..., Volume 34, by Scottish Rite (Masonic order).

Council of Deliberation (N.Y.), page 207.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

ON THE LIFE AND SERVICES of ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER CLINTON FREEMAN PAIGE, 33°, DELIVERED BY ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, DEPUTY FOR THE STATE of NEW YORK, AT THE MAUNDY THURSDAY SERVICES of THE CHAPTER of ROSE CROIX of NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 9, 1903.

CLINTON F. PAIGE, 33°

“The brilliant chief, irregularly great,
Frank, haughty, rash—the Rupert of Debate.”

The death of CLINTON FREEMAN PAIGE closed the career of one of the most widely known Freemasons in the world.

From the time of his initiation in March, 1853, to within two months of his death on November 13, 1902, a period of nearly fifty years was devoted to the development of every branch of Freemasonry, and a startling and unprecedented total of years of concurrent official Masonic activity is the result.

CLINTON F. PAIGE had passed by five years the allotted span of life, and he had frequently remarked during those five years that he found no pleasure in them, for, from a strong man of powerful intellect and commanding presence, he gradually wasted into a mere shadow of his former self, and death came to him as a sweet relief from a condition which was as much one of concern to his family and friends as it had become intolerable to himself.

“Hard choice! for man to die, or else to be
That tottering, wretched, wrinkled thing you see.
Age, then, we all prefer; for age we pray,
And travel on to life’s last lingering day;
Then sinking slowly down from worse to worse,
Find Heaven’s extorted gift our greatest curse.”

Although Illustrious Brother PAIGE and I had been associated in Masonic work previous to my election to membership in the Supreme Council in 1893, it was not until then that I became intimately acquainted with him; but my constant association with him since that time resulted in the formation of a bond of friendship, more closely resembling that which obtains between father and son.

“I do not wish to paint a halo round him,
I speak of him exactly as I found him.”

Beneath a forceful exterior, he concealed a kindly heart, and frequently, when in recent years cares of which only his intimates had any knowledge, cares which gnaw at the heart and which proper pride induces a nature like his to conceal from all but the most intimate friends, had saddened and embittered him beyond the limit of concealment, and he appeared impatient and irritated, I would take him aside, and tell him of the impression his actions had created, he would ask me to place him in a proper light before his Brethren and pray for their consideration.

When at the last Session of the Supreme Council, at Providence, in September, 1902, it was apparent to all that Brother Paige’s feeble condition precluded the possibility of his discharging any of the duties incumbent upon the Grand Secretary-General, he reluctantly tendered his resignation of the office, which for twenty-nine years he had filled without salary, save during the last two years of his incumbency.

The reading of that resignation was his last farewell to those with whom his tenderest interests were entwined, and the remnant of the “Old Guard of 1867” who heard it were moved by emotions which they took no pains to conceal.

One by one they arose and spoke in praise of Illustrious Brother PAIGE, for in his condition they recognized that they also had suffered the ravages of time, and were no longer the strong men they represented at the Union of 1867.

Then came tributes from the younger members of the Supreme Council, expressive of their appreciation of the inheritance made possible through the unremitting labors of Brother PAIGE. No man could have been more kindly spoken of or more kindly bidden adieu.

At the close of the Session, he returned to his home in Binghamton, NY, and was confined to his bed, growing gradually weaker and weaker, physically and mentally, until the end came, without a struggle, at two o’clock in the afternoon of Thursday, November 13, 1902.

Brother PAIGE expressed a strong desire to be present at the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Illustrious JOHN L. LEWIS, 33°, at Penn Yan, NY, on October 25, 1902, and, as his feeble condition precluded his attendance, I stopped over at Binghamton on my way back to New York, and my report of the ceremonies attending the dedication pleased him greatly; but it was apparent to me then that the end was very near, and from his farewell to me I knew that he realized that our next meeting would be in that place where “The weary are at rest.”

CLINTON FREEMAN PAIGE was born in Dryden, Tompkins County, NY, September 10, 1827, and was the eldest of three children born to Dr. DANIEL D. and LAVINA (BALLARD) PAIGE. When fifteen years old, he was left an orphan, after which he went to Cortland to live with his uncle, HORATIO BALLARD, by whom he was educated in the old Cortland Academy, and with whom he read law. He was admitted to practice in 1848, and soon afterward went to Syracuse, where he became connected with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company, holding the position of secretary during the construction period and for about two years after the road was completed. About 1856, he was elected Superintendent of the road, and served in that capacity until he came to Binghamton in 1861, and engaged in business with his father-in-law, the late Colonel HAZARD LEWIS, in extensive lumbering, milling, and farming operations, and from then to the time of his death he had been closely identified with the best interests of the City, although milling and lumbering enterprises have been replaced with other pursuits. About 1863, Colonel PAIGE engaged in a general fire insurance business, and in later years became associated with the late JOSEPH B. CHAFFEE, and also with JOHN B. BABCOCK, the latter now a resident of Philadelphia. For more than thirty years he was general agent and adjuster for the Imperial Insurance Company of London, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, but retired from the company's services in 1896, having been in some branch of active business for a period of more than fifty years.

He was one of the Charter members and served as the first President of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Insurance Agents.

On June 19, 1855, CLINTON F. PAIGE married CAROLINE, daughter of HAZARD LEWIS, of Binghamton. The children born of this marriage were LEWIS BALLARD, JANE (now Mrs. Ross), and EDITH (now Mrs. COMSTOCK) PAIGE.

He is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. FREDERICK E. Ross and Mrs. EDITH G. COMSTOCK, wife of Dr. JAMES C. COMSTOCK.

He mourned his wife, who died about twenty years ago, with a faithful grief, that precluded his marrying again, and no wonder, for she was not only lovely in character, but was of rarely beautiful personality.

Brother CLINTON F. PAIGE was made a Master Mason, on March 24, 1853, in Syracuse Lodge No. 102, at Syracuse, NY.

Made a Royal Arch Mason, June 17, 1853, in Syracuse (now Central City) Chapter No. 70, at Syracuse, NY.

Made a Royal and Select Master, June 8, 1858, in Central City Council No. 13, at Syracuse, NY.

Made a Knight Templar, December 16, 1853, in Utica Commandery No. 3, at Utica, NY.

Received the Fourth to Thirty-second Degrees inclusive at a Supreme Council Session held in the City of New York, June 4, 1862, and was created an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council on the following day, and crowned an Active Member at a Session held in New York City on October 20, 1864.

Brother PAIGE was an Honorary Member of Holland Lodge, No. 8, and Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, of New York City, Binghamton Lodge, No. 177, and Otsenigo Lodge, No. 435, of Binghamton, and also of Clinton F. Paige Lodge, No. 620, of Otto, NY.

He was the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey from 1864 to 1898; Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Minnesota from 1870 to 1902; Grand Representative of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts from 1896 to 1902; Grand Representative of the Supreme Council, 33°, for England and Wales, and also for New Granada, and an Honorary Member of Supreme Council for Mexico and Supreme Council for Canada.

The record of Brother PAIGE's Masonic official activity in the Subordinate and Grand Bodies is truly remarkable.

He attended all but one Session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York held during the forty-seven years from 1856 to 1902 inclusive, and was never absent from the meetings of the Bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Binghamton from the time of their formation until the days of his fatal illness—a record perhaps without a parallel.

His official record is as follows:

LODGE.—June 7, 1853, one of the Charter Members of Central City Lodge, No. 305, at Syracuse, NY.
1853, First Junior Deacon.
1854, Senior Warden.
1855, to December, 1860, Worshipful Master.

CHAPTER.—In Central City Chapter, No. 70, R. A. M.
1854, Royal Arch Captain.
1855, 1856, Captain of Host.
1857, King.
December 3, 1861, Affiliated in Binghamton Chapter, No. 139.
December 17, 1861, Elected High Priest, and continued High Priest until 1871.

COMMANDERY.—Charter Member of Central City Commandery, No. 25, K. T.
Dispensation March 17, 1856; Charter, February 6, 1857.
First Commander in 1856, and continued until 1861.
April 17, 1863, Affiliated in Malta Commandery, No. 21, and same day elected Eminent Commander, and continued in that office until April, 1871

GRAND LODGE. In Grand Lodge of State of New York:
June, 1856, Junior Grand Deacon.
June, 1857, Grand Marshal.
June, 1858, 1859, Junior Grand Warden.
June, 1860, 1861, Senior Grand Warden.
June, 1862, Deputy Grand Master.
June, 1863, 1864, Grand Master.
June, 1865, Reelected Grand Master, and declined further service.
Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey from 1864-1898.

GRAND CHAPTER.—In Grand Chapter of State of New York, 1875, 1876, Grand Captain of Host.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.—In Otseningo Lodge of Perfection, Senior Grand Warden from May 16, 1867, to 1883, then Thrice Potent Grand Master four years to 1887.
In Otseningo Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Deputy Grand Master, May 16, 1867, to 1883, then S. ' P. ' . Grand Master twelve years, to 1895.
In Otseningo Chapter of Rose Croix, Senior Grand Warden from May 16, 1867, to 1870, then and P. ' . Master to 1895, twenty five years.
In Otseningo Consistory, Commander-in-Chief from May 16, 1867, to date, 1902, thirty-five years.

SUPREME COUNCIL.—September 10, 1862, to October, 1864, Deputy for State of New York.
Member of the Committee from the Hays Supreme Council at the union of all Supreme Councils, N. M. J., 1867.
May 17, 1867, elected Grand Minister of State for three years.
October, 1870, reelected Grand Minister of State for three years.
October, 1873, reelected Grand Minister of State for three years and declined at same Session.
October, 1873, elected Grand Secretary-General for three years, and reelected in the years 1876, 1879, 1882, 1885, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1897, 1900. Resigned at the Session held at Providence September 16, 1902.

Dated, December 4, 1894.
(Signed) C. F. PAIGE, 33°
Corrected to June, 1898, by C. F. PAIGE.

The esteem in which Brother PAIGE was held was amply demonstrated on the day of his funeral, for Binghamton was thronged with friends from far and near who had come to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

The Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, was represented by seven active Thirty-third Degree Masons, as follows: Illustrious WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, Deputy for the State of New York; ABEL GAY COOK, 33°, Syracuse; CHARLES W. CUSHMAN, 33°, Buffalo; JAMES ISAAC BUCHANAN, 33°, Pittsburg, Pa., Deputy for the State of Pennsylvania; ROBERT A. SHIRREFS, 33°, Elizabeth, NJ, Deputy for the State of New Jersey; DANIEL W. LAWRENCE, 33°, Medford, MA, and JAMES H. CODDING, 33°, Towanda, Pa., Grand Secretary-General.

Forty-two-Honorary Members of the Supreme Council were present: SEYMOUR H. STONE, Syracuse; EDWIN J. LOOMIS, Chenango Lake; JESSE B. ANTHONY, Utica; GEGRGE W. FULLER, Corning; HIRAM W. PLUME, Syracuse; GEORGE H. CLARKE, Rochester; FREDERICK A. BENSON, Binghamton; ARTHUR MAC ARTHUR, Troy; STEPHEN D. AFFLECK, New York; EDWIN D. WASHBURN, New York; WILLIAM

SHERER, New York; CHARLES H. ARMATAGE, Albany; EDWIN C. HALL, HORACE G. STONE, Syracuse; JOSEPH C. MOORE, HUGH H. KENDALL, Corning; HORACE A. NOBLE, GEORGE BROWN, Buffalo; JOHN W. SISSON, New York; J. HUNGERFORD SMITH, Rochester; CLARENCE L. WOODWARD, Syracuse; ERASTUS C. DELAVAN, Binghamton; JOEL H. PRESCOTT, JR, Buffalo ; JOHN ANDERSON, DAVID H. JOHNSON, WILLIAM W. SISSON, WALTER M. HAND, Binghamton; THOMAS BROOKS, Rochester; DEXTER C. CURTIS, Elmira; JAMES BELKNAP, New York; JOHN N. LINDSAY, Albany; GEORGE C. HANFORD, Syracuse; FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, Binghamton; WILLIAM H. KEPHART, New York; WILLIAM S. GRATTAN, Buffalo; Hon. J. B. KLINE, Mayor of Syracuse; THEODORE P. CALKIN, WILLIAM W. NEWELL, JOHN W. CUTLER, WHITNEY V. PARKE, Binghamton; WILLIAM H. LYONS, Buffalo; CHARLES HENRY CUMMINGS, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

A special train carrying the Syracuse delegation left Syracuse at 11.30 A. M. On board were nearly two hundred Masons, most of them members of Central City Lodge, No. 305, and thirty of them members of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Central New York, with headquarters in Syracuse. In the party were Mayor JAY B. KLINE, of Syracuse, and HORACE G. STONE, Commander-in-Chief of Central City Consistory. At Cortland about fifty Masons were taken on, and about twenty-five boarded the train at Marathon and other points. Owing to a breakdown above Cortland the train was delayed and did not reach Binghamton until two o'clock.

Brother PAIGE was the second Master and Charter member of Central City Lodge, and at his special request the Lodge came to take charge of the services at the grave.

From the station the visitors marched to Masonic Temple, on Chenango Street, where a luncheon was served. Here the Binghamton and out-of-town Masons formed and marched to the Paige Home, No. 1 Lewis Street, arriving shortly after three o'clock. The procession was headed by Chief of Police MOORE, Roundsman BREDENBURG, and a detail of twelve policemen, who were deployed to line the walks leading to the house. Two other policemen were stationed in the yard. Next came a band of nearly thirty pieces, and the members of Otsenigo Lodge Quartet. The singers entered the house. Central City, Binghamton, and Otsenigo Lodges and other Masons brought up the rear.

There was a large crowd in the streets about the house. The Masonic Bodies marched past and then countermarched, massing in Lewis Street before the house, where they remained during the funeral services. The honorary pall-bearers entered. They were: ERASTUS C. DELAVAN, FREDERICK A. BENSON, JOHN ANDERSON, WILLIAM W. SISSON, WALTER M. HAND, FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, Rev. WILLIAM H. KEPHART, THEODORE P. CALKIN, WILLIAM W. NEWELL, and JOHN W. CUTLER. All are Honorary Thirty third Degree Masons and members of Otsenigo Consistory, of which Colonel PAIGE had been for thirty-three years Illustrious Commander-in-Chief.

The Episcopal offices for the dead, including the commitment service, were read by the Rev. HARRY S. LONGLEY, rector of Christ Church. After the lesson the Otsenigo Quartet, made up of Dr. EDWARD GILLESPIE, A. W. MICHELBACH, John BOXHAM, and TRACY AVERY, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." After the prayers, "Abide With Me" was sung.

The beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite were then conducted by Illustrious WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, Deputy for the State of New York. These services concluded with the deposit of the Rose, emblematic of the resurrection and of life eternal. As the forty-nine members of the Supreme Council approached the casket and deposited the roses, the scene was one of great solemnity and impressiveness.

At the conclusion of the services, the coffin, covered with flowers, was borne from the doorway by the active pall-bearers, while GEORGE WILSON played impressively on the cornet "The Palms," accompanied by the entire band, stationed on the lawn. The active bearers, who are all members of Malta Commandery, No. 21, K. T., of which Colonel PAIGE was senior Past Commander, were Illustrious Sir AUSTIN S. BUMP, and Sirs HARRY C. WALKER, ROLLIN W. MEEKER, H. WARNER EGGLESTON, DAVIN M. JOHNSON, WHITNEY V. PARKE, JOHN H. WEBSTER, and CHARLES H. HUSNS. They wore the Commandery uniform. While the coffin was borne to the hearse hats were doffed and the great crowd was silent. The march to the cemetery was begun in the following order: Detail of Police, commanded by Chief MOORE. Band. Malta Commandery, No. 21, K. T., commanded by Eminent Commander W. D. PAINTER, A. W. T. BACK, Generalissimo.

One hundred members.

Binghamton Lodge No. 177, F&AM, and Otsenigo Lodge No. 435, F&AM, with other local Masons—three hundred members.

Central City Lodge, No. 305, of Syracuse, and members of Veterans' Masonic Association of Central New York.

Three hundred members.

Carriages with honorary pall-bearers and eminent Masons, two abreast.

The hearse, escorted by twelve members of Malta Commandery, marching in columns of six in front and rear, and by the active pallbearers, marching on either side.

Relatives and friends in carriages.

To the music of the "Dead March" in "Saul" and other dirges, or to the muffled beat of the drum, the procession moved very slowly up Lewis Street to Chenango, to Court, to Main, to Front, to Winding Way, to Mygatt, and the cemetery. It was one of the most impressive funeral corteges ever seen in this city. Malta Commandery, in waving white plumes and rich regalia, with its standard borne at the head, lent a touch of color to the otherwise sombre column. Crowds lined all the streets to the cemetery, and there several thousand others were waiting.

It was dusk when the head of the line entered the gate; it was dark before all had reached the family plot in the far northern end of the cemetery. Chairs had been put near the evergreen-lined grave for relatives and friends, and the Masons formed in a square about the lot. A lantern was brought, and by its light the reading of the final services was begun. The lantern-light glowed on the faces of the Master and officers about the grave, but outside of a narrow radius the darkness was so dense that individual members of the crowd could scarcely be distinguished.

The service was read by the Master of Central City Lodge, WILLIAM H. COVER, assisted by these other officers: H. E. PLAISTED, Senior Warden; HENRY SCWARZ, Junior Warden; FRANK D. COLLINS, Senior Deacon; JEROME L. CHENEY, Junior Deacon; GEORGE B. CARHERS, Marshal; GEORGE A. LEWIS, Chaplain; HENRY B. BREWSTER, Steward. A. G. JONES supported the Three Great Lights.

Before beginning the service, the Master tendered his crepe-draped gavel, the sign of authority, to Judge FRANK H. ROBINSON, Deputy Grand Master, representing the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York State, formally offering to him, as possessing senior rank, the privilege of conducting the services. The Deputy Grand Master formally thanked the Master, but declined, inasmuch as it was the wish of Colonel PAIGE that the services be conducted by Central City Lodge.

The grand honors were paid, and brief parts in the services were taken by President L. T. ROBINSON and Secretary HERBERT W. GREENLAND, of the Masonic Veterans' Association, the latter reading Colonel PAIGE's Masonic record.

Although the ceremonies were abbreviated on account of the lateness of the hour, it was nearly six o'clock before the final honors had been paid.

The floral offerings at the funeral were among the most elaborate and beautiful ever seen in Binghamton. They included a beautiful Square and Compass from Central City Lodge, Syracuse; a Cross and Crown from Central City Commandery, No. 25, K. T., Syracuse; a large Double Eagle and Crown, with the Thirty-third Degree emblem, from Central City Consistory, Syracuse; a Double Eagle from the Supreme Council, with the motto, "Deus Meumque Jus"; handsome pieces from Binghamton and Otsenigo Lodges; a chrysanthemum piece from Kalurah Temple, Mystic Shrine; a Triangle with the figures "33" from Otsenigo Consistory, Binghamton; a wreath of roses and asparagus ferns, from James Isaac Buchanan, of Pittsburg, Deputy for the State of Pennsylvania, besides a profusion of flowers from many friends. One of the most beautiful offerings was a blanket of flowers, which covered the coffin, and was given by fifteen friends.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York was represented by Judge FRANK H. ROBINSON, of Hornellsville, Deputy Grand Master. Other officers of the Grand Lodge were CHARLES SMITH, Oneonta, Grand Junior Warden; DEXTER D. CURTIS, Elmira, Grand Sword Bearer.

There were also present Past Grand Masters JESSE B. ANTHONY, of Utica, and WILLIAM SHERER, of New York City.

The Council of Deliberation for the State of New York was represented by WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, Commander-in-Chief, and JAMES BELKNAP, 33°, Grand Secretary.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York caused the following announcement to be published:

[SEAL.] GRAND LODGE, F. AND A. M. OFFICE of THE GRAND MASTER. NEW YORK, November 20, 1902.

TO THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND BRETHREN of EACH LODGE UNDER THE JURISDICTION of THE GRAND LODGE of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS of THE STATE of NEW YORK:

BRETHREN: It becomes my sad duty to announce the death of Most Worshipful CLINTON F. PAIGE, Past Grand Master, at Binghamton, on Thursday, the 13th day of November, 5902.

CLINTON FREEMAN PAIGE was made a Mason in Syracuse Lodge, No. 102, on the 24th day of March, 1853. On the 7th day of June, 1853, he became a Charter member of Central City Lodge, No. 305, and served as Master of that Lodge, 1855-60. He was appointed Senior Grand Deacon in 1856, Grand Marshal in 1858, and was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1859. He became Grand Master in 1863, filling that position two years.

He was present at each General Assembly of the Craft from 1856 to 902 inclusive, with the single exception of the year 1874.

For many years he was the Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

He was probably best known by his connection with the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, being its Grand Secretary-General for twenty-nine consecutive years.

He was a man of unquestioned ability, of undoubted integrity, and of unsullied honor.

Let this letter be read at the Stated Communication after its receipt, and let the furniture of each Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of sixty days as a mark of respect to the memory of this distinguished Craftsman.

Fraternally yours, ELBERT CRANDALL, Grand Master.
By the Grand Master. E. M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary.

Illustrious HENRY L PALMER, 33°, P.'. Sovereign Grand Commander, issued a memorial letter, from which the following extracts are taken:

OFFICE OF THE MOST PUISSANT SOVEREIGN GRAND COMMANDER.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 27, 1902.

TO ALL FREEMASONS of THE ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF THE OBEDIENCE of THIS SUPREME COUNCIL:
MY DEAR BRETHREN:

“When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions.”

We are not permitted to forget that, in God’s own good time, the great change or transition that we call death will be the lot of each and every one of us. The time when the dread summons will come to any particular individual is mercifully concealed from us. The Freemason, believing in the mortality of the body and the absolute certainty of death, does not believe that with it comes an eternal sleep, but that the soul of man is immortal, and, when he falls asleep here, it is to “awake again to a life that shall be eternal.”

The great mystery of death, and what follows it, will, in due time, be made clear to all, and every mortal must bide his time for the revelation which will solve the mystery. In the mean time, we find consolation in our firm belief in the immortality of the soul, and in the confidence that death is but a transition from one state and sphere of existence to another, and that “he whom we thought dead, is only gone before us.” Yet, when a dear friend—one with whom we have associated long and intimately, and between whom and ourselves the ties of friendship have become so strongly knitted that death alone can sever them—is called to that undiscovered country to which we are all traveling, and from which no traveler has ever yet returned, we can but be bowed down with grief and sadness. With this feeling heavy upon me I address you now.

On the 13th day of November, 1902, Ill.'. Bro.'. CLINTON FREEMAN PAIGE, 33°, a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General and an Active Member, and for many years an honored officer of this Supreme Council, received the call to “come up higher,” and, having obeyed the imperative mandate, has gone from us, leaving behind him an aching void in many a heart. Many of his Brethren had for months past been aware that his health was gradually failing, but it is not probable that any one anticipated that the end would be reached so soon.

Brother PAIGE died at his home in Binghamton, NY, in the presence of his family, and the funeral services took place there on Sunday, the 16th inst. The usual Episcopal offices of the dead were read, at the last residence of Illustrious Brother PAIGE, by the Rev. HARRY S. LONGLEY, Rector of Christ Church, Binghamton, of which church Illustrious Brother PAIGE had been a member for many years. The service at the house was accompanied

with music by the Otseningo Quartet. A Scottish Rite ceremony followed, conducted by Illustrious Brother WILLIAM HOMAN, 33°, Deputy for New York.

On the 17th of May, 1867, on the occasion of the consolidation of the Supreme Councils in the Northern Jurisdiction, he was elected Grand Minister of State for three years, was reelected to that position in 1870, and again in 1873, but in the latter year, yielding to the earnest solicitations of his Brethren of the Supreme Council, that, in the interest of the Rite, he should give up the higher rank, and assume the duties and responsibilities of the Grand Secretariat, he declined further service in the office of Grand Minister of State, and was immediately elected and installed as Grand Secretary-General. He was reelected Grand Secretary-General triennially at each election of the Supreme Council since that date, and continued to serve as Grand Secretary-General until the last meeting of our Supreme Council, which convened on the 16th of September last, when, owing to his failing health, he resigned his service in that office, covering a period of twenty-nine years.

Brother PAIGE was a thorough ritualist and an impressive instructor in the work. He acquitted himself with marked ability in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him in all the numerous official stations to which he was elected or appointed in Masonic Bodies. His administration of the affairs of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New York, then, as now, one of the strongest Grand Lodges in the world, during the two years of his service as Grand Master, was so efficient and so satisfactory, that it won for him the universal and emphatic approval of his Brethren, and was such as to place him in the very front rank of those who have served as Grand Masters of the American Grand Lodges. The fidelity with which he devoted himself to the performance of his duties as Grand Secretary General is known to and appreciated by all the members of the Supreme Council. '

Our Brother has been separated from us. He has crossed the bar and passed into the "life after death," and adds one more to the ever-increasing band of dearly loved friends and Brothers who, upon the other shore, await our coming. If we be not deceived, if our faith is well founded, and we shall prove faithful to every duty even unto death, may we not hope that, when we shall cross the dark river, we may be welcomed on the other side by our Brethren who have gone before?

"Good night, dear Brother, good night! May the glorious sun of the resurrection morn beam brightly on thy waking!"

Let these letters be read in every Body of the Rite in our Jurisdiction at the first meeting thereof after they shall be received by such Body.

And it is directed that the Altars and working-tools be draped with the usual evidence of sorrow until the next meeting of our Supreme Council, and that the Active, Emeritus, Past Active, and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council wear the usual emblem of mourning for the deceased Brother for the space of sixty days from the date hereof.

H. L. PALMER, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander.

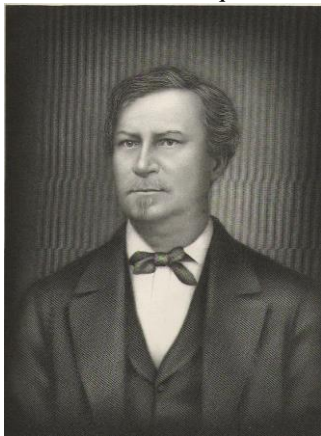
23 1865-66 Robert D. Holmes (b. 1818; d. 12 Mar 1870, at age 53)

Ref. "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York" by Peter Ross, Lewis Publishing Co., 1899. Volume I, page 504.

His obituary appears at <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=F30B14F63558147B93C5A81788D85F448784F9>

Robert D. Holmes, in many respects the most picturesque of New York's Grand Masters, was elected on Paige's retirement. He was a native of New York City, educated in its public schools and may be said, with the exception of a brief time spent abroad when engaged as private secretary to Henry Eckford, the famous Scottish-American naval architect, to have passed his entire career on Manhattan Island. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and engaged in active practice, but it cannot be said that his practice was, at any time, either extensive or profitable.

His brilliant social qualities, however, won him many friends, chief of whom might be mentioned Edwin Forrest, the great American actor, and a host of lesser luminaries of the stage. He was the first Master of Mystic Tie Lodge and served it in that capacity and was a member of Metropolitan Chapter. That, so far as we can learn, bounded his Masonic world, but it was enough, more than enough to give him membership in the Grand Lodge and there he shone. As editor of the Masonic department of the Dispatch he wielded a great influence over the craft for many years.



< Portrait from 1915 Grand Lodge Proceedings

Robert D. Holmes, in fact, found his life work and his life solace in Masonry. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, a clear and concise writer, full of resources, indefatigable in his exertions for whatever work he had on hand, an accomplished ritualist, a student and an honest man. He had his full share of faults, faults which perhaps interfered with his personal success in life, but these were offset by his many sterling, sometimes brilliant, qualities, his devotion to his friends, and his faithfulness to whatever trust was reposed in him. He was devoted to Masonry, he studied it in all its aspects, he knew its traditions, its history its aims, its opportunities in all their aspects and he endeavored to exemplify them to the best of his ability and as far as his nature would permit. He was not a perfect man by any means, but he was a good, true, loyal, loving man; a rough diamond, but still a diamond. He enjoyed the confidence of his Masonic brethren and after his sudden death, the scholarly Anthon well said: "While he lived he gained the love of his brethren, and that love gave smiles to his time of departure and flowers to his resting place. So live that we may win such love and die looking back on a life not lived in vain, and forward to the assured hope of an eternal rising."

We cannot better illustrate what manner of man Robert D. Holmes was than by printing an extract from two addresses delivered by him, one at a social gathering and another in the Grand Lodge. The one showing how he could indulge in light banter and the other that he was independent enough to speak his mind and ventilate his personal views even although they were certain not to find favor with the majority.

The first was spoken at a social gathering at which ladies were present and being called upon to "say something" addressed himself to the ladies. He wanted, he said, to remove the unfortunate idea, entertained by so many Masons' wives, that attendance at Lodge meetings necessarily meant late hours.

"Masonic Lodges," he gravely assured them, "generally close at ten o'clock, never later than half-past ten. Your experience may have proved to the contrary, but I now declare it to be a fact. ('Put him out—secrets out of school; look here, no more of that!' were the cries from all parts of the room.) Ladies, I can well imagine the reason for these outcries. I have noticed in our National and State Legislature, and more especially in that incorruptible body, our Board of Aldermen, that whenever a distinguished individual like myself gave utterance to great, grave and unpalatable truths as I now do, that the members thereof would take the most violent measures to place him in a false position. I rely upon you, ladies, for support! (Applause from the ladies.) I can imagine you at one o'clock in the morning in your night dresses and slippers, quietly bending your ear to every footfall in the street with the hope that a dear and familiar footstep will relieve your anxiety! I can then imagine that after much watching, you at last hear the grateful 'click, click' of the night-key in the latch and the step in the hall—a little unsteady, perhaps—which you know so well. Then when he enters, what does he say? 'My clear, we had some very important business before the Lodge, and I had to give my views on the subject.' If he comes in at half-past two, he tells you that the 'ver' bes' in-in-terests of the Craft depended upon his—his—pres-presence at the Lodge!' and his speaking to a vital question as to which he was forced to 'go to the rescue, and that Masonry is safe!' If he conies in at half-past three, he invariably reserves his explanations until the following morning, as much from necessity as inclination." In the address from which we make the second extract his theme was the secrecy of the ballot. He said:

I believe that this expression [secrecy of the ballot] simply means that no brother shall be questioned as to, or by any manner be made to disclose whether he cast a white or a black ball; but the manner of his balloting is to be kept secret unless he chooses to disclose the fact that he voted adversely to the admission of a candidate, and then he must take the consequences of having done so from an unmasonic or unmanly motive. I have reflected deeply on this subject and have conversed upon it with many well informed brethren, and cannot perceive any evil that can result from the disclosure by a brother that he cast a black ball. On the contrary in all cases of unintentional wrong, mistake, or even of suspected mistake, it is but just and proper that the party who deems himself mistaken should be permitted to state his error. Some have assumed that such a course might distrust the harmony of the Lodge. I think the very contrary effect would be the result. A brother who had proposed a candidate who had been rejected would much rather hear that he had been rejected through error than to have him stand stamped for six months—and perhaps forever—as unworthy of associating with Masons. I am pained to say that cases have come to my knowledge, and to that of many others now before me, where members of Lodges whose candidates have been rejected out of revenge, laboring under a vague suspicion as to the brethren who cast the rejecting balls, have cast black balls against all candidates thereafter proposed, without knowing their social positions or qualifications, and in some cases without even knowing the candidates personally or by reputation. If such conduct as this, by which the good names of men are to be assailed, and a stab at character given in the dark, is to be the sequel of suspicion as to the first referred to black ball, it would be far better that the dastardly acts should be leveled against the candidates of the one who cast the offensive ballot, rather than that those of the many should be struck at in the haze of surmise or suspicion.

This address was delivered in June, 1866. In spite of the strength of its argument, however, the Grand Lodge passed a resolution maintaining the old rule that the ballot should be "strictly and inviolably secret."

During Holmes' rule the question of sectarianism in Masonry was a theme of constant discussion and the advocates of preserving the freedom of the institution from any limitation which would prevent all good men and true who believed in God and in a future life from entering its portals or remaining within their bounds found in him a thoroughgoing supporter.

He was a firm believer in the universality of Masonry, held it to be circumscribed only by those two cardinal points and was prepared to welcome to its altars all manner of reputable men who sought them, be they Jew or Gentile, Mohammedan or Brahmin, Taoist or Shintoist, Greek or Aryan, who acknowledged belief in them. But others were not so liberal; men are so apt to judge religious beliefs by their own standards and their own personal ideas, and it is a fact that there are points in the accepted ritual which can only be endorsed by those who profess Christianity.

However, the men who objected most to the ritual were those of the Hebrew race, and it was, curiously enough, around them that the battle of sectarianism was fought. Other religionists were prepared to accept the situation and wink at whatever they found did not, in fact or fancy, square with their ideas or beliefs. In the records of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, we are told that on June 11, 1840 "a very interesting ceremony took place when Mahmoud Jumah, the First Lieutenant of a frigate sent to this country by the Imaun of Muscat, on a mission of peace, and a Mohammedan, was initiated. It being impossible for the Lodge to procure a copy of the Koran, in which the candidate was taught to place his religious faith, a difficulty almost insuperable appeared. Upon explaining it to the candidate, he asked if the book which was used in this Lodge taught us to believe in the existence of a great I AM. On being assured that it did, he said, 'Then it is good enough Koran for me,' and was accordingly received into the Mystic Band." But the Hebrews were more assertive in America. They understood their rights clearly.

They demanded, as they had a right to demand, perfect equality in Masonry, and, while the ritual was not changed to suit their views, the correctness of their position was acknowledged. At all events difference of race or religion placed no bar upon their initiation and advancement, and in the legion of brethren which New York has given to the fraternity no men stand out in bolder relief for good works, for steady attachment to the order, or for a higher appreciation of its purposes than those who profess the ancient faith, the faith of King Solomon.

In America it is probable that no thought would have been originated against them had it not been fomented in Europe. Proscribed and condemned as they had been in most parts of the continent for ages, it seemed hardly possible that even there Freemasons, professing the utmost liberality in their purpose, could at once have thrown off the unconscious effects of the traditions of hundreds of years and admit a Hebrew into equal communion. The Grand Lodge of the Three Globes in Berlin had been a frequent and flagrant offender in this regard, and it actually declared that no brother could be initiated who did not profess Christianity; it once expressly stated that no Hebrew could be initiated or accepted as a visitor, and although in deference to the sentiments of other Grand bodies, this offensive and unmasonic clause was stricken out of its statutes, it still adhered to it in practice—had even denied brothers in good standing in the New York jurisdiction, visiting Germany, to enter its Lodges. In 1866 the matter had become so flagrant that five brethren then presented a memorial protest to the New York Grand Lodge regarding it.

Holmes was in favor of the broadest platform and was particularly outspoken in his denunciation of the Prussian system of Christian exclusiveness. "Universality and freedom from sectarianism have in all ages," he said in addressing the craft, "been the pride and boast of the craft, and I earnestly desire that all things which have a tendency toward indicating, in any particular, that Masonry favors or encourages the practice of any distinct sectarian belief or creed shall be declared irregular."

In commenting on this a Grand Lodge committee—whose views were subsequently adopted by the Grand Lodge—said: "The great principle of religious toleration, as one of the indispensable safeguards of Masonry, we have ever fully recognized in its fullest and most catholic sense. We reaffirm it now, and should regret to see any feature introduced into our ascriptions of praise, or rendition of thanks, or supplications for aid, to the Almighty Father of us all which wound the susceptibilities or jar upon the convictions of any brother. And while saying this we would suggest a word of caution to those whose great zeal for their peculiarities of faith and belief tempt them astray, urging them to remember that it has been seen in the history of our fallible humanity that none has clamored so loudly for toleration as the sternly intolerant, not alone of one race or creed, but of all races and creeds." In 1868 the report of the Committee on Correspondence closed the argument for the time being in the following well-chosen words, which historically summarized the position:

Originally there was no Masonry in Germany but what was transplanted by the Grand Lodge of England. When Masonry in Germany began to worship strange gods the Lodges ignored and abandoned the ancient landmarks and usages. Many of them have returned to the ancient faith. But the three Prussian Grand Lodges and those of Sweden and Denmark still worship around the strange altar.

These bodies in reality exclude themselves from the rest of the Masonic family, although they have much in common with them in regard to principles, symbols, forms and constitution, but in this one essential they certainly differ from the rest. The Masonic institution in ideal elevation stands far above all contingencies of human life, far above all severing barriers, far above all other societies. The Prussian, Swedish and Danish Lodges lack those essentials. They are a union of professing Christians, a community professing a certain faith. Masonry esteems man according to his moral worth.

Masonry selects the pure man as he came from the hands of his Creator; the Prussian Lodge as accident of birth or society has formed him the Christian. The structure of Freemasonry is perfect and consistent in itself; that of Prussian Masonry is contradictory and defective. * * * We await the time when ancient prejudices must give away before education and the enlightenment of the age.

Before leaving this subject it may be as well to state here that in 1869 an application was made for a dispensation to establish a Lodge in Brooklyn, to be called Gad Eden. The petitioners were all Hebrews and they represented that the dispensation was asked because "men unexceptionable in every other respect have been refused admission into Lodges in Brooklyn simply because they are Hebrews." Although they claimed to seek only to establish a Lodge "wherein all who may apply at the door shall receive proper Masonic treatment, a Lodge which shall judge of candidates by their moral character, wherein religious faith or sect shall be no bar to admission," there is no doubt that it was intended to be a Masonic home for Hebrews—and Hebrews alone. To have sanctioned such a Lodge would have been to acknowledge that the platform of the other Lodges was not broad enough to hold all sects, that Freemasonry in its teachings of liberality and tolerance had been a failure, and so the dispensation was wisely refused.

Robert D. Holmes was jealous of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, as he had been jealous of the prerogatives of his office when simply Master of his Lodge, and he lost no opportunity of asserting these prerogatives, not from any idea of illustrating the importance his high office gave him, but simply with the view of preserving these prerogatives against any curtailment openly or overtly directed against them. He issued dispensations on occasions when no Master of the present day would think of so doing and he made his direct influence felt in every department of Grand Lodge work.

The most memorable of his assertion of what he regarded as one of the undoubted prerogatives of his office was when, on the eve of his retirement (May 31, 1867), he made in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, James T. Brady a Mason "at sight."



James T. Brady >

For a more complete biographical account of Bro. Brady, see

http://www.web-books.com/Classics/Nonfiction/General/McCabe_Fortunes/McCabe_FortunesC27P1.htm

We do not believe that Holmes had any profound convictions on the matter or even made it the theme of special investigation. It was enough for him that he found it acknowledged among his prerogatives and he would not have been content had he stepped down from the office without putting it into practice. Judge Brady was a conspicuous example on which to exemplify the prerogative. He was a lawyer whose reputation extended all over the country; he had been associated as council in some of the most memorable trials in American jurisprudence, and as a statesman, without office or desire for office, his patriotism won him friends in the Republican party, to which he was generally opposed, as well as among his Democratic co-workers. In him President Lincoln found a staunch advocate, for, although a firm believer in the sovereignty of each State, he was opposed to the Southern States leaving the Union without, as he said, any "pretext of justification or excuse." After his initiation Mr. Brady affiliated with Ivanhoe Lodge and remained a member of that body until his death, in 1869.

In his closing address to the Grand Lodge Holmes referred to this incident as follows:

I am aware that such an honor is but seldom accorded, and then only in view of great personal merit. Setting aside warm personal friendship I desire to state my reasons for this somewhat unusual step. The brother named [Brady] stands second to none as an advocate in our whole country, and is the exemplar of the younger members of his profession throughout our land, pointing out to them the way they should go to achieve honor and distinction, and become useful to society in their toilsome walk of life. These qualities, combined with his unswerving love of country, his eminent social position, his largeness of heart, his breadth of intellect and his life-long practice of some of the most prominent and beautiful tenets of our profession demonstrated his fitness to receive the honor conferred. There were some, but not all, of the prominent causes which impelled me to the course I have pursued. There was another reason that had its influence on my conduct which I will briefly state. The tendency of modern Grand Lodge legislation, here and elsewhere, has been toward abridging the powers of the Grand Master as the sole and absolute

head of the craft; and among other things the right of that official to make a Mason at sight has been criticized, if not doubted. I desired to bring to the surface a power and prerogative that had been gradually sinking out of view and to exercise them to the end that the present generation may know that they have an existence and recognize them also. This I have done and the records of our proceedings at this session will show to the Masonic world that one, at least, of the prerogatives of a Grand Master has been rescued from desuetude in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge then endorsed the exercise of this prerogative, but the prevailing sentiment was against it, mainly because in some hands it might lead to complications and abuse, and since Holmes' time its acknowledgment has been wiped out of the statute books. Holmes' administration was wonderfully successful. When he addressed the Grand Lodge on June 4, 1867, he faced the representatives of 538 Lodges out of a total of 608. The number of brethren on the roll was 64,643, of which 8,877 had been initiated during the year then closed. In that period, too, dispensations for 53 Lodges had been issued and 35 warrants had been signed, while the Hall and Asylum Fund had been swelled to \$95,299.34.

“The Michigan Freemason; Freemason’s Monthly,” Vol I, 1870. Pages 505-07
TRIBUTE TO PAST GRAND MASTER ROBERT D. HOLMES.

The subject of the following beautiful tribute of respect recently departed to that unseen world to which we all hasten. At the time of his death, he was the Editor of the Masonic Department in the New York Weekly Dispatch, which was conducted with great ability, and always loyal to the highest interest of the Craft. In a word, Brother Holmes was a true man and a model Mason; and as Masonry is universal, so the life-influence of such members are for all jurisdictions, and for all time. Being dead, he yet speaketh by a noble and untarnished life to those yet living, and who must take the place by him left vacant. May our lives be as true and earnest as his.

It has not unfrequently fallen to the lot of the writer during the years of the immediate past, to pay tribute to the memory of the honored fraternal dead, but never with a feeling of more poignant sorrow than that which wrings his heart as he reflects that the intimate associate, the warm friend, and earnest co-laborer in the cause. whose name stands at the head of these lines, has passed the veils of the Temple, never more on earth to respond to the grasp of friendship ; or take part in the counsels of the brethren. For more than twenty years he has enjoyed the acquaintance of the deceased, and for many of the latter years his warm personal friendship, and, though it were idle to say of him that he had no faults, it is none the less true that his sterling nobility of character, the genial, upright honesty of the man, so far outshone them, that they served but as foils to heighten and intensify the brighter tints of the picture. As a Mason, he was earnestly and sincerely devoted to the best interests of the craft, and a ready and a willing laborer in the cause.

These columns for years past have exhibited the evidence of his ready and fertile pen, freely given to the craft, and ever ready to promote all its laudable undertakings. As Master of his Lodge, he devoted some of the best years of his life to furthering its interests, in drawing closer the bond of union between the brethren, and in conquering for it a place in the very foremost rank of well governed and correctly working Lodges. As District Deputy, as Deputy, and as Grand Master, his record is an open page, whereon will be forever recorded a history, the proudest might wish to own: the history of straight forward dealing with all questions, of sincere desire to elevate the standing and secure the stability of the craft in this jurisdiction.

Strong in his own sense of right, he never refused the counsel of greater experience, and with a lofty contempt for that weakness which refuses to acknowledge an error. He cheerfully accepted the right path, even at the sacrifice of personal pride. His addresses to the Grand Lodge are models of forcible diction, clear, cogent argument, and the record of the indefatigable zeal in the discharge of the duties of his station. Future generations of craftsmen will read and feel proud to have them ennoble the annals of the fraternity.

But, however much we may admire his compositions, those who have been attendants for years past in the Grand Lodge, will not fail to yield the palm to the persuasive eloquence of his extemporaneous efforts. An orator by nature, he wielded his marvelous gift of speech without apparent effort, and held his audience in such sway, that every syllable was retained, and every intended effect produced and appreciated.

Socially, he was the most genial of companions, and with wondrous tact could place himself en rapport with those who surrounded him, and make even a stronger regard him as a friend. Generous to a fault, he would give his last dollar to relieve distress, as freely as though he never knew the value of money, or could obtain it without personal exertion.

Married late in life to a most estimable lady, **his wife and little ones** were the objects of an adoration of which only a mind trained like his to a vigorous exercise of manly thought could be capable, and from the very battlements of Heaven his yearning spirit will look down upon and endeavor to bless them.

During his long confinement under the disease which has at last proved fatal, he has never repined, but has borne his suffering as became a man; and though impressed with the fact, so evident to others, that no hope of restoration to health and strength could be entertained, his cheerfulness never deserted him, and his mother-wit scintillated through his writings and his speech as in the days of his ruddiest health.

Unselfish in all things, and always ready to consider others before himself, Death found him with his harness on, and with its unrelenting grasp upon him, could extort from him no petition for release, but rather a manly aspiration for the venerable mother to whom he had ever been the most affectionate and devoted of sons.

And now, with bowed heads and heavy hearts, we recognize the fact that our long time friend and brother has gone to the life where sorrow and tears are not, and that we shall know him no more, until, like him, we have met the destroyer, and passed through the valley and shadow of darkness to the pure light and true life beyond. Others will take the places he has so well filled, and in the whirl of affairs, his name will gradually fade from the lips of men. But while in the hearts of the brethren remains an appreciation of honest zeal, of true devotion, of earnest, indefatigable labor in our mystic vineyard— while they feel it a duty to recognize the work even though the workman be called away, and the implements dropped from his nerveless hands—the name and fame of ROBERT D. HOLMES will be a sacred heritage, to be mentioned in kind remembrance and with grateful appreciation. Personally, the memory of our long friendship, unclouded by a single harsh word, and impressed on the mind by joint efforts in the many episodes of Masonic life through which we have passed, will remain through whatever may be reserved for us in the path to the grave, nor shall his fame ever need a defender while we have speech or pen to wield.

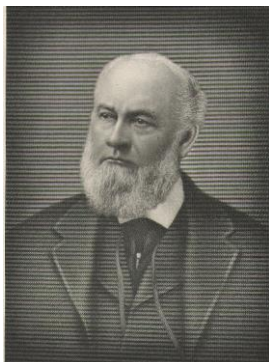
To his afflicted family we offer our most tender sympathy in this their great bereavement. Mere words cannot now assuage their poignant grief; but the Father whose mercy is beyond our feeble comprehension, will, in His own good time heal the wound it has pleased Him now to inflict. Out of His infinite benevolence He will care for the widow and the fatherless, and finally reunite them with the loved one whose very soul went out to them in sincere affection. With the brethren we unite in earnest regret for our great loss, and in sincere desire to keep the memory of our friend as a sweet savor of remembrance.

JOHN W. SIMONS.

30 Sep 1861 - The Grand Captain of the Guard announced to the M.'P.'Sov.'Grand Commander that JOHN J. CRANE and ROBERT D. HOLMES were without, and desirous of being admitted into this Supreme Grand Council Chamber, and to receive the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. After having been fully examined and found well versed in the preceding degrees, they were introduced by a SGIG, the Ill.'. Grand Master of Ceremonies, and duly constituted, received, acknowledged and proclaimed Deputy Inspectors General and Honorary Members of this Supreme Grand Council, and received the salutations of the Brethren.

24 1867 Stephen Hotchkiss Johnson (27 Jan 1809-16 Jul 1881), m. Eleanor Horsfall
<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/grand.htm>

Most Worshipful Stephen H. Johnson was born in 1809 in Johnstown, N.Y, son of Caleb and Mary (Beach; b. 19 Aug 1778; d/o John Beach and Mercy Basset) Johnson (married 20 Dec 1798), and a descendant of William Johnson of Waterford or Wallingford, CT (one of the planters of New Haven, CT). 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 28. His success as a lawyer led to his election to the State Senate and eventually a judgeship.



< Photo from 1917 Grand Lodge Proceedings

Brother Johnson was initiated into St. George's Lodge on 6 May 1844 at the age of 35. He was passed to the degree of Fellowcraft on 20 May 1844 and raised to the degree of Master Mason on May 27 of that year. He was elected Master of St. George's Lodge No. 6 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 16 July at the age of seventy-two.

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. 1899. page 510:

It was not destined that Holmes' successor, Stephen H. Johnson, of Schenectady, should exert upon the craft the influence which his previous service and admitted abilities warranted the brethren in anticipating. He had acquired prominence in the legal profession, and had served two terms in the State Senate. In the Grand Lodge he had been elected Junior Grand Warden in 1860 and in 1861, Senior Grand Warden in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and Deputy Grand Master during 1865 and 1866. He was a true and earnest Mason who proved on many occasions that he had the highest interests of the craft at heart, and when he was elected Grand Master at the annual meeting in June 1867, it was felt that the progress of Masonry would not be impeded while its banner was in his hand. But his health was poor while his term lasted and he gladly relinquished the office at its close in June 1868. He died at Schenectady 16 July 1881, in the seventy-second year of his age.

In fact, the most noted feature of that year was its death record. James Herring, so long Grand Secretary, passed away in Paris, France, in October 1867; in the month following Chancellor Walworth died at Saratoga Springs, and another Past Grand Master, Finlay M. King, died in February 1868. Past Grand Treasurer Richard Rockwell also passed away.

http://www.regulargrandlodgevirginia.com/files/HISTORY_A_PR.pdf

Ill. and En. Bro. Stephen H. Johnson, 95th degree (Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, State of New York), Dep. Representative for the district in and about Schenectady, NY.

Ill. and En. Bro. Orrin P. Welch, 95th degree (R. E. Grand Corn. Of Kt. Templars, State of New York), Dep. Representative for the district in and about Syracuse, NY.

ILL. Bro. Stephen H. Johnson >

NY, Grand Chancellor General, Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis 1874

http://www.regulargrandlodgevirginia.com/files/HISTORY_A_PR.pdf

Bishops of the Day: A Biographical Dictionary of the Archbishops and Bishops, page 159

<http://books.google.com/books?id=fGcQAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA158&dq=%22stephen+hotchkiss+johnson%22#PPA159.M1>

The Right Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, Bishop of; St. Paul's Guildhall, Olive Street, Los Angeles, CA, was born at Schenectady, NY on 7 Jun 1847, **the son of the Hon. Stephen Hotchkiss Johnson**. He was educated at a private school in Albany, and at Williams College, where he graduated in 1870. At the General Theological seminary, where he graduated in 1873, he was a classmate of the Bishops of Nevada and Wyoming. He was ordained deacon in 1873 and priest in 1874, by Bishop Horatio Potter. He was rector of Holy Trinity, Highland, New York, from 1873 to 1879; rector of Trinity Church, Bristol, Rhode Island, from 1879 to 1881; rector of St. Peter's, Westchester, New York, from 1881 to 1886; and rector of Christ Church, Detroit, Michigan, from 1886, till he was unanimously elected in December, 1895, Bishop of the newly-created see of Los Angeles. He was consecrated on 24 Feb 1896, in Christ Church, Detroit. At the time of his election to the Bishopric he was Dean of the Detroit Convocation, and a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese of Michigan. In 1892 he was elected missionary Bishop of Northern Michigan, but declined. He was a deputy to the General Convention of 1895 from Michigan. He received the degree of D.D. from Nashotah in 1894. He married, on 14 Jun 1887, Isabel Green Davis, of Worcester, MA. The Bishop has published a number of sermons and papers upon ecclesiastical and doctrinal subjects. He died 16 May 1928 at Pasadena, CA.



Stephen H. Johnson.

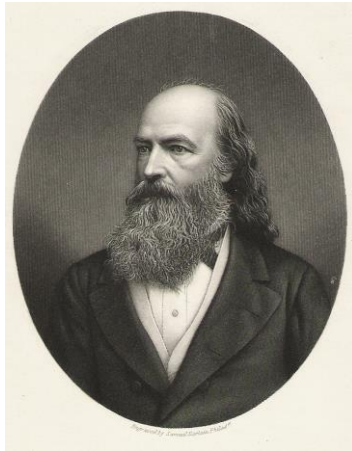
25 1868-69 James Gibson (5 Sep 1816-6 Jun 1897, aged 80y 9m 1d) (GL history say he was b. 1811)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1898. pages 143-44.

"A Standard History of Freemasonry," Peter Ross. 1899. page 510-11.

The Grand Lodge met on 2 Jun 1868, and at that meeting James Gibson, of Salem, NY, became Grand Master, being advanced from the Senior Warden's chair without serving as Deputy Grand Master. He had been initiated in 1857 in Salem Lodge, No. 391, and took the Royal Arch degrees the following year at Whitehall. Through his influence a Chapter was organized at Salem in 1865 and he became its High Priest, and he took the chivalric degrees in Apollo Commandery, Troy.

Brother James Gibson was born at Salem, Washington Co., NY, in 1811, the son of James Brown Gibson and Sally Margaret Townsend. His father was a lawyer in that place and bequeathed his practice to his son, who had qualified for the bar. Gibson extended the business which thus came to him in many directions, and he acquired such prominence that in 1850 he was elected Judge of Washington county, serving four years. In 1856 he was sent to the State Senate from Washington and Rensselaer counties, and it was during his term of service that the bill was passed



which enabled Masonic Lodges to hold real estate through its trustees without the necessity in the case of each Lodge of a distinct act of incorporation. He was also possessed of a soldierly spirit, inherited probably from his Scotch ancestors, and in the National Guard he attained in 1867 the rank of Brigadier General. He was also prominent as an Oddfellow and enjoyed the unique distinction of being at the head of the Masonic fraternity and of the Oddfellows' organization at the same time. Besides being a lawyer, his literary tastes led him into newspaper affiliations and for several years he edited a weeidy paper in his native town. In educational matters he took a deep interest, and for over half a century was a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, Salem. Brother Gibson's life was a busy one, and as the evening shades closed slowly but steadily around him he had the satisfaction of looking back on well-spent days and of knowing that for the benefit of his fellow men he had done what he could. He entered into rest at Salem 6 Jun 1897, in the eightieth year of his age.

< *Engraving from the 1887 Grand Lodge Proceedings*

Brother Gibson served two years as Grand Master, and it was during his incumbency that the cornerstone of the temple was laid. Of that we will hereafter speak, but several other matters of interest occurred during these two eventful years which deserve being chronicled here. In the first place, to Grand Master Gibson belongs the credit of refusing to issue dispensations for new Lodges to whoever asked for one on the statutory requirements being fulfilled. He foresaw that there were 33 breakers ahead in the too rapid growth of the craft, and he preferred that all available material which presented itself should, wherever possible, be used to strengthen the Lodges already existing. At the annual meeting in 1869, for instance, he announced that out of twenty-two applications for dispensations he had received he had granted but six, believing that by this conservative policy he had best promoted and protected the interests of the fraternity. The reasons he assigned in support of this were so conclusive that his policy has been more or less closely followed by all his successors in office. In the second place, Grand Master Gibson deserved also praise for the stand he took with regard to the invasion of the territory of Louisiana by a Grand Council, which had obtained the recognition of the Grand Orient of France. The Grand Council was a Scottish Rite body and worked, or was prepared to work, its degrees, including the first three. In November, 1868, the Grand Orient published a decree acknowledging this body as legitimate, the claim being made that the Lodges in Louisiana and elsewhere in America discriminated against candidates on account of the color of their skins. In other words, the heart of Masonic France bled at the thought of the wrong done the negro; this Grand Council was regarded as certain to right the wrong, and it duly set to work shedding light among the Africans. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana protested against this innovation and appealed to her sister Grand Lodges. Grand Master Gibson sent a protest to Marshal Mellinet, Grand Master of the Grand Orient. He declared that the Grand Lodges in America would never consent to any body of men conferring the three degrees without the sanction of the Grand Lodge whose territory was invaded, and he asked the French authority to withdraw the recognition it had given to the Council operating in Louisiana. To this no answer was received.

Bro. Gibson married Jane Woodworth 17 Oct 1841, the daughter of Ira and Wealthy Woodworth. She died 11 Dec 1889, aged 67y 5m 3d. They had children, Mary, James Jr., Charles and Jennie. James Jr. died 9 Oct 1881, aged 34y 2m 6d. They were interred at Evergreen Cemetery, Washington, NY.

http://books.google.com/books?id=oOTmr_41VFYC&pg=PA40&dq=%22James+Harvey%22+%22salem%22&hl=en&ei=ofipTYnpGun20gHnhcH5CA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22lodge%22&f=false page 75.

HON. JAMES GIBSON.—James Gibson was born in Salem, September 5th, 1816. When he was eleven years old his father died, leaving him and his brothers and sisters with nothing to depend upon for their support but their own exertions. With a determination and energy that have since characterized his life, he began the struggle that has placed him in the foremost ranks of the legal profession. He was educated at Washington Academy, and, in 1836, at the age of 20 years, was admitted to practice, having a deep knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law. During his fifty years of professional life, many important causes have been intrusted to him, and by his deep research into the principles and logic of law, and the science of jurisprudence, he has been the instrument for determining the law in our courts on many novel questions. From 1853 until his retiring from active practice, Mr.

Gibson was largely engaged in railroad suits, and was the attorney for the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway Company in many of the greatest railroad legal battles in the history of the law.

He assumed the editorial chair of "The Washington County Post" in 1838, in the interest of the whig party, and edited it through the presidential campaign of 1840. In 1848 he was their candidate for justice of the Supreme Court and was defeated, although running over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket in this county. His defeat was due to his connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as at that time the feeling against secret societies was very strong.

In 1850, Mr. Gibson was elected county judge of Washington county, and in 1866 he was elected to the senate. There his reputation had so far preceded him that he was made chairman of the committee on claims, and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1840 Judge Gibson raised a company of light infantry, which was attached to the 50th regiment of the state militia. He was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that regiment, and, on its being disbanded, he was attached to the 13th regiment of the national guard, and subsequently was promoted to the colonelcy of that regiment. In 1867, he became brigadier-general of the 12th brigade, which was disbanded in 1874.

Mr. Gibson has always taken a great interest in Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry. He became an Odd Fellow in 1845, and rose to the highest office in the lodge, and in 1859 was elected grand master of the grand lodge of the state of New York.

In 1860, he was elected Worshipful Master of **Salem Lodge No. 391**, Free and Accepted Masons, and, rising in this order, he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1868, and was re-elected in 1869. On June 8th, 1870, he, assisted by the Grand Lodge and twelve thousand of the craft, laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in New York City. He has been grand master of both of these great fraternities, an eminence to which no other person in New York state has ever attained.

In 1867, it was found necessary to repair the court house, and then a discussion arose as to the advisability of building a new one. Mr. Gibson was in favor of a new court house, and in 1868 was elected supervisor with that purpose in view, and although other towns wanted the court house and made a strong effort to get it away from Salem, yet it was resolved to build in Salem, and Mr. Gibson was appointed chairman of the building committee.

Judge Gibson has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington Academy over fifty years, and has served on the board of education forty-four years. He has devoted a great deal of his time during the past few years to the collection of historical data, and on the formation of the Washington County Historical Society in 1876, was elected its president. His personal appearance, as given in the "Life Sketches of Members of the Legislature", is as follows: "Senator Gibson is a gentleman of quiet dignity. His long, flowing hair and whiskers, tinged with gray, his mild eye, which seems to be overflowing with kindly feelings, his low persuasive voice, which is seldom brought up to a high pitch, unite in throwing around him a personal atmosphere which renders his presence both pleasant and powerful", and another writer adds: "Judge Gibson has passed the meridian of life, but his mind is as powerful, his blue eyes as bright, his step as active and he toils as in by-gone years. Cautious and firm as a legislator, righteous as a judge, of highest honor as a man, of signal ability in his profession, rich in experience, large-hearted, of great energy, faithful in all his relations, above fear and beyond reproach—such are the qualities which this gentleman possesses."

<http://books.google.com/books?id=BwyqRbA-2ykC&pg=PA777&dq=%22james+gibson%22+%22salem%22>

JAMES GIBSON, JR., Salem, NY, son of James (Norwich University, non-graduate, 1867) and Jennie (Cowan) Gibson; grandson of **James and Jane (Woodworth) Gibson**; great-grandson of James Brown and Sally Margaret (Townsend) Gibson; great-grandson of John Gibson (and Ruth Brown?), private Rhode Island troops, disabled, pensioned.

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ny/washington/cemeteries/evergreen/evergreendg.txt>

Name	Birth Place	Parents	Residence	Spouse	Died Place	Death Date	Age
Gibson, Henry	Salem	James B. & Sally Marg't(Townsend)	Whitehall Village		Whitehall	15 May 1875	56y10m16d
Gibson, James, Jr.	Salem	James & Jane (Woodworth)	Salem #12	Jane Cowan	Salem	09 Oct 1881	34y2m6d
Gibson, Jane Woodworth	White Creek	Ira & Wealthy Woodworth	Salem # 12	James	Salem	11 Dec 1889	67y5m3d
Gibson, James	Salem	James & Sally Margaret	Salem # 12		Salem	06 Jun 1897	80y9m1d
Gibson, Mabel	Salem	James & Jennie Cowan Gibson	Salem # 12	Single	Salem	25 Oct 1931	57y4m13d
Gibson, James	Salem		Glens Falls		Glens Falls		71y6m28d
Townsend, Jennie G.	Salem	James & Jane Woodworth Gibson	Salem.#12	C. Watson	Cambridge	5 Mar 1930	70y

1880 Census, District 1, Salem, Washington, New York

James GIBSON	Self	M	Male	W	63	NY	Lawyer	RI	RI
Jane GIBSON	Wife	M	Female	W	57	NY		NY	NY
Jennie	Dau	S	Female	W	20	NY		NY	NY
Frank DODDS	Other	M	Male	W	23	NY	Farm Hand	NY	NY
Mary DODDS	Other	M	Female	W	22	SCOTLAND	House Servant	SCOT.	SCOT

"Life Sketches of the State Officers, Senators, and Members of the Assembly of the State of New York," by Samuel Ralph Harlow and H. H. Boone. 1867. pages 97-100.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=T7AsAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA97&dq=%22james+gibson%22+%22salem%22#PPA99,M1>

SENATOR JAMES GIBSON is a gentleman of quiet dignity. His long flowing hair and whiskers, tinged with grey, his mild eye, which seems to be overflowing with kindly feelings, his low, persuasive voice, which is seldom brought up to a high pitch, unite in throwing around him a personal atmosphere which renders his presence both pleasant and powerful. His father was a lawyer of distinction, in Washington county, who died when his son JAMES was eleven years old. Though in good pecuniary circumstances while living, at his death, his estate netted nothing to his family of orphans, who were consequently left to fight their own way in the world, their mother having previously died.

Senator GIBSON was born in Salem, Washington county, NY, 5 Sep 1816. His school days were passed in the Washington Academy, at Salem, which was among the oldest educational institutions in this State, and from which some of our leading men are graduates. He there obtained a fair classical education. Before the conclusion of his school life, he entered the law office of his uncle, SAMUEL STEVENS, a former partner of his father, who was, at that time, eminent as a practitioner, and who afterward became one of the leading members of the Albany Bar. In 1836, at the October Term of the Supreme Court, Mr. GIBSON was admitted to practice, and thereupon formed a partnership with CYRUS STEVENS, which continued one year. At the termination of his business associations with Mr. STEVENS, he continued his legal profession, on his individual responsibility. His qualifications were such as to attract the attention of the public; and, in a brief time, he gathered to himself an extended practice. Having no one associated with him, he, from necessity, selected but little office business, preferring to act in the capacity of an advocate, or as counsel. There were exceptions to this, it is true; but the general burden of his labors was made up of those cases which demanded careful study and laborious argument. During his life he has had charge of a large number of criminal suits, which have involved delicate points of circumstantial evidence, and in the conducting; of which, his almost intuitive knowledge of the human passions, has made him both skillful and successful. Many important civil controversies have also been intrusted to him—controversies that involved immense sums of money. Among other cases of this nature, Mr. GIBSON conducted a protracted litigation for the Troy and Rutland Railroad, out of which grew a number of suits, upon side issues, in which he was counsel.

The nature of the above-mentioned suit was to this effect: The Troy and Rutland Railroad had leased its road to the Rutland and Washington Railroad — a Vermont Association—which had pledged its road, with its rolling stock, as security for the payment of its rent. Four years elapsed, and the lessees not having paid the rent according to agreement, the Troy and Rutland Railroad employed Mr. GIBSON to commence an action, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, and its rolling stock, and reentering upon the Troy and Rutland Railroad. In that action, a receiver of the two roads was appointed; possession of their property, with the rolling stock, was given to him; and he operated the two roads, for one year. A final judgment was obtained, in the action, by the consent of all concerned, by which the plaintiffs were to extend the time of payment of arrears, and both roads were to be delivered over to the trustees appointed for the creditors of the Rutland and Washington Railroad. From this suit sprang an immense litigation, of which Mr. GIBSON held the threads. On the compromise in the original suit, the defendants gave a mortgage on their effects to their creditors. About two years ago, Mr. GIBSON foreclosed that mortgage, the road was bid off by a Boston gentleman, and it now forms a part of the routes operated by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Association. We have cited this, to show the character and importance of the business which is placed in the hands of Mr. GIBSON.

Years ago, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 50th Regiment of Infantry, which in 1848, was consolidated with the 30th Artillery. By order of the Adjutant-General he was attached to it, though not in the line, until 1803, when, being elected into the line, he received his commission. The Colonel, subsequently, resigning, Mr. GIBSON, in October, 1865, was promoted to Colonel, and still holds the office. During the last year, by his untiring efforts, the regiment has been furnished with uniforms and equipments, and under orders has paraded in full strength. It, probably, cannot be excelled by any other regiment out of the cities. From 1852 to 1856, Mr. GIBSON was County Judge of Washington county, having previously held various public offices. In the autumn of 1865, Judge GIBSON was elected to the Senate from the Twelfth Senatorial District, by a Union Republican majority of over three thousand. While acting in his present capacity, his attention has been particularly occupied by his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and as a member of the Committee on Judiciary, both of which combined, probably furnish two-thirds of the business of the Senate.

Some of the reports from the committee of which he is Chairman, exhibit close scrutiny with reference to the numerous claims which are presented to the Legislature. Judge GIBSON holds to the theory that the Legislature should sternly resist appeals for donations, under the head of " equitable " claims, and should bear in mind that the

State and its tax payers have superior claims on its justice and equity; that it is futile for the Canal Commissioners to require economy in the expenditures of subordinates, if the Legislature shall constantly interfere, by donating large sums to contractors for deficiencies in their profits.

Last year (1867) he carried forward a measure which originated in the House, authorizing the survey of the Hudson River, from tide-water-head to Fort Edward, and of the Champlain Canal, from that place to Whitehall, the object of which was to test the feasibility of improving navigation, for the use of vessels of large tonnage. Mr. GIBSON has been a warm advocate for all measures of local interest to his District. At the opening of the session in 1866, he took a strong position in favor of the measures and policy of Congress, and introduced a series of resolutions to that effect. Though the resolutions, afterward passed, were modified in order to form a ground upon which both Senate and Assembly could meet, yet the spirit of Mr. GIBSON'S resolutions was retained. He is still true to his antecedents, and has emphatically declared himself in favor of a Radical national course, in a concise speech delivered in the Senate during the early part of the present session.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Mf8KAAAIAAJ&pg=PA108&dq=%22james+gibson%22+%22salem%22>
Washington Academy. Historical Address of the Hon. James Gibson at the Centennial Celebration, held at Salem, N. Y., on August 25-26, 1880. [Royal 8vo. pp. 25.]

The one hundredth anniversary of this academy, located at Salem, Washington County, NY, was celebrated last August. The full proceedings are printed in the Salem Press, Sept. 3 and 10, 1880. The oration by the Hon. James Gibson is reprinted from the Press in the pamphlet before us. The town of Salem was settled between 1764 and 1770 by Scotch Irish, German Palatines and New England people. In 1780 there were three hundred families there. In that year a classical school was founded, which eleven years later was incorporated as "Washington Academy," whose centenary was observed on the above-named occasion.

Mr. Gibson in his address gives an interesting narrative of the settlement of that part of New York state, and biographies of the principals of the academy and others connected with it, with glances at the state of society and of education there at different periods. The author of this address has prepared a full history of the academy, which he will publish if sufficient encouragement is given. We trust that he may be encouraged to do it.

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9E0CE7DF143AF932A35755C0A964958260>
Published: June 1, 1992

Judge James Gibson, Jr., grandson of M.'W.'. James Gibson, was born ca 1902 in Salem, NY, near the Vermont border. He was the son and great-grandson of judges. After graduating from Princeton in 1923 and Albany Law School in 1926, he began a law practice in Hudson Falls. In World War II, he served as a captain in the Army.

James Gibson, who had served on New York State's highest court and wrote the decision that upheld the constitutionality of the phrase "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance, died on Friday at the Glens Falls Hospital in Glens Falls, NY. He was 90 years old and had lived in Hudson Falls, NY. The cause of death was not known, his family said.

Judge Gibson issued notable opinions on issues ranging from abortion to the use of the American flag in art and protests. He was also given the responsibility in 1977 of presiding over the complex litigation over New York City's defaulting on \$1 billion of notes in the fiscal crisis. The resolution of the case, which was critical to restoring the city's credit rating, entailed the awarding of 15,000 judgments and deciding how much interest the city must pay.

Judge Gibson was most widely known for his 1964 ruling on the Pledge of Allegiance. The phrase "under God" was challenged as a violation of the constitutional separation of church and state. As an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, he ruled that the phrase was legal. His decision was upheld by the state's Court of Appeals. When the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, the High Court declined to review it, effectively leaving Judge Gibson's ruling as the law of the land.

Sitting on Court of Appeals, Judge Gibson wrote the majority opinion in 1970 that upheld a law against desecrating the American flag. The case involved an art dealer prosecuted for displaying a work portraying the flag in a phallic shape. The law was challenged as a violation of constitutional free speech.

He dissented in a 4-to-3 vote in 1972 that upheld a state policy of banning Medicaid funds to pay for abortions. He wrote: "Those individuals with insufficient funds for adequate medical care will once again bear the brunt of the unfortunate and often tragic consequences." Eventually the policy changed.

In 1935 he won election as the Republican District Attorney of Washington County, a post his father once held, and was the state's youngest prosecutor at the time. In 1952 he was elected to the State Supreme Court. In 1955 he was promoted to the Appellate Division and was appointed to terms by Governors Averell Harriman, a Democrat, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, a Republican.

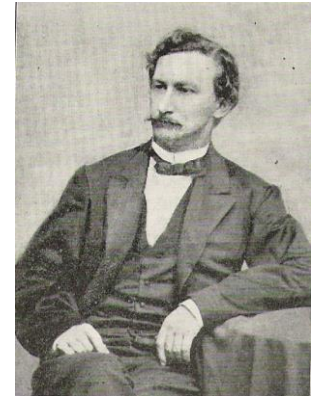
He became Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division. He served on the board that ran the state's courts and personally administered the courts in 28-counties. His tenure on the Court of Appeals was from 1969-78. He continued as a judge on special assignment until he retired in 1984.

His wife of 25 years, the former Judith Angell, is deceased. He is survived by two daughters, Judith Conklin of Tully, NY, and Caroline Nugent of Xenia, Ohio; a brother, Angus of Salem; five grandchildren and one great grandson.

26 1870-71 John Hone Anthon (b. ca 1832-29 Oct 1874, age 42)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. 1899. page 512-16.

*As Deputy Grand Master. Brother John H. Anthon >
from a photograph in the possession of Claudius F. Beatty (1899).*



In John H. Anthon, who June 1870, succeeded James Gibson as Grand Master, the Grand Lodge of New York had for its official head a man of the most brilliant accomplishments, a man of wide reading and culture, a brilliant orator, one of the truest of nature's noblemen. He was born in New York in 1832, studied for the bar and became one of its leaders. He was a man of profound religious sentiments, a deep and earnest thinker on theological, social and moral questions, was active in church work as well as prominent in politics—in all the required responsibilities of citizenship. He won the love of all who were associated with him in all the walks of his life and in all the long roll of New York's Masonry no name is pointed to with more veneration, no memory is more fragrant. He served two years as Grand Master, being re-elected in 1871, but before the end of his second term it was seen that his constitution had become impaired, undermined by an insidious disease which, although its progress was carefully watched, seemed to completely baffle his physicians. Finally his mind gave way and his long illness ended on 29 Oct 1874, when death really came in the form of a grateful relief. His sufferings were intense during his latter days and all who "waited and watched" were thankful when they ceased and his spirit went its way beyond the veil. Brother Anthon was made a Mason in Holland Lodge, No. 8, in 1855. He soon afterward affiliated with Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, which he served as Master from 1861 until 1866, and which continued to be his Masonic home until the end. His Lodge record is, in fact, bounded by that venerable Lodge, and its minutes yet bear eloquent testimony to the incessant nature of his labors on its behalf and to the high value of those labors. For many years Independent Royal Arch was emphatically "Anthon's Lodge."

In Balestier's "Historical Sketches of Holland Lodge," from which we have quoted several times, we find the following kindly notice of this really great and good man, which is all the more valuable because it is from the pen of one who knew him well:

It was my fortune to take the degrees in 1855 in the old Holland Lodge room at the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets in company with Brother Anthon. It certainly did not then occur to me that the nervous youth at my side was to become a great Masonic leader, nor was I under that impression while he remained a member of our Lodge. His name was historic here, George Anthon, Jr., having become a member in 1803. What machinations were going on outside this Lodge during its difficulties will never be known.

We occasionally heard rumors of sanguine expectations of the surrender of our warrant, through the agency of certain members whose names were not clearly divulged; but nothing positive concerning the intended coup de main is generally known.

One of the results of these machinations, however, was the detaching of some of the younger brethren from their allegiance, and among those who withdrew was our impetuous and impulsive Brother Anthon. He joined an old and prominent Lodge in regular standing, of which he soon became Master, and continued to be Master as long as he would take the office. He was a most remarkable presiding officer, and kept up the work of his Lodge with military precision and with a sovereign disregard of the orders of the Grand Lodge.

When, as District Deputy Grand Master, I visited his Lodge in my official capacity and witnessed his work, I felt compelled to protest against his disregard of what he considered the innovations of the Grand Lodge. I did this with all the dignity and impressiveness of a man who knows he will be laughed at as soon as his back is turned, and the admonition was received with all the meekness and modesty usual with boys who know they will not be reported by name to the higher power. I am afraid we both winked or as good as winked, but we were both awfully in earnest. Afterwards, according to the custom of men who cannot eat suppers, I attended one of those excellent annual banquets for which Brother Anthon's Lodge was distinguished, and took occasion to urge upon the assembled company that they should press his claims for the Deputy Grand Mastership and afterwards for the Grand East. I was much more in earnest about this than in reprimanding Brother Anthon for his audacious work, and yet I may not

have hastened an event which was reasonably sure to happen. I may say in passing that as a supper table orator Brother Anthon had few superiors. He was a magnificent declaimer, with a strong, melodious voice, and always carried the company with him. I remember that at one of those suppers a London brother was so far thrown off his equilibrium that, when called upon for a speech, he boldly but solemnly asserted that neither Demosthenes nor Cicero could at all compare with Brother Anthon.

Anthon was very successful, but his administration of the highest office is said to have shown evidence of the ravages of that painful and fatal disease by which he was shortly to be removed from this mortal life. He was a man of singular originality and boldness of thought. He was frank to that degree which distinguishes the utterances of the enfant terrible. He poured pitiless ridicule even upon some of the more exalted forms of Masonry; and I remember that in the course of a Masonic trial before me, in which he acted as counsel, he was particularly severe upon the supposed absurdity of the Memphis rite and its terminology.

It is supposed that the disease which destroyed his life was caused by a too great devotion to the prevailing bent of the distinguished Anthon family—scholarship. Although a practicing lawyer and having the oversight of the vast Masonic body of this great State, and of many harassing matters connected with the construction of this edifice, he kept late hours in studying Sanscrit and other Oriental languages. One of his light amusements, I am told, was sitting up nights to translate Greek into Sanscrit and Sanscrit into Greek. Working upon a nervous organization, it is not wonderful that labors like these brought on a tedious and dreadful disease of the brain which miserably terminated the life of our Past Grand Master. Peace to his ashes! Men loved him, they scarcely knew why. He was eloquent, learned, and noble, but he was also imperious and at times overbearing. Yet he made fast friends by the force of a powerful individuality, an inflexibly honest character, a life without stain, a magical command of language, and administrative powers of the highest order. With regard to conservatism in issuing dispensations for new Lodges Grand Master Anthon was even more pronounced than his predecessor. In fact, he seems to have had a horror of issuing dispensations for any Masonic purpose, believing that in all cases the regular law should take its course. He was especially opposed to the granting of dispensations for conferring a degree, especially the third, before the expiration of the constitutional time, as he considered such an act as not only harmful to the brother, the Lodge and the craft in general, but regarded such dispensations as being equivalent to the application of the prerogative of making Masons at sight, a prerogative which he strongly condemned.

He regarded the constitution as containing all the requirements needed to meet any case, and, that its provisions might be made clear and the decisions of successive Grand Masters on various topics be placed in available shape, he suggested that an entire revision of the statute-book should be undertaken, and the Grand Lodge so ordered. In regard to the question of dealing with those foreign bodies which, in connection with various rites, claimed some sort of jurisdiction over the first three degrees along with all the others on their lists, Brother Anthon took much more decisive and far-reaching action than his predecessor. The latter had commissioned Albert G. Goodall, a member of Holland Lodge and a "prominent figure in Masonry," to visit foreign Grand bodies, reporting on their regularity and suggesting to what extent, if at all, or under what conditions the Grand Lodge of New York should recognize their standing or their work. This commission Anthon recalled, as Brother Goodall's reports, no matter how fully and fairly thought out and carefully compiled, represented merely his individual opinion, and for other cogent reasons did not possess sufficient weight to enable the Grand Lodge clearly to pass upon the legality, especially, of several Grand Orients in South America and Europe which had asked for recognition. Anthon's survey and action put these Grand Orients on the defensive and cut away at once most of their pretensions. He said: Each of these Grand Orients is more or less subject to the authority of what I believe to be known as a "Supreme Council," which is, as its name denotes, the ultimate governing body of the Masonic jurisdiction and superior to the Grand Orient. The Supreme Council belongs to a rite and requires for admission to its governing body the possession of degrees wholly unknown to this Grand body and in those countries considered and spoken of as really being "higher degrees" in their system. Representation, therefore, with the Grand Orients is a representation and treaty between the Supreme Masonic power in the Free and Accepted Rite; our own and a subordinate body in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, adopting these terms as convenient.

Representation between the Grand Lodge and the Supreme Councils is of course impracticable from the degrees additional to that of Master Mason required in those bodies, and doubtless also from the rank and authority over "inferior" degrees, so termed, which belong to them. In our own jurisdiction there is also a Supreme Council, which in common with the Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment has adopted the generous and fraternal policy of a cession of all claims to jurisdiction over the first three degrees of Masonry to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. This, however, is not the case with the Grand Orients now applying to us. I am myself averse to the institution of the representative system between our own Grand Lodge and Grand Orients which in legal governmental power, organization, ritual and rank as independent jurisdictions, differ so widely from our Grand Lodges. Nothing in this view conflicts with the maintenance of the most friendly relations, as is the case with the Supreme Council in the

jurisdiction of which this State is situate, which acknowledges, without even allusion to any claim to the contrary the supreme control of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge over Ancient Craft Masonry in her three degrees and among whose members are many brethren of exalted rank in our Grand Lodge. These views were fully endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

The Masonic Library Association

As might be expected from the leadership of a lover of books like John H. Anthon, the question of a library for the Grand Lodge received more consideration while it lasted than it ever had enjoyed previously. From the time that the brethren had put aside old notions and prevailed upon themselves to see that the printing press might be made a valued aid to Masonry the subject of a library had often been broached in one form or other.

In 1862 what was called the **Masonic Library Association** was organized for the gathering together and care-taking of Masonic books, so as to afford an opportunity for the study of Masonic literature, and of that institution John W. Simons was first President and James Herring Librarian. Several contributions for a library had been received by the Grand Lodge from time to time and the annual transactions of the various Grand bodies were accumulating year after year, and, while full of rich Masonic matter, were practically of no use to any one. In 1865, on the recommendation of Robert D. Holmes, the Grand Lodge accepted the books owned by the Cosmopolitan Library Association—a collection of Masonic works which had been purchased mainly through contributions of the craft and was lying stored away because no place had been found to arrange and display them. It was evident to Anthon that if the craft was to be in touch with the time and maintain its dignity it should keep abreast of the tide of Masonic literature then steadily issuing from the press; that Masonry should have its scholars as well as all other institutions of a philosophical, religious or social nature; that a careful study of Masonic thought and history should be encouraged. He saw the material lying loose like bricks around the foundation for a new building, but he needed a builder. This he found in John G. Barker, Past Master of Silentia Lodge, who in 1870 was appointed Librarian and entered upon the work of rearing the new building with practical skill and that enthusiasm for books which accompanies a knowledge of their value. With infinite patience Barker entered upon his task of arranging his bricks, bringing into order the loose mass of material lying around and soon announced substantial progress. The files of the proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges were reported complete, others were more or less perfect and efforts were made by correspondence or purchase to complete the rest. Many other books of value to Masonic students were placed upon the shelves and rendered accessible, and such progress was made that in 1873 the Grand Lodge actually appropriated \$250 to the library. Shades of Martin Hoffman, E. M. King, Elias Hicks, Richard Hatfield and Cornelius Bogert! what did ye think of that? Two years later Brother Barker reported that there were 1,300 volumes of rare and valuable books in the library, including many complete sets of the printed translations of sister Grand Lodges.

At the close of Anthon's second term the registry of members had increased to 77,079, of which 6,142 had been initiated during the Masonic year ending May 1872. The Hall and Asylum fund received one addition which might be noted here, as it had its origin during Anthon's term. In October 1871, occurred the great fire of Chicago, involving a vast destruction of life and property, and the nation was appealed to to aid the sufferers. Freemasons had suffered with the rest and the brethren all over the country prepared to succor those of their number in the stricken city who had lost their all. Every Grand Lodge in the country responded in degree and New York forwarded, the result of subscriptions in Lodges and elsewhere, to Illinois \$17,536, besides \$3,313 to sufferers residing in Michigan and \$735 to others in Wisconsin. In 1873, after the wonderful western city had recovered to a great extent from the effects of the conflagration—was rising, Phoenix like, from her ashes, as the popular orators of the period used to say—the Grand Master of Illinois returned to New York \$3,404.17, being a proportion of a surplus left in his hands after the wants of the fraternity who had been victims to the fire had been met. This money was at once placed to the credit of the Hall and Asylum fund and so was still kept sacred to the cause of charity. Even when in the toils of debt itself the New York Grand Lodge never failed to respond to an appeal for aid from sister Lodges, and it was not long after the Chicago fire subscriptions had been settled in this honorable way that nearly \$700 was subscribed and sent to sufferers from yellow fever in Memphis.

John H. Anthon, b. ca 1832, died at his residence at Cooperstown, NY, of brain disease. He was a native of New York City, and was 42 years of age at the time of his death. His father, a distinguished lawyer, was a brother of the late Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College. The deceased practiced the profession of his father, and was a member of the law firm of Anton & Leeds of this city. His brother, Gen. William H. Anthon, is now practicing law in New York and is well known as a prominent Republican. When A. Oakey Halt was District Attorney the deceased acted as one of his assistants. He was a man of high culture, an eloquent speaker, and on many occasions

took an active part in politics. He was a Democrat, but always identified himself with that portion of the party in favor of reform. When the Citizen's Association was a powerful element in City politics, he was a member of that organization, and was at one time nominated for Mayor by the Reform Party. Mr. Anthon was more popular in the Masonic Order than the other classes of citizens. He was an active member of the order and did much to promote its welfare,

As a mark of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brethren he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order, of the State of New York, an office which he held during the years of 1870 and 1871. About a year ago he a voyage to Europe, and since his return has resided in the interior of the States. Mr. Anthon leaves a wife, but no children. His funeral will take place at Cooperstown where he died, on Sunday next. He will be buried with Masonic honors, and the various bodies of the State will doubtless take appropriate action.

October 30, 1874 - Copyright © The New York Times

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_St._Anthony_Hall_Members

Founders of Alpha Chapter of St. Anthony Hall (Columbia College + N.Y.U.), 17 Jan 1847. **John Hone Anthon** (Columbia College), leader of the *Apollo Hall Democracy*, a political group that worked to bring Boss Tweed of Tammany Hall to justice.

<http://www.mlloyd.org/gen/navarre/text/anthon.htm>

Bro. Anthon was most likely descended or closely related to the Dr. George Christian Anthon (b. 25 Aug 1734) family of Detroit, a short account of which may be read at the above URL, and in which it is noted that Dr. Anthon was "affiliated in the Holland Lodge of Masons, and the records of the Order show that he was then Past Master of some other lodge not in New York. A silver medal or "jewel," once belonging to him, now in the possession of **John H. Anthon**, also proves by its devices that he was a "mark-master" mason."

<http://books.google.com/books?id=cJoEAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA617&dq=%22John+H.+Anthon%22&lr=> ANTHON, HENRY, D.D., died in New York City, 5 Jan (1861), aged 69 years. He was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and was distinguished for his Evangelical sentiments and his amiable and genial character. His father was a native of Germany, but emigrated in youth to this country. Two of his sons, besides the subject of this notice, have attained distinction: Charles Anthon, eminent as a classical scholar, and **John H. Anthon**, a lawyer of high reputation.

Bro. John Hone Anthon was married 30 Aug 1866 at Cooperstown, NY, to Catherine Mary Scott (Turner), daughter of Henry Scott of Cooperstown, NY. She had first married Dr. Campbell Ladd Turner, and was known by the names of Kate Athon, Kate Scott, Catherine Mary (Scott) Turner Anthon, Mrs. John Hone, Katie, Katie 'Jane,' and "Condor Kate." She died at Grasmere, England on 26 March 1917, having apparently lived there for quite a few years (from at least 1909). She appears to have had Susan Dickinson as a very close friend. Susan was married to William Austin Dickinson, the brother of the poetess Emily Dickinson, hence Susan was the sister-in-law of Emily Dickinson.

https://www.amherst.edu/library/archives/holdings/edickinson/new_daguerreotype/pattersonriddle

Kate corresponded with Susan Dickinson, a sample of which follows:

Correspondence of Catherine (Kate) Anthon with Susan Dickinson

<http://www.emilydickinson.org/susan/anthondex.html>

White Bridge
Grasmere, Westmorland (England)

Sept. 6th (ca 1909-1916)

Dearest Sue

Once more I write you from this sweet spot.

- The Summer has gone all too quickly, and soon I too must depart -

How I shall hate to go, Harrow is well enough - but I shall find no Lake, no mountains - no woods - and I shall pine for them, - I can linger on here until the last days of Sept - and then tear myself away - with tears in my eyes!

I am often tempted to live permanently at Grasmere but the winters are damp - & my lungs irritable, and I suppose, I should miss some things always to be obtained in dear old London, *Music* for instance, wh. one cannot live without - I was delighted to receive your precious letter in July - & to know you were well, & intensely enjoying every moment in your picturesque home - How you must love it!

White Bridge
 Gosmore
 Sept. 6th Westmorland
 Dearest Sue
 Once more I write
 you from this sweet spot.
 - The summer has gone
 all so quickly, and soon
 I too must depart -
 soon I shall have to go.
 Harrow is well enough -
 but I shall find as Lake
 no mountains - no woods -
 and I shall pine for them.
 - I can linger here
 until the last days of
 Sept. and then tear myself
 away - with tears in my eyes!

I wish I could have been there with you. I often dream I am sitting in the verandah by your side - So you have decided to spend next winter in New York - I dare say you will enjoy the change - When a blizzard comes. You can shut your eyes & think only of Nice, and the olives. & oranges & lemons around the Villa Lilas Blanc! - Matty will be happy, for you tell me the Captain returns to stay - so nothing else matters to her! And you dear, can sun yourself in their great happiness - - We have passed a cool summer here - but it has been fearfully hot in London & the South of England -

- I am much interested in the approaching boat race - between Harvard and Cambridge. It takes place on Saturday - of course being an American. I most earnestly hope *Harvard* will win - I may live in England until I die - but my heart is still in *America*.

And I am continually driven back into the Past - our own sacred Past - The golden days you & I have spent together - Oh! dear Sue how vividly I recal [sic] them! Those happy visits at your house! Those celestial gatherings in the Library - The blazing wood fire - *Emily - Austin*, - The music - The rampant fun - The inextinguishable laughter. The uproarious spirits of our chosen - our most congenial circle, - Years have passed away - I have roamed far & wide - sat at

many pleasant fire-sides - seen many kind faces - laughed & talked with many people - but they all fade into insignificance and grow dim before the remembered lustre of those radiant evenings! -

No more of this - we cannot bear it - *much* has forever gone, but our love remains imperishable. - Only life is passing and I never see you - never see you -- -- I am falling too much into the Minor Key - I will stop at once & go out for a walk - (Later -) I have just returned from a long scramble, I went to a farm down in the "Easedale Valley" to pay Mrs. *Craghill* for the butter, - She is a busy woman - quite unconscious of the Paradise in wh. she lives. High Mts, in every direction - Heather crop [crag?] - green fields - River Rothay (Wordsworth's Rothay) rippling past her very door - all so beautiful - Around the cottage a motley assemblage of children of all ages - dogs - sheep - cows - chickens - "would I please to *cam*[?] in?" - I was tired & gladly seated myself in her rocking chair - She talks incessantly - but I could understand very little of her Westmorland dialect. - When I came away the scene was one of transcendent beauty - The shadows on "Helm Crag" "Seat Sandal" & the whole range on to "Helvellyn" too exquisite for words - I tried to direct her gaze to these superb heights - but without success - How true it is that a degree of education is absolutely necessary to enable any one to appreciate Nature - however she makes delicious butter, & I cannot so after all she is superior to me - for what would life be - without butter!

- Now my blessed Sue I will say goodbye - I am tired - Mary[?] is coming in with tea - Oh! if you & Matty were only here -

My best love to the dear child - & to the Captain -

Do write soon very soon - Direct here until the end of Sept - & then to Harrow -

Ever & ever your own loving Katie -

(Your letter was such a treat - I have read it many times)

History of Independent Royal Arch Lodge. page 196

<https://ia600208.us.archive.org/16/items/cu31924030289825/cu31924030289825.pdf>

Following is the record of the Memorial Services in honor of M. W. John H. Anthon, held by the Lodge November 5, 1874:

JOHN H. ANTHON.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M. Met at the Lodge rooms. No. 946 Broadway, N. Y., on Thursday evening, November 5, 1874, W. Bro. Charles A. Jackson presiding as Master, assisted by Bro. Jay C. Young, S. W., and Bro. Claudius F. Beatty, J. W.

The Lodge having been opened in due form, W. Bro. Jackson said:

"Brethren: Within the week I have attended the burial of John H. Anthon at Cooperstown, where he had lingered painfully for the past year, and where he died. And his white face, encoined, upturned, was the saddest sight my eyes have rested on for many years. I knew him in his early manhood, and his later prime, intimately and well, and realized how great a wreck there lay before me.

"In all his relations, social and professional, he bore the best reputation, and, which is rarer still, justly merited it.

"As a lawyer, his ability was unquestionably great, his application intense and unflagging, his sense of honor of the keenest, his intercourse with his brethren kind and courteous. Had his life been spared, there is little doubt in my mind that he would have adorned the bench as he had already graced the bar.

"As a Mason, we all knew him to be a loving brother and friend, a most excellent Master of the Lodge, and a learned and earnest Grand Master. His memory is most deeply cherished where he is best known—the rarest meed of praise bestowed upon poor humanity; for those who best know men, best know their foibles and frailties.

"His end was the saddest that could come to him; he was stricken sorely, most sorely, and none of us can realize the torture he must have endured. But we know that he bore all with fortitude, that he uttered no complaint, and died, as he had lived, a chivalrous gentleman.

"And, brethren, at the last, when all was over, it is a consolation to us to know that our brethren were there present, the same who had so kindly ministered to him, and who felt for him an affection which followed him to the grave.

"It was a dismal, snowy morning on which we followed the remains of our loved Master and friend to their last resting-place on earth; the cold winds soughed mournfully through the halfleafless trees, and even the heavens seemed shrouded in deep gloom when, headed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the assembled brethren surrounded the bier, and, with Masonic hands and services, laid in a Mason's grave the body of our dearly loved brother, calmly reposing, with the lambskin, the emblem of purity, and the sprig of acacia, the symbol of resurrection, upon his breast. May he rest in peace."

The master then introduced R. W. Bro. John C. Boak, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, this being the occasion of his official visit to the Lodge, and who, having been received with the grand honors, said:

"Worshipful Master and Brethren of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2: I would that my presence here had fallen on a more opportune occasion. I realize that this is not an hour for idle words, and feel that I have almost invaded the house of mourning. Visiting you to-night as the immediate representative of the Grand Master in the Fourth Masonic District, instinctively and involuntarily my thoughts go back to another Grand Master; one whom we have loved and lost. I need not to name him, for his name is foremost in every mind, and impressed on every heart.

"He was a representative man among our brotherhood, a bright particular star in our Masonic firmament. His commanding intellect and natural eloquence compelled our admiration, not less than his gentleness and sincerity won our affections.

"Strong of will, and earnest of purpose, he drew around him many very warm friends, and, as a sequence of this, he had some enemies. But he was a just and upright man; and so pure was his life, so spotless and unsullied his every act, that his most bitter opponent never coupled his name with a tinge of deceit or dishonor.

"Well do I remember when he stood before the Grand Lodge, first chosen as the Grand Master of this Jurisdiction. With a full heart and choked utterance he expressed his deep appreciation of the honor and responsibilities which had been imposed upon him, but said no honors would ever come to him with so keen a relish as those he had enjoyed as the 'loving Master of a loving Lodge.' In these few words lies the whole secret of his great influence here. He loved his Lodge. Like begets like; his Lodge could not but love him.

"In the meridian of manhood, with bright prospects of future usefulness and honors, the mandate of the Most High stayed his beneficent labors, and substituted for the Masonic diadem he so worthily wore, a crown of immortal glory beyond the skies.

"His record is complete—his earthly pilgrimage finished—his work done. And as he was faithful unto death, and in his daily life made manifest the excellent tenets of our Brotherhood, let us abide in a fervent trust that the Great Master Builder has prepared for him a reward, the exceeding glory of which is far beyond our finite comprehension.

"While I would not restrain the tears that are prompted by affection, yet should our sorrow be tempered with a calm and peaceful resignation, as we contemplate that, in passing hence within the veils which hide him from our earthly vision, he has gained admission to the Inner Temple, to the Holy of Holies; and that, in the presence of the Great I AM, there is for him infinite joy, and rest, and peace.

"To M. W. Bro. John H. Anthon may appropriately be applied the language of the Sacred Writ: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.' "Our Grand Master has departed. Be it ours to tenderly cherish his memory in our hearts, and forgetting his foibles (if any he had), strive to emulate his many virtues.

"Let us each endeavor so to live that, when the Angel of Death shall summon us away to that bourne whose sands are marked by no returning footprints, we may be found worthy to re-join him who has gone before us, in the Grand Lodge of Heaven, where the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe forever reigns."

Bro. Charles C. Leeds, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Lodge, on the occasion of the death of Most Worshipful Brother John H. Anthon, stated that he had been directed by the Committee to present the following:

"We, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., being called upon to deplore the loss of a dear Brother, one who by long and faithful service in Masonry had become a cherished friend and loving Brother among us; who filled with honor to himself and profit to the craft for six years the position of our Master, and rose to the most exalted station in the fraternity; who has been called in early manhood from the sphere of earthly duty and usefulness; and being desirous of giving expression to our affection for our deceased Brother,

"Resolved, That, in the death of John H. Anthon, Past Master of this Lodge, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons sustain an irreparable loss.

"Resolved, That, in all the relations of life, as a man, as a lawyer, and as a Mason, our Brother displayed and practiced all the virtues which entitle a man to the esteem of his fellow-men. As a man he was exemplary, living in the love, fear and service of God, and to the good of his fellow-creatures. As a lawyer, just and conscientious, the advocate of right for rich and poor alike, kind of heart, profound in learning, and eloquent of speech. As a Mason, prompt, fearless and efficient in the discharge of duty, rich in accomplishments, skilled in work, always ready to extend the right hand of fellowship, slow to condemn, quick to forgive, and true to the teachings of our Order.

"Resolved, That Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., deeply and sincerely sympathize with the widow and family of Most Worshipful Brother Anthon in their great bereavement."

Brother Leeds said:

"Worshipful Master and Brethren of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2: In presenting, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the last Communication of this Lodge, these Resolutions, and in asking their adoption, I may be permitted to take advantage of the occasion, so fraught with melancholy interest to all of us, but so nearly touching my own heart, to make a few remarks respecting our deceased Brother, and bring my tribute, however humble, to his worth and virtues.

27 1872-73 Christopher G. Fox (b. 13 Mar 1829- d. 5 Sep 1912)

New York Tribune, 7 Sep 1912.

CHRISTOPHER G. FOX.

Buffalo, Sept. 6.—Christopher. G. Fox, eighty-four , years old, a native of Albany, state Grand Master of Masons in 1869, and the oldest surviving state past Grand Master is dead. For thirty-nine years Mr.. Fox. was secretary of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was made a 32nd degree Mason at sight about forty years ago. His only son is General George C. Fox, of the 4th Brigade, National Guard of New York whose home is in this city.

Masonic Record:

13 Feb 1854 Initiated and Passed

13 Mar 1854 Raised in Erie Lodge No. 161

Charter Member of Queen City Lodge; Master in 1859

1865-67 District Deputy Grand Master of the 22nd Masonic District

1867 Junior Grand Warden

1868-69 Senior Grand Warden

1870-71 Deputy Grand Master

1872-73 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

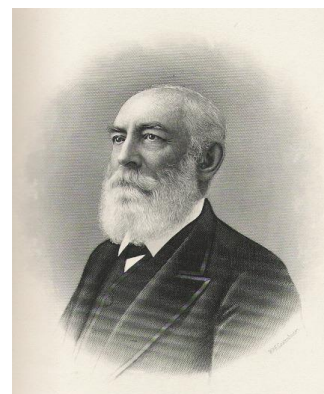
Secretary of the Grand Chapter, RAM, in the State of New York, 45 years

Secretary of the General of the General Grand Chapter

Palmoni Lodge of Perfection, AASR

Palmoni Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Buffalo, NY.

In June 1872 Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, succeeded to the Grand Mastership and held the gavel of authority for two years. He won the office by faithful service—one year as Junior Grand Warden, two years as Senior Warden, and a like period as Deputy Grand Master. He took an interest in Masonry ever since his initiation and that interest still continues, although mainly exercised for many years past in connection with Capitular affairs. Since 1867 he has been Secretary of the New York Grand Chapter and for many years has held the same office in the General Grand Chapter of the United States. It was Grand Master Fox's privilege to be the first to occupy the Grand East in the new Temple, the realized dream of years, in 1873, and it was under his Grand Mastership that the Lewis committee finally completed their labors in connection with the revision of the constitution. This great work was the result of two years' deliberation and anxious thought, and, after being discussed in the Lodges and debated section by section in the Grand Lodge, the whole was adopted June 5, 1873. With the adoption of the new constitution the State was divided into twenty-six districts, besides a group working in the German tongue and one in French, Spanish and Italian. A new board of officers was also called into existence—that of Commissioners of Appeals—to which William T. Woodruff, of New York; Joseph J. Couch, of Brooklyn; J. De Remer. of Schenectady; Alex. T. Goodwin, of Utica; George O. Baker, of Clyde; David F. Day. of Buffalo, and Andrew E. Suffern, of Havershaw, were appointed.



An unpleasant incident of his two years of office arose in connection with the murder, it was supposed, of Nathaniel French, Provincial Grand Master of the Bahamas, in New York. In July 1873 a man was found lying bleeding and unconscious in one of the streets and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness. No one claimed the body and it was buried in Potter's field. Afterward, as a result of inquiries, it was discovered to be that of French and the Grand Lodge of New York had the body raised and reinterred in Greenwood Cemetery, with Masonic honors. The adoption of the new constitution and the entry into the new Temple were the features round which the administration of Brother Fox evolved. He held the gavel at a crucial time in the history of the fraternity - and he did more than yeoman service. In June, 1874, when he retired, he saw gathered around him

the representatives of 683 Lodges — of 79,849 Master Masons. Even in that hour of seeming triumph, however. Grand Master Fox in his parting words sounded a note of alarm when he said:

The condition of the Lodges throughout the jurisdiction will compare favorably with their standing in former years, and harmony generally prevails. But there still exists the usual degree of confusion and discord resulting from the abuse and misuse of the ballot, and the unseemly desire for office—constant sources of trouble and vexation. These irregularities are the natural result of the careless action of Lodges in the past, in the admission of members, and they are now suffering, justly perhaps, from the neglect of prudent and thorough investigation of the material composing them. The chief defect in the management of many Lodges is their anxiety for work, and the consequent increase of members at the expense of almost all the other essentials of Masonic purpose and practice. These evils will continue to annoy and embarrass until the brethren learn to appreciate the fact that, unlike all other organizations, Masonry derives no strength from numbers merely; that intelligence and virtue are the only proper prerequisites for admission to membership: and that true prosperity consists in the cultivation and practice of the moral and social virtues, a more intimate knowledge of the history, laws and customs of the craft, obedience to its requirements, and a willing compliance with the obligations of Masonry in the spirit of love, honor and truth.

His observations on the question of non-affiliation for non-payment of dues also deserve notice, as the views he expressed are still those enunciated by the New York Grand Lodge, although their validity and justice have been seriously impugned by many Masonic thinkers and jurists:

The provisions relating to the penalty for the nonpayment of dues, and those in regard to unaffiliation, restoration to membership, and dismissal, require such modifications as will result in a consistent course of action in accordance with Masonic usage, and at the same time protect the interests of subordinate bodies, the rights of their members, and those of unaffiliated Masons as well. After pointing out the necessity of Lodge dues, he added the following: The refusal or neglect to pay Lodge dues, where there is ability to discharge the obligation, indicates a want of integrity, and is a clear violation of solemn compact; and in either case deserves the condemnation of all just men, and ought, in common fairness to the faithful and diligent craftsmen, to subject the delinquents to a deprivation of certain privileges. My opinion is that the just penalty for the nonpayment of Lodge dues should be suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, save that of charity (for that right is derived from a higher than the written law, and in its application the Masonic teaching recognizes no distinction among Masons). This penalty should only be inflicted in accordance with safeguards established by the Grand Lodge, and should continue until removed by the payment of the amount due at the time of suspension.

Christopher G. Fox, Old Mason, Dead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Christopher G. Fox, 64 years old, a native of Albany, State Grand Master of Masons in 1860, and the oldest surviving State Past Grand Master, is dead. For thirty-nine years he was Secretary of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was made a thirty-second degree Mason forty years ago. His only son is Gen. George C. Fox of the Fourth Brigade, National Guard of New York.

September 7, 1912

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Companion Fox, for forty-six years, had served the Grand Chapter with untiring zeal and fidelity as its Grand Secretary. For the space of forty-one years he also served in a similar capacity in the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and his influence extended throughout the world wherever capitular masonry had secured a foothold. A fine steel engraving of the late Christopher G. Fox is printed in the proceedings (1914). He was a Charter Member of Palmoni Lodge of Perfection and Palmoni Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Buffalo, NY. Bro. Fox was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Buffalo for two years from 1 Jan 1878.

NEW YORK 1893. The Proceedings are embellished with steel portraits of Grand Master James Ten Eyck and Past Grand Master Christopher G. Fox, the latter a most striking likeness.

1880 Census 9th Ward, District 3, Buffalo, Erie, New York

Christopher G. FOX	Self	M	Male	W	51	NY	Superintendent of Schools	NY	ENG
Charlotte FOX	Wife	M	Female	W	47	NY	Keeping House	NY	ENG
Annie M. FOX	Dau	S	Female	W	30	NY	At Home	NY	NY
Ada H. FOX	Dau	S	Female	W	25	NY	Teaching School	NY	NY
George C. FOX	Son	S	Male	W	20	NY	Clerk in Store Office	NY	NY
Jennie H. FOX	Dau	S	Female	W	11	NY	At School	NY	NY
Hellen J. W. FOX	Dau	S	Female	W	7	NY	At School	NY	NY

Annie F. GREENLAND	Mother	W	Female	W	73	ENG	At Home	ENG	ENG
Elizabeth FOX	Sister	S	Female	W	47	NY	School Teacher	ENG	ENG
Mary A. FOX	Sister	S	Female	W	45	NY	At Home	ENG	ENG
Kate D. FOX	Sister	S	Female	W	42	NY	School Teacher	ENG	ENG

http://books.google.com/books?id=1lwwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA61&lpg=PA61&dq=%22christopher+g.+fox%22+%22buffalo%22+%221912%22&source=bl&ots=7nK0GAW0Fg&sig=SuwV7dJGcnYNzg0O_O2DWTQxyY&hl=en&sa=X&ei=PX_4UJ-yB4q20QG5yoGQAQ&ved=0CE0Q6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=%22christopher%20g.%20fox%22%20%22buffalo%22%20%221912%22&f=false page 36.

record :
 GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS
 OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
 OFFICE OF THE GRAND HIGH PRIEST.
 TROY, N. Y., September 18, 1912.

To the Constituent Chapters of this Jurisdiction, and to all Royal Arch Masons to whom these Presents may come

This Sorrowful Greetings:

Companions - It becomes my sad and painful duty to announce to you, officially, the death of a permanent member of this jurisdiction,

R.'E.'. Christopher G. Fox,

Grand Secretary, which sad event occurred at his office in the city of Buffalo, NY, September 5, 1912. He passed away as he had often expressed a wish that he might, while in the discharge of his duties. He left his office to mail a letter in the corridor of the building-,when the summons came and he was ready.

Companion Fox was serving his forty-sixth year as Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of New York, and his forty-first year as General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America. It is a wonderful record, unequalled in the annals of Capitular Masonry in the United States. Inestimable have been the services of Companion Fox to the Royal Craft. He was always found at his post of duty, ever courteous and obliging, accurate and methodical in all his works, faithful to every trust, striving ever to promote the best interests of the Royal Craft. His indomitable will and a desire to serve the Order he so dearly loved urged him to labor beyond his strength in his declining years, yet cheerfully did he discharge his arduous duties determined to have his work completed when the Messenger should come. Repeated honors had come to him from the Masonic Bodies, and he had been called to preside over the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State and was the Senior Past Grand Master at the time of his death, yet his great life work was in the interests of Capitular Masonry. Great is his loss to the Fraternity and sweet will his memory ever remain in the hearts of his Companions.

Companion Fox was born in Albany, NY, March 13, 1829, and removed to Buffalo in 1852, where he became actively engaged in business pursuits.

His Masonic records show that he was initiated in Erie Lodge No. 161, February 13, 1854, passed the same night and raised March 13, 1854, the 25th anniversary of his birth. He assisted in instituting Queen City Lodge No. 358, and was the last surviving charter member. He was Master in 1859-1862 and Secretary 1855 and 1856. He also served one year as Senior Warden in 1858. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second Masonic District and served 1865 and 1866. He was Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York in 1872 and 1873, and was the Senior Past Grand Master at the time of his death.

He was exalted in Buffalo Chapter No. 71, R.'A.'.M.'. He received his Mark Master Mason degree May 10, 1854, Past and Most Excellent Masters degrees May 13, 1854, and the Royal Arch degree May 17, 1854. He was a charter member of Keystone Chapter No. 163. Was Scribe in 1857, High Priest in 1858 and 1867 to 1871 and Secretary in 1863-1864. He was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter in 1867 and served continuously to the time of his death, forty-six years. He was elected General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter in 1871 and served for forty-one years in that position.

He was received and greeted in Buffalo Council No. 17, and affiliated with Keystone Council No. 20, 18 Jan 1867.

Companion Fox was knighted in Lake Erie Commandery No. 20, Knights Templar. He received the Order of the Red Cross September 9, 1857, the Order of the Temple and dubbed a Knight Templar October 5, 1857. He dimitted May 5, 1860, and became a charter member of Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 30, KT, The Charter was granted September 13, 1860. He was Eminent Commander in 1864-1867 and from 1872 to 1878 inclusive. He was Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Commandery of the State.

He was a 32d degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Companion Fox was buried with distinguished Masonic honors September 8. The services were under the auspices of Queen City Lodge, but Commandery, Chapter and Council turned out in large numbers, and with the Lodge marched from the Masonic Temple to the residence and escorted the remains to the Scottish Rite Cathedral where the Church services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Coman, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church. The remains were then escorted to Forest Lawn Cemetery, where the Masonic burial service was given by W. 'David E. Peugeot, Master of Queen City Lodge, assisted by the officers and members. All of the Grand bodies with which he was affiliated were represented at the services, the Grand Chapter being represented by all of the Council officers and many Past Grand High Priests. The floral tributes were mute testimonials of the love and esteem in which he was held by his fellowmen and brethren.

In the death of our beloved and revered Grand Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, a great burden of loss and sorrow has been laid on the whole Masonic world in general, and on our own Grand Chapter in particular. Wherever Royal Arch Masonry exists, at home or abroad, the name of Christopher G. Fox has been a household word. For nearly half a century he has been as a "bright particular star" in our Masonic firmament. His light has indeed shone before men and it has been, not only the light of his great abilities, profound Masonic knowledge and faithful, efficient service, but the light of a good example, a noble character, a rare and charming personality. And while all hearts are bowed with grief at the thought that we shall see him no more in this earthly tabernacle, we ought not to lose sight of a very great debt which we owe. That debt is one of gratitude to the Grand Architect of the Universe that He has given and spared to the craft for so long a period such a life and such service as that of our late Grand Secretary. In thinking of him and what he was to us officially, fraternally and personally we ought to say from the depths of our hearts, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." It is given to some men to be honored for their abilities, to others to be loved for their personal qualities; it was given to our dear Companion to be both honored and loved as few men ever have been, and none more deservedly.

He was a model Grand Master, a model Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of New York and of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. Here indeed his place will be filled, we trust, as well; it could not be better filled. But in the affections of his brethren and companions, in the hearts of everyone who knew him his place can never be filled. To every member of the Royal Craft in this jurisdiction, specially to us, his brother officers of the Grand Chapter, his death comes home as an irreparable, personal loss, and that loss is measured by what he was as a man and a Mason. In his home, in his dealings and relationships with his fellowmen, he was always a Mason. That means that Masonry was a reality to him, not simply a name to be called by but a life to be lived. It means that he exemplified in his conduct and character, as far as is possible for faulty human nature to do, the pure and lofty teachings of our order. He was first made a Mason in his heart; he was one of nature's noblemen, a man of the highest ideals who ever strove earnestly to live up to them. He was indeed a Mason, not only in the fundamental virtues for which our Order stands, but in the gracious and attractive qualities of charity and brotherly love. As a consequence he was always a gentleman, a gentleman of the old school. His winning courtesy, his unvarying kindness of speech and manner, his wide sympathies which went out to every member of the Craft breathed the very spirit of the quaint language of our ritual and were the flower and fruit of its teaching. His reverence for the religious side of Masonry was deep and sincere. A firm believer in the ever living and true God, he illustrated in his daily walk and conversation the teachings of the Master.

These are the qualities which even more than his official service, great though that was, endeared him to every heart and give depth and keenness to our sorrow, and our sense of loss.

He has gone from us, gone to his eternal rest and reward. Never again will his venerable form be seen in his accustomed station in the Temple at Albany, his face lighting up with glad welcome as the Representatives go up to greet him, but we know he has passed into the Celestial Tabernacle, the House not made with hands, and that the rest and peace and reward of a good and faithful life are his.

He has gone from us, but he has left to the Craft a legacy better than that of silver and gold, even the memory and the inspiration of a great and noble life, a life of fidelity to duty, obedience to God's law, and kindness and charity toward all men.

Eternal Rest grant unto him, O Lord, and Light perpetual shine upon him.

It is my will and pleasure that this communication be read in the Chapters of this jurisdiction at the first Convocation after its receipt; that it be placed in the Chapter Book of Records, a lasting memorial of our distinguished Companion, and that the Altars of such Chapters be draped in mourning for thirty days thereafter.

Fraternal y yours,
MARSHALL F. HEMINGWAY,

Attest:

Charles C. Hunt,
Grand Secretary.

CHRISTOPHER G. Fox was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Buffalo for two years from 1 Jan 1878.

Memorial and Family History of Erie County, New York, by Genealogical Publishing Company, NY. Vol. I. 1906-08. pages 263-65:

GEORGE C. FOX, for fifteen years commanding officer of the 74th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and for more than a quarter of a century a member of the National Guard of the State of New York, has a military record which, measured by the standards of length of service, promotion and soldierlike efficiency of conduct, is excelled by that of no National Guardsman in the State.

Gen. Fox was born in Buffalo 18 Jun 1860, being the **son of Christopher G. Fox and Rhoda Potter**. He attended Public School No. 1 of Buffalo, the private school of H. C. Williams, and Central High School. On leaving school he entered the employ of Isaac Holloway, a paving contractor, as office assistant, continuing until 1882, when he became connected with the office of Fox & Holloway, a firm consisting of his father, **Christopher G. Fox**, and Charles W. Holloway, and engaged in dealing in sand, gravel and builders' supplies. In 1889 he was admitted partner, and is still a member of the firm.

In 1876, Mr. Fox joined the Tifft Zouaves. In 1878-79 he was a member of Company D, Buffalo City Guards, serving as a private and later as Corporal. In 1879 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, 60th Regiment. Afterward he was transferred to Company I, and in 1881 was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company G. In May, 1882, he was commissioned Captain of Company F, of the 74th Regiment, which company he commanded until 9 Dec 1889, when he was commissioned Major. In April, 1891, Col. U. S. Johnson, then in command of the Regiment, resigned, and on April 13, of that year, Maj. Fox was commissioned Colonel to take his place. From that time to the present, Gen. Fox has continued to be the commanding officer of the Regiment. Col. Fox was brevetted a Brigadier General by Governor Odell in December, 1904, the honor being conferred as a reward for twenty-five years' service in the National Guard. On the same occasion he received a solid gold medal awarded by the State for twenty-five years of continuous service. Since Gen. Fox has commanded the 74th, the Regiment has been greatly strengthened and improved. When he was elected Colonel, the Regiment consisted of seven companies with an aggregate strength of 370 men. Later the organization was increased to eight companies, with 451 men.

In 1893 the Regiment was divided into two battalions and given an additional Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Surgeon for each battalion. In 1906 another company was added, making nine companies and 670 officers and men, which is the present strength of the organization. As Colonel of the 74th Regiment, Gen. Fox saw active duty during the switchmen's strike of 1892, when the Regiment was called out for fifteen days to preserve order. In 1891, 1893, 1895 and 1897 the Regiment participated in the State Camp held at Peekskill. In September, 1899, it took part in the New York City parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, also going on a tour of field service, and in 1902 it saw field service at Grand Island. It also participated in the mobilization of the Regular Army and the National Guard at Manassas, VA, in 1904, and in 1905 visited Toronto as guest of the Queen's Own Regiment. The 74th is considered one of the finest regimental organizations in the State, and under Gen. Fox has received praise wherever it has appeared.

In 1894 an agitation was begun for the erection of a new armory, and in 1895 the State granted an appropriation of \$25,000 for the foundations of the building. In 1897 another appropriation of \$375,000 was granted to complete the building. On the 4th of July, 1898, the corner stone of the armory was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, the edifice being finished in the fall of 1899. The first official occupation of the building took place 15 Jan 1900. The armory is a superb structure of brown sandstone, and is one of the handsomest military buildings in the State. The property is valued at \$700,000. Gen. Fox was the originator of the plan to build the armory, and more than any other individual, he is entitled to credit for securing for the 74th Regiment the splendid edifice which is one of Buffalo's chief architectural adornments.

Gen. Fox served in 1894 as President of the National Guard Association, and ex-officio is now a member of that organization.

He is a member of Queen City Lodge of Masons, of which he was Master in 1894 and 1895, and District

Deputy Grand Master in 1900 and 1901. Since 1896 he has served as Secretary of Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and he is a member of Keystone Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Acacia Club, of which he has for two years acted as Secretary. 18 Nov 1891, Gen. Fox married Matilda Inman of Buffalo, daughter of Henry Inman and Mary Summerfield.

28 1874-75 Ellwood (Elwood) Engle Thorne (2 Oct 1831-2 Jan 1891)

http://cgi.ebay.ca/ELLWOOD-THORNE-Masonic-Officer-Antique-Print_W0QQitemZ120178352547QQihZ002QQcategoryZ10169QQcmdZViewItem

<http://thorn.pair.com/williamthorne1/d9900.htm#P11546>

(for the interesting 6-generation ancestry the Thorne of Shelter Island, NY)

See the Thorne Appendix at the end of this present work for an extract of his ancestry.

ELLWOOD ENGLE THORNE, the present Grand Master of the State of New York, was born in Philadelphia 2 Oct 1831, the son of Joseph Thorne (b. 16 Nov 1808, Burlington Co., NJ; d. 3 Apr 1871) and Edith Ann Engle (d. 3 Jun 1881 in Ohio. She was buried in Hamilton, OH; daughter of Job Engle and Sarah Borton). His father was a physician of some eminence, and an "approved minister" of the Society of Friends. Ellwood had a brother, Joseph Howard Thorne, born 30 Oct 1837. At the age of thirteen, Ellwood's education was so far advanced, he was appointed librarian of an extensive collection. But aspiring to a more active life, he spent some years in traveling through the Western and Southern States, on long journeys, often on horseback for several hundred miles, as the confidential agent of large mercantile houses. After a long experience in these and confidential missions, he joined a large commercial house in New York, which he was induced to leave, only to take the management as President of the Central Safe Deposit Co., which was first suggested by him. His Masonic record dates from 1854, in connection with the Lafayette Lodge, No. 81, of Cincinnati. In 1857 he joined the Holland Lodge of New York City, its name and number being afterwards changed to Prince of Orange, No. 16. Serving in the different offices, he was elected Master in 1859, and re-elected for twelve successive years to that important position. His great services to the Masonic Fraternity were appreciated, and in 1872 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and unanimously re-elected in 1873. The following year he was elected Grand Master, and re-elected unanimously on the 3d of June, 1875. In that capacity he dedicated the new Masonic Temple of New York, and subsequently the new Hall at Albany. He has been elected to the Thirty-third Degree of Scottish Rite, been presiding officer of Phoenix Chapter, No. 2; Adelpic Council, No. 7, and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of Knight Templars. As President of the Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and Chairman of the Building Committee of the Temple, he has had more hard and responsible work thrown upon his shoulders, than any one of his predecessors in that exalted position. With all his abilities, and as an executive business man, and his shining qualities as a Mason—up all whose steps he has passed so brilliantly—he would have been utterly unable to complete such a record, without the hearty co-operation of his brother associates.



Of Aurora Grata Lodge, Brooklyn, New York.

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York . . .," by Peter Ross. 1899. Page 517-519.

Ellwood E. Thorne was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Philadelphia in 1831. He was the founder and ultimately President of the Central Safe Deposit Company in New York,

THE CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT Co. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
for the Safe Keeping of Valuables and the Renting of Safes in Burglar-Proof Vaults,
71 and 73 West Twenty-third street. (Masonic Temple Building.)
Ellwood E. Thorne, President

and later held the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Board of Trade. He first saw Masonic light in Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon after settling in New York, he affiliated with Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16. In December, 1860, he was elected its Master and was re-elected for eleven years in succession. In 1870 and 1871 he served as District Deputy and by his delightful personality won in these two years such a host of friends in the fraternity that in June, 1872, he was elected Deputy Grand Master, was re-elected in 1873 and in June, 1874,

became Grand Master, to which he was again called in the following year. It was while he was filling his second term that the Temple was dedicated to Masonic purposes. Under him the dignity and influence of the craft in New York steadily increased and his many public appearances, generally bringing to the front his rare power of oratory, added to its popularity. When he retired there were 80,701 Masons on the roll and there were 704 Lodges in the State, of which 697 had made their returns and "squared up" with the Grand Secretary, a fact which of itself was significant of the prosperity of the institution.

We have spoken of Thorne's ability as an orator. Several examples of this will be given in another place, but here we cannot refrain from presenting the words with which he called the Grand Lodge to order on June 7, 1876:

Brethren:—We are about to open the ninety-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the State of New York, and the memories of this year of national jubilee remind us how soon we shall be called to celebrate the hundredth year of our own existence as an independent Grand Lodge, and call upon us to reflect how marked has been the superintending care of the Father of all mercies through all the varying seasons that have passed away forever.



At the meeting of January 23, 1781, five Lodges were represented by twenty-nine Masters and Past Masters. At this meeting over seven hundred Lodges are represented by the goodly array of brothers here present—with a constituency much more numerous than any Grand Lodge on this continent. I cannot now detain you with a history of all these long years, but in them you will find the proof of the fact that our institution was not born to die, for though, at one time its forward movement was suddenly arrested, and its good name tarnished by such slanders as the world has rarely known, yet, out of the impending danger the Great Architect plucked for us the flower of safety, and to-day we meet as the

representatives of over ninety thousand craftsmen, spread abroad throughout the Empire State, willing and eager to uphold the banner of Masonry, and to vie with each other in the prosecution of the task committed to the "Sons of Light)" while our enemies appeal in vain to an enlightened public opinion which approves our acts and cheers us in our labors. We are reminded, too, that in the earlier struggles of our infant republic, those who bore the heat and burden of the day, who were foremost and wisest in council, and most valiant and earnest in the field—who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, and placed themselves in fore-front of battle, that our country and its free government might be established, that we and our descendants forever might enjoy the priceless blessings of liberty, were members and exemplars of our fraternity. I need not mention their names, for, as men and Masons, they are familiar to you as household words; and you, in common with our fellow citizens, will soon consecrate them anew, as in this Centennial year you renew your pledge of fealty to the land in which you live. So, too, brethren, remembering that, as craftsmen, you are custodians of the legacy descended to us from the fathers, upheld and maintained for us through evil days and much tribulation, and now shedding its genial influence, not only throughout our own commonwealth, but wherever civilization is known—for the nation that has no welcome for Freemasonry lacks an essential element of civilization—remembering, I repeat, the great and important trust committed to you, will you not, here and now, renew your pledge of fidelity to its beneficent laws and requirements, and retemper your zeal in every good work? so that it may, in truth, be said of you: "Behold, how pleasant and how good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Remembering, too, the infinite source of all mercies and blessings vouchsafed to us, let us lift up our voices in praise of our Heavenly Father, in whom we live, move, and have our being.



Soon after his retirement from the chair, on the anniversary of his birthday, Ellwood E. Thorne was waited on at his home in New York by a committee, headed by James E. Morrison, on behalf of members of the Grand Lodge and presented with a very beautiful six-piece solid silver tea service as a memorial of the labors he had undertaken on behalf of the craft and of the appreciation in which they were held. Each piece bore the inscription, in 'old English letters,' "To His Most Worshipful Ellwood E. Thorne, P.G.M., for the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Free and Accepted Masons, Oct. 2, 1876." The whole was inclosed in a solid rosewood case lined with white satin and bound with silver bands bearing the name and Masonic honors obtained by Bro. Thorne. Palestine Commandery No. 18, KT, was present in full uniform, commanded by Captain General Skellen. The Prince of Orange Lodge, of which Bro. Thorne was Master for eleven years, was also present.

12 Dec 1890 – Ellwood E. Thorne hurt. "Widely known in Masonic circles in New York and elsewhere, met with a painful accident this evening. He tripped while going down stairs in the Riggs House and fell so heavily that he was

rendered unconscious. It was feared that he was fatally hurt, but the doctor say that he will probably recover (NY Times, 14 Dec 1890).

At one time he resided at 133 West 22nd Street in New York City. He died at Shelter Island 2 Jan 1891, the result of an accident he received while on a visit to Washington, and his remains were sent to Hamilton, Ohio, for interment.

[?] m. Sarah 'Sallie' E. Bennett 14 Feb 1856 of Hamilton, Ohio; d. 23 Jan 1901; funeral service was held at the residence of her son, Charles E. Thorne, at "Thorne Haven" (Thorne's Corner: State and West Neck Roads), Shelter Island, NY, with interment at Hamilton, OH.

1880 Census, New York, New York (Manhattan), New York City-Greater, New York

Elwood E. THORNE	Self	M	Male	W	45	NY	Absent In Washington	NY	NY
Sarah E. THORNE	Wife	M	Female	W	40	OH	Keeping House	OH	OH
Chas. E. THORNE	Son	S	Male	W	21	NY	Medical Student	NY	NY
Millie SMITH	Other	M	Female	B	22	VA		VA	VA

Charles E. Thorne, b. 27 Mar 1859, married 14 Dec 1881 Eliza Mathilda Havens.
(<http://longislandgenealogy.com/HavensFamily/Seventh.htm>)

"Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General," 1891. page 178.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=7XpLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA178&dq=%22shelter+island%22+%22thorne%22&lr=#PPA178,M1>

The subject of this notice died at Shelter Island, on the second day of January last. His death was a surprise to the fraternity. It had been known that a short time before he had met with an accident at the city of Washington, and it was supposed that he had recovered from the effects of his fall. This proved erroneous and speedy dissolution resulted.

BRO.-. THORNE was born in Philadelphia, on October 2d, 1831. Early in life he removed to Cincinnati, where he was made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge, in 1855. Removing to this city some few years after, he became affiliated with Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, of which Lodge he remained a member until, his death. His ability caused him to rise from one office to another, until in 1800, he became the Master, holding the gavel for eleven consecutive years. In 1870 he was appointed by the late JOHN H. ANTHON, then Grand Master, to be his Deputy in the Fourth Masonic District, and in 1872 was elected Deputy Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, under Grand Master C. G. Fox. While holding this office he conducted the public Masonic honors paid to the remains of U. S. Minister ORR, whose body was brought from Russia to this country for burial.

After serving for two years as Deputy Grand Master, he was, in 1874, elected, during an exciting session, to the position of M.'. W.'. Grand Master. At the close of the first year of his term he conducted a ceremony dedicating the Masonic Hall at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, which had just been completed, after which he was unanimously reflected Grand Master. The attendance of the Craft on this occasion has never since been equalled, and the parade was]the finest ever witnessed. It was also during his term of office that King KALARUA visited New York, and was received by him as a Mason in the Masonic Temple.

BRO. THORNE was also noted in capitular, cryptic and chivalric Masonry. It was under his commandship that Palestine Commandery No. 18 of Knights Templar began to rise to the grand position it now occupies. He also became an active member in the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Scottish Masonry, receiving the dignity of SPRS 32°. -. in 1872. In fact, he devoted the beat years of his life to the interests of Masonry and presided on many occasions when the Craft was called upon to exercise its mystic art in public. Several Masonic bodies were established under his Grand Mastership, and his activity has justly merited the well wishes of the fraternity in which he took so great an interest. In later years his absence from the city has prevented him from being so often before the Craft, but his interest therein never flagged. During his visit to the Sandwich Islands, he was well received by King KALAKUA and his family, of whose hospitalities he was the recipient.

He was a man of unquestionable ability, strong and sincere in his friendship, zealous in his attachment to the fraternity, and conscientious in the discharge of all Masonic duties committed to his care. Peace to his ashes. And now we take leave of our departed friends. Their repose will remain undisturbed until the resurrection morn, when the last trump shall summon, alike, the quick and the dead. Their good deeds will live after them to inspire those who may profit by the bright example which, as a proud legacy, they have left after them ; their evil deeds, if any, may be remembered only, as beacons in the pathway of life—a warning that may teach the living wise lessons of the past, and over which Masonic charity shall cast her broad mantle.

"Dead ? Did we write? Can we forget
That sonic of them arc speaking to us yet?
Their spirits live in a fairer clime than this.
Where, select and hk-st, in the nonn-tide of bliss
Their souls will eternally shine."

All which is fraternally submitted.
JOHN HODGE, Deputy for New fork.

For an account of the 1875 Dedication of the Masonic Hall by M.'W.'. Thorne see the Appendix of this present work.

29 1876 Gen. James William Husted "Bald Eagle of Westchester" (31 Oct 1833-25 Sep 1892)



< Engraving from *Harper's Weekly*, 16 Jan 1886.

Sketch of Mr. Husted's Life.
A man who appeared to take naturally to politics

James W. Husted, a native of Bedford, Westchester Co., NY, was born on 31 Oct 1833, the son John (James in some gerealogies) William and Caroline (Raymond) Husted. His father was a Whig. Bro. Husted began the study of politics while very young, and before he was old enough to vote he developed a degree of skill as a political tactician which was both the wonder and the pride of his Bedford associates. It was said of him by Chauncey M. Depew, "There was Jim Husted, keen as a razor always. He took politics as natuarally as a duck takes to water."

After a preparatory course at the Bedford Academy young Husted graduated from Yale College in 1854 with honors. He promptly turned his attention politics and to law and studied with Edward Wells of Peekskill, being admitted to the bar in 1857. The first party to which he gave his allegiance was the Know-Nothing Party, and for about two years he was Secretary of the American State Council. In 1855 he was chosen town Superintendent of Schools. Three years later he was elected School Commissioner of Westchester County on the Know-Nothing ticket.

He refused to go with the Know-Nothings when they amalgamated with the Democratic Party, and when the Utica Convention of 1859 completed that union he published a vigorous protest against what he styled "a betrayal of the principles upon which the Know-Nothing Party was founded." He soon afterward cast his lot with the Republican Party. The Hon. William Barnes, State Superintenden of the Insurance Department, appointed Bro. Barnes a Deputy Superintendent in 1860, and office which the restless young politician held until he was made a Harbormaster of New York in 1862. Subsequently he became Deputy Collector of the port. In the meantime he maintained his law practice in Peekskill and had more or less to say about the management of local politics in Westchester County.

The remarkable legislative record of James began in 1859, he having been elected in the Fall of the previous year as a member of the Assembly from the Third Westchester District. The first few days of the session enabled him to win recognition and respect as a debater, and at the end of the session he was one of the prominent members of the lower house. In his first year he was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and a member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. So well did he please his constituents that in the Fall of 1869 they re-elected him by a largely increased majority. He ran more than 800 ahead of his ticket. His second year in the Assembly added to his reputation as a debater. He was returned to the Assembly for ten successive years, becoming one of the most influential men in the House. In 1873 he was the Chairman of the Committee on Education.

In 1874 Bro. Husted was elected by a unanimous vote of the Republicans, to be Speaker of the Assembly for the first time, succeeding Alonzo B. Cornell. He was re-elected in 1876 and 1878. In the summer of 1878 he announced that he would not be a candidate for the legislature from the Westchester district again.

When the Republicans of the neighboring County of Rockland ascertained that the 'Bald Eagle' of Westchester was not returning to the Assembly, they urged him to take flight to their county and try wrest an Assembly district from the Democratic stronghold of Rockland, which he promptly accomplished in 1879. "Old Salt" Alvord was Speaker of that Assembly, and Gen. Husted was made Chairman on Rules, also a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Cities, Insurance, and special committee on employes of the House. The next Autumn he was again elected to the Assembly from Rockland County; Gen George H. Sharpe became Speaker, and to Gen. Husted was awarded the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Republicans of his old district insisted on his returning in the Fall of 1880, where they again sent him to the Assembly with a rousing majority. He served that year on the Judiciary Committee and on the committees on two-thirds and three-fifths bills. From 1884 on Gen. Husted's Westchester constituents clung to him loyally and elected him to the Assembly each succeeding year.

The adjournment of the Legislature of 1892 rounded off 22 years of continuous service, and he alone enjoyed the high distinction of having been elected Speaker of the Assembly for the sixth time on the occasion of which on 7 Jan 1800 the General said: "This marked expression of your confidence and regard fills to the brim the cup of my legislative ambition. A service bounded by the exact period of legal manhood is crowned at your hands by a reward which finds no parallel on the records of the State."

The rank of General was conferred upon Bro. Husted by Governor Dix, who in March 1873 appointed him to be Major General of the Fifth Division of the National Guard, in place of General Gates, who had resigned. The appointment was so well received that the Assembly unanimously passed a resolution thanking Gov. Dix for making it. Prior to his promotion, Gen. Husted has been Judge Advocate on the staff of the Seventh Brigade, State Militia. He continued in command of the Fifth Brigade for several years, and he was President of the New York State Military Association in 1875-76.

Bro. Husted joined the Masonic fraternity in early life having been a Knights Templar and serving as a District Deputy Grand Master and:

1870-73 Junior Grand Warden

1874-75 Senior Grand Warden

1876 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

Crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

He also served as vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Besides his pleasant home in Peekskill, he also had a camp in the Adirondacks where he delighted to entertain his friends. He married, 21 Dec 1859, at Peekskill, NY, Helen Mar Southard, born 14 Mar 1841, at Croton, NY, died 20 Jan 1909, at Peekskill. She was the daughter of Thomas D. and Harriet (Jordan) Southard. Children of James and Helen were (

http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/historical/SouthernNewYork2/sny2_pt102.htm):

1. Thomas Daniel b. 18 Sep 1860; d. 11 Jan 1905; Yale 1883; m. Carrie L. Clinton
2. Carrie m. 21 Nov 1889, John Myer Shedd, a lawyer
3. James William, Jr. b. 16 Mar 1870; d. 2 Jan 1925; Yale 1892; m. 12 Jun 1895, Louise W. Spalding
4. Helen Southard
5. Harriet Anna student at St. Agnes School, Albany, NY

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~sunnyann/obituaries4.html#Thomas%20D.%20Husted>

Obituary Records of Graduates of Yale University, 1905

1. Thomas Daniel Husted, son of General James William Husted (Yale 1854), was born 18 Sep 1860, at Peekskill, NY. His mother was Helen Mar Southard, daughter of Thomas C. Southard, of Peekskill. After graduation he studied law a year at the Albany Law School, continued his study at Port Henry, NY, till January 1885, and then in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar on May 15. After a period of general practice he gave his attention chiefly to corporation law and to real estate enterprises. He was a fluent speaker and a natural leader, with a marked talent for organization. Just before the reunion of his class in 1903 he received an injury while on shipboard, resulting in blood poisoning and a long illness from which he never fully recovered. He died of pneumonia at his home in New York City 11 Jan 1905, at the age of 44 years.

He married, 3 Jun 1886, Carrie Louise, daughter of Morris E. Clinton, of Peekskill, who is also deceased. A daughter survives them. A brother graduated from Yale College in 1892.

3. James William Husted, Jr. (16 Mar 1870-2 Jan 1925), a U.S. Representative from New York, was born in Peekskill, NY. He attended private schools at the Peekskill Military Academy and Cutler's School, New York City. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, in 1888, from Yale University in 1892 (member of Skull & Bones there), and from the New York Law School in 1894. James was admitted to the bar in 1894 and commenced practice in Peekskill. He served as member of the State assembly 1895-1897 and moved to White Plains in 1897 where he continued the practice of law. He returned to Peekskill in 1902 and again practiced law serving as president of the village of Peekskill in 1903 and 1904. He served as member and treasurer of the board of park commissioners from 1909 to 1920. He was an unsuccessful candidate for election in 1912 to the Sixty-third Congress.

Husted was elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fourth and to the three succeeding Congresses (4 Mar 1915-3 Mar 1923). He was not a candidate for renomination in 1922, resuming the practice of law in Peekskill. He also engaged in banking and served as president of the Peekskill Bank.

He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, lodge and chapter. He was first exalted ruler of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Westchester County, NY, and was a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the New York Historical Society, the Republican Club of the City of New York, and D. K. E., fraternity. He was founder of the Peekskill National Bank and was director and counsel of it afterward; president of the new England Pin Company, of Winsted, Connecticut; treasurer of the Mohegan Stove company; treasurer of the T. J. Maxwell Company, treasurer of the Washington Park Land Company; president of the Riverside Park Land Company, director of the New England Knitting Company. He was also vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

He married, 12 Jun 1895, Louise Wetmore Spaulding, born in Winsted, CT, 30 Aug 1873, daughter of J. F. and Eliza (Wetmore) Spaulding, both now deceased. She is a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, as well as of the first John Wetmore. Children: 1. James William (3rd). 2. John Grinnell Wetmore 3. Priscilla A. 4. David R. 5. Ellery S. 6. Robert.

James died in New York City 2 Jan 1925. He was interred of ashes in Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill.

*Transcribed and edited from the September 26, 1892 New York Times.
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James W. Husted dead – Passed Away quietly, conscious almost to the last.

The fatal illness contracted on the way to the Minneapolis Convention –
Wife and Children present at the end –
Death expected all through the day.

Peekskill, NY, 25 Sep – After many weeks of illness, Gen. James W. Husted died tonight at 7:30 o'clock at his residence. It had been apparent for some time that his hold on life was slight; the attending physician had told the family that he might die any time, even when apparently gaining. They were prepared for the end, and were with him when he breathed his last.

All day his condition was more evidently critical than at any previous time during his illness. Dr. H. Clay Paddock came up from Fordham and assisted the attending physician, Dr. P. H. Mason, in consultation. They took such measures as seemed advisable, and succeeded in affording the patient some relief. But still Gen Husted's temperature failed to come up to normal, and his pulse decreased to 63 during the afternoon and was feeble. Toward nightfall he fell into a semi-comatose condition, from which he did not rally. He passed away without regaining consciousness. The end was apparently peaceful and painless.

During the entire sickness of Gen. Husted his family has been unremitting in their care of him, and some members have been with him continually. Those present at his bedside at the end were his wife, his sister, Mrs. Cox, his sons, Thomas D. and James William, and his daughters, Helen and Hattie. Gen. Husted died of complications of diseases, including heart failure superinduced by nephritis, kidney disease, and dilatation of the heart. His illness really dated from his visit to the Republican convention at Minneapolis last June. He was brought here from there, sick, but he rallied, and soon went out driving every day, and once made a trip to New York. On 13 Aug he suffered a relapse, and for a week he was in a critical condition. He regained a degree of health after that, and was able to go out driving. Last Sunday he suffered another relapse, and this terminated in death.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=GtsFQMKwYjIC&pg=PA303&lpg=PA303&dq=%22james+w+husted%22&source=web&ots=PDbJOT6gFj&sig=yq9d4JZR4m3OcuKOJ6UlnzrvFCE>

Orations, Addresses and Speeches of Chauncey M. Depew, by Chauncey Mitchell Depew, 1910. page 303

MEMORIAL OF GENERAL HUSTED

ADDRESS AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF GENERAL JAMES W. HUSTED
BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
AT ALBANY, MARCH 28, 1893.

SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY: In the fall of 1852 I stood on the campus at Yale College, a country lad, just entered in the freshman class. I had neither friend nor acquaintance in New Haven, and was utterly lonesome and homesick. A handsome young man, with brilliant eyes, a mass of wavy auburn hair, flowing to his shoulders, and a gay debonair way, stepped briskly up to me, and with a cordial grasp, as if we had been life-long friends, said, "my name is Husted, I am a Junior, and we are both from Westchester County." This was the

beginning of our attachment, which remained unbroken amid all the wonderful changes and vicissitudes of the future, and ripened and deepened with time, until our relations were ended by the death of General Husted forty years afterwards. The undergraduate was then developing the qualities which were the elements of his success. He was not a close student, but very active in the work of the literary societies. He was not a factor of importance in the competition for scholastic honors, but he was a potential force in college politics. He cared little who was to be the valedictorian, but was uncommonly anxious to be the leader of his class. He was an excellent classical scholar, and always kept up his easy familiarity with Latin and Greek, but believed with Pope, that "The proper study of mankind is man."

Like all the men who have risen to distinction in our country, he was compelled to work from the start and, without other assistance than his own industry and ability, make his own career.

James William Husted (1833-1892), popularly known as the "Bald Eagle of West-Chester," was of the Class of 1854, Yale.—Ed.

His remarkable power of lucid explanation made him an admirable teacher. The Academy which he taught after leaving college, to secure the means for prosecuting his law studies, never had a better principal, and he continued to teach until his admission to the Bar. He leaped into the political arena as soon as he received his diploma, and had won the respect and recognition of the county leaders before he began practising his profession. He was faithful to the trusts which he assumed as either teacher or lawyer, or business man, but his models were the statesmen of the country, and his ambitions and aspirations were for public life. It was thirty-eight years from his graduation to his death, and as School Commissioner, Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Harbor Master, Deputy Captain of the Port, Emigration Commissioner, and Member of the Legislature, he was for thirty-five years in responsible positions in our State Government. But he was also, during this active and busy period, Judge Advocate of the Seventh Brigade, Major General of the Fifth Division of the National Guard, and **Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity of the State of New York.**

He served twenty-two terms in the House of Assembly, and was six times its Speaker, a record unequalled, either in length of service, or in the number of elections as presiding officer of the popular branch of the Legislature, in the history of the State. He grasped intuitively the conditions in his district, and possessed endless fertility of resource and audacity for attack. In the quickness of his movements and combinations he resembled General Sheridan, and the suddenness and brilliancy of his assault was like a cavalry charge of Murat's. While still a law student, he upset the calculations and defeated the plans of the veteran party managers, and by a creation and coalition as original as it was bold, carried the Third District of Westchester and elected himself School Commissioner. Rockland County had always been a Democratic stronghold. It was in the same Senatorial and Congressional District as Westchester, and General Husted had frequently canvassed it and was thoroughly familiar with its people. After he had served nine terms in the Assembly from Westchester County, the Republicans of Rockland invited him to come over and lead the forlorn hope. His quick eye detected a division in the apparently solid ranks of the enemy. He accepted the nomination in Rockland for Member of Assembly, and to the surprise of the State and the country, carried the county twice. He thus accomplished a doubly difficult task, first in overcoming a majority which had always been overwhelmingly against his party, and secondly in succeeding against the strong local prejudices which always exist in our constituencies against a candidate who is not a resident of the district.

It would greatly strengthen and improve our public life if this custom were more elastic. No matter how able or useful a representative may be, no matter how valuable to good government, or to the position and power of his party, his political career is dependent upon the accidents in the district where he may happen to reside. If constituencies could and would choose from candidates without regard to residence, men like Mr. Elaine or Mr. Thurman would always be in their proper places, leading their respective parties, and giving their genius for affairs and ripe experience to the service of their country. The statesman who had been beaten by a nobody upon some local issue could find a constituency devoted to national questions which would gladly return him, and have pride in the fame of their member.

General Husted entered the field of State politics at a time when an old dynasty was crumbling to pieces. New York has been singular in the domination of her great parties by individuals or cliques. They have always been arbitrary and autocratic, and often tyrannical. It is said of a Parliamentary district in London, which will always give a larger majority for a titled candidate than for a commoner, that Marylebone dearly loves a lord. So our State for more than half a century has shown a decided preference for what partisans call a leader, and the public a boss.

Power is exercised, either in the recognition and promotion of ability, or in a merciless crusade against talent and ambition, and the ruthless slaughter of independent thought or action. In the one case the party grows in strength and

opportunity, and in the other it falls finally into the hands of a diminishing number until the hardships of defeat have restored its vitality and vigor.

Edwin Crosswell and the Albany Argus had ruled the Democratic Party for a long time, and Thurlow Weed had controlled the Whig, and afterwards the Republican Party, more than thirty years. There was little opportunity for young men in either organization, and revolts against the leaders were becoming more frequent and formidable. The alliance between Seward, Weed, and Greeley, which had exercised such a powerful and historical influence upon the affairs of both the State and Nation, had been dissolved by the retirement of the junior member. Roscoe Conkling and Reuben E. Fenton were fighting the machine and denouncing machine rule and machine methods with a force and eloquence which have never been equalled. The subsequent position of both these exceedingly able and successful men on this question, is a remarkable illustration of the irony of political evolution.

Young men usually find that where the party is cliqued the only way to secure favors or recognition is by making the leaders fear them. But in associations formed by such considerations there is neither faith nor fidelity. Thurlow Weed maintained his supremacy for a generation because of the wisdom and liberality of his methods. The rule usually is to repel assistance, especially from strong men, because of jealousy, and also on the principle that the more numerous the victors the more minute is the division of the spoils. Mr. Weed, for the greater part of his long reign, was constantly recruiting his forces. When a young man he displayed conspicuous ability, either in the Legislature, or State Convention, or upon the platform, his acquaintance was sought and his friendship gained. This constant replacement of losses, and strengthening of his organization with fresh and vigorous members, made him invincible for a generation.

Horace Greeley was unequalled as a partisan editor, but he could not contest the leadership with Thurlow Weed. He was a great thinker and writer, but the weakest, and most uncertain of political captains. He was so vacillating in his movements, and so credulous in his judgment of men, that his selection of lieutenants was often unfortunate, and sometimes whimsical. In the last years of Mr. Weed's active control of the party, he changed his policy. The able men who had acted with, and under him so long, fearing the vigorous youth who were forging to the front, aroused his distrust of these pushing ambitions. The result was first revolt, and then revolution within the party, and next its defeat in the State. Independence of thought and action have unrestrained opportunity when a party is in the minority. Rewards and punishments are no longer factors in caucuses or conventions, and influence is proportioned to merit. It was some years after the fall of Thurlow Weed, before the party found a new leader.

During this period a number of young men, of brilliant ability and great promise, came prominently before the public. Many of them disappeared afterwards, either losing their constituencies, or being crushed out by some one of the subsequent machines. General Husted was one of the few, out of the many products of the period of party liberty, who survived all the accidents of warring and changing factions. He was more frequently in opposition to, than in accord with, the machine. As one was broken and another constructed, he would still find himself antagonized by it. He had views and would express them, and he wanted reasons before he would obey orders. These qualities made him objectionable to the leaders as they severally came into power. They repeatedly thwarted his ambitions for State office, and for Federal appointments, but were able only once to dislodge him in his district. They tried to beat him by third candidates, they endeavored to defeat his nominations by capturing his friends with places in the Custom House and the Post Office, and on several occasions, preferring a Democrat to a Republican they could not absolutely control, they furnished secret but substantial support to his opponent. But nothing could shake his hold upon his people. They knew him, and he knew them.

He saw the power of Thurlow Weed pass away, he held his own during the brief sway of Horace Greeley, he kept his position under the rule of Reuben E. Fenton, and the mastery of Roscoe Conkling, and notwithstanding all the kaleidoscopic changes following the retirement of Senator Conkling, he died as he had lived for twenty-two years, still Member of the Assembly for the Third District of Westchester. General Husted's tact, talents, and unselfish desire to be useful, made him the selected friend in the House of Assembly of every Governor of the State, no matter what the politics of the Executive. Hoffman, Dix, Tilden, Robinson, Cornell, Cleveland, Hill, and Flower were successively the chief magistrates of the Commonwealth during General Husted's service in the Legislature, and with each of them his relations were close and cordial. He was above small partisanship and cheap politics. He believed the Governor of the State of New York occupied a large place, and that the Legislature should do all in its power to enable him to sustain its dignity.

On strictly party measures, he would always act with his party. But a Governor can be annoyed or assisted in numberless ways, which affect only his personal comfort and legitimate powers. In such cases, if the Republicans were in the majority in the Legislature, Husted was the Governor's most efficient friend, and if the Democrats were in power, he was still the most important factor in the Capitol. Those who wanted to get revenge because some bill had been vetoed, or an appointment to office had not been made, and those who thought it good politics to cramp the

conveniences of help, or material for the Executive Chamber, or the Executive Mansion, found in the General an alert, able, and generally successful enemy. Governor Tilden's fame and career depended upon his carrying through the Assembly, while he was a member, his resolution for the impeachment of the ring judges.

And yet he would have failed, but for the assistance and consummate parliamentary skill of the member from Westchester. Mr. Tilden never forgot this service, and tried in after years in many ways to show his appreciation and gratitude. He thought that Husted, from his associations and intimacies, would join the Greeley movement, which might peril his political future, and at great inconvenience and trouble, he conveyed early information to the General of the Republican victory in North Carolina, which virtually decided the contest against the editor of the Tribune.

Our departed friend saw, as no other public man has been permitted to observe, the triumphs and defeats, the hopes and disappointments, the joys and sorrows, the realities and the romance of political careers. Every conspicuous figure in either party during the past quarter of a century has been his associate and his friend. I have referred to his relations with the men who received the honors, and at times controlled the organization of the Republican Party in our State. But he was with Tilden when that statesman was hovering between fame and oblivion, and enjoyed his familiar intimacy and confidence during his gubernatorial term. As a veteran leader in the Assembly, he witnessed the meteoric advent of Mr. Cleveland in Albany, and divined the power which has developed such phenomenal strength in the State and in the country. He was serving his fourth term in the Legislature when a member from Chemung, then scarcely known beyond the boundaries of his county, began a career which has harvested the lieutenant-governorship and chief magistracy of our State, and United States Senator, and made David B. Hill a potent force in the counsels of his party. Speakers of the Assembly George B. Sloan and George H. Sharpe, Titus Sheard and George Z. Erwin, Fremont Cole and William F. Sheehan, Robert P. Bush and William Sulzer, were not only his associates but his pupils and prize winners in parliamentary law.

There is no talent more common than the ability to speak, and none more rare than the gift of speaking so as to command the attention and substantial assent of the audience. The ordinary talker in a deliberative body kills time and murders patience, irritates the indifferent, and tires his friends. Real debating power is a gift, as brilliant as it is useful. It does not consist in elaborate effort, in the length of the speech, in superiority of logic, grace of diction, or rhetorical finish. Any or all of these may prove a detriment, though, with the master, they are tools to be used, or not, as the occasion may require. Many a massive structure which the orator has spent hours in erecting, has been demolished, and has buried its author under its ruins, by the dynamite of a ten minutes' speech. Legislatures fear bores and resent pedagogues. They love good fighters and hard hitters.

Like veteran troops, they do not want to be instructed but to be led. They may sleep through a ponderous oration of Charles Sumner, and rise with delight to greet an incisive sarcasm of Thaddeus Stevens. There are occasions when a labored effort is necessary to outline or defend a policy, or to appeal to the party or the country. But in the exigencies of daily discussion it is the crisp, lucid, and direct debater who carries or defeats measures.

The skilful parliamentarian knows instinctively the temper of the House. His greatest triumphs are in humoring its moods. No member was ever more complete master of this art than General Husted. No member ever passed or defeated so many bills. His speeches were rarely a half an hour in length, and most of them not over ten minutes. He captured the attention of the Assembly with his first sentence, and had its approval before he closed. He was not speaking for posterity, but to carry his point. The debate would drag wearily on. The impatient House would have listened to the dry statistician, and the dreary logician, to the spread eagle orator careering among the constellations, colliding with the planets and strewing the floor with star dust, and to the exhaustive and exhausting essayist with whom all arguments are alike important, and the quantity of whose matter obscures its quality. Suddenly, a ringing voice, shouting "Mr. Speaker," would rouse every one, like an electric shock. The flashing eyes of the Bald Eagle of Westchester would cast a sweeping glance about the Chamber, and arrest universal attention.

The weak positions taken by his enemy would be quickly turned, the reasons for his side as quickly and succinctly stated, a burst of humor would give the laugh of friends and enemies alike, to one adversary, and a biting sarcasm to the delight of the audience, pierce another, and the tired and impatient House hailing him as their deliverer would follow his lead. He was the friend and protector of young members. Few positions are more difficult and embarrassing than those of a new member, whose constituency have elected him to pass certain measures. He is ignorant alike of the rules of the Assembly, and of Jefferson's Manual. He soon finds himself lost in a labyrinth from which he can extricate neither himself nor his bills. He is in despair between his impotency at the Capitol, and his waning prestige and popularity at home. His colleagues, as a rule, are too much absorbed in their own to heed or care for his matters.

The veteran member from Westchester was ever watchful for such signs of distress. Even while the House was smiling at the bungling efforts of the proposer of the bill, or derisively laughing at his mistakes, a masterhand would take hold of the measure, and its easy and uninterrupted movement would seem inspired by the wand of a magician.

The hostility of his party leaders would often consign him to minor places on the committees, and the rear rank among his associates, and yet before the session was half over, his unequalled talent on the floor and the devoted following of new members whom he had assisted or rescued, would put him in his proper place, and make the leaders, temporarily at least, his suppliants. He was so fair a political opponent, and always so ready cheerfully to help members of the other party on matters which were not partisan, that they were only too glad to reciprocate when occasion offered. This assistance was of great service to him in several crises of his career. There were times when it might have been good politics for the Democrats to have joined with the organization of his own party to crush the General out. But they never did. When the question related solely to his personal fortunes, and his position in the House, they did what he asked, and often followed his lead in those sudden and audacious assaults upon his adversaries which totally routed them, and scored for him a significant individual victory.

And yet this dashing fighter, this fierce cavalier, this most reckless and daring of combatants, was incapable of harboring or retaining an enmity. He never knew the feeling, which is the luxury of some natures, of hate. If he had not been so buoyant, supremely hopeful, and sincere, he might justly have been charged with regarding politics as a game, with the gambler's admiration for the winner and sympathy for the loser. He was a thorough partisan, and during all his life did yeoman's service for his party.

He could not understand why differences of political faith, or policy, should lead to personal enmities. The most childish, and the most frequent exhibition of spleen among politicians, is that of the man in your own, or the opposition party with whom you have a disagreement growing out of purely political affairs, who thereafter withdraws from you the honor of his recognition or acquaintance. It shows both the vulnerable places in that statesman's armor, and an appreciation by himself of his nod, absurdly disproportionate to its value. It is a practice, which so grows by indulgence, that its proud possessor is sometimes himself in doubt whether the person he meets may not be on the list of the excommunicated, and groping helplessly in the Cimmerian darkness which envelops all those whose atmosphere is not illumined by his approving smile. It was never necessary for General Husted to consult a memorandum book before he spoke to a man. He cordially greeted everybody, and that one the most warmly with whom he had the last battle. If he was worsted, he was the first to compliment his adversary upon his victory, and if he was himself the victor, he doubly disarmed his enemy by the generosity of his treatment. He loved to gather about his hospitable table his legislative, or party opponents, and discuss the fields they had fought, the feints, the assaults, the retreats, the false movements, the mistaken manoeuvres and recount with hilarious glee, the unexpected stroke which had turned the flank of the enemy, and won the day.

Those who have never been in public life, or active in politics, know nothing of their exquisite pleasures, and keen disappointments. It is the compensations of a career which make life worth the living. If it was all joy, or all sorrow, there would be nothing in it. The politician is always either in paradise or purgatory, and he is ever struggling to stay in the one sphere, or to get out of the other. The intensity and strain, the uncertainties and accidents of politics make possible the warmest attachments among politicians. This is specially true between those of opposite faith. They fight only on broad lines, and are free from the irritations of faction feuds. They generously appreciate the good qualities and abilities, each of the other, and are bound together in bonds of closest friendship. General Husted was peculiarly felicitous in making, and happy in retaining, these relations. His most ardent admirers, and steadfast friends were to be found among the leaders of the opposition. It was the chivalrous spirit and actions of the man which won the applause and affections of his political foes. There were few deeper or more sincere mourners at his funeral than those whom he had conquered, or been defeated by, on many a fair field, and in many a fair fight.

The Legislature, and its popular Assembly, concentrate the attention of the people much more than the executive or the judicial branches of free government. The representatives are in closer relations with the constituencies. It is from the lower house, as a rule, that the highest honors are attained. Five of General Husted's colleagues have been Governors, two of them United States Senators, three Lieutenant-governors, eighteen State officers, fourteen have been members of Congress, twelve have been elevated to the Bench, and many have served with distinction in important positions under the Federal Government.

There is a peculiar fascination about the three chief positions in a deliberative body. The Speaker, the leader of the House, and the leader of the opposition, are the great men of the hour, and have rare opportunities for permanent fame. The very few whose names we can recall in our century of Congressional life, who have attained distinction in any of these positions, indicate how rare is parliamentary ability of the first order; and the limited number who were eminent in all three departments, illustrate the genius required to fill them. A successful leader of the House may prove a poor general for the opposition, and be a total failure as a Speaker. We have, as yet, produced but two statesmen who were conspicuously great, and unequalled both on the floor and as presiding officers, Henry Clay and James G. Elaine.

The judicial impartiality of the Chair, and the blind partisanship of the floor, require experience, and qualities so distinct, and antagonistic, that their possession rarely appears more than once in a generation. There have been some, but not many, who excelled General Husted as a leader of the House, and some, but not many, who surpassed him as a leader of the opposition, but not even Clay or Elaine were his superiors as a Presiding Officer.

The celerity with which he would unravel a tangle of cumulative, and contradictory motions and amendments, the certainty of his positions, the clearness and directness of his decisions, and the ability with which he brought order out of chaos, and quieted the most disorderly and tumultuous assemblage, were strokes of genius. He never made a mistake which he could not correct and never a misstep from which he could not instantly land on firmer ground.

It well repaid a visit to the Capitol to see Speaker Husted preside. The gratification of witnessing an important thing done perfectly, is almost as great as to do it oneself. The artistic instinct is universal, and all enjoy the work of a master artist. Some member would be occupying the chair temporarily. The House would be in confusion, and many members shouting at the same time for recognition would stop business. Angry altercations would be going on in the aisles, and in front of the desk.

The chairman would pound with his gavel, and threaten to hand the more obstreperous members into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, only to be either unnoticed or laughed at. Suddenly would sound through the Chamber a sharp rap, succeeded by another and more emphatic one. Silence would instantly follow.

The Speaker would peremptorily order that members take their seats, then instantly utilizing the breathless silence, he would either end the wrangle by a decision which no one dared question, or recognize the member whom he knew could hold the floor, or direct the Clerk to proceed with the regular order. The transformation from riot to business was because the leader had resumed the chair, and the House bowed submissive to its master.

No one but he, at least at Albany, has ever been able to make the gavel talk. He won his greatest triumphs in the closing days of the session. This is always a critical period for the Speaker, and a time full of peril to the State, and the reputation of the Legislature. Party bills have been kept behind to avoid the scrutiny of the opposition, and bad bills held in reserve, in the hope of passing them during the confusion of the last hours. The lobby is alert and audacious and the speculators in legislation both inside and outside the Legislature, are exhausting the resources of cunning, and testing the elasticity of the rules to pass their bills, their resolutions and their schemes. It is the work of the week of adjournment which has at times done incalculable injury to the Commonwealth, and rendered some sessions infamous. Here is the Speaker's opportunity and his danger. He will either guide the House, or the House will ride rough shod over him. General Husted was thoroughly familiar with the history and needs of the State. He made himself acquainted with the bills which were pending, both in Senate and Assembly. He knew the inside of all the conspiracies and combinations, and through the veneer of alleged public interests saw the strike, and behind the mask of a fraudulent reformer, the striker. Business would proceed with the rapidity of lightning, and the dazed members be either frantic or paralyzed in the whirl of motions, speeches, reports and roll calls.

There was in that maddened throng one cool, supreme, controlling mind. With a skill, which was like necromancy, and a daring which silenced dissent, he sifted the mass pouring from the hopper of committees, and sub-committees, and dropped the bad out of its order, and sent the good through.

The period from 1869, when General Husted was first elected to the Legislature, and including 1892 when he died, has been most eventful in the history of the Nation and of our State.

It runs from Grant's first to Cleveland's second election, and from Hoffman to Flower. It is fruitful of popular revulsions, and revivals of prosperity. It is rich in materials for the historian, the political economist, and the political philosopher. It has been singularly full of, and remarkably fatal to great men, and powerful organizations. The re-election of General Grant, and the tragedy which clouded the mighty brain, and ended the eventful life of Horace Greeley; the threatening clouds of revolution which hovered over the claims of Samuel J. Tilden, and their dispersion by the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes; the political revolution against the organization which ended in the nomination of Garfield, and the loss of its fruits by his assassination; the dynamic and romantic events which made Cleveland President, and the receding tide which carried Harrison into the White House, and the electoral results which after thirty-two years, have changed the politics and policy of the National Government by Mr. Cleveland's second election, with the Senate and House of Representatives behind him; these, and the great financial and industrial measures which have had such potent influence upon the welfare of our country, are the national milestones of these wonderful years.

The rapid rise and the rough destruction of the forces which made Hoffman Governor; the patriotic combination which gave a hundred thousand majority to General Dix; the rising tide against corruption in the State and City of New York, which carried Tilden to the executive chair; the easy succession of Lucius Robinson, and the reclamation of the State by Alonzo B. Cornell; the protest against federal and machine dictation which gave Cleveland nearly

two hundred thousand majority, and the more recent contests which ended in the elections of Hill and Flower; and the struggles and their issues which are fruitful of bitter controversy for a generation to come, form the most varied, eventful, and interesting chapter in the history of our Commonwealth.

It will ever remain the unique distinction of General Husted that, though subject to the ordeal of an annual election, he held place and power during this "Wreck of matter and crush of Worlds."

As a Legislator, he favored all political, moral, and social reforms. On such questions he rose above party considerations. He fearlessly advocated the suffrage for women. He was the most efficient friend of the Union soldier. His best efforts, and most effective speeches, were for high license, or other wise regulations of the liquor traffic, for the protection of the American Sunday, for religious toleration in legislation, and for better and more humane care of the afflicted and unfortunate who are the wards of the State.

Through all his varied career he cared nothing for yesterday, did his best for to-day, and was confident of to-morrow. The rainbow of hope always spanned his sky. The elasticity of his temperament was the marvel of those who were intimate with him. He knew defeat, but had no comprehension of despair.

He saw in misfortunes which others regarded as calamities, a providential interposition that he might reap richer rewards in some other direction. Faith, hope and charity were the mainsprings of his thoughts and actions. He set a very high value upon political honors, and had a low estimate of wealth. Conversations which are so frequent in all circles and at most gatherings, concerning schemes for making fortunes, or the fabulous success of lucky individuals, would neither interest nor detain him; but he would travel a thousand miles on an hour's notice to perform a public duty, or attend an important meeting of political leaders. He knew little about Wall Street or the combinations which, if successful, accumulate sudden wealth; but he loved to talk with farmers about their affairs, and with workingmen about their interests. If some omnipotent power had offered him the choice between being the richest man in the world or Governor of the State of New York—with a certainty of having a narrow income for the rest of his life after retiring from office—he would unhesitatingly have chosen the governorship. He believed in himself and his surroundings. He felt that others had environments covered by the same general nomenclature, but that no one ever lived who possessed so gifted and good a wife, such dutiful and promising children, such worthy and devoted friends, and moved amidst such happy and satisfactory conditions. He never did an injury to any man, but he helped hundreds to positions of profit and trust. Fully one-quarter of his time was devoted to assisting the young or the unfortunate, and his name is heard in the grateful prayers of numberless households.

Patriotic public servant and useful citizen, faithful friend and charming companion, the State which honored him, and which he honored, has enrolled him on the list of her distinguished sons, and we, the Governor, the State officers, the members of Senate and Assembly, and people in private station, who knew and loved him, will ever cherish his memory, feeling that our lives are better and brighter because he entered into them. Dear old friend, hail and farewell.

Note: Bro. Husted was the sponsor of the bill in the NY State Assembly that created the Adirondack State Park. The New York State Forest Preserve was created on May 15, 1885

"Life Sketches of Government Officers and Members of the Legislature of the State of New York," 1874. Pages 121-126.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=iYsDAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA230&dq=%22William+R.+Knapp%22#PPA1,M1>



MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY.
JAMES W. HUSTED, SPEAKER.

At the caucus which named the subject of the present article for the Speakership, the apt remark was made that "Gen. HUSTED is a born Speaker." The allusion was so peculiarly applicable, and so well described Mr. HUSTED'S gifts in this regard, that it was caught up and embodied in numerous commendatory notices which then appeared in the press of the State concerning the new presiding officer.

Certainly no other phrase of equal brevity could so well express the fact. Gen. HUSTED'S qualifications for the Speakership — a position which admittedly requires qualifications of a high order — are implanted in his very nature. They are born within him rather than acquired. No amount of training can give to any man the quickness of perception, the prompt judgment or the coolness of demeanor, which pre-eminently distinguish the gentleman from Westchester,

while the most thorough parliamentarian and statesman would undoubtedly fail in the Speaker's chair did he not possess precisely those qualities.

The canvass for the Speakership of the present Assembly was memorable in several respects. It is not frequently the case that a legislative body contains so many men of mark, and ability as the one now assembled at the capitol. It was natural, therefore, that several of them should be spoken of as the prospective parliamentary head of the House; and it is a noticeable fact that all of those so spoken of would have honored the office had they been called upon to occupy it.

From the first, however, Mr. HUSTED was universally recognized, from his long and honorable service as a legislator, his perfect familiarity with parliamentary tactics and canons, and the extremely valuable mental and personal characteristics already spoken of, as the fittest man for the honor. Even his opponents — and there were many of them—conceded that, in a practical sense, at least, he stood almost without an equal in this connection. His competitor, Mr. PRINCE, a man of far different mold, of exalted character, and possessing equal if not superior accomplishments of another stamp, was a formidable rival, and had another than Gen. HUSTED been in the field he would undoubtedly have been chosen by acclamation. The contest between the two gentlemen, while carried on throughout in a friendly spirit, was stubbornly fought on both sides. But Mr. PRINCE suffered no disparagement or loss of self-respect in being beaten by such a man as Gen. HUSTED; and to the latter the result was not only honorable and gratifying, but a fitting acknowledgment of his five years' faithful service as a law-maker.

Gen. HUSTED'S personal record, during the twenty years or more he has mingled in the politics of the State, has been a brilliant one. Born in Bedford, NY, on 31 Oct 1833, and descended from an ancestry chiefly remarkable for honesty and respectability, he enjoyed fair opportunities during his youth. He prepared for college at the Bedford Academy, in his native town, and at quite an early age entered Yale College, from which he graduated on reaching his majority in 1854. While in college he stood well with his class, and was complimented with university honors when he graduated. Subsequently he studied law with EDWARD WELLS, of Peekskill, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. As a lawyer he possesses fine abilities, and is regarded with confidence and respect. His political life has been somewhat varied, and not entirely devoid of vicissitudes. In the early years of his career he was identified with the American party and served two years as Secretary of the State Council of that short-lived organization. He was selected Town Superintendent of Common Schools, in 1855, on the Know-Nothing ticket, and in 1858 he was chosen by the same party as one of the School Commissioners of Westchester county. But in 1859 "Know-Nothingism" degenerated into a mere tender to the Democratic party of the day, and Mr. HOSTED became disgusted and left it, feeling justly that he could not consent to a betrayal of the principles upon which the party was founded.

During the Utica Convention, held in that year, when the "Hybrid" ticket was formed, he published a protest against it and joined the Republican party. In 1860 he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the State Insurance Department by Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, the then Superintendent, and during the presidential campaign of that year was Vice-President of the large and flourishing club of Albany "Wide Awakes," of which Hon. J. MEREDITH .READ, Jr., now minister to Greece, was President. During this campaign Mr. HUSTED performed effective service for the Republican cause.

Since 1862 he has been Harbor Master of the city of New York, and, until recently, was Deputy Captain of the port. In the fall of 1868 Mr. HUSTED was elected to the Assembly from the Third district of Westchester county by 307 majority. He made an honorable record as a debater and as a legislator during his first session, being Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The next year he was re-elected by 1,144 majority, running 837 ahead of his ticket, and 417 ahead in his own town. Since then he has been regularly re-elected, his majority in 1871 reaching the unprecedented figure of 1,509. In 1872, owing to local complications and the defection of Liberal Republicans, it was reduced to 502, but last fall he again demonstrated his popularity and astonished friends as well as opponents by achieving a majority of 1,864. He served during the last four terms on the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Ways and Means, Grievances, and Federal Relations, being again Chairman of the latter Committee in 1872, and Chairman of Education in 1873. In 1872 he was also Chairman of Rules, Local and Special Laws, and Congressional Apportionment. In 1873 he was Chairman also of Congressional Apportionment.

Gen. HUSTED has been frequently honored with responsible positions by the party to which he belongs, and he in turn has honored the party with his best efforts, but his sphere of useful activity has not been confined to politics. He is one of the most prominent members of the Masonic Fraternity in the State, and has reached to the highest honors in the order, being a member of the Order of Knights Templar, and entitled to wear the jewel of the 33d degree. For several years he has held the rank of D. D. G. M., and is now Junior Grand Warden. He has also been Judge Advocate on the staff of the Seventh Brigade, New York State Militia.

On 26 Mar 1873, he was nominated by Gov. Dlx to be Major-General of the Fifth Division of the National Guard, in place of Gen. GATES who had resigned, and he was immediately confirmed by the Senate. The appointment was universally recognized as an eminently fit one, and none were more hearty in their congratulations than his fellow members of the last Assembly. On the evening after the announcement of his appointment the following resolution was offered by a Democratic member, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That always feeling a deep interest in the personal and official relations of our fellow members, and a warm regard for them individually, we desire to express our heartfelt thanks to Gov. Dlx for his promotion of the Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED to the command of the military forces of the Fifth Division, and that as he has been first in peace, we know he will, in the event of a great military necessity, be first in war, and in the future first in the hearts of his countrymen.

The General's popularity among the members of the National Guard is well shown by the fact that he was unanimously elected, in January last, as President of the State Military Association.

General HUSTED has enjoyed a pre-eminence among politicians and legislators by reason of his splendid abilities. Few men in the State excel him in those accomplishments which mark the successful statesman. He possesses a clear and brilliant intellect, sound judgment, a ready off-hand manner, and is, withal, an acute reasoner and polished orator; and when we add that his gifts of mind and heart are never used to further corrupt or doubtful schemes, we complete a catalogue which is infinitely to the credit of our subject.

His dashing style of debate, and the lightning-like rapidity with which he grasps the situation of the moment, together with his bold, concise and incisive mode of argument, and sometimes startling readiness at repartee, render him not only formidable to his opponents, but exceedingly popular among all classes of men. He is a master of the art of sarcasm, and, as he usually veils his keen and merciless retorts in elegant language and apt classical allusion, the wounds made by his sharp thrusts produce much more pleasure than pain, even to those upon whom they are inflicted. In the most exciting passages of partisan debate, Mr. HUSTED is ever courteous and cool, while in argument he is clear, connected and logical, his more ambitious speeches being frequently enriched with pointed anecdote and scholarly illustration. He speaks very rapidly, and has surprising command of language, while his thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules enables him to be perfectly at home in the most bewildering cross-fire of motions and counter-motions characteristic of legislative filibustering and bushwhacking.

Socially, the Speaker possesses rare gifts. Genial and talented, a brilliant conversationalist, and an adept in all the accomplishments and qualities which constitute the gentleman, he is peculiarly fitted to ornament society and win friendship and esteem. His unaffected manners and sterling qualities have rendered him extremely popular with the people at large, while the same traits, in connection with his solid attainments, have secured him hosts of friends in the field of letters and politics. He is, in every respect, an ornament to the Speaker's chair.

James W. HUSTED	Self	M	46	NY	Lawyer	NY	NY
Hellen HUSTED	Wife	M	39	NY	Keeps House	NY	NY
Carrie HUSTED	Dau	S	14	NY		NY	NY
Willie HUSTED	Son	S	11	NY		NY	NY
Nillie HUSTED	Dau	S	7	NY		NY	NY
Hattie HUSTED	Dau	S	2	NY		NY	NY
Harriet SOUTHARD	Other		68	NY		NY	NY (probably his mother-in-law)
Hannah JORDON	Other		47	NY		NY	NY
Margret MC CARTY	Other	S	23	IRE		IRE	IRE

1880 Census: Peekskill, Westchester, New York

30 1877 Joseph James Couch (24 Mar 1828- 10 Feb 1909)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. Page 563-64.

Brother Husted's manifold political engagements did not permit him during his year of office to devote so much attention to details as he would otherwise have done, but his successor, Joseph J. Couch, more than made up for any laxity in that respect by his careful supervision over all the interests of the craft. Brother Couch was born at Newburyport, Essex, MA, 24 Mar 1828, (the son of Paul Couch and Harriet Tyler). He completed his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, and while there invented a rock drill*, to be operated either by steam or compressed air. In order to secure the necessary patents he went to Boston, and while covering his interests in that direction supported himself by serving as a reporter on the daily press. He finally secured his patents in 1849 and 1852, and his interest was ultimately purchased by other parties and put in successful operation. For many years he has been connected with the New



York Custom House, where he held the responsible office of Deputy Collector. Brother Couch first saw Masonic light in Joppa Lodge, No. 201, Brooklyn, in 1859, serving as Master in 1862 and 1869-71. He was not only an accomplished ritualist, but he strove zealously to study the philosophy of Masonry and to master the secrets of its symbols as well as to investigate its history and jurisprudence. In the Grand Lodge his mastery in these soon made him be regarded as a power and led to his selection, in 1873, as a Commissioner of Appeals. He held that appointment until 1876, when he was elected Deputy Grand Master, reaching the highest office in the gift of the craft in the following year.

*In 1849, Joseph J. Couch received the first U.S. patent for a steam-powered percussion rock drill (No. 6,237) as "improved machinery for drilling rocks. The drill was driven by steam power and acted independently of gravity. The machine would be held stationary as the drill was thrown against the rock. After each blow, the tool was seized by means of friction-grips.

MR. JOSEPH J. COUCH, of Boston, has invented a Steam-Machine which, it is said, can be worked so as to apply the force at any angle with the requisite rotatory motion, and to do the work of seventy-five to eighty hands at once by the aid of two. The Atlas in describing it, says—"The drill is attached to a shaft by means of a socket. The shaft is made to ply with great force by simple mechanism; and as the drill approaches, the rock is detached as by throwing by hand, only more forcibly. At every blow a rotatory motion is effected by means of a small ratchet on the drill shaft. In horizontal positions, power depends on the momentum of the drill shaft; in vertical and inclined positions, the momentum is assisted by gravity. At a trial the machine was placed in a horizontal position, and perforated a block of the hardest granite with a 4-inch drill at an average rate of 22 inches in the hour; with a 3-inch drill it executed from 25 to 30 inches in the hour. A medium rate is 125 blows per minute. But by heightening the speed, not only is the number, but the force of the blows increased.

http://books.google.com/books?id=4FwAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA52&lpg=PA52&dq=%22joseph+j+couch%22&source=web&ots=G7bz04r9Qn&sig=n_QA5ps8cYiNIB-kN0QK-XSikZE#PPA53,M1

It is to Grand Master Couch that the craft is indebted for making the statute clear that a non-affiliated Mason—non-affiliated from any cause—is not liable for dues from the moment that he is so declared until restored, thus only not ridding the fraternity of the perpetration of a wrong, but making the matter of reaffiliation easy and simple and so saving, since then, hundreds of good men to the craft.

But his highest service was performed in clearing away many cobwebs which had grown around ancient landmarks and making more plain than ever the relation of Grand Master to Grand Lodge and of the Lodge to its members. He threw out of his view all landmarks, prerogatives and unwritten ethics and boldly proclaimed that the law as laid down in the constitution adopted in 1873 was the paramount rule and guide for Grand Masters, Grand Lodge and subordinate Lodges, that all assumption of power not laid down in that document was wrong, no matter what ancient landmarks might teach, and that all legislation not in accordance with it was unconstitutional, whoever declared to the contrary.

He had no toleration for such things as were merely permitted by custom, by use and by wont, and he had no reverence for mere "usages," undefined prerogatives, "old charges," or traditional notions of Masonic fitness. He did not believe the Grand Master had any business to meet exceptional cases by issuing dispensations; he held there was nothing for the Grand Master to do that was not laid down in the written law and that law he was as much bound to obey as the newly raised Master Mason. He brought Yankee common sense to bear on this question, and all Grand Master Holmes' claims as to prerogatives vanished into the air like smoke. The Committee on Jurisprudence did not like his interpretation, neither did many other of the older Masons who had been fed on tradition since first they saw the hieroglyphic suspended in a Lodge, but his logic was unanswerable and the Grand Lodge fully indorsed his utterances, and from that day to this the distinction is clearly understood that the decisions of a Grand Master are not laws, but simply judicial utterances which, as he said, "express the force and effect of existing laws applied to specific cases." Had Brother Couch done no more than thus elevate the Constitution into recognition as the supreme Masonic source and exponent of power he would have deserved the grateful thanks of the fraternity, for no single act of a Grand Master was more calculated to preserve harmony throughout the vast jurisdiction than this, but he brought his common sense and keen practical judgment to bear on countless other, though minor, points, and in that way did much to strengthen and solidify the fraternity, and this he is still doing, although many years have now passed since he surrendered the gavel to his successor.

1880 Census Brooklyn, Kings (Brooklyn), New York City-Greater, New York

Joseph J. COUCH	Other	M	Male	W	52	MA	Naval Officer In C. H.	MA	CT
Mary B. COUCH	Other	M	Female	W	50	PA		PA	PA

<http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Newspaper/BSU/1909.Death.html>

Ebenezer Punderson COUCH, who was for several years a member of the Connecticut Legislature died yesterday (15 Mar 1909) at 263 Flatbush avenue. He was born in Brockton, MA, 69 years ago (16 Jan 1840; Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, 1859; Harvard Class of 1864)). He formerly lived in Brooklyn but at the time of his death was here on a trip. His home is in Mystic, CT, where interment will be made. His brother, Joseph J. COUCH died on 10 Feb 1909.

The course of classical study at Phillips Academy in Bro. Couch's time, for he and his brother Ebenezer, was:

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM. (Latin Lessons (Weld's).
Latin Grammar (Andrews and Stoddard's).
Latin Reader.

SECOND TERM. (Latin Grammar continued).
Latin Reader continued.

Arnold's Latin-Prose Composition, through the course.

THIRD TERM. Latin Grammar continued.

Nepos (Arnold's).

Arithmetic (Eaton's), through the course.

Ancient History (Worcester's Elements), through the course.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM. Cicero's Orations (Johnson's or Folsom's)

Translations into English, and written Analyses of the Orations.

Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar commenced.

Algebra (Day's), through the course.

SECOND TERM. Cicero's Orations continued.

Anabasis (Owen's or Boise's) commenced.

Geography.

Per LDS Genealogical information:

Paul Couch b. ca 1796; d. ca 1885, Mystic, New London, CT, Harriet Tyler, b. 15 Jan 1800, Preston, New London, CT; d. Jewitt City, New London, CT. She was the daughter of James Tyler who married Clarinda Punderson on 22 Nov 1786.

Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| i. Joseph James Couch | b. ca 1826-28 |
| ii. John P. Couch | b. ca 1828-29 |
| iii. Harriet Elizabeth Couch | b. ca 1830; d. 1875 |
| iv. Thomas Tremlet Couch | b. ca 1832 |
| v. Ebenezer Punderson Couch | b. ca 1834; d. 15 Mar 1909 |

THIRD TERM. Virgil commenced.

Latin Prosody.

Anabasis continued.

Written Translations from Virgil.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM. Virgil continued.

Anabasis continued.

Exercises in comparing the Latin with the Greek.

Liddell's History of Rome.

Döderlein's Latin Synonymes.

SECOND TERM Virgil completed.

Homer's Iliad (Felton's or Owen's) ---two books.

Translations into Latin and Greek Verse.

Owen's Acts of the Apostles.

Ancient Geography (Mitchell's or Long's).

Smith's History of Greece.

THIRD TERM. Sallust.

Owen's Acts of the Apostles.

Translations from Latin into Greek and from Greek into

Latin.

Studies reviewed.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=clinkerbuilt&id=I0256>

Joseph James Couch, b. 24 Mar 1828 in Newburyport, Essex, MA; d. 10 Feb 1909 in Brooklyn, NY; bur. Mystic, New London Co, CT; son of Paul Couch and Harriet Tyler; m. ca 1852 Mary B. Anthony, b. Jan 1930, PA; d. 20 May 1915 in Brooklyn, NY.

"JOSEPH J. COUCH, Special Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, died at his residence in Brooklyn yesterday. He was 81 years old. In 1861 he entered the Customs Service as Inspector, and served continuously, with the exception of a short period in 1866 and 1867."

NYT obit, 11 Feb 1909 on Ancestry.com.

"COUCH - On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909 at his residence, 263 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Joseph J. Couch, beloved husband of Mary Anthony. Relatives and friends, also Joppa Lodge No. 201, F.&A.M., are invited to attend his funeral services, 8 P.M., Saturday, 13 Inst., at Hanson Place M.E. Church. Interment Mystic, Conn."

Grand Lodge, F.&A.M. The Officers and Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York are fraternially requested to attend the obsequies of Past Grand Master Joseph J. Couch, at the Hanson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, the 13th Inst. at 7:45 o'clock.

SAMUEL NELSON SAWYER, Grand Master.
EDWARD M. L. EHLE. Grand Secretary."
NYT 13 Feb 1910 on Ancestry.com.

31 1878 Edmund Lewis Judson 13 Nov 1830-8 Apr 1890)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York: Including Lodge," by Peter Ross. 1899. Page 565.

Edmund L. Judson, was one of the most beloved of the long array of New York's Grand Masters. "He was," wrote McClenachan, "a wise counselor, a loving, steady friend; he met every duty and performed it fully and faithfully; he impressed his manhood and individuality upon his associates,



who can never forget his dignified grace or bearing in public or private station." His life was spent in the good old city of Albany, for he was born there 13 Nov 1830, and there died 8 Apr 1890, the son of Ichabod L. Judson and Perthene (Parthena) Conde (Corde). Edmund was educated at a public school, the Principal of which was Joel Marble, father of Manton Marble, a school fellow and playmate of Edmund's. His education was finished at the Albany Academy and at a private school in Williamstown, MA.

After serving as a clerk in his father's store, young Edmund engaged in the flour and provision business on his own account, and also dabbled a little in politics. When the Republican Party was organized he became an earnest advocate of its principles, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Common Council. He was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1870, '72, '74 and '76. In 1872 he claimed to have been counted out, and carried the case into the courts. The first decision was against him, but he appealed to the General Term, where his claim to the office was sustained. The Court of Appeals also decided in his favor, and Mayor Thatcher resigned, Bro. Judson being elected both for the long and short terms. In 1876 he was defeated by his Democratic opponent. In 1861 he was elected President of the Young Men's Association, and was one of the managers for several years. He served a term as President of the Board of Trade, and was Treasurer (1872) and one of the Trustees of the Home Savings Bank.

For seven years he was Master of Master's Lodge No. 5, and High Priest of Temple Chapter, RAM. He was also a member of Council, R&SM, and was Generalissimo of Temple Commandery. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he received all the degrees up to the thirty-third and last. In Grand Lodge he served as:

1868-69	Junior Grand Warden	1877	Deputy Grand Master
1870-73	Senior Grand Warden	1878	Grand Master

<http://www.albanyruralcemetery.org/albrurcem/Notable.html>

Edmund Lewis Judson (1830-1890); interred at Albany Rural Cemetery, lot 13, sec 35

Mayor of Albany (1874), President of the Young Mens' Association, Grand Master of NY Masons. Elected initially in 1874, the election was contested by George Thatcher and the contest dragged through the courts for 2 years during which time Thatcher was allowed to continue serving. Judson was declared the winner only weeks before the re-election that he won in 1874.

During his term as Mayor, the steamboats JB Schuyler and GE Wynants collided at night and the steamboat Dean Richmond ran aground near Van Wie's Point; Albany Medical College was opened; William Cullen Bryant was given a reception by Governor Tilden in Albany; the Albany Railway started operating horse-drawn cars on Hamilton, Grand and Beaver Streets; the Washington Park bridge and lakehouse was built; the West Albany stockyard reported that 24,937 cattle, 3,507 sheep, 8,455 hogs and 945 horses and 37,844 rail cars had been unloaded during the year, for an average of 103 cars per day; Broadway and Western Avenue were repaved with granite stones. (Judson Street)

The preliminary case of the Thatcher/Judson trial may be seen in "Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of New York," by Lansing, Abraham, New York (State). Supreme Court. Vol. VII, 1873. pages 274-

<http://books.google.com/books?id=IQIEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA276&lpg=PA276&dq=%22edmund+l+judson%22+albany&source=web&ots=tmRiWZRR3z&sig=3mFivMyr8zbubI4MrPLzYu4vVo#PPA276,M1>

Col. Judson, while Military Secretary to Governor David Bennett Hill, was married 6 Nov 1890 in Albany to Marion E. Lathrop, daughter of Ralph Lathrop. Governor Hill attended the ceremony and sent the bride a costly gold watch and chain. The case of the watch was studded with diamonds and the charm had a large diamond inbedded in its face.

DAR Lineage Book:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=6Qr2m9QY-EAC&pg=PA62&dq=%22edmund+l.+judson%22>

MRS. MARION LATHROP JUDSON. Born in New York. **Wife of Edmund L. Judson.**

Daughter of Ralph Pratt Lathrop and Elizabeth Margaret Lloyd, his wife (her ancestry, to the Veeder line, may be seen at <http://threerivershms.com/vaderexpandpt6pt1a.htm>).

Granddaughter of Joseph Lathrop and Sarah Williams, his wife.

Gr.-granddaughter of William Pepperell Williams and Catharine Blanchard, his wife.

Gr-gr-granddaughter of William Williams, who had fought in the early wars, but was too old for active military service during the Revolution. He served as selectman of Pittsfield, was a delegate to the convention which framed the State Constitution, and at the close of the war was a member of the General Court.

“Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of . . . AASR,” 1889. Appendix. 1890. pages 96-100

<http://books.google.com/books?id=YHpLAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA2-PA96&dq=%22Horace+S.+Taylor%22&lr=#PPA1,M1>

ILL.’. BRO. EDMUND L. JUDSON, 33°.

This distinguished craftsman was born in the City of Albany, NY, on 13 Nov 1830 (13 March or 8 Nov), son of Ichabod L. Judson and Pethene (Perthenia Conde, aka Corde; d. aged 70), died at the place of his nativity on 8 April 1890. BROTHER JUDSON was one of the ablest and most highly esteemed of the Past Grand Masters of Masons in this Jurisdiction. His loss will be deeply felt and universally regretted. In September, 1888, he secured the Thirty-third grade in the Scottish Rite and became an Honorary Member of the Northern Supreme Council.

Bro. JUDSON was made a Mason in 1854 in Master's Lodge, No. 5, of Albany, and was for seven years its Master. He was elected M. W. Grand Master of Masons in New York in 1878, and was the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, near that of New York. Bro. JUDSON was an ex. Mayor of the City of Albany and graced every walk of life in which he trod. In the craft, as elsewhere, he was universally esteemed. Grand Master Vrooman called the Grand Officers of New York together at Albany, and they attended the funeral of our late Brother in a body. R.’. W.’. Senior Grand Warden, James Ten Eyck, 33°, acted as W. M., and performed the last rites of the Craft at the grave, delivering in connection therewith a feeling eulogium, and I cannot more aptly complete this brief notice than by utilizing the remarks of this distinguished craftsman upon that memorable occasion: " Not to us alone * * * did the summons which called our lamented and beloved brother to 'Come up higher' fall with almost crushing weight. Throughout this great State of ours, and, indeed, throughout the entire Republic, our deceased brother was known and respected in Masonic circles and will be sincerely mourned. The Grand Lodge of our own State, of which he was for so many years an honored member and trusted official, and over whose deliberations he was at one time called upon to preside, joins with us in manifestations of sorrow and demonstrations of affection and respect for one who was so true in all things, and who has preceded us by but a little to the Grand Lodge of rest and peace on the other shore.

Great as were the virtues and exalted as was the rank held by our deceased brother in our Ancient and Honored Fraternity, his standing and rank as a citizen and a man were equally high. His life has been passed among us, and the pages of it are as an open book, to be read of all men. In all his business relations he was the soul of honor—honest, scrupulous, trustful and high-minded. Falsehood and deceit he could not abide, and his soul was above meanness, petty or great. To make his word as good as his bond, and to have that bond equivalent to gold was his aim, and most admirably did he succeed in carrying out his purpose. It is true that Edmund L. Judson did not amass a vast fortune in this world’s goods—but he leaves behind him what is better still—an unblemished reputation and an untarnished name. From every side come earnest and hearty tributes to his inflexible honesty, his sturdy and never yielding integrity, his generosity, his patriotism, his unselfish devotion to friends and to the best interests of the city in which he lived, and which he loved like a mother.

There was no more devoted or patriotic citizen than Edmund L. Judson. His love of country was deep and intense, his faith in her future sublime. "Brothers and friends, let us all take a lesson from this noble life which has ended all too soon for our benefit and advantage, but not till it had accomplished a grand and worthy mission and earned the reward which the soul has now gone to claim. Such a life is indeed in itself a sermon of eloquence and of convincing persuasiveness."

“Albany Chronicles: A History of the City Arranged Chronologically,” page 660

<http://books.google.com/books?id=XNU0AAAIAAJ&pg=PA660-IA4&dq=%22parthenia+conde%22#PPA660-IA4,M1>

EDMUND LEWIS JUDSON.

Date of office: (a) April 14, 1874-May 4, 1874. (b) May 5, 1874-May 1, 1876.

Date of election: (a) April 9. 1872. (followed by successful court contest). (b) April 14, 1874.

Political party: Republican.

Vote: (a) 8,762. (b) 8,761.

Opponent: (a) Thomas McCarty, (aa) John C. Feltman. (b) Thomas McCarty, (bb) John C. Feltman. •

Political party: (a) Democrat, (aa) American People's, (b) Democrat, (bb) American People's.

Vote: (a) 7,270, (aa) 58. (b) 7,265, (bb) 195.

Total Vote: (a) 16,090. (b) 16,221.

Date of birth: November 13, 1830.

Place of birth: No. 134 Washington avenue.

Parents: Ichabod (Judson) and Parthenia Conde.

Education: Albany Academy; Greylock. Williamstown, Mass.

Married to: Martha Letitia Wright.

Date: December 26, 1854.

Children: (2) Albert Post, Elizabeth Wright (Griswold).

Residence: No. 62 Jay street.

Occupation: Flour and provision merchant.

Religion: Episcopalian.

Date of death: April 8, 1890.

Place of death: No. 287 Lark street.

Place of burial: Albany Rural Cemetery.

Title: Honorable.

Remarks: Alderman, 1862-66. Contested election of April 9, 1872; court ruled in his favor. On resignation of George H. Thacher, January 28, 1874, President of Council John G. Burch acted until double election, April 14th.

School No. 22 completed 1874; school No. 21 completed 1875. President Young Men's Association. President Board of Trade. Master of Master's Lodge; Grand Master of New York State.

5 May 1874.

Edmund Lewis Judson is sworn in as Mayor of Albany, having been elected at the Charter election held on April 14th, when he received 8,761 votes as the Republican candidate, his opponent. Thomas McCarty, receiving 7,265 votes as the Democratic candidate; John C. Feltman receiving 195 votes as the American People's candidate; total number of votes cast, 16,221; Judson's majority over McCarty being 1,496 votes; but since April 14th Judson had been adjudicated Mayor in contest with Mayor G. H. Thacher, following the Charter election held on April 12, 1872, Thacher nearly completing the entire term of two years before settlement.

EDMUND L. JUDSON.

The Hon. Edmund L. Judson, formerly Mayor of Albany and for many years prominent in Masonic circles, died yesterday morning after an illness extending over several weeks. His funeral will be Masonic, in charge of Masters Lodge of Albany. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State is summoned to attend the ceremonies.

Mr. Judson's father, Ichabod L. Judson, settled in Albany as long ago as 1795, in which city Edmund L. was born Nov. 13, 1830. He was educated at a public school, the Principal of which was Joel Marble, father of Manton Marble, the latter and young Judson being school-fellows and playmates. His education was finished at the Albany Academy and at a private school in Williamstown, Mass.

After serving as a clerk in his father's store young Judson engaged in the provision business on his own account, and also dabbled a little in politics. When the Republican Party was organized he became an earnest advocate of its principles, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Common Council. He was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1870, 1872, 1874, and 1876. In 1872 he claimed to have been counted out, and carried the case into the courts. The first decision was against him, but he appealed to the General Term, where his claim to the office was sustained. The Court of Appeals also decided in his favor, and Mayor Thacher resigned, Mr. Judson being elected both for the long and short terms. In 1876 he was defeated by his Democratic opponent.

In 1861 Mr. Judson was elected President of the Young Men's Association, and was one of its managers for several years. He served a term as President of the Board of Trade, and was Treasurer and one of the Trustees of the Home Savings Bank. He was a Past Master of Masters' Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., and in 1878 was chosen Grand Master of the State of New-York. He also served as High Priest of Temple Chapter and Generalissimo of Temple Commandery.

April 9, 1890 © The New York Times

32 1879 Charles Roome (4 Aug 1812-28 Jun 1890)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York: Including Lodge," by Peter Ross. 1899. Page 565. At the annual meeting of 1879 Brother Judson was succeeded by Charles Roome, a brother whose Masonic spirit may be said to have been inherited, for his father had served as Master of Independent Royal Arch, No. 2, in 1809, 1810 and 1811, and as High Priest of Ancient Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masonry, as well as gaining knighthood in Columbian Commandery. Charles Roome was born in New York in 1812, and was educated in the common schools. In 1837 he entered the service of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, became its chief engineer in 1842 and afterward its President. On the outbreak of the civil war he raised the Thirty-seventh (New York) Regiment, led it to the front and in time was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, while he afterward renewed an old military connection by his connection with the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. In connection with the Knights Templars his commanding presence invested every parade of which he was the leader with unusual dignity and his engaging manners, graceful carriage and his kindly, warm heart made him seem the very beau ideal of a Christian knight.



< Engraving from the 1888 Grand Lodge Proceedings

Gen. Charles Roome, was born 4 Aug 1812, a native of New York City. His father, Nicholas Roome (a descendant of Peter Willemse Roome), husband of Jemima Lewis, was a merchant and a leader among the Masons of the city. The son was educated in the best schools New York then had, and, on attaining his majority, began a mercantile career. In 1838 he entered the service of the Manhattan Gaslight Company as assistant engineer, and five years later he was promoted to the post of engineer in chief. In 1855 he was elected President of the company, and was honored with many re-elections.

In the meantime he had shown a liking for military matters and had become a member of the 7th Regiment. When the war of the rebellion broke out he raised and equipped the 37th Regiment New York State Militia. He commanded the regiment, too, and for gallantry was brevetted Brigadier General. The 37th

Regiment was mustered 29 May 1862 for three months as a result of Jackson's Shenandoah Campaign, with a strength of 600 soldiers. After the war he still kept up his soldierly leanings, joining the 7th Regiment Veteran Association.

Masonic record:

Jan 1866 Raised in Kane Lodge No. 454, NYC; Master 1868-70, 1876. When he retired from office he was honored with a presentation to him of a costly Past Master's jewel, a gold watch and chain, and a book of handsomely engrossed resolutions.

1870 District Deputy of the 25th Masonic District, embracing all the city Lodges above 25th Street.

1871-73 Grand Marshal

1878 Deputy Grand Master

1879 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

1866 Royal Arch degrees

1866 Coeur de Leon Commandery, KT; Eminent Commander 1867-72

1875 Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of the State of New York

1880 Elected Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment, KT

1883 Deputy Grand Master, Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in the United States

1885-86 Grand Master, Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in the United States

1872 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

Outside of the Craft, Gen. Roome's connection with Masonry was best known perhaps through his writing and successful efforts in aid of the Masonic Temple of New York City. He was a member of the Building Committee having charge of the great work, and he labored manfully to bring about the realization of the plans for the Hall. At one time he is said to have advanced over \$60,000 to save the Temple from embarrassment.

Portrait of Claudius Monell Roome, by artist Charles Hine – 1864 >

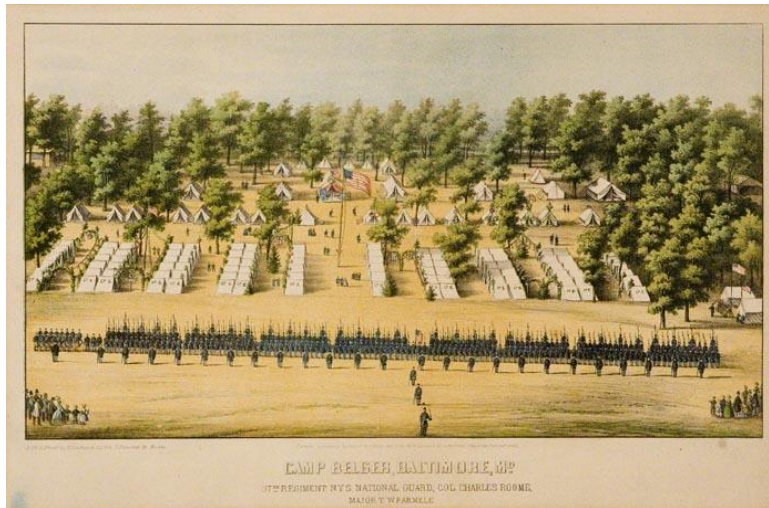
In the course of his long and busy life he was identified with many societies and associations. Among these was the St. Nicholas Society, of which he was President at one time. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Club, the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the American Institute, and the Loyal Legion and other organizations of veterans. For many years he was a Director of the Consolidated Gas Company.



Gen. Roome was twice married. By his first wife he had two daughters – Mrs. Theodore Parmele, and Mrs. Louis Sutherland. Mrs Parmele, dying, left two children, a son, Charles R. Parmele, and a daughter, Mrs. J. H. Butler. By his second marriage to Mary Marvin Wells he had two sons, R.'W.' & Rev. Claudius Monell (married 23 May 1894, Mary Flocton Croker, d/o Eugene D. Croker; Asst. Minister of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair, NJ; Master of Kane Lodge No. 454, 1891; Grand Chaplain; d. 13 Dec 1920) and William Harris Roome, both of the Class of 1880, Columbia College.

He died 28 Jun 1890 at his home, 29 West 52nd Street, New York City. Owing to his advanced age he had been feeble for many months, and for some time he had been confined to his house. The immediate cause of death, however, was bronchitis.

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Camp Belger, Baltimore, Maryland – 1862
37th NYS National Guard – Col. Charles Roome

http://www.oldprintshop.com/cgi-bin/gallery.pl?action=detail&inventory_id=44106&itemno=1

Charles ROOME	Self	M	68	NY	Pres Mangas S. Co.	NY	NY
Mary ROOME	Wife	M	57	NY	Keeping House	NY	NY
Claudius ROOME	Son	S	20	NY	Student	NY	NY
Harris ROOME	Son	S	18	NY	Student	NY	NY
Rachel ROOME	Mother	S	82	NY	At Home	NY	NY
Hannah DINLEY	Other	S	38	IRE	Servant	IRE	IRE
Maggie DIXON	Other	S	21	IRE	Servant	IRE	IRE

1880 Census: New York, New York (Manhattan), New York City-Greater, New York

"Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of . . . AASR," 1889. Appendix. 1890. pages 96-100

<http://books.google.com/books?id=YHpLAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA2-PA96&dq=%22Horace+S.+Taylor%22&lr=#PPA1,M1>

ILL.' BRO. CHARLES ROOME, 33°.

"High thoughts and amiable words and courtliness, and the desire of fame and love of truth, and all that makes a man, were his in fee."

General Roome was born on 4 Aug 1812, in the City of New York, and died there on 28 June 1890. His father, Nicholas Roome, was an active Mason, of the old Knickerbocker stock, and a trusted public officer. He died 5 Sep 1824, when the subject of our sketch was but twelve years old. Charles Roome began life with a limited education as office boy in a book store. In 1838 he entered the service of the Manhattan Gas Company as clerk. He qualified himself for the position of engineer, to which he was appointed, which office he held until 1854, when he was elected president. He was reelected every year until the merging into the Consolidated Gas Company, in November 1884.

He was chosen president of the new organization, and held the office until January, 1880, since which time he has been chairman of the Board of Managers. He was prominent in military circles, and before the war held the position of captain in Company D of the famous Seventh Regiment. At the outbreak of the war he organized and equipped the Thirty-seventh Regiment, NY Volunteers, and 29 May 1862, was commissioned as colonel. He served in the defense of Baltimore and in the Pennsylvania campaign, and was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General in 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services."

His Masonic career began 2 Jan 1866, when he was initiated in Kane Lodge, No. 454. From the very first day of his connection with the fraternity he manifested a deep interest in it, and his devotion to its principles led to his rapid advancement from one position of honor to another. In 1867 he was elected Senior Warden, and served as Master from 1868 to 1870, and again in 1876. He was a member of the Building Committee of the Masonic Hall. In times of adversity he was ready to assist with his counsel and his means. In 1871 he was appointed Grand Marshal of the

Grand Lodge, which office he held until 1876. In 1878 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and in 1879 was elevated to the highest office in the Grand Lodge.

He was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., May, 1866; served as High Priest from 1881 to 1884. He was received in Adelpic Council R&SM, December, 1870; and became a life member of that body September, 1874. He was knighted in Cœur de Lion Commandery, November, 1866. He served as Eminent Commander from 1869 to 1871. It was in Templar Masonry that he became most prominent, and received regular promotion until 1875, when he was Grand Commander. In all his intercourse in the Grand Commandery his uniform courteous manner and his sound judgment won the esteem of his fraters.

In the highest body in Templar Masonry in the United States—the Grand Encampment—he was elected Grand Generalissimo in 1880. In 1885 he was chosen Deputy and Grand Master from 1886 to 1889. It was in this position that he proved his firm adherence to principle and law. His prompt action in the case of the Iowa dissention met with the approval of the Grand Encampment.

General ROOME was a member of the various bodies of the A. and A. Scottish Rite of New York City and had attained the high and honorary Thirty-third degree in the Northern Jurisdiction, and was an Emeritus Member of Honor of the Southern Jurisdiction.

In all branches of Masonry he evinced a lively interest and brought to their service his ripe judgment and the same ability, the exercise of which had secured to him a competency of this world's goods, and marked him as a leader.

In all the walks of life General ROOME was honored. He was affectionate and kind. His heart was devoted to those whom he loved, and the home circle from which he has been taken will sadly miss his kind and endearing words. He was of that type of manhood, high-minded and sincere, that scorned trickery or insincerity. Fearlessly he advocated justice, and when convinced of the right, he displayed an uprightness of purpose and determination of character that no consideration of policy or popular Applause could induce him to compromise or to swerve from the strict course of duty. But his justice was ever tempered with that God-like attribute—Mercy ! The kindness of his heart, the benevolence of his disposition led him to many acts for the good of his fellowmen, that only the ages of Eternity will reveal. He knew a poor man's care and a poor man's wants, and never hesitated to relieve them. His early days of trial prepared him for the years when the success achieved by his energy and integrity would enable him to assist those in need, and he learned his lesson well.

And so his rounded life, with more than its full measure of threescore years and ten, has closed. And from his closing days comes his bright hope of that immortal life where peace and purity are found forevermore. The funeral service was a fitting tribute to so great and so good a man.

The arrangements were carried out with simplicity and reverence, in accordance with the wishes of General ROOME. There was no display or ostentation, only the members of Kane Lodge appearing in regalia. After the services were over the body was conveyed to Greenwood, where the Masonic ceremony was performed, during which Kane Lodge Quartette chanted "The Lord is my Shepherd " and "Abide with me," and the sweet strains of the hymns were home into the blue vault of heaven, leading the thoughts of those around the open grave— "

To that far land, far beyond storm und cloud,
To that bright land where sun doth never set,
To that life land, which has no tomb nor shroud,
Where friends can meet again who oft have met."

From the History of Jerusalem Chapter No.8 appears this additional biographic sketch of M.'W.'. Roome:

1882-1883

Charles Roome, High Priest

It is not for the compiler of this volume to assign a reason for the election of Companion Roome to the office of High Priest at this time.

He was then in his seventieth year and had served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of New York, and although he had reached the allotted age of a man's life, he was vigorous and performed his duties with as much activity as many a younger man would have done.

Whatever may have been the opinion of some of the Companions at the time of his election, the present generation looks upon the choice then made of this grand old man and brilliant Mason with pride and satisfaction.

Companion Roome induced several young and enthusiastic brethren to join the Chapter who later made the impress of their characters felt in its work. During his administration the Chapter was active in visiting other Chapters and receiving visits from them, which stimulated the work, and at the end of the first year a gain of five was made in the membership. Ten candidates were exalted the second year, but owing to a large loss of members by death and otherwise a net loss of two was sustained. A pleasing event occurred at one convocation, when M.'E.' John W. Simons, Past Grand High Priest, presented to Companion Roome a Royal Arch apron worn by the father of Companion Simons fifty years previously.

The rather strange proceeding of conferring all the degrees at one time on a candidate occurred at one of the convocations. A disastrous fire occurred in the Masonic Temple about December 1, 1883, which deprived the Chapter of its regular place of meeting for a while. Little, if any, loss of property was sustained. A resolution of sympathy for the Trustees of the Hall was passed, and the Chapter continued to meet as best it could, thereby sustaining the Masonic authorities of the Grand Lodge. This is a copy of the resolution adopted on that occasion:

"Resolved, That this Chapter, sympathizing with the Trustees in the arduous labors they are called to undertake in view of the recent fire in the Temple, and its consequences, will continue to meet in the building, in such apartments as the Trustees may be able to provide until the Chapter-room is again ready for occupancy."

Companion Roome was born in the city of New York August 4, 1812, and was the son of **Nicholas Roome**, a prominent merchant. His father was a devoted Mason in his day, as is shown by his Masonic record. He was the Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, in 1809-10-11, the High Priest of Ancient Chapter, No. 1, and was also a Sir Knight of Columbian Commandery, No. 1. Knights Templar.

The son, therefore, had a most worthy sire, and the record he made, with the shining example before him, reflects honorably upon him as well as upon the author of the precepts taught him. He early entered into business for himself—after serving in a clerical position for some time in a mercantile house—and met with eminent success in his venture. In 1837 he retired from the business he had established and accepted the position of assistant engineer with the Manhattan Gas Light Company of New York City. At the end of five years he was promoted to chief engineer of the company. In 1855 he was its president. Shortly before his death he was retired and made emeritus or consulting president with continued compensation. In the line of his profession he stood in the front rank, his decisions being accepted as law on both sides of the Atlantic.

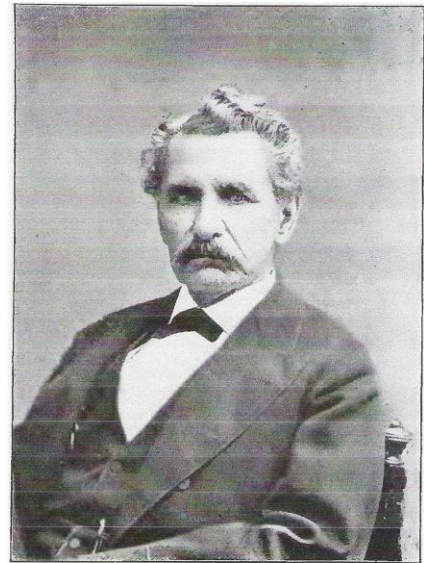
During the Civil War he served with great distinction. He recruited the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and led it in person. For bravery and gallantry displayed on the field he was commissioned a Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The Masonic history of Companion Roome is exceedingly interesting. He was made a Mason in Kane Lodge, No. 454, in January, 1866, at the age of fifty-four years, and the following December was elected Senior Warden. He was elected Master at the annual communication in December, 1867, and was thus the second Master of this famous Lodge. His popularity among the brethren during the three years of his service in this position was unbounded. His retirement was marked by gifts of the most expressive testimonials of their appreciation of his services, such as a massive and costly jewel, a chronometer, and a set of handsomely engrossed resolutions.

In 1869 he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the 25th Masonic District, and during several of the succeeding years was the Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge. He was Grand Marshal when the new Masonic Temple was dedicated, in 1875, and how impressive must have been the declaration as delivered by his eloquent lips, when with commanding presence he uttered these words:

"In the presence of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, whose unnumbered blessings we humbly acknowledge, and by order of the Most Worshipful Elwood E. Thome, Grand Master of Masons, and under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and the brethren owing it fealty and allegiance, I declare the new Masonic Hall dedicated."

Companion Roome's prominence in the Grand Lodge soon led the brethren to look upon him as a worthy selection for Grand Master, and in 1878 he was elected Deputy Grand Master. The following year he was elected Grand Master. In this office he served one year, the yearly term being in vogue at that time.



Charles Roome

Companion Roome also paid great devotion to Chivalric Masonry. In that he was an enthusiast. The same year he was raised a Mason he was knighted in Coeur de Lion Commandery. No. 23, and was elected its Generalissimo in 1867. He was its Eminent Commander in 1869-70-71. In 1869 he was elected Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Commandery, and was advanced each year until 1875, when he was elected Grand Commander. The representatives in the Grand Encampment seeing his great worth, elected him to a leading position in that body, and in 1886 he was elected Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States.

Although Companion Roome was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter in 1866, he did not, for some reason, engage actively in the Capitular Rite, and it was not until 1882 that he took any prominent part in its work, when, as has been already stated, he was elected High Priest from the floor of the Chapter.

Companion Roome received the Scottish Rite Degrees in 1866, and in 1871 w^{as} elected Master of the Lodge of Perfection of New York City. On September 19, 1872, he was crowned an Inspector-General, 33d Degree, by the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction United States.

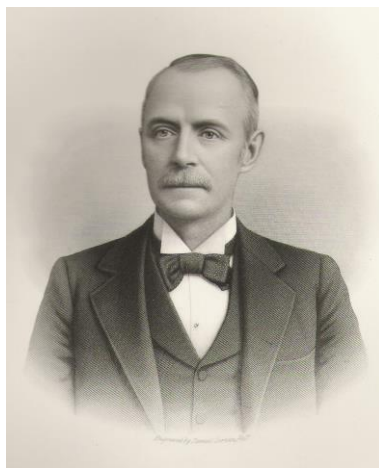
The stalwart physique of Companion Roome commanded the attention of men wherever he went. His largeness of heart and frankness of speech drew men to him. He was generous and charitable, and had an implicit faith in God. His earnestness of life was a remarkable characteristic, and his death was as peaceful as the lovely day in June, 1890, when his body was tenderly consigned to its last resting-place in historic Greenwood, by the Brotherhood who were so dear to his heart.

33 1880 Jesse Barker Anthony (16 Dec 1837-26 May 1905)

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyrensse/bio6.htm> from the *History of Rensselaer Co., New York* by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, 1880.

also from *The Standard History of Freemasonry in New York*, Volume II, by Peter Ross. 1901. pages 533-35, which notes that it was copied from the *Portrait Gallery and Biographical Sketches of Prominent Freemasons in the United States*.

JESSE B. ANTHONY. His ancestor John Anthony, Jr., was of English birth (1607-1675, Hemstead, Middlesex, England), and upon coming to this country settled in Portsmouth, Newport, Rhode Island, from which State his grandfather, Jesse Anthony (who m. ca 1812 Eliza Barker), removed with his family to Easton, Washington Co.,



NY, and subsequently came to the city of Troy. There, with his sons, he established a general wholesale and retail mercantile business, and afterward engaged in the foundry business and the manufacture of stoves, being among the earliest in Troy to carry on that branch of industry. His father, John Anthony, b. 1816; d. 1890, after coming to Troy, in 1837, married Mary Ann Gibeney (Gibney) (Gibboney), of this city; was for many years associated with his father in the mercantile and foundry business, and upon retiring from those pursuits for several years was engaged in real estate operations in the city; was prominently identified with its business interests and prosperity, and for many years was a member of the city council. He removed to the State of Delaware about 1865.

Jesse B. Anthony was born in Troy, 16 Dec 1837; received a fair common-school education, and at the age of sixteen entered a wholesale grocery house as a clerk, where he continued during the remainder of his minority. On 25 May 1859 he married Catharine Anne (1838-1900), daughter of John M.

Bogardus, of Troy, and the same year, in partnership with Charles E. Dusenberry, the firm of Dusenberry & Anthony became the successors of John M. Bogardus & Co., in the wholesale coffee and spice trade. The firm continued until 1876, carrying on an increasing and large business. From 1876 to 1879 the firm was known as J. B. Anthony & Co., and in the latter year, Henry O. Dusenberry retiring from the firm, Mr. Anthony continued the business as the sole owner. He was one of the organizers of the Troy Steam Heating Company, of which he was president, and was one of the directors of the Union National Bank.

His close application to business, his perseverance and resolution to succeed in whatever he undertook, and his integrity in all relations with his fellow-men, won for him the confidence of businessmen, and gave him a place among the most enterprising young men of the city.

Masonic Record:

23 Feb 1860 Raised in King Solomon's Primitive Lodge No. 91, Troy, NY; Master 1867-70
1873-75 District Deputy Grand Master, 12th Masonic District

Jun 1875 Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.
 1880 Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York
 9 Oct 1880 Laying the foundation stone of 'Cleopatra's Needle' in Central Park and delivering the address upon that occasion.
 Jun 1881 Delivered the Historical Address for the Centennial Anniversary of Grand Lodge at the Academy of Music.
 Superintendent of the Masonic Home, Utica, NY, for 14 years.
 Dec 1860 Received the Capitular Degrees in Apollo Chapter, No. 48, RAM, Troy, NY; serving as Captain of the Host one term, and Principal Sojourner two terms.
 1872-77 High-Priest; complimented with a costly Past High-Priest's jewel as a token of respect and esteem. Thrice Illustrious Master of his Council, R&SM.
 Grand Lecturer, Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York
 1863 Received the orders of knighthood in Apollo Commandery, No. 15, KT, Troy, NY; and after filling the office of
 Prelate for four consecutive years, was elected as its Eminent Commander, and retired from office in 1876.
 15 Mar 1861 Bloss Cryptic Council, No. 14, R&SM, Troy, NY; elected T. I. Grand Master in 1862
 Received the grades of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite
 T. P. G. M. of Delta Lodge of Perfection,
 M. E. S. P. G. M. of Delta Council of Princes of Jerusalem
 M. W. and P M. of Delta Chapter of Rose Croix allocated at Troy
 First Lieutenant Commander in Albany Sovereign Consistory, Albany, NY
 10 Aug 1874 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, NMJ, at Boston, MA.
 Potentate of Oriental Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, AAONMS, Troy, NY, 'for many years.'
 May 1878 Member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland in the United States, at Washington, D. C.
 Secretary of the Troy Masonic Hall Association from 1871.
 Chairman on foreign correspondence for Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery.

2/9 Oct 1880 Most Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony presided as the cornerstone for the obelisk was laid in place with full Masonic ceremony. Over nine thousand Masons paraded up Fifth Avenue from 14th Street to 82nd Street and it was estimated that over fifty thousand spectators lined the parade route.

To commemorate that historic event, the Grand Lodge of New York under the leadership of M.'W.'. Bruce Widger, restaged the historic ceremony on 5 Oct 1980. It was a ceremony of proportions fitting to this historic event. Entertainment was provided by bands from the New York State Maritime Academy in Fort Schuyler, Bronx, NY, the Emerald Society Pipe Band and from the Kismet Shrine Band. The award winning drill team of the Knights Templar put on a precision display of their expert marching maneuvers and the Masonic War Veterans presented the colors with dignity and grace. M.'W.'. Charles W. Froessel, Honorary Chairman provided a warm and moving opening address. The highlight of the ceremony was the cornerstone reenactment and address by M.'W.'. Dr. Bruce Widger. At the conclusion of his address, he warmly thanked all of the participants for their part in the ceremony

<http://home.comcast.net/~richardson156/anthonyjb.html>

ref: Wager, Daniel. "Our County and Its People, Part II: Biography." Boston: The Boston History Company, 1896.

Mr. Anthony was appointed superintendent of the Masonic Home in Utica upon its completion, assumed his duties there in 1893, and is now in charge of that institution. This home has its nucleus in a resolution brought before the Grand Lodge of the State of New York by Greenfield Pote (grand tiler), James Herring (grand secretary), and others. In 1842, when Mr. Pote contributed the first silver dollar for the purpose of "founding an asylum for worthy aged Masons, their widows and orphans." This memorial officially reached the Grand Lodge 8 Jun 1843. More than forty years passed before the affairs of the proposed Home took definite shape. In May 1888, after several years spent in determining the location, the Utica Driving Park, known as the county and State fair grounds, on the eastern edge of the city of Utica, was selected and purchased, the owner donating \$25,000, the city \$30,000, and the Grand Lodge \$20,000. The tract comprises 160 acres; the West Shore railroad donated a quarter of an acre and five additional acres were purchased for \$750. In 1889 the name was changed from "Asylum" to "Masonic Home and School," and in 1890 the original cost of the proposed building was increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000. In 1890 a contract was let for \$134,500, to which \$5,000 were subsequently added. On 21 May 1891, the corner stone was laid amidst the greatest demonstrations in the history of the craft, John W. Vrooman, Grand Master, officiating. The building was formally dedicated October 5, 1892, the addresses being delivered by Past Grand Master William Sherer and Grand Master James Ten Eyck. In June, 1893, the trustees reported that the total cost of the Home and appurtenances to

date was \$230,685.18, with a balance in the bank of \$155,572.55. The first inmates, two in number, were received on May 1st of that year. At the present time (June, 1896,) the Home contains 158 inmates, and a school is being built for the use of the inmate orphans. Under Mr. Anthony's able superintendence the institution has reached the highest aim of its promoters, and is not only a monument to the craft of the Empire State but a substantial memorial to the fraternity of Utica and Oneida county, among whose benevolent objects it will ever hold a foremost place.

Mr. Anthony has also attained a merited eminence in Masonic literature, having contributed much that is valuable to the craft and invaluable to historians. Among his noteworthy publications is a Review of the Transactions of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York from 1872 to 1852. He is also the author of a "History of King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, No. 81, F&AM, of Troy, from 1842 to 1892," together with a sketch of "Free Masonry in the city of Troy from 1796 to 1842." As a ritualist and worker in the various Masonic bodies he stood high in the estimation of the craft, and his earnestness and fervency impress his hearers with the beauties of the institution. He is active and prominent in all Masonic enterprises, and is one of the most illustrious members of the order.

In 1859 he married Miss Catherine A., daughter of John M. and Hannah Bogardus, of Troy, NY, and their children are Mary Alice (b. 16 Jun 1862, m. ca 1882 William Kendree Morris), of Groveville, NJ, and Jessie May (b. 16 Aug 1859, m. 16 Jan 1896 Knowlton Mixer), of Buffalo, NY. For further ancestry see also:
<http://www.angelfire.com/fl/Sumter/pafg199.htm#3975> or "The Compendium of American Genealogy."

M.'.W.'. Bro. Anthony 'fell dead' at Utica, NY, on 26 May 1905, just after delivering an oration over the body of a departed Brother, in his 68th year. He was interred with Masonic Honors at Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, NY.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=24hLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA60&dq=%22Frank+H.+Robinson%22+%22hornells+ville%22#PPA13,M1>

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York," 1906. page 13-14.

M.'. W.'. JESSE B. ANTHONY, Past Grand Master, Superintendent of the Masonic Home, was perhaps one of the best known Masons in the world, respected for his attainments as a scholar and jurist and beloved by the great family at the Home who regarded him as their friend and protector.

He was born in Troy, 13 Dec 1838, and resided in that city until called to take charge of the Utica Home. His Masonic life began in King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, No. 91, 23 Feb 1860. Twenty years afterward he was elected Grand Master. While Grand Master he laid the corner stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, and also presided at the ceremonies in celebration of the centennial of the Grand Lodge, held in the Academy of Music, June 1881.

BRO. ANTHONY for fifteen years was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge and occupied a similar position in the Grand Commandery. His work as a reviewer and commentator gained for him a world-wide fame and made a deep and lasting impression upon Masonic literature and jurisprudence. He was widely quoted and everywhere his statements were regarded as authoritative. When the Masonic Home at Utica was opened, BRO. ANTHONY was selected as Superintendent and he served faithfully in that position until the day of his death. During all the years of this service his work received the unqualified praise and commendation of every Grand Master and every Board of Trustees.

He mastered all the details of the Home and conducted it on such business principles that it became one of the greatest institutions of the kind in this country. His chief characteristic was his great executive ability. He was broad enough to plan comprehensively for the Institution, not only for to-day but for years to come; to decide on the best policy for procedure and then to carry it out to the minutest detail. His work was done quietly, without ostentation, and people only saw the result and did not see the man. He was as he sought to be, inconspicuous; but he pursued his work with devotion and dignity. Any home with over 300 inmates often presents serious problems in its administration; but whatever they were, BRO. ANTHONY met and solved them wisely and successfully and there never was a ripple on the surface to disturb the smoothness and serenity of the daily life of its inmates.

His character as a man, his unswerving loyalty to the best interests of Masonry, his years of devoted labor for the care and happiness of our less fortunate brethren, their wives, widows and orphans, deserves the highest commendation and will keep green his memory in many, many years to come. He died at Utica, 26 May 1905. The funeral services were held in the Chapel of the Masonic Home, conducted by R.'. W.'. Oren Root, Grand Chaplain. The burial took place at Troy, the Grand Master officiating.

1880 Census, Troy, Rensselaer, New York

Jessie B. ANTHONY	Self	M	Male	W	42	NY	Coffee And Spice Dealer	NY	NY
Catharine A. ANTHONY	Wife	M	Female	W	41	NY		NY	NY

Alice M. ANTHONY	Dau	S	Female	W 17	NY	At School	NY	NY
Jessie M. ANTHONY	Dau	S	Female	W 10	NY	At School	NY	NY
John BOGARDAS	FatherL	M	Male	W 72	NY	At Home	NY	NY
Hannah BOGARDAS	MotherL	M	Female	W 68	NY	At Home	NY	NY
Margaret LAWRENCE	Other	S	Female	W 24	IRE	Servant	IRE	IRE

34 1881 Horace S. Taylor (ca 1818/19-21 May 1884)



"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York: Including Lodge," by Peter Ross. 1899. Page 569.

At first he engaged in the printing and stationery business, and succeeded very well. About the close of the war he went into Wall Street and soon afterward formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. F. P. James, in the banking business. Mr. James, who died a few days after Bro. Taylor, was regarded as a very rich man.

Masonic Record:

- 1855 Raised in Holland Lodge No. 8, serving as Master and Treasurer.
District Deputy Grand Master, 4th Masonic District
 - 1860 Deputy Grand Master, after a spirited contest.
 - 1881 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
 - 1861-63 High Priest of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, RAM
 - 1863-64 Deputy Grand High Priest
 - 1865-66 Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, RAM, of the State of New York
 - 1868 Columbian Council No. 1, R&SM, New York City
 - 1865 Eminent Commander, Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, KT
 - 29 Oct 1862 Crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
- Member of the Council of Deliberation of New York State from the time of its formation.

He was a member of the Union League Club, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among business men. He was dignified and straightforward in his manner and his integrity was beyond question.

While sitting upon a lounge in his office in the Mills Building, at 11:15 a.m., 21 May 1884, Horace S. Taylor, of the firm of F. P. James & Co., bankers, fell over without a moment's notice and expired. He was a large and elderly man and had been suffering from heart disease for several years. He had been repeatedly cautioned against over-exertion and excitement. His friends believe that his death was due to his becoming overheated and exhausted while going up to his office, which is on the eighth floor.

Just before he died Mr. Taylor was conversing pleasantly with his physician, Dr. William Young, and two or three other gentlemen. He did not complain of feeling bad. A street rumor attributing his death to sudden and startling information concerning the stock market was emphatically denied by his friends. The body was removed within a few hours to his residence in the Florence apartment house on Fourth Avenue. He left a widow, the sister of F. P. James, and was interred with Masonic Honors.

Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of . . . AASR. 1883

<http://books.google.com/books?id=2JNMAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA175&dq=%22Horace+S.+Taylor%22>

Brother Horace S. Taylor was born in Springfield, MA, in 1819, received an excellent education, and became familiar with the "art preservative of all arts." In his native place he first saw the hieroglyphic light of Masonry, and subsequently removed to New York City, where in 1849 he opened a printing establishment. Some years after, he married the sister of Mr. F. P. James, and with the latter he entered into partnership in banking business in 1864, continuing therein till the time of his death. About six years ago his wife died, and a year later he married Cornelia Metzgar, the daughter of Christian and Adeline Metzgar. She died 27 Jul 1905 at Pittfield, MA.

His labors and influence in both Grand Bodies drew to him many friends, and the transactions of these large Masonic organizations contain the record of much of his activity in the Fraternity. In the early years of his Masonic activity he entered the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, becoming a member of the Bodies which subsequently were incorporated in the Lodge of Perfection, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter of Rose Croix, and Consistory of New York city, and was thereafter a constant attendant at the exemplification of their mysteries. He was a constant attendant in all the branches of Masonry, a student of its mysteries and its legislation, and a companion sought by many for his unostentatious attractions. He appeared always of a grave disposition, grown on him by the knowledge that he had heart disease, which required constant watchfulness; although deep in business, he found time to serve

the various bodies with which he was connected, but he was always prepared to lay down the pen or his labor, with every duty done.

The summons was swift and sudden—on the morning of 21 May 1884, Brother Taylor proceeded to his business in "Wall street in excellent physical feelings, and in cheerful spirits spoke the usual morning salutation to those in his employ, and entered his private office. Here he found his family physician, with whom he entered into conversation, when he suddenly lost consciousness and immediately expired.

http://68.165.92.196:81/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/col49&CISOPTR=1295&CISOBX=1&REC=2&DMROTATE=90

Title Horace S. Taylor; Most Worshipful Past Grand Master; 1881

Born 1819; Died 1884, May 20

Lodge Name; Number; Location; State Springfield (?); MA

(Affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 8; New York, NY, on June 28, 1858. No note was made in the Lodge returns to indicate the Massachusetts Lodge within which Brother Taylor was raised.)

Year Master; 1863

Royal Arch Chapter Name; Number; Title; Year RoyalArch; Jerusalem Chapter No. 8; Grand High Priest; 1865; Deputy, Grand Chapter; 1863; High Priest, Jerusalem Chapter; 1861; 1862

Royal and Select Masters Council Name; Number; Title; Year RoyalAndSelectMasters; Columbian Council No. 1

Knights Templar Commandery Name; Number; Title; Year KnightsTemplar; Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23; Eminent Commander

Scottish Rite Degree; Consistory Name; Title; Year ScottishRite; 33, October 29, 1862; Consistory of New York City; Member, Council of Deliberation of New York State from the time of its formation

Grand Lodge Office; Year GrandLodge-Office; Grand Master; 1881; District Deputy Grand Master; 1872; 1873; 1877

Affiliated Lodge Name; Number; Location; State; Title; Year Holland Lodge No. 8; New York; NY; Master; 1863

Horace S. Taylor was born in Springfield [or South Hadley, as per lodge return, 1858], Mass. He worked as a printer in New York City from 1849 until 1865. When "he married the sister of Mr. F. P. James, he entered into partnership with Mr. James in the banking business, " working as such until his death in 1884 (1866; 1867; 1868; 1869; 1870; 1871; 1872; 1873; 1874; 1875; 1876; 1877; 1878; 1879; 1880; 1881; 1882; 1883; 1884). (Archives, Biography Files, [Trow's New York record]; Proceedings, Supreme Council, 1883)

During Brother Taylor's term as Grand Master, relations between the Grand Lodge of New York and the Grand Lodge of Connecticut were restored. The previous Grand Master, Jesse B. Anthony, had issued on June 10th, 1880 an edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

This edict was issued after an event that occurred in 1873, whereby the Grand Lodge of Connecticut granted a revival of their charter to seven Masons who lived in Connecticut and who were "old members of Hamilton Lodge No. 54, whose charter had been surrendered in 1838."

The problem arose because the petition for revival of the Lodge, "was also signed by six members of Webotuck Lodge No. 480, located at Millerton...New York...At the revival of Hamilton Lodge, the Grand Master of Connecticut..decided, that by the granting of the restoration of the charter, [the New York brethren who had signed the petition] became members of said Hamilton Lodge. Of the six members of Webotuck Lodge...all but [two] retained their membership in Webotuck. [The two] who adhered to Hamilton, when summoned for non-payment of dues, made as excuse the statement, that by the signing of the petition for the restoration of the charter of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, in the State of Connecticut, they became members of said Hamilton Lodge.

"In 1875, the Grand Lodge of New York was first informed of the facts as above stated, and the Grand Master complained to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, of the infringement of jurisdiction in thus severing the connection of brethren from Webotuck Lodge....The Grand Lodge of Connecticut maintained that they had "exclusive sovereignty within its own territorial limits." (Transactions, 1882, pg. 36)

Despite five years of efforts, no resolution was possible, and so, in 1880, MW Brother Anthony issued the edict of non-intercourse.

During the administration of Grand Master Taylor, in 1881, the edict of non-intercourse was withdrawn, and the Grand Lodge of Connecticut resolved that, they "approve and indorse the claim of the Grand Lodge of New York, that membership in any Lodge can only be acquired or terminated by the operation of the law of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction such Lodge is situated, except in case of discipline for Masonic offenses."

On June 8th, 1882, the Grand Lodge of New York adopted the following resolution, "That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be and the same are hereby tendered to MW Horace S. Taylor, for his wise and judicious efforts in successfully restoring the peace and harmony between the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and this Grand Body." (Transactions, 1882, pg. 79)

Also during the administration of Grand Master Taylor and due to his reaching out to the Grand Lodge of England, mutual representation between the Grand Lodge of New York and the Grand Lodge of England was instituted with representatives of each Grand Lodge appointed. RW Bro. Albert Gallatin Goodall was selected and appointed by to represent the Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of New York, and Bro. Brackstone Baker was selected to be the representative of the Grand Lodge of New York near the Grand Lodge of England. (Transactions, 1882, pg. 35)

Therefore, the thanks of the Grand Lodge of New York were tendered to MW Bro. Taylor for "his judicious and successful efforts in promoting more intimate relations with the Grand Lodge of England, by means of the system of mutual representation." (Transactions, 1882, pg. 79)

Grand Master Taylor's death was sudden, but not unexpected. He "entered his office in more than usually cheerful mood, and saluting those employed, passed to his private apartment where he found his family physician, with whom he entered into conversation. In a few moments a sudden pallor overspread his countenance, and being helped to a sofa, almost instantly expired. This event was not a complete surprise to those most intimately acquainted with him, for he was known to have suffered for some years past from disease of the heart, which will probably account for his usually serious demeanor...

"Entertaining a special desire to avoid ostentation, he had frequently expressed a wish that there should be no Masonic display at his obsequies, and hence the usual formalities were observed at the house of a relative, and he now sleeps in Woodlawn. The Grand Master and several of his associate Grand and Past Grand Officers were present at the funeral, and every mark of respect was shown to the memory of one who had attained the most honorable and exalted position in the gift of the Craft." (Transactions, 1884, pg. 10-11)

"I have always regarded [the one-year Grand Line office-holding principle] as pernicious, and detrimental to the best interests of the Grand Lodge; and I did all in my power to induce my predecessor to permit his name to be used for a second term, promising him that if he would do so, my name should not be used against him. Personal reasons prevented his doing so, but all will remember the strong argument contained in his address to the Grand Lodge in opposition to the one-term principle... [The Grand Master] has been obliged to submit to misrepresentation, to vilification and abuse, but when such [acts] are embodied in resolutions, and adopted and spread upon the records of Lodges, to remain there for all time to come, it is time that those who have the good name and honor of our institution at heart, should consider what must be the inevitable result of such practices, and endeavor to find a remedy before we become utterly demoralized.

"I believe that this state of things is the natural outcome of the intense anxiety of individuals to be elected to the highest offices in our Grand Lodge - an anxiety which will not permit them to wait, until by long service, their fitness shall be demonstrated and recognized - but who, regardless of the best interests of the fraternity, endeavor to accomplish their object by practices until recently unknown in Masonic elections, and which if continued, will degrade us in the estimation of our brethren in other jurisdictions...

"It is a fact known to all that persons, past and present members of the Grand Lodge, make organized and systematic efforts for the election of themselves or their friends to high office, bringing to their aid all the questionable arts of the professional politician, and striving by artificial and unmasonic means, to create such a sentiment for or against a particular person as will insure his success or defeat, before the Grand Lodge as a body shall have come together. The Grand Lodge is in fact deprived of its right to the free choice of its officers. Members are persistently solicited to vote for or against particular individuals, and their attention is diverted from the discharge of the serious duties which they are selected to perform. The all-absorbing question has grown to be, not, What measures shall the Grand Lodge take for the good of the fraternity? but, Who shall be elected to office?

"The aggrandizement of individuals is not the purpose for which this Grand Lodge was created. Its officers are its servants, called to occupy high places not for their own exaltation, but solely because the necessities of the Grand Lodge require their services. No person has the right to demand elevation to office. It is for the Grand Lodge itself to select its officers from among those it deems deserving. No one can have "claims to office," and the more an individual permits his own good qualities to be paraded, the less reason is there why the Grand Lodge should recognize them. If the Grand Lodge has no higher duties than to elect officers from year to year, any distinctions of its conferring will soon become trivial and empty. If it is to be controlled by political methods and manipulations, and if the chief purpose of its being is to be the creation of the largest possible number of grand officers within the shortest space of time, its usefulness is gone forever. The Grand Lodge is a body created for more substantial purposes....

"Any person who strives, by means of trickery and intrigue, to foist himself upon the Grand Lodge as one of its officers, is not only unworthy to be a Grand Lodge officer, but his presence should not be tolerated as a Mason.

"This unmasonic political spirit has become intensified in consequence of the more frequent changes in Grand Lodge officers, which has taken place within the last few years. Formerly, when changes were less frequent, time was given for any excitement which existed during or previous to an election in the Grand Lodge, to subside. But now, no sooner is one election over than combinations are formed for the next, and thus the fraternity is kept in perpetual turmoil...

"I have felt compelled to denounce the present system of Grand Lodge politics, but in doing so I disclaim all intention of referring to individuals. I also recognize that the necessity of referring to this subject involves the necessity of preventing my name from being presented to the Grand Lodge for re-election, lest I should be charged with seeking my own personal interests." (Taylor, in Transactions, 1882, pg 40-44)

35 1882 Benjamin Flagler (10 May 1833-30 Oct 1900)

General Benjamin Flagler was born at Lockport, NY, on 10 May 1833, and when the Civil War broke out he organized a company and went to the front as a Captain. In the same regiment were his two brothers, Daniel and Charles. Each of them was of great stature and fine physique, and Benjamin weighed nearly 300 pounds. He had a saddle especially made for his use. He was seriously wounded in 1863 and had to retire from the army.

Gen. Flagler was one the best known men in the western part of the State. He was President of the National Bank of Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, and was prominently identified with many leading interests. He was an active Republican and had served as Postmaster and Collector of Customs at the Falls. He was also a



Trustee of the Soldier's Home at Bath and a Past Commander of the Dudley Donnelly Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on 30 Oct 1900 of Bright's Disease. He was in New York on business and had become ill on 20 October. He was survived by his wife, Martha, his brother Charles of Lockport and his sisters, Miss Flagler and Mrs. Edwin Terryll of Niagara Falls. He was interred in Chestnut Ridge Cemetery near Lockport.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/flagler/messages/68.html>

GEN. BENJAMIN FLAGLER was one of the men of an older generation in Niagara county who, both in war and peace, in public and in private life, in individual business affairs and in cooperation with representatives of immense invested capital, let so busy, so fruitful and so honorable an existence, that its main features should never be lost sight of by those who still enjoy benefits he was largely instrumental in bringing about. He belonged to Niagara county and was the type of man that his fellow countrymen take pride in and set apart wherever found, as a representative in truth of the great nation to which he belonged and for the unity of which he shed his blood.

Benjamin Flagler was born 10 Dec 1833, at Lockport, NY. His father Sylvester Flagler (1804-1856) was born in Washington County, NY. Sylvester was the son of James, son of John, son of Simon* (1714-1774), was born in Holland (or, by another account, in West Camp, Ulster Co., New York of German ancestry) and when he emigrated to America in 1735, settled in Dutchess county, NY, from which time through the life of General Flagler, the family belonged to the Empire state. Sylvester Flagler was married in his native county to Abbie Remington, and of their family of six (or seven) sons and six daughters, Benjamin was the sixth in order of birth. In 1831 Sylvester Flagler removed with his family to the town of Lockport, Niagara county, where he became a prosperous farmer and a man of affairs, able and willing to give his children advantages.

** For a more detailed ancestry see: <http://awt.ancestry.ca/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=rglander&id=I28156&ti=5543>*

On Nov. 9, 1859, General Flagler was married to Martha J. McKnight, a member of an old county family of the town of Newfane. She died in 25 Feb 1910 at Gratwick, near North Tonawanda, when a New York Central passenger train struck the car in which she was a passenger. Their one son, Sylvester, did not survive his twentieth year.

In 1895, General Flagler became a brigadier general in rank through appointment as chief of ordnance on the staff of Governor Morton to which position he was re-appointed by Governor Black.

Niagara County New York - The Concise Record of Her Progress and People, 1821-1921, by Edward T. Williams
<http://www.niagarafallsreporter.com/kostoff9.html>

FROM FARM LAD TO GENERAL; LOCKPORT'S FLAGLER RECALLED

By Bob Kostoff

Benjamin Flagler started out life as a simple farm boy from the eastern end of the county but made his mark in several areas, including the Civil War, the state militia and various professional enterprises.

Flagler was born on 10 Dec 1833 on a fairly prosperous farm outside of Lockport. After finishing formal education at the old Lockport Union School, he decided to stay on the family farm and follow in his father's agricultural footsteps. But the professional world beckoned and, in 1850, he took a position as chief clerk in the collector's office of the Erie Canal at Lockport. But soon, according to Niagara Falls journalist and historian William Pool, the Civil War intervened and changed the course of young Flagler's career. The patriotic youngster did not hesitate in his duty when the war broke out. He joined the very first regiment organized in Niagara County. In 1861, he became a captain in the newly formed 28th New York Volunteers.

The outfit was soon ordered to the front lines and participated in the bloody battle of Winchester, VA. It occurred on 25 May 1862 and was known as the Shenandoah Campaign. After skirmishing with the North's Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks' retreating army at Middletown and Newtown on May 24, Confederate Maj. Gen. T. J. Jackson's division continued north toward Winchester. There, Gen. Banks was attempting to reorganize his army to defend the town. The Louisiana Brigade of Gen. Jackson's division outflanked and overran the Union position on Bowers Hill. Panic spread through the federal ranks, and many fled through Winchester. Banks' army was soundly defeated and withdrew north across the Potomac River. There were a total of 22,500 troops engaged in battle, 6,500 for the Union and 16,000 for the South. There were 2,019 Union casualties and only 400 Southern casualties. This was a decisive victory for the South in Gen. Jackson's Valley Campaign. Capt. Flagler was seriously wounded during this battle.

His injury was so severe that, after recuperation, he was mustered out of the service. Flagler returned to Lockport to continue his recuperation.



Some time later, he secured the position of inspector of customs at the Suspension Bridge office in the western end of the county. In 1872, he was appointed special deputy collector there and became collector of customs for the district of Niagara in 1878. Although generally called Suspension Bridge, the village was incorporated as Niagara City on 8 Jun 1854. It merged with its neighbor to the south when Niagara Falls was incorporated as a city on 17 Mar 1892. An active Republican, he was one of the organizers of the GOP of this state and was a delegate in the first county convention of the Republican Party in Niagara County. Through his connections, he was appointed chief of ordnance of the State Militia on 1 Jan 1895 and was given the rank of brigadier general.

Flagler also was one of the organizers of the Bank of Suspension Bridge and became president of the bank. He was active in organizing the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railroad Company, and served as president of that organization. He was also first vice president and a director of the Niagara Falls Power Company and a director of the Bank of Niagara Falls. Flagler was a member of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a 33rd degree member of Niagara Frontier Lodge F&AM. On 9 Nov 1859, he married Martha McKnight of the Town of Newfane. They had one son, Sylvester, who predeceased him.

Rochester, Monroe, NY

Democrat & Chronicle, Sat Jan 1, 1898

NIAGARA - THE REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAMP

From Peekskill to Grindstone Island in St. Lawrence River.

Handling the Troops

Interview with General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the State.

He Does Not Favor the Proposed Plan

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/NYNIAGAR/2003-06/1056996119>

General Benjamin FLAGLER, chief of ordnance of New York state, has been at Niagara Falls, where a Democrat and Chronicle correspondent interviewed him relative to the contemplated removal of the state camp of instruction from Peekskill on the Hudson to Grindstone Island in the St. Lawrence. Mr. FLAGLER stated that he had taken considerable interest in the talk about making a change of location, but he could not or would not say that no change as talked of would be made by the state. In his opinion an island was not a suitable place for a camp, and also that the very location of Grindstone island made it very unfavorable and doubly objectionable as a site on account of its being so far removed from the location of the main body of the state troops, referring to those in the territory of Greater New York. As an illustration he cited the fact that it would cost the state more to transport the Forty-second Separate Company of Niagara Falls to Grindstone on the St. Lawrence than it now does to take them to Peekskill, and more than it now does to transport an entire New York regiment to Peekskill.

General FLAGLER admitted that Peekskill camp, as it is to-day, is too small, but it was his idea that the improvements now being thought of, and which will probably be commenced in the spring, will greatly enlarge the camp, thus making it more commodious and better suited to the militia men of the Empire state.

It was also pointed out that weather and water conditions frequently arise in the St. Lawrence that would make it practically impossible to transport troops to Grindstone island. There was nothing in the general's words that favored the St. Lawrence location, and he is recognized as a man of broad ideas and remarkably good judgment.

<http://fultonhistory.com/newspaper%202/Utica%20NY%20Morning%20Herald/Utica%20NY%20Morning%20Herald%201882.pdf/Newspaper%20Utica%20NY%20Morning%20Herald%201882%20-%20200240.PDF>

Benjamin Flagler, the new grand master, was born at Lockport, 10 Dec 1833, and educated in the high school in that town. Up to the time of the war he was a farmer, put in 1861 he enlisted in the 28th New York Volunteers. October 28, 1862, he was discharged, having been wounded three times, the last making him lame for life. In 1864 he became deputy collector at Suspension Bridge, and was first appointed collector in 1878. He was made a mason in Niagara Frontier lodge No. 132, in 1864, elected master in 1867, and served for six years; appointed district deputy in 1874, 1875 and 1876; elected junior grand warden in 1877, senior grand warden in 1880 and deputy grand master in 1881. He is a member of Niagara chapter, No. 206, and of Genesee Commandery, No. 10.



Daniel Wesbert Flagler, brother of Benjamin Flagler

<http://books.google.com/books?id=fd4DAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA249&dq=%22daniel+w.+Flagler%22>

Daniel Webster Flagler, soldier, was born in Lockport, NY, 24 Jul 1835, son of Sylvester and Abigail (Remington) Flagler. The first of the name of whom there is any record was Zachariah Fleigler, who came from Westheim, in Fraunkenland, sometime before 1711. His grandfather removed from Dutchess county, NY, to Washington county, NY, about the close of the revolutionary war." His father, Sylvester Flagler, removed to western New York and settled on the Holland Purchase about 1829. His grandfather Remington, on his mother's side, came from Rhode Island and settled in Washington county, NY, soon after the close of the revolutionnry war. Daniel W. Flagler was graduated at the L. S. Military Academy, 24 Jun 1861, being promoted brevet second lieutenant and second lieutenant of ordnance the same day, and first lieutenant 3 Aug 1861, and captain 8 Mar 1863.

He served during the civil war from 1861 to 1865; in drilling volunteers at Washington, DC; in the Manassas campaign, and in the defenses of Washington. Most of his service, however, was in connection with the ordnance department. He was assistant ordnance officer at the Allegheny arsenal; inspector of ordnance in the fitting out of the Mississippi river flotilla; chief of ordnance to Gen. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina; he had charge of the transportation of siege guns; was on inspection duty at the West Point foundry; was assistaut to the chief of ordnance, and at the close of hostilities was in charge of the Tredegar iron works at Richmond. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was brevetted captain March 4, 1862, for gallant services at the battle of Newbern, NC; major 26 Apr 1862, for gallant service at the siege of Fort Macon, NC, and lieutenant-colonel 13 Mar 1865, for distinguished services in the field during the civil war. After the close of the war he was employed on a tour of inspection of western arsenals with the chief of ordnance. May 1865; after this he was in charge of receiving arms from disbanded volunteers from Delaware and Pennsylvania at Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia and Harrisburg, PA.; on special ordnance inspection duty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama; assistant ordnance offlicerat the arsenal at Watervliet, NY; in command of Augusta (Ga.)arsenal and powder works, having charge also of Confederate ordnance establishments, depots and stores, and disposal of same, at Atlanta, Macón, Athens and Savannah, GA. He was on special ordnance inspection duty at Fort Fisher, NC, and Fort Pickens, FL; in command of Rock Island armory and arsenal; member of board of heavy gun carriages at New York; special inspection of Fort Union arsenal, New Mexico, with view of abolishing it; was on ordnance inspection duty at San Antonio, TX, Fort Lowell, Arizona and Henicia, CA, and was in command of the arsenal at Watertown, MA, from 9 Nov 1889, to 1891. He was promoted major, 23 Jun 1874; lieutenant-colonel, 23 Aug 1881; colonel, 15 Sep 1890, and was appointed brigadier-general and chief of ordnance, 23 Jun 1891. He was the author of "History of Rock Island Arsenal and Island of Rock Island" (1877). He was married, at Philadelphia, PA., 13 Sep 1865, to Mary M'Calla, daughter of Gen. C. A. Finley, U. S. A. He died at Old Point Comfort, VA, 29 Mar 1899, leaving a widow and two children.

<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/dwflagler.htm>

Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagler was born in 1835 in Lockport, New York. Graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1861, he served brilliantly in a military career that spanned over 38 years.

General Flagler was cited many times for his distinguished and meritorious services during the Civil War.

Between the years of 1861 and 1865, he was promoted from Lieutenant to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. Serving in several different positions during the war, his most significant was that of Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Potomac.

In the post-Civil War era, he continued to carry out many challenging assignments but was returned to his permanent rank. When he assumed command of Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, in June 1871, he was only a Captain. For 15 years, he was totally devoted to the development of the arsenal. During those years, he supervised as well as developed the completion of a fire station, numerous manufacturing shops, a powerplant, the Moline Bridge, the arsenal railroad, as well as a hot water/power system. High Army officials of that day credited him with supervising a difficult job of construction. His meticulous attention to detail is reflected today in the graceful lines of many of his buildings, which have stood for more than a hundred years.

In 1891, General Flagler assumed the post of Chief of Ordnance, the command at which he died on active duty on 29 Mar 1899.

Daniel Webster Flagler of New York
Appointed from New York, Cadet, United States Military Academy, 1 July 1867
Second Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, 24 June 1861
First Lieutenant, 3 August 1861
Captain, 3 March 1863
Major, 23 June 1874
Lieutenant Colonel, 23 August 1881
Colonel, 15 September 1890
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, 23 January 1891
Breveted Captain, 14 March 1862 for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Newbern, North Carolina;
Major, 26 April 1862 for gallant and meritorious service in the siege of Fort Macon, North Carolina; and Lieutenant
Colonel, 13 March 1865 for distinguished service in the field and faithful service in the Ordnance Department
during the war.
General Flagler died on 29 March 1899 and was buried in Section 1 of Arlington National Cemetery.
His son, Clement Alexander Finley Flagler, is buried with him.

FLAGLER, D W
BRIG GEN CHIEF OF ORD USA
VETERAN SERVICE DATES: Unknown
DATE OF DEATH: 03/25/1899
DATE OF INTERMENT: Unknown
BURIED AT: SITE LOT 147
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

FLAGLER, D W W/O
DATE OF DEATH: 09/06/1907
DATE OF INTERMENT: Unknown
BURIED AT: SITE 147
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY
WIFE OF DW FLAGLER - BRIG GEN ORD DEPT

<http://texasmonthly.blogspot.com/2007/01/patrick-carr-murder-of-presbyterian.html>

(Parenthetical addendum, 11/05/06....George B McClellan, like Colt and Walker, was knee-deep in the earlier version of the American military industrialist complex. Rather than Humvees or Bradley fighting vehicles, McClellan's legacy was the McClellan cavalry saddle. McClellan's chief ordnance officer who arranged the purchase of the saddle for the government was **Daniel Webster Flagler**, a West Point grad from New York State who ran the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois. Flagler's son was also a West Point grad and member of the elite Army Corp of Engineers. **Clement Alexander Finley Flagler** - (1867-1922) was born in Georgia but graduated from West Point (1889), and was an instructor in civil and military engineering at West Point (1894-95). Another important New York Flagler, who would need the expertise of the Army Corps of Engineers to build his railroad to Miami along Florida's Gold Coast, was famed industrialist, **Henry Flagler**. Henry was a partner with John D. Rockefeller in Standard Oil of New Jersey and it is Flagler's famous West Palm Beach Hotel that is today the spawning ground

for Great Gatsby perennials meeting in social circles of ever-narrower exclusivity...British Royals, Trump, as well as the historic robber baron families of the U.S.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/DC-OLD-NEWS/2003-03/1047307143>

FLAGLER - At Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, March 29, 1899, at 5 p.m., Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance United States Army. Funeral from his late residence, 2144 California avenue on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Arlington.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commandery of the District of Columbia

City of Washington, April 2, 1899

The death of Companion Brigadier General DANIEL WEBSTER FLAGLER, U.S. Army at Fort Monroe, Virginia on the 29th ultimo, is announced to the Commandery.

Funeral services at which the attendance of Companions is requested, will be held at No. 2144 California avenue, N.W. on Monday, 3d instant, at 2 o'clock P.M. The Insignia of the Order will be worn as required by the Constitution.

By command of

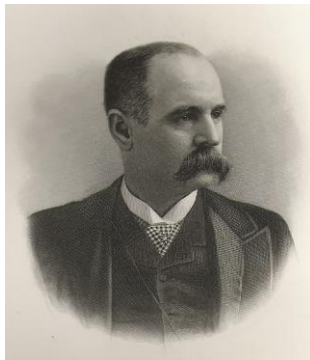
Col. JOHN M. HARLAND, U.S.V., Commander

W. P. Huxford, Recorder

36 1883 Joseph Edward Simmons (J. Edward Simmons) (9 Sep 1841-4 Aug 1910)

Ref. PCD, 1911, pages 26-30, quoting the *Masonic Standard*, 13 Aug 1910.

J. Edward Simmons, as he appears to be more popularly known, was born in 9 Sep 1841 in Troy, NY, and on his paternal side is of Dutch descent. On his maternal side his ancestors were natives of New Hampshire. He began his education at the Old Troy Academy, continuing it at a boarding school at Sand Lake near Troy, preparatory to entering college; in 1858 he entered Williams College, graduating in 1862. He next began the study of law at the Albany Law School, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1863, and was admitted to practice the same year in Troy until 1867 when he removed to New York City and engaged in the banking and brokerage business. Owing to the impairment of his health from overwork, however, he retired from the business in 1872 and went to Florida to recuperate.



Two years later he returned to New York and resumed business on Wall Street for the next ten years. In 1884 he was unanimously proposed for the office of President of the New York Stock Exchange. It was a time of panic, and the affairs of the Exchange were in a turbulent condition. Its recently elected President had become disqualified by reason of the suspension of his firm, and the prestige of the Exchange was seriously at stake. It was a matter of vital importance that the confidence of the country, in its great financial market, should be unimpaired. To accomplish this, and to bring order out of chaos, the Stock Exchange looked to but one man, Bro. Simmons. He satisfied their highest expectations and was reelected for a second term, but declined a third term on account of his health. At his retirement he was the recipient from the Governing Committee of a series of handsomely engrossed resolutions and a beautiful gold watch.

After a trip of several months in Europe Bro. Simmons was unanimously chosen President of the Board of Education of New York City in 1886-1900, with which body he had been connected since 1881 as Commissioner. In 1888 he was elected President of the Fourth National Bank of New York City. When invited to accept this position he did not know a single member of the Board of Directors, owned no stock in the Corporation, and had never been in the bank, one of leading banks in the United States. He was also President of the Panama Railroad Company, Columbia Steamship Company and of the Chamber of Commerce, State of New York (1907). In recognition of his eminent services in the cause of education, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, in June 1885.

Masonic Record:

5 Dec 1864	Initiated in Mount Zion Lodge No. 311, Troy, NY.
1874	Affiliated with Kane Lodge No. 454, NYC; Master, 1877-78.
1877-78	District Deputy Grand Master of the 6th Masonic District
1879-80	Grand Marshal
1882	Deputy Grand Master



1883 Grand Master of Masons, F&AM, of the State of New York
 20 Nov 1874 Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, RAM, NYC
 Adelpbic Council No. 7, R&SM
 1 Oct 1878 Coeur de Leon Commandery No. 23, KT, NYC; Commander 1881
 16 Dec 1875 Received the Grades of the Scottish Rite, AASR, New York City
 15 Sep 1885 Crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Boston, MA

Bro. Simmons was member of the University, the Manahattan (Metropolitan), the Players', the Lawyers', and the New York Athletic Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas and New England Societies. He took an active interest in benevolent matters, and for many years was a President of the New York Infant Asylum, and a Governor of the New York Hospital. He was also a member of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church.



JOSEPH EDWARD SIMMONS, LL.D.
 PRESIDENT FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
 PRESIDENT BOARD OF EDUCATION (1896-98)

In 1866 he married to Joyce Greer, daughter of George Greer, and had five children, two of whom were Joseph Ferris Simmons (Treasurer of the Trow Printing and Directory Company and a member of Kane Lodge) and Mabel, wife of John Packwood Tilden. Bro. Simmons died at his summer home at Lake Mohonk, NY, 4 Aug 1910, attended by considerable honors by the community in which he had contributed so much. His home had been at 28 West 52nd Street, New York City. He was interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_4_Q_to_Z.htm
 Initiated, 5 Dec 1864, in Mount Zion Lodge No. 311, Troy, NY, affiliating with Kane Lodge No. 454, N.Y.C. ten years later. Was master of the latter in 1877 and again in 1878. Exalted in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, RAM, 20 Nov 1874, and knighted in Coeur de Leon Commandery No. 23, 1 Oct 1878. Was commander of same in 1881. Received Scottish Rite degrees in Dec 1875, and in 1885 was created 33° AASR (NJ). Was grand master of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1883-84. d. 1910.

Engraving from the 1884 Grand Lodge Transactions



http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/masonicmuseum/morgan_dollar_portrait_token_1884.htm



Pictured above is an 1884 Morgan Silver Dollar. The obverse is lustrous silver. On the reverse has been engraved a portrait of virtually photographic quality, as well as Masonic symbols of his titles and degrees, i.e. Past Master, Scottish Rite Mason and York Rite Mason.

This side of the token is also dated 1885.

The gentleman was the Grand Master of New York in 1885, J. Edward Simmons (GM 1883-1885). This coin was commissioned by him and the Grand Lodge of New York to honor his work in Freemasonry as Grand Master during a particularly fragile time in our fraternity.

ORITUARY. Page 341

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY -THIRD AND LAST DEGREE O.F THE ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY FOR THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT THE CITY OF DETROIT, STATE OF MICHIGAN COMMENCING ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF THE MONTH ELLUL, A. M., FIFTY-SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY, SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH, A. D , NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN GRAND EAST, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS N. LATITUDE. 42* 81' 22' E. LONGITUDE. 5° 59 18-

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, 33°.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER:

"J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Past Grand Master, departed this life at Lake Mohonk, Friday, the fifth day of August, 1910, at one o'clock in the morning. His obsequies were held in St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Avenue and 53rd Street, Sunday afternoon, the seventh day of August, at three o'clock. Kane Lodge, No. 454, of which he was the Senior Past Master, accompanied the remains to Woodlawn, there performing the last rites of the fraternity.

"JOSEPH EDWARD SIMMONS was a man of exalted character; cultured and scholarly. After his graduation from William College he chose the law as a profession, but on his removal to New York, entered the banking business. To him came the distinction of having filled three of the highest offices that can be conferred upon a New York business man,—viz: President of the Stock Exchange, President of the Clearing House, and President of the Chamber of Commerce. In addition, he filled other offices of responsibility and trust, discharging the duties of all with absolute fidelity and the highest intelligence. As President of the Board of Education his thorough knowledge of our public school system brought about many changes for the better. To him may be attributed the advancement of higher educational interests and the collegiate standing of the normal college. As President of the Fourth National Bank, he was a tower of strength in the financial world."

FROM THE MASONIC STANDARD:

"M.'. W.'. J. EDWARD SIMMONS of Kane Lodge, No. 454, President of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the leading financiers of this city, died at 1:30 a. m.. Friday, August 5th, at Lake Mohonk. He had been ill for about ten days, following a period of a year or more of impaired health. Brother SIMMONS would have been 69 years old on the 9th of next month. "Funeral services were held last Sunday afternoon at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES. Rector of the Church and Chaplain of Kane Lodge, gave the Episcopal service, and at the grave in Woodlawn the burial service was given by W. FREDERICK MEACHAM. Master of Kane Lodge. There was a large representation of Grand Lodge officers and members of Kane Lodge at the funeral. There were present also delegations from the Chamber of Commerce, Stock Exchange, Fourth National Bank, the Clearing House and representatives from the New York Hospital and Sailors' Snug Harbor.

"Brother SIMMONS was made a Mason in Mount Zion Lodge. No. 311, Troy, in 1864. He removed to New York in 1867, and In 1874 he affiliated with Kane Lodge, No. 454. He served as Master of the Lodge in 1877 and 1878. He served as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth district in 1877, and as Grand Marshal, under the administration of M.'. W.'. CHARLES ROOME, in 1879. He followed the late M.'.W.'. JAMES TEN EYCK in that office. His successor was M.'. W.'. EDWARD M. L. EHLERS. He was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1882, and Grand Master the following year. He presided over the Grand Lodge at the annual communication in 1884, and declined a re-election.

"Brother SIMMONS was a member of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Adelphe Council No. 7, the Masonic Veterans and Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23. He served as Commander of the Commandery in 1881. He was a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of New York City, N. M. J., and in September, 1885, was crowned an Honorary member of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree. After his retirement from the Grand East Brother SIMMONS was attentive to his Masonic duties, and for many years it was his custom to install the officers of Kane Lodge, at each annual election, assisted by R.'. W.'. ROLLIN M. MORGAN as Grand Marshal.

"JOSEPH EDWARD SIMMONS had the distinction of having filled three of the highest offices that can be conferred upon a New York business man as such. He served as President of the Stock Exchange. President of the Clearing House and President of the Chamber of Commerce. The high place he attained in the business world came as the result of hard and continuous work.

"He was born in Troy, N. Y., September 9, 1841. His education was begun at the Troy Academy, and continued at a boarding school at Sand Lake, near Troy. He was graduated from Williams College in 1862, and from the Albany Law School in 1863. He practiced his profession in Troy until 1867, when he removed to New York and entered the banking and brokerage business.

"The story of his successful business career is well-known to the public. He had been President of the Fourth National Bank since 1888, and President of the Chamber of Commerce since 1907. He was elected President of the Stock Exchange in 1884 and was twice re-elected. He served with distinction as President of the Board of Education, and it was due to his efforts that the national flag was placed in the school rooms, and instruction was given calculated to inspire the pupils with sentiments of patriotism and loyalty. He was a member of Metropolitan, University, St. Nicholas and other clubs, was a Trustee of the New York Hospital and a Manager of the New York Infant Asylum."

A special "Thanks" to marygrace10 on eBay for sharing her pictures of this most wonderful coin with us! We would also like to Thank Brother David Price, a Past Master of Oklahoma City Lodge #36, AFAM who was the first person to identify Grand Master Simmons on the token.

"The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography . . . ", by James Terry White, Vol. II. 1895. page 372-73
http://books.google.com/books?id=Td0DAAAYAAJ&pg=PA372&lpg=PA372&dq=simmons+%22grand+master%22&source=web&ots=s-eOHaz_79&sig=nIwE1UDcRXG35IJaQRsekxsYdf4#PPA372,M1

eral times secretary of the Section of Economic Science and Statistics, and in 1889 was its president. He is also a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Biological Society, the Anthropological Society, and the Microscopical Society of Washington. Mr. Smiley is an earnest advocate of economical administration of government office. In 1887 he purchased the "American Monthly Microscopical Journal," then in its ninth volume, and has continued its publication, having been editor-in-chief since 1888. In 1892 he purchased the "Microscope," then in its twelfth volume, and has continued its publication as editor-in-chief.

SIMMONS, Joseph Edward, financier, was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1841. His father was a merchant in Troy for many years, and the boy's early education was obtained in that city, at the old Troy Academy, and was continued at a boarding-school at Sand Lake, where he was prepared for college. In 1858 he entered Williams College, and was graduated in 1862, and began the study of law at the Albany Law School. In 1863 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the same year was admitted to the bar in Albany. In 1867 he removed to New York city, and engaged in the banking and

brokerage business, from which he retired at the close of 1873 on account of impaired health. After spending the winter in Florida, he returned to Wall street, again entered business, and continued until 1884, when he was chosen president of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he had been a member for thirteen years, and where he was well and favorably known as a man of great natural force, varied and extensive culture, and much practical experience in finance. He was affable in manner, and a thorough parliamentarian. At the election he received 607 of the 732 votes cast. His service

in office proved the wisdom of his election. His tact and judgment demonstrated that he was the right man in the right place, and he was re-elected to a second term by a unanimous vote. At the close of his second term he was requested to allow his name to be again presented as a candidate, but declined on account of his health, when the Stock Exchange passed a series of complimentary resolutions which were engrossed and presented to Mr. Simmons, while the governing committee presented him with a gold watch. Mr. Simmons now took a trip to Europe, accompanied by his wife and three children, and on his return devoted himself to educational matters, in which he was deeply interested. His connection with the Board of Education began with his appointment as commissioner by Mayor Grace in 1881. He was reappointed by Mayor Edson in 1884, and in 1886 was chosen president of the board. He continued to serve in this position through five terms. It was largely through his efforts and influence that the legislature was induced, in 1888, to bestow collegiate honors and powers upon the Normal College of the city of New York, in whose welfare he was warmly interested. In January, 1888, Mr. Simmons became president of the Fourth National Bank. His selection for this position was solely on the strength of his public record, as, when he was invited to accept the position, he did not know a single member of the board of directors, owned no stock in the corporation, and had never been in the bank. But during his career of twenty years in Wall street, Mr. Simmons never failed to

meet a contract, and in financial circles nothing whatever was known of him except what was to his credit. It was, therefore, very suitable that he should be requested to accept the presidency of an institution which needed at its head a man of the very highest character and purest record. Mr. Simmons is a democrat, but has never been an office-seeker, or affiliated with any faction of the party. In the summer of 1885, his name was mentioned prominently in connection with the collectorship of the Port of New York, and strongly backed by Samuel J. Tilden. During the same year the Democratic Business Men's Association urged him to become a candidate for mayor of the city of New York, and he has on several occasions been mentioned for that position. Mr. Simmons has been prominent as a Freemason. He joined the fraternity at Troy in 1864. Ten years later he entered Kane Lodge, in the city of New York, and became its master in 1877, and again in 1878; and in 1883 he was chosen grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York by a unanimous vote, and served in that office one year. He is a member of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, and of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, and was eminent commander of the latter in 1881. In September, 1885, having previously taken all the lower grades and degrees in the Masonic order, he received the thirty-third degree, the highest that can be conferred. On his retirement as master of Kane Lodge, he was presented with a beautiful past master's jewel, and an exquisite bronze image of the god of love, the latter designed to typify the harmony and good feeling which prevailed during his administration of the affairs of this, one of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential Lodges in the order. Mr. Simmons, as grand master of the state, assisted in laying the corner-stone of the obelisk in Central Park. While holding the office of grand master of New York he visited Europe, and during a sojourn in the United Kingdom was entertained by the Prince of Wales, who was Grand Master of England. He was banqueted by the faculty of Trinity College, Dublin, because of the high position he held as president of the Board of Education of the city of New York. In June, 1885, Mr. Simmons received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Norwich, Vt., in consequence of the distinguished services he had rendered to the cause of education. A man of ample means, he is entirely independent of salary, and with the exception of his bank presidency, all his official positions are and have been those in which the honor has been the only emolument. Mr. Simmons has a fine city mansion and a pretty country home, Stag's Head, at Lake George. He is a man of fine accomplishments, is a skilful pianist, has traveled extensively in Europe and America, and is a noted angler. He is a member of the University, Players', Manhattan, Young Men's Democratic, Lawyers' and New York Athletic Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas and New England Societies. For many years he has been a member of the board of managers of the New York Infant Asylum. He is also a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church. Samuel J. Tilden was his close personal friend. On April 12, 1866, Mr. Simmons married Julia Greer, daughter of George Greer, Esq., of the city of New York. Of the five children born of this marriage, three survive. With all his other elements of popularity, Mr. Simmons is noted as an orator. His eloquence, and the logical arrangement of his arguments, invariably hold the attention of his auditors, and win their applause. A number of his addresses on educational matters have been circulated by the Department of Education. At the time of the Conemaugh Valley floods in 1889, Mr. Simmons was chosen treasurer of the fund



37 1884 William A. Brodie "Mr. Geneseo" (9 Aug 1841-10 May 1917)

Brodie was born in village of Kilbarchan, Scotland 9 Aug 1841. When he was two years old his parents emigrated to America to begin a new life. They settled in the State of New York. William became a successful businessman. He died 9 May 1917 [or 10 May per his g.s.].



A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York: Including Lodge ...by Peter Ross. 1899. page 573. William A. Brodie, succeeded Grand Master Simmons in 1884. He was a native of the old poetic village of



Kilbarchan, Scotland, where he was born in 1841. Two years later his parents brought him to this country and the family settled in Rochester. His business career was commenced in that city and in 1863 he removed to Genesee, where he entered the service of the Wadsworth estate, and as superintendent of several of its branches he still continues his connection with it. In local affairs he has long been prominent and held the office of County Treasurer for fifteen years. Of the local Board of Managers of the State Normal School, he has acted as Secretary and in the Wadsworth Free Library of Genesee his services have been constant and valuable. From 1863, when he was initiated into Masonry in Genesee Lodge, No. 214, his career has been a most active one and now, though he has won the highest honors of Lodge and Grand Lodge, he is still as energetic as when he was climbing the ladder, thus showing an example which might gracefully be imitated by many—too many—who, having been honored by the fraternity, accept the dignities proffered and rest thenceforth upon them. In the Grand Lodge he served as Grand Steward for three terms, then, elected Junior Warden in 1879, he continued to ascend the official ladder until he reached its

top. His affiliations also extend to Chapter, Commandery and Consistory. After retiring from the Grand Mastership he zealously supported his successor's campaign for clearing away the debt on the Hall, took the most practical interest possible in the scheme for the building of an asylum, and to perfect himself in the details he visited Europe in 1888, making a special study of Masonic charities. While on this tour he visited his native land, was received with due honors in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and was elected an honorary member of St. Barchan's Lodge in the village where he was born.

The characteristic of Brodie's year of exalted office was harmony, and his entire efforts were bent toward unifying the interests of the craft, increasing the sentiment of loyalty to the Grand Lodge and then in a general way preparing the way for the heroic labors of Frank R. Lawrence. When he retired there was not a discordant note in the Masonic world of New York, and he laid down the gavel over a strongly-knit and thoroughly organized body of men. But although the "reign" of Brother Brodie was mainly marked by harmony and peace it was not by any means devoid of interest. Its most notable feature was the laying of the cornerstone of the Statue of Liberty pedestal on Bedlow's Island, New York harbor, on August 4, 1884. The occasion was a great one, an impressive one in every way, but the ceremonies were marred by rain which fell in torrents while they lasted. There was no room for the craft to parade, and so that feature of the usual proceedings was dispensed with, much to the joy of the brethren when night came and they realized how the clerk of the weather bureau had acted. So the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge officers, with a few lesser lights, represented the strength of the craft. As the occasion had an international significance, as the invitation to Masonry to take part was by no means a local manifestation of the influence of the craft, but was really a tribute rendered to it by men of international renown on both sides of the Atlantic, we deem it fitting to enlarge upon the proceedings. It is always well to show to the world that Masonry is essentially patriotic, that its patriotism is cosmopolitan, that it seeks to make the whole world kin, and the more thoroughly this is recognized the

less likely is it to be made the subject of attack, or at all events, of successful attack, by hungry politicians, who are ever ready to sell their country, their party, or their souls for a mess of pottage, or by any other class of men who are apt to be misguided by blind zeal or ignorant or beatified fatuity.

(See the narrative of the Masonic Ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone of the Statue of Liberty, pages 574-78.)

William A. Brodie married Mary Wilson. They were the parents of McDowell Jane BRODIE, born: 23 Aug 1856, Rochester (Accord), Ulster Co., NY, who married James Return CODDINGTON on 7 Apr 1886 in Geneseo, Livingston, NY. She died: 25 Mar 1897 in Geneseo and is buried there.

1880 Census District 1, Geneseo, Livingston, New York

William A. BRODIE	Self	M	Male	W	38	SCOT	Bookkeeper	SCOT	SCOT
Laura A. BRODIE *	Wife	M	Female	W	34	NY	Keeping House	NY	NY
Warren J. BRODIE	Son		Male	W	17	NY	Attends School	SCOT	NY
Mc Dowel BRODIE	Sister	S	Female	W	21	NY	Helps In House	SCOT	SCOT
Mary REMMEL	Other	S	Female	W	27	NY	Housework	GER	GER

* Laura A. Diver of Henrietta, NY; m. 1862 ('who died 17 March' . . .; Proceedings of the Supreme Council, 1917, page 427)
Warren J. Brodie was later a Brother of Genesee Lodge No. 214 with his father. (GL Proc. 1886)

<http://www.geneseony.com/walking/mainstreet.asp>

20 Main Street, Geneseo, was built in 1874 by Mr. William Brodie, a newspaper reporter and manager of Wadsworth Farms. A fine example of Italianate Victorian architecture, it features a mansard roof, gable roof, and a tower with finial.



<http://www.geneseo.edu/~pplant/Brodie.htm>

The **Brodie Fine Arts** building (William A. Brodie Hall), State University of New York at Geneseo, constructed in 1967, was named after William Brodie. He was a resident of Geneseo and very influential in having Geneseo College established here. The architect for the Brodie Hall was Edgar Tafel, who studied under Frank Lloyd Wright.

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/john.butler19/page4/156/156.htm>



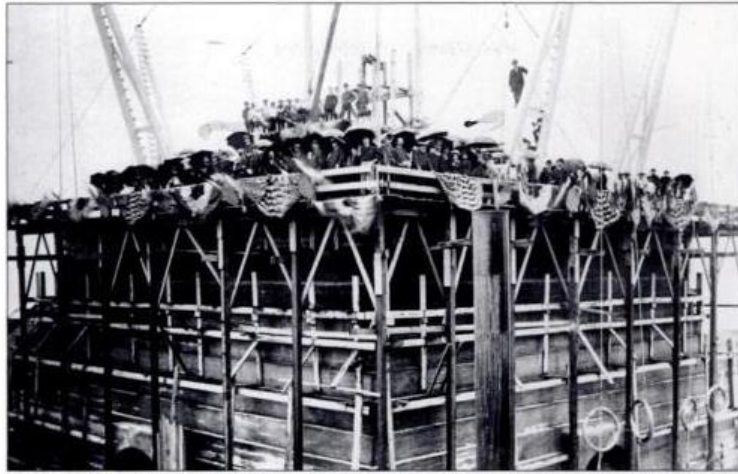
William Brodie in the year 1841, spent the first few months of his life in the scenic rural hamlet on the banks of the Black Cart River where cottages echoed to the noisy clack of the weaver's shuttle, the purring of spinners' pirns and the constant clatter of looms. His parents are thought to have been tenant landlords of a public house in the village who gave up the business after numerous disputes about the payment of repairs to the tavern.

In 1843, they and William followed in the footsteps of many other Scots and emigrated to the United States. Little is known of William's early life, except he became a successful businessman in New York State and was active in his local church and community. Like many respectable citizens, he became a Freemason, carrying on the traditions of his Kilbarchan ancestors. William passed through all the Masonic degrees and was eventually elected Grand Master Mason of the State of New York.

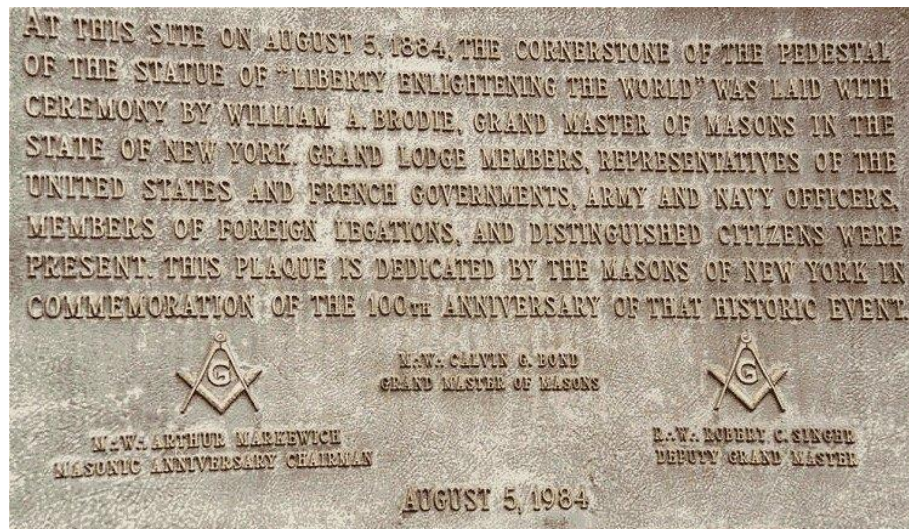
Brother William Brodie will probably be remembered for time immemorial as the man who laid the Foundation Stone of the Statue of Liberty. The ceremony, with all its speeches, military parades and banners, was enacted before thousands of guests and civic dignitaries, including leading congressmen and senators, but William Brodie never forgot his humble roots in Kilbarchan.

An intimation of the death of old Matt Houston Right Worshipful Master of Lodge St Barchan was put in the *Paisley Daily Express*, this amazingly found its way to New York. After reading the article, William wrote a letter conveying his sympathies to the Lodge and telling him a little about himself, the Lodge secretary wrote back expressing the Lodge's good wishes and the promise of a very warm welcome. He looked forward to visiting the village of his birth. On 20th July 1888, true to his word, William Brodie returned to Kilbarchan and became an Affiliate member of Lodge St Barchan.

William Brodie subsequently returned to the United States where, after a lifetime of service to God, his fellow man and his adopted homeland died of apoplexy while leading a prayer meeting at the town of Geneseo in the state of New York in 1917. He was a founder of The Geneseo Normal Training School, now known as the State University of New York at Geneseo, the university dedicated the fine arts centre in his honour.



THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE. A massive pyramid made of concrete was built inside the walls of old Fort Wood. On this foundation, the granite and concrete pedestal was to be erected. The Freemasons laid the cornerstone on August 5, 1884. On that day, Grand Master Brodie proclaimed, "No institution has done more to promote liberty . . . than freemasonry, and we as a fraternity take an honest pride in depositing the corner-stone of the pedestal of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World." (National Park Service.)



<http://www.newspaperabstracts.com/link.php?id=14205>

Geneseo, 21 May 1917 - Services in memory of William A. **BRODIE**, who died a little over a week ago, were held last evening in the Presbyterian Church, of this village, and were very largely attended, many being present from surrounding towns. The local Masonic lodge and the members of the **BRODIE** Bible class attended the services in a body. Tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. **BRODIE** by the following who spoke on the various sides of the life of their departed friend and brother: William A. STEVENS, "The Church," Austin W. ERWIN, "The Sunday-School," Captain Dallas C. NEWTON, "The Lodge," Richard S. FOLTS, "The Grand Lodge," Dr. James V. STURGES, "The Normal School," E. E. DOTY, "The Village."

38 1885-88 Frank Richard Lawrence (13 Feb 1843/45-26 Oct 1918, age 73)

Note: one source gives his birthdate as 13 Feb 1843; most give 1845. If he died at age 73, he would have been born in 1845.

"Who's who in America," by John William Leonard, Albert Nelson Marquis. Vol III, 1903-1905. page 878. Lawrence, Frank Richard, lawyer; b. New York, 1845; son of Benjamin and Marianne Lawrence; ed. public schools. New York; studied law; m. 1876, Eva Annette Reed (died 1901). Admitted to bar, 1869; counsel for many corp'ns. Grand Master of Masons, NY, 1885-9. Independent in politics. Clubs: Lotos (pres, since 1889), Manhattan, Lawyers, American Yacht (commodore, 1892-3), New York Yacht. Residence: 534 Madison Av. Office: 120 Broadway, NY.

Mrs. **EVA ANNETTE LAWRENCE**, wife of Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, died, on Sunday at her Summer home, Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. Interment was in Kensico Cemetery. (13 Aug 1901, New York Times).

“A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York,” by Peter Ross. 1899. pages 599-607.

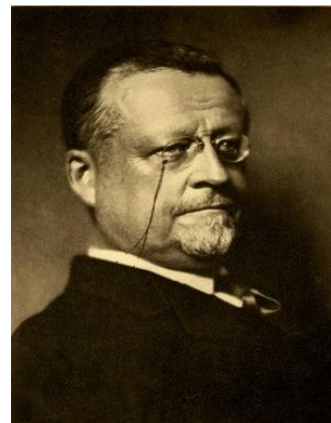


Frank R. Lawrence was born in New York City in 1843/45. In 1874 he was initiated in Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, and was elected its Master in 1877, serving two years. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy for the Fifth District and in the following year a commissioner of appeals. In 1881 he was made chief commissioner and he held that office until June 1884; when he was elected Deputy Grand Master. As Grand Master he was elected five terms and served during 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, declining to accept the fifth term in 1889, feeling that his great work was fully accomplished. In other branches of Freemasonry his connections have been full and ample. In the Royal Arch he was exalted in Republic Chapter, No. 272; he was a member of Columbian Commandery, No. 1, and he has passed through all the grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites and holds the thirtieth and last degree in the Northern Jurisdiction.

But it is in connection with symbolic Masonry that his Masonic career is most closely identified and in which his life-work was accomplished, although all the ramifications of the order felt the helpful impetus of his enthusiastic devotion.

The four years covered by June, 1885, and June, 1889, were probably the most glorious in the entire history of Freemasonry in this State. When they commenced the fraternity was saddled with a load of debt which, while it was slowly decreasing, paralyzed the upward movement of the fraternity and was besides a fruitful source of vexation, trouble, annoyance, gossip and uncertainty. When these years were ended the debt was wiped out, the entire craft was united as it had never been before and the future was full of hope, of brightness. The season of doubt was passed, the long talked of Asylum was in full view and with the prospect of its being built on a more solid foundation than ever had been dreamed about, while with all this accomplishment there went wise legislation which made it almost impossible that the fraternity could again be saddled with a mountain of debt, should ever be led into enterprises which would imperil its usefulness, its harmony or its resources. The hero of the four years was undoubtedly the Grand Master elected at the annual meeting of 1885, Frank R. Lawrence. He had valuable aides in bringing about the successful issue of his debt-raising campaign or campaigns rather, and no Grand Master ever got from his subordinates more loyal, devoted, unselfish service than he, but great and generous as was the help he received from those associated with him, the inception of the movement was his and to him was given, on all sides, the glory.

Before he attained the exalted rank of Grand Master there were not wanting evidences of his interest in the question of the raising of the debt which pressed so heavily on the fraternity and as we recall the addresses he made while visiting Lodges as Deputy Grand Master we can see clearly how on every occasion he brought the question of the indebtedness home to the craft by making it, in one way or other, the theme, the text, as it were, of his remarks. By the time he attained supreme command he had his plans in connection with its removal thoroughly thought out and, unlike many of his predecessors, he entered upon office with a clearly-defined policy in view, a policy by which his record was to stand or fall.



It was not the mere fact of holding an office respectably for a year and then passing it along that actuated him but a desire to make the office of some practical use to the fraternity. Possessed of indomitable perseverance, with unlimited capacity for work, with sublime confidence in the future, he defined the point he wished to gain, and once fairly set out to reach it, he threw all other considerations aside, trampled ruthlessly on all obstacles great or small, overrode all opposition by argument or action, and swayed neither to the right nor the left, nor halted for a moment by the wayside until the goal was reached. It was a tremendous struggle, one which might easily have turned or buried a man possessed of less grit, less unfaltering faith in the certainty of ultimate victory. Many times it was thought that failure was certain, that the magnificent onset would



be dissipated with at best but imperfect results, yet as we study the struggle now, with full knowledge of all its incidents, we can see that never for a moment did the leader falter, nor even when many thought the campaign was lost did the prospect, the assurance of ultimate and complete triumph escape from his view. Throughout the summer months of 1885 and until the fall season was well advanced he waited, planned and calculated and then early in October issued a brief circular which was like the first note of a bugle call that was for nearly four years to re-echo in every Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory throughout the State. It was dated October 5th and asked the Grand officers of all ranks to meet the Grand Master in New York on the morning of October 21 "for the purpose of acting upon matters of the greatest consequence to the craft." The response was the attendance of well nigh every official* and the Grand Master laid before the brethren the condition of the debt, his plans for clearing it off and his determination to effect its clearance, believing that so long as it existed the craft could not perform its duty toward the poorer brethren nor occupy the position among sister Grand Lodges which ought to be held by the supreme authority of Masonry in the Empire State. He referred particularly to the amount of interest which the craft had to pay and which practically used up the amount of the fifty-cent tax. The brethren at once took hold of the subject in a business like fashion, although the undertaking seemed an extraordinary one, especially as the financial condition of the time was by no means reassuring. But the audience caught the enthusiasm of the Grand Master, the force of his determination was felt by everyone present, and while at the start some hesitated, some doubted, some wavered, the meeting was not long in session before the personal magnetism of the leader carried the day, convinced the Thomases, and he had won the hearty co-operation of every man in the room.

* Only three brethren were absent who had been summoned: Senior Warden James Ten Eyck, who was in poor health and traveling in parts of the country where he could not be reached; District Deputy Heidet, of the 29th (Latin) District, who was in Mexico, and District Deputy John W. Whitehead, who was lying on what proved to be his deathbed.

< *Frank R. Lawrence – ca 1911*

Born in 1845, he attended the public schools in New York City and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and his rise in his profession was rapid, representing many large corporations, banks and commercial organizations, though he seldom appeared in court.

In 1876 he married Eva Annette Reed, sister of Herbert Reed, a prominent English barrister. She died in 1904, leaving him three sons, Frank, Herbert R. and Connor, and a daughter, Eva, who married David H. Taylor.

A yaching enthusiast, he owned a number of steam and sail yachts, was once Commodore of the American Yacht Club and a member of the New York Yacht Club. His interest in seafaring matters was great. He was also an enthusiastic student of literature, especially of poetry. He had collected a fine library and was accustomed to seek relaxation among his books.

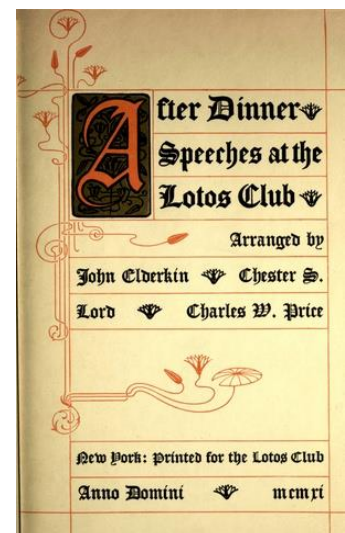
In his legal career Bro. Lawrence managed the consolidation and was a Director of the Chatham and Phenix Banks and he was known as a careful and discriminating counselor. He was trustee of the American Surety Company and the Garfield Safe Deposit Company. He was a member of the Apawamis Golf Club, the Manhattan Club, and the Lawyer's Club. His home was at 534 Madison Avenue, and together with his brother, he maintained an office at 60 Broadway.

Having served twenty-nine successive terms as President of the Lotos Club, Bro. Lawrence died 26 Oct 1918 while being shaved in the barber shop of the Hotel St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55th Street. Death was due to a heart complaint, for which he had been under a physician's care for the last two years. Lately it was thought that he had almost recovered. He had been at the Lotos Club Friday night and seemed in good spirits and health. Bro. Lawrence was the presiding officer at practically all of the notable dinners of the Lotos Club in recent years where international figures were honored.

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<http://openlibrary.org/details/speecheslotos00elderich> >

<http://www.lotosclub.org/Default.aspx?p=DynamicModule&pageid=225180&ssid=72896&vnf=1>



The selection of the name The Lotos Club was to convey "an idea of rest and harmony." The spelling of Lotos comes from Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem, *The Lotos Eaters*, two lines of which were selected as the motto of the Club:

*In the afternoon they came unto a land
In which it seemed always afternoon*

The endless afternoon setting provided the ideal atmosphere to indulge in creative and stimulating thought and conversation.

The Club admitted only men until its Constitution was amended in 1976 to admit women. The Club was located at 149 Fifth Avenue at Twenty-first Street - the first home owned by the Club. It Club then moved to 110 West 57th Street in 1909 with financial backing from Andrew Carnegie.

<http://www.twainquotes.com/19080112.html>

The New York Times, Saturday, November 17, 1900

MARK TWAIN.

**The Lotos Club Dinner - His Speech and the Others - Those Present.
(excerpt)**

A royal welcome home was extended to Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) last Saturday night [10 Nov 1900] at the Lotus Club. It was the initial dinner of the season at this popular club, which enjoys a reputation for brilliant gatherings and good fellowship. While the Lotos has many successful events set down to its credit, in the judgment of the members none has surpassed the tribute it has paid to "The Dean of American Humor," as Mr. Clemens was described by one of the speakers of the evening. By word and act he was made to feel that he was indeed in the "house of his friends." Long before the breaking up of the company he must have been firmly impressed that his place was secure in their affections. Men of high positions in business, literature, politics, and the various professions gathered to do him honor.

The dinner was somewhat delayed by the guest himself, who had forgotten that it was Saturday and the night of the feast. To the messenger who was sent to inquire the reason for his absence, and who found him at his hotel, he said: "I am so sorry, but I had forgotten this was Saturday; I thought it was Friday; I'll go right up stairs and dress. It won't take me fifteen minutes." President **Frank R. Lawrence** presided, and besides Mr. Clemens among the guests at the main table were: Governor-elect Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., . . . United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Booker T. Washington, Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, . . .

About 10 o'clock **President Lawrence** rapped for order and began the speeches of the evening in the following words:

"Our Lotos club season opens very happily, for we have just voted ourselves some years of prosperity, and Mark Twain has come home. [Applause.] When in this fortunate country we want good times we get them by popular vote. But, for the presence of Mark Twain, we depend upon a more uncertain caprice.

"Seven years ago he returned from abroad, and was entertained at dinner by this club, with the result that he went straight back to Europe, and has remained out of the United States ever since. [Laughter.]

"It has been suggested that the club assemble in his honor regularly at similar intervals; but it is felt that, after a time, this would become a steady habit, and steady habits could never be made popular here.

"We welcome him home as one of the staunchest and truest members of the club, and we remember that he was one of those who, with Reid and Brougham and Florence and Bromley and a score of kindred spirits, made the club sparkling and attractive in its early days, and laid broad and deep the foundation of all its later years of merriment and good fellowship.

"Our guest became a member of the club when it was only three years old, and now that it has seen more than ten times that number of years, he remains faithful to its principles, or at least he would be faithful to its principles, if it had any, and that amounts to the same thing. [Applause and laughter.] Well, he has been away, and he has been gone a long time, and I believe he has been around the world, and what he has been doing we only know in part. He says that he has been 'Following the Equator.' What a fortunate thing it is that he did not, as the climax to a somewhat revolutionary career, induce the equator to follow him! Had that occurred, the equator would probably have passed the remainder of its days in Hartford, Conn., or some weird or literary portion of the globe, and its reputation for constancy would have been forever blasted.

"Some things about him we do know. We know that while away from us he has kept up a steady stream of work, furnishing to the world an abundance both of instruction and of amusement, and increasing his old reputation as one who, while he writes in fun, yet ever things in earnest. We hail him, as we have done before, as a master of letters, as the pioneer in a new and original field, as the possessor of a quaint and peculiar genius which has discovered unsuspected possibilities of language and of thought, and whose works, from the earliest to the latest, from the

lightest to the most serious, have always commanded the widest audience and been received the world over with unbounded applause. We hail him, too, as one who has borne great burdens with manliness and courage, who has emerged from great struggles victorious; and in welcoming him back tonight to his old place, first taken at the Lotos board nearly twenty-seven years ago, we greet him with all friendship and in all kindness, and hope that his life may be happy and prosperous, whether here or abroad, through all future time." [Applause.]

When Mr. Clemens rose to speak he was cheered loud and heartily. It was nearly three minutes before he was permitted to proceed. Pushing his bushy white hair back from his forehead, he began:

"Mr. President and Friends: I thank you for this greeting; I thank you all out of my heart, for this is a fraternal welcome - a welcome too magnificent for a humble Missourian, far from his native state - but I feel at home here, as there are other Missourians seated at this table, and I am glad to see Tom Reed here too. They tell me that since I have been away Reed has deserted politics and is now leading a creditable life; he has reformed and, as he himself says, he is now engaged in raising the standard of beauty. [Laughter.]

"Your president has referred to certain burdens which I was weighted with. I am glad he did, as it gives me an opportunity which I wanted to speak of those debts, you all know what he meant when he referred to it, and of the poor bankrupt firm of C. L. Webster & Co. No one has said a word about those creditors. There were ninety-six creditors in all, and not by a finger's weight did ninety-five out of the ninety-six add to the burden of that time. They treated me well; they treated me handsomely. I never knew I owed them anything; not a sign came from them.

"Don't you worry and don't you hurry," was what they said. How I wish I could have creditors of that kind always! [Laughter.] Really, I recognize it as a personal loan to myself to be out of debt. I wasn't personally acquainted with ten of them, you know. 'Don't you worry and don't you hurry'; that phrase is written on my heart. You are always very kind in saying things about me, but you have forgotten those creditors. They were the handsomest people I ever knew. They were handsomer than I was - handsomer than Tom Reed. [Cheers and laughter.]

"How many things have happened in the seven years I have been away from home! We have fought a righteous war, and a righteous war is a rare thing in history. We have turned aside from our own comfort and seen to it that freedom should exist not only within our own gates, but in our own neighborhood. We have set Cuba free and placed her among the galaxy of free nations of the world. We started out to set those poor Filipinos free, but why that righteous plan miscarried perhaps I shall never know. We have also been making a creditable showing in China, and that is more than all of the powers can say. The 'Yellow Terror' is threatening the world, but no matter what happens the United States says that it has had no part in it. [Applause.]

"Since I have been away we have been nursing free silver. [Laughter.] We have watched by its cradle, we have done our best to raise that child; but every time it seemed to be getting along nicely along came some pestiferous Republican and gave it the measles or something. [Laughter and applause.] I fear we will never raise that child. [Applause.]

"We've done more than that. We elected a President four years ago. We've found fault with him and criticized him, and here a day or two ago we go and elect him for another four years with votes enough to spare to do it over again. [Laughter.] We have tried a Governor (Roosevelt) for two years and we liked him so well that we decided to put him in the great office of Vice President, not that the office may confer distinction upon him, but that he may confer distinction upon the office. For a while we will not stammer and be embarrassed when somebody asks us the name of the Vice President. [Laughter.] He is widely known, and in some places favorably. [Laughter.] I am a little afraid that these fulsome compliments may be misunderstood; I have been away for a long time and I am not used to this complimentary business; I merely want to testify to my old admiration for my friend the Governor. If you give him rope enough - [Prolonged laughter] I meant to say - well, it is not necessary for me to say any more; you know him. [Renewed laughter.]

"Then take Odell; you've made him Governor. He's another Rough Rider, I suppose; all the fat things seem to go to that profession. I would have been a Rough Rider myself had I known this political Klondike was going to open up. I would have gone to war if I could have gone in an automobile, but never on a horse. I know the horse too well; I know the horse in peace and in war. A horse thinks of too many things to do which you do not expect. He is apt to bite you in the leg when you think he is half asleep. A horse is too capricious for me. [Laughter.]

"We have taken Chauncey Depew out of an active and useful life and made him a Senator; embalmed him, corked him up; look at that gilded mummy. That man has said many a true thing about me in his time, and I always said something would happen to him. That man has made my life miserable at many a banquet on both sides of the ocean, and palsied be the hand that draws that cork. [Laughter.]

"All these things and many more have happened since I have been away. It only goes to show how little a Mugwump, perhaps the last of his race, is missed in this unfeeling world. I come back and find myself a party by myself. Seven years ago when I was old and worn and down, you have me the grip and the word which lifts a man up and makes him glad to be alive. I come back from my exile fresh and young and alive, ready to begin anew.

[Applause.] Your welcome warms me, it makes me feel that it is a reality and not a glorious dream to vanish with the morning."

The New York Times, January 12, 1908
MARK TWAIN NOW AFTER COMPLIMENTS
Says at Lotos Club Dinner He's Collecting Them as some Others Do Stamps.
NAME DISHES FOR HIS WORKS
Author Took a Nap Between Courses Because He Was Going to be Up So Late.

Through Innocent Oysters Abroad, Roughing It Soup, Fish Huckleberry Finn, and Joan of Arc Filet of Beef, which the menu of the Lotos Club's dinner to Mark Twain told the guests they were eating last night, the guest of honor in his white suit, sat in an armchair at the speaker's table. But when Jumping Frog Terrapin had been reached, the author, the names of whose works had been perpetuated in the dishes, thought he would be out of bed pretty late for him, and consequently he would like to take a nap.

While the guests cheered him and he waved his hand to them, he was escorted to the upper floor. Those left in the dining room continued with Punch, Brothers, Punch; Gilded Age duck, Hadleyburg salad, Life on the Mississippi salad, Prince and the Pauper cakes, Puddin'head [sic] cheese, and White Elephant coffee. Toward the end of the menu, Mark Twain reappeared.

When his turn to speak came he announced that he had discovered a new idea. People collected postage stamps, cats, dogs, and autographs, but he was collecting compliments, he declared. He had a number of specimens and he would read them. He did. And then he added his appreciation of their authors' sincerity. The paying of compliments was an art by itself, he said.

Among those at the speakers' table with Mark Twain were **Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club**; Col. Robert P. Porter, Andrew Carnegie, . . . Near the close of the dinner Governor Fort of New Jersey entered.

After Mark had taken his armchair again and the other guests had sipped their White Elephant coffee, President Lawrence as a prelude to the introduction of the guest of honor pointed out one significant feature of the occasion. The first club dinner in the present clubhouse, at 558 Fifth Avenue, held fourteen years ago, had been in honor of Mark Twain. Seven years later, "on his return from diverse and irregular wanderings," he was the guest at another dinner. At that time it had been jokingly proposed that at regular intervals of seven years dinners should be held for the author. Last night was the night. It was possible, Mr. Lawrence said, that this dinner might be the last given in the hold house. (The new house, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street, may be ready on Jan. 15.)

After it was all over President Lawrence told the company that while this might be the final gathering in the old quarters, the Lotos spirit must be made to burn brightly in the new quarters.

Speeches at the Lotos Club," 1901. pages 114-118.

FRANK R. LAWRENCE (PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB)

UPON ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, MARCH 30, 1895

TO-NIGHT we celebrate ourselves. To-night, for once, we take note of time; we commemorate the survival for a quarter of a century of an organization which at its beginning seemed held together only in the most careless companionship, but which has proved to be cemented by bonds as strong as steel.

This club bears a slight resemblance to a celebrated church, knowing "neither politics nor religion." If asked as to our principles, truth would compel us to reply as Artemus Ward is said to have replied to a similar question, "I hain't got no principles. I 'm in the show business." Yet, while our principles may be a little shadowy and indefinite, the club has purposes which are not unworthy. Its home is no mere place for the indulgence of creature comfort; it does not exist merely for eating and drinking. When that shall come to pass, this spot will have lost all its charm. From the beginning its aim has been, so far as it might, to promote the interests of literature, the drama, music, journalism, and art. We have tried to be the first, or at least among the first, to extend the hand of fellow-ship to the visiting man of letters, of science, or of art; to recognize genius, however it has found expression; to welcome its possessor with a hearty welcome, and to speed him on his way with such homage or encouragement as was in our power to bestow.

We believe that this purpose has been worthy and useful. Your devotion to pictorial art is shown tonight upon these walls, and it seems appropriate to tell you that our annual Lotos Club fund for the encouragement of American art has now for the first time been devoted to the purchase of paintings by American artists—pictures painted in this country—which in a short time we shall add to our gallery.

To-night the mind goes back to many former evenings. The memory is filled with thoughts of happy hours with which the history of the club is radiant. If we might call back the past, and re-create former days, we would summon

here again the gentle form of Charles Kingsley, the sweet spirit of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the mighty shade of General Grant, the souls of many great and noble men, each in his turn our comrade for a night, and cherished in our recollection ever after.

Here, at the feet of genius and in the shadow of greatness, we workaday fellows have often sat, and as we have listened to the voice of eloquence or of music have felt ourselves refreshed and lifted up and brought within clear view of distant mountain tops of thought at ordinary times beyond our vision.

Thinking of such golden hours, there come to the mind the words of Francis Beaumont, in his ode to Ben Jonson:

What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid; heard words that have been
So nimble and so full of subtle flame
As if that every one from whence they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest.

But Beaumont spoke of a group of intellectual giants, and by no stretch of the imagination can we compare our merrymakings to their Olympian feasts.

Yet, recalling how Oliver Wendell Holmes came in one night and told us of the Saturday-night meetings of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, and Whittier, it does seem that if the old revelers at the Mermaid tavern have ever found successors, it may have been in those, the brightest cluster of names in American literature.

We remember at this time with sadness the gaps which time has made among our own members. The list of those "who were, but are not" is long and growing longer. There were Brougham, and Wilkie Collins, and George Fawcett Rowe, and Patrick Gilmore, and William Florence, and many another whom you remember well—men who were true and talented and kindly, and who at this above other times we hold in most affectionate remembrance.

When we met to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of this club your president expressed the wish that the twenty-fifth anniversary might be celebrated in a home of our own. The wish of five years ago is now happily realized, partly through the persistence of a landlord who insisted upon pulling the old home down about our ears, whether we would or no, and partly because we decided to have a landlord no more. But I beg you to remember that the realization of our desire has been attended with some responsibilities; and, while it is not intended to ask your attention to practical subjects now, I may remind you that we have lately extended the limit of membership in the club, and may ask that with your cooperation and aid that limit may be filled and completed by the accession of congenial friends during the coming year, so that we may more largely and adequately carry out the purposes for which the club exists.

June 25, 1893

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It is not my purpose to launch into a serious speech. The Lotus Club is twenty-five years of age; but let no man say that it has reached years of discretion. Perish the thought! Let us go on in our Bohemian way, as unconventional men, eating dinners and singing songs, quaffing proper libations, and letting no occasion pass us by to "vex with mirth the drowsy ear of night."

Often, when jaded with the cares of the day, this place seems as a beautiful oasis in the Sahara of life—a spot where to a tired imagination and a thirsting spirit there appear waving palms and

The first lawn party of the season was given at the American Yacht Clubhouse at Milton Point yesterday. This is a new feature of this club and it proved to be very successful in every way. The club has been almost dead for the past two or three years, but this year Mr. W. H. Catlin and a few other members decided to try and revive things. They wanted to make the club a success socially.

The clubhouse, which stands on a beautiful point of land, was thoroughly overhauled, and it was decided to have lawn parties, teas, musicales, tennis, or some entertainment every Saturday. Some of the old yachtmen frowned on the idea, but they were all smiles yesterday afternoon. The clubhouse and grounds was crowded from 4 o'clock until long after sunset, and every one was charmed. Last year it was difficult to get a decent cold luncheon at the house, but this year the cuisine is excellent. Joseph F. Klein, who was formerly with Mr. W. C. Whitney, is the chief steward this year.

A band played on the piazza, and the ladies enjoyed ice cream and music during the afternoon. Then dinner was served, and in the evening there was some dancing—yachtmen love dancing, and the girls love to dance with yachtmen.

Of course there were lots of yachts in the harbor, and many more were sailing up and down the Sound. Many yachts came up just for the lawn party.

There was the steamer Avenel with Mr. E. M. Fulton, Jr., and a party of friends on board. Mr. H. D. Wolcott's pretty steamer Shearwater, Mr. George Law's steamer Veto, Mr. Gus Sidenberg's steamer Theresa, and Vice Commodore J. H. Flagler's steamer Isolene. Commodore Frank R. Lawrence gave the signals and answered all salutes from his flagship, the schooner Wave Crest. Mr. W. Gould Brokaw went up on his dainty schooner Viator. Those on board were Mrs. Brokaw, Miss Foote, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Martin, and Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Edward Greacen's sloop Harriet beat up from Larchmont with a jolly crowd of yachtmen on board. There was Mr. Augustin Monroe, a host in himself; Mr. H. F. Kilburn, and Mr. Clarence Sackett. Other boats were A. B. Alley's sloop Bonnie Doon, W. V. Brokaw's naphtha Whitecap, A. Marshall's naphtha Florence, R. F. Downing's naphtha Marguerite, and the naphthas Alpha and Josephine from Larchmont. Among the Larchmont men were W. Murray, the Treasurer; Chester Monroe, Stanley Greacen, and "Ollie" Adams.

The country residents went to the clubhouse in victorias, phaetons, road wagons, tandems, and four-in-hands. Altogether, ten four-in-hands drove up to the clubhouse. Among them were those of Mr. Wetherell and Mr. Buckingham of Belle Haven, Mr. T. A. Matland of Harrison, and Mr. E. M. Fulton, Jr., of Westchester. Mr. Fulton drove his friends who were on the Avenel back to the Country Club.

Commodore Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Vice Commodore J. H. Flagler, Mrs. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Catlin, and the other officers of the club were very attentive to their guests, and in the evening every one voted the lawn party a big success.

running vines, green lawns and rippling waters, though just without all the world may be desolate.

Here come we for good companionship; and as the years go by and the shadows lengthen may the mellowing influences which here abide make us less critical and more tolerant, more ready to help one another upon the journey where the milestones ever grow closer together.

Let us hope that the Lotos Club, which has now endured for a quarter of a century, may continue for another, and yet another, and for many years beyond; that the ways may be followed in the club which experience has shown to be wise and good, and that at all future times all future members may find this place what we have found it—the home of real good-fellowship, without formality.

Gentlemen, I ask you all to rise and join with me in drinking to the prosperity, the long life, and the usefulness of the Lotos Club. Owing to the capacity of some of our guests, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the loving-cup can be made to go around; nevertheless, we will try.

Frank Richard Lawrence, well known as a corporation lawyer and a noted after-dinner speaker, who served twenty-nine successive terms as President of the Lotos Club, died at noon yesterday while being shaved in the

barber shop of the Hotel St. Regis, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Death was due to a heart complaint, for which he had been under a physician's care for the last two years. Lately it was thought that he had almost recovered. Mr. Lawrence was at the Lotos Club Friday night and seemed in good spirits and health.

Mr. Lawrence was the presiding officer at practically all of the notable dinners of the Lotos Club in recent years where international figures were honored. He presided as recently as last Wednesday night at the dinner tendered the British Educational Mission, and it was on that occasion that he read the President's latest reply to Germany and led the cheering and applause when the word "surrender" was reached. Mr. Lawrence was toastmaster at the dinner some years ago where Woodrow Wilson was unofficially nominated as President by Colonel George Harvey. Among the eminent men he introduced on public occasions were John Morley and Thomas Nelson Page. He succeeded Whitelaw Reid as President of the Lotos Club and proved so popular that annually for the last twenty-nine years he was elected President of the organization. He had been the leading spirit of the club for many years and was closely identified with its progress from its first small quarters in Irving Place to the present site.

Born in New York in 1845, Mr. Lawrence attended the public schools here, and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and his rise in his profession was rapid. In his long legal career he represented many large corporations, banks, and commercial organizations, though he seldom appeared in court.

In 1876 he married Eva Annette Reed, sister of Herbert Reed, a prominent English barrister. His wife died in 1904, leaving him three sons and a daughter. Of the sons, Frank is in a hospital in this city ill of influenza, Herbert R. Lawrence is a Captain in the Aviation Corps at San Diego, and Cohnor is a member of the real estate firm of George R. Reed. Mr. Lawrence's daughter, Eva, married David H. Taylor. She died two years ago, leaving three children.

At one time Mr. Lawrence was active in masonry and was Grand Master of the State of New York for four successive terms. It was during his incumbency that the Masonic Temple was erected.

Mr. Lawrence practically retired two years ago, but he was frequently consulted on important legal matters. A yachting enthusiast, Mr. Lawrence owned a number of steam and sail yachts. He was once Commodore of the American Yacht Club and was a member of the New York Yacht Club. His interest in seafaring matters was great, and several days ago he made an appointment for the coming Wednesday to visit a large transport in an Atlantic port as the guest of the Captain because of his desire to keep informed on maritime matters.

Mr. Lawrence was an enthusiastic student of literature, especially poetry. He had collected a fine library and was accustomed to seek relaxation among his books.

In his legal career Mr. Lawrence managed the consolidation of the Chatham and Phenix Banks and he was known as a careful and discriminating counselor. He was trustee of the American Surety Company and the Garfield Safe Deposit Company and was Director of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank. He was a member of the Apawamis Golf Club, the Manhattan Club, and the Lawyers' Club. His home was at 534 Madison Avenue, and, together with his brother, he maintained an office at 60 Broadway.

A meeting of the Directors of the Lotos Club will be held tomorrow and appropriate action will be taken on Mr. Lawrence's death.

The funeral will probably be held from St. Bartholomew's Church on Tuesday.

October 27, 1918 © The New York Times

39 1889-90 John Wright Vrooman (26/28 Mar 1844-24 Nov 1929)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. page 651-666.

John W. Vrooman, who, on 7 Jun 1889, was installed as Grand Master, was born in German Flats, Herkimer County, NY, 26 Mar 1844, the son of Nicholas Vrooman (b. 31 Jul 1809; d. 10 Nov 1887) and Christina Wright (b. 17 Feb 1809, Schenectady, NY), and was descended from a well-known Dutch family. His father was a farmer and as the farm he held was not the most fruitful in the world the family had to observe the utmost economy in all things. But, like the Scotch, the Dutch were, and are, believers in the great value of education, and after the district school was utilized as far as it could go young Vrooman was sent to Little Falls Academy. While there he had to study hard, for vacation time meant for him a period of work —work which brought him the means of support. But he used his hours for study and for work so well that he completed enough of the academy course to enable him, in 1860, to receive a teacher's certificate. By this he was enabled to continue his course at the academy until, in 1862, he commenced the study of law in an office at Herkimer. He continued this study, supporting himself mainly by teaching until 1864, when he volunteered for service in the United States Navy and served until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. Then he returned to his native State, resumed his legal studies, and was



admitted to practice, hanging out his "shingle" at Herkimer. In 1868 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Herkimer County Surrogate's Court and held that office until 1876, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk in the Assembly at Albany. Getting tired of political life, Brother Vrooman organized a bank at Herkimer, and it may be said that henceforth he was to be known as a financier. In 1890 he was appointed Treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and Chairman of its Executive Committee, and so remained until 1898, when he became Superintendent of another immense corporation. Since 1890 his home has been in New York City. He is a member of the Lotos Club, the American Yacht Club and several military societies and has served a term as President of the St. Nicholas Society.

In the fraternity Brother Vrooman's record may be said to be solely associated with the blue Lodge. He is a member of Iroquois Chapter, No. 263, RAM, and of Utica Commandery, No. 3, KT, but we have always thought that he belongs to these bodies simply for the sake of fashion, and

not because he takes any interest in them. Of course he admires their principles, their work, their teaching; nobody who ever entered their circles could fail to do that, but he has found enough in the blue Lodge circle to keep his mind busy with Masonic study, and to symbolic Masonry, therefore, he has mainly confined himself.

Initiated in Herkimer Lodge, No. 423, he became in time its Master, serving for three years. In the Grand Lodge he was appointed Senior Grand Deacon during five terms, and after four years' service in the Grand Warden's chair became Deputy Grand Master in 1885, holding the office through Frank R. Lawrence's reign and, as was eminently fitting and proper, succeeding him in the Grand Mastership. A man of deep religious views, one of those Christians who believe that religion enters into all things and should shed its light on all things, Brother Vrooman, in his addresses and recommendations to the fraternity, strove to set out in clearer light than ever the religious phases of Masonic teaching, to show that religious sentiment and practice were at the very foundation of Freemasonry, that its teachings were nothing more or less than a modern development and reduction into actual practice of the principles inculcated in the tenets contained in the Holy Scriptures. In doing so Brother Vrooman gave no opportunity for the application to his views of any term implying bigotry or narrowness on his part. Every utterance was broad and liberal and catholic, full of sentiments of fraternity and charity, of confidence in the present and hope for the future. His spoken words invariably charmed all who listened to them, and we often used to think that the fraternity lost a good deal by not hearing them read in all the Lodges—as a now long-neglected rule directed that they should. Brother Vrooman was re-elected Grand Master in 1890 and was chosen a third time at the annual meeting of 1895. His two years' occupancy of the Grand East was virtually a continuance of that of Lawrence. The craft had made a mighty effort and to triumphantly complete that effort nothing was wanted but the building of the Asylum and to that end the years of Brother Vrooman's service as Grand Master were mainly devoted. Under the zealous care of the Trustees, now increased from three to seven by act of the legislation, and consisting of John Stewart, Edward B. Harper and George Hayes, of New York; A. T. Goodwin and George H. Wiley, of Utica; Horace L. Greene, of Fort Plain, and Jerome E. Morse, of Brooklyn, the work sped on. . . . On 21 May 1891, following a parade in which 6,734 Master Masons took part, the Cornerstone of was laid at Utica in ample form. The text of the ceremonies may be read on pages 653-666 of the above referenced Peter Ross history.

http://64.233.167.104/search?q=cache:knmg52AaL5AJ:www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1925_september.htm+%22john+wright+vrooman%22&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=us

Colonel **John Wright Vrooman**, whom we have already mentioned, celebrated his eighty-first birthday on March 28. At the age of twenty-one he was made a Mason in Herkimer Masonic Lodge, No. 423, Herkimer, New York,

and held several offices in both this lodge and the Grand Lodge of New York until June, 1889, when he was elected Grand Master unanimously and reselected for this office until he declined the honor. He attended every session of the Grand Lodge of New York State for fifty-two years. Upon his recommendation the Grand Lodge purchased in 1889 one hundred and sixty acres for the New York State Masonic Home at Utica and on May 21, 1891, the cornerstone of the Administration Building there was laid by him as Grand Master and he also laid the cornerstone of the Washington Memorial Arch in New York City. He has been continuously active, in office or out, and his correspondence has been an inspiration to those of his brethren who, like myself, have been favored by these expressions of his interest and good will toward all Masonic educational enterprises. Of his personal charities he probably would not wish anything to be said here, but those of us who know the dedication of their lives to this splendid sort of work will have, as we do, a whole-hearted regard for Bro. Vrooman and his good wife.

He married Ann Ford (Bettie A. Ford) 14 Nov 1867 at age 23 (b. 19 Apr 1844).

Ancestry from the Herkimer Family

	Col. John Wright Vrooman, Grand Master
Son of	Nicholas Vrooman (1809-1887) and Christina Wright
Grandson of	Jacob Vrooman (1760-1810) and Delany (Lena) Casler [Kessler] (1789-1871)
GGrSon of	Nichols Casler [Kessler] (1763-1828) and Gertrude Bellinger (1764-1821)
GGGrSon of	Col. Peter P. Bellinger and Delia Herkimer [sister of General Nicholas Herkimer]
GGGGrSon of	Johan Jost Herkimer (1700-1775) and Anna Catherine Petrie (1700/04-1775)

40 1891 William Sherer (3 Sep 1837-20 Nov 1921)

William Sherer was born in Brandenburg, Mead County, Kentucky, 3 Sep 1837, the son of William Sherer and Susan Helen Alfriend. He was educated in the schools of Montrose, PA. He then went to Brooklyn in 1850 and in 1855 entered the employ of the Metropolitan Bank, in which institution he attained much of the business and financial training which in subsequent years so strongly commended him to the commercial and financial circles of New York City. In 1863 he was appointed to a position in the United States Sub-Treasury, New York, where he was engaged for over a quarter of a century (1863-1888), and resigned as acting Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Cashier to enter upon his career as Manager of the New York Clearing House, which important and most responsible position he filled with great satisfaction.



Masonic Record:

10 Dec 1863	Anglo Saxon Lodge No. 137, Brooklyn; one term as Senior Deacon; Senior Warden 1871; Master 1872;
	Treasurer 1873, and Master again in 1874, 1877-78 and 1880.
1878	District Deputy Grand Master 3rd Masonic District Committee of Appeals of the Grand Lodge for eight years
Jun 1889-90	elected Deputy Grand Master, and in
Jun 1891	elected Grand Master.
1872	Exalted in Constellation Chapter No. 209, RAM; High Priest 1872-73 Grand Royal Arch Captain, one year; Grand Lecturer 2 years; Grand Captain of the Host, 4 years; Deputy Grand High Priest one year; Grand High Priest, 1886-87. Brooklyn Council No. 4, R&SM; Thrice Illustrious Master, 3 years Clinton Commandery No. 14, KT; served as Captain General Scottish Rite, Valley of New York
1 Dec 1891	Crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, AASR, Supreme Council, NMJ, at Boston, MA

Apart from the Masonic Fraternity, Bro. Sherer gained honors and held many offices of trust. For a number of years he was an active member of the Merchantile Library Association (later the Brooklyn Library), and was one of its directors. He was the Grand Commander of the American Legion of Honor, and President of LaFayette Council No. 28, National Provident Union. He was a Trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, a member of Company G, 23rd Regiment, New York State Militia, and was Commissary Sergeant. He was also President of Brooklyn Engine Company No. 17, and served in the Volunteer Fire Department.

*"We've scanned the actions of his daily life,
And nothing meets our gaze but deeds of honor."*

Reference: "A Portrait Gallery of Prominent Freemasons," Section IV, Yorston & Co., 1892. page 136.

A brief snapshot of the business of the Clearing House, from the time Bro. Sherer entered his service there, compared to that at the time of his retired is as follows:

	1888	1916
Annual Clearings	\$30,863,000,000	\$147,180,000,000
Daily Average of Clearings	\$101,000,000	\$484,000,000
Daily Average of Cash Handled	\$5,000,000	\$28,000,000

He m. Adelaide J. Clark, a descendant of Daniel Clark, and had a daughter, Caroline Helen Sherer, who married 15 Feb 1915, Thornton Earle.

"The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Vol. IX. 1899. page 185

<http://books.google.com/books?id=fd4DAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA185&dq=%22sherer,+william%22+%22clearing+house%22#PPA185,M1>

SHERER, William, financier, was born in Brandenburg, Mead co., KY, 3 Sep 1837, son of William and Susan Helen (Alfriend) Sherer. At the age of fourteen he removed to Brooklyn, where he received a good school education. In 1855 he obtained employment in the Metropolitan Bank of New York, where he remained for eight years, becoming an expert teller and giving satisfaction to the directors. In 1863 he was offered a position in the New York sub-treasury which he accepted and there he remained twenty-five years, distinguishing himself as a faithful official, exact in the performance of his duties and esteemed by all his associates. At the close of that long period he was invited to become assistant manager of the New York Clearing-house, a position for which his long experience and exactness of method had well fitted him and continued in its duties until he became the manager in 1892. This organization, which is the most important piece of financial mechanism in the United States, if not in the world, is a voluntary association of seventy banks of New York city and the assistant treasurer of the United States for effecting in one place the daily exchanges between the subscribers and the payment of the balances resulting from them. Every morning at ten o'clock the clearing clerks of the various banks take their assigned places behind a circular desk in the hall of the clearing-house. Their assistants stand outside the desk carrying trays containing the drafts on other banks. At a given signal the assistant clerks commence the circuit of the room, stopping at each settling clerk in rotation, and handing in the exchanges on each bank, until they have completed the circle. In a few minutes the balances are struck between the credit items and the debits or the exchanges of the other banks on their own. The presiding official then announces which banks are debtors and which are creditors, and by 1:30 p. m. amounts in cash are paid over to balance. A vast amount of business is thus transacted without friction, delay or unnecessary waste of any kind. As manager of the New York clearing-house, Mr. Sherer has won the respect of the heads of all the largest banking institutions in the metropolis. He was a member of the Mercantile Library Association,

WILLIAM SHERER DIES.

Former Clearing House Manager Succumbs to Old Age.

William Sherer, for twenty-five years prior to his retirement in 1917 manager of the New York Clearing House, died yesterday of old age at his home, 812 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in his 85th year. He was born in Brandenburg, Ky.

From 1863 to 1880 Mr. Sherer was a Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States, stationed at the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street. Mr. Sherer was one of the leading Masons in the State, having been Grand Master of the New York Lodge, and five times Master of Anglo-Saxon Lodge of this city, which he joined in 1868. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the State Masonic organization. He was a Trustee of St. John's Guild. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Adelaide J. Clark of Westmoreland, N. Y., five sons, and two daughters.

afterwards the Brooklyn Library, for many years; during two of which he acted as director. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; having been initiated into Anglo-Saxon Lodge in 1868, receiving the third degree the same year and working up to the office of master, which he held five years. In 1872 he was exalted in Constellation Chapter No. 209, RAM, and became high priest the same year. He was a member of the grand chapter, and held the offices of grand royal arch captain one year, grand lecturer two years, grand captain of the host four years, deputy grand high priest one year and grand high priest. He was a member of Clinton Commandery No. 14 . .

<http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9B0CE0DE113CE533A25752C2A9679D946095D6CF>

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<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/SHERER/2006-09/1157535586>

I am researching The Sherer family from PA, NY, Specifically looking for the marriage between William Sherer and Susan Alfriend in Amelia Co. PA (VA?) in abt 1827. William Sherer listed took family to KY, was a Dr. and

he died there. Susan then took family to Susquehanna Co. PA.
 Their son was **William Sherer who married Elizabeth Collins** in Brooklyn, NY.
 Mary Elizabeth Collins was his 1st wife. She died 2 Mar 1870.
 son of 1st wife Harvey Collins Sherer, married Elizabeth Nellie Smith of PA
 Aldaide (J. Clarke) was the second wife of William. They had a daughter, Caroline.

41 1892 James Ten Eyck (16 Feb 1840-28 Jul 1910)

See also PCD, 1911, pages 23-25 (from the Albany Evening Journal, 20 Jul 1910).

At the meeting of June 1892, Brother Sherer was re-elected, but declined further service, and James Ten Eyck, of Albany, was elected in his stead. This popular member of the fraternity was born in Albany, 16 Feb 1840, and educated for a business career. His father was a banker and, possessing ample means, gave his son the best education possible. Ten Eyck developed considerable business tact, and for many years was regarded as one of the most substantial merchants in the old Dutch city. Soon after entering on his business career he sought for relaxation that would be pleasant and at the same time intellectual and, believing he would find what he wanted in the Mystic Circle, was initiated, passed and raised, in 1863, in Masters' Lodge, No. 5. Albany. The light he then received and the instruction given in the philosophy, aims and principles of the grand old institution fully met the ideals he had formed and he at once became noted for his enthusiasm.

He showed the possession of all the material necessary to make a good officer, and, passing through the subordinate stations and chairs, became Master in 1873, serving for five terms in succession. This brought him into membership in the Grand Lodge and there, in 1883, and again in 1884, he was elected Junior Grand Warden. While passing upward in Masters' Lodge he was also busily engaged in seeking Masonic light in all available and lawful methods. He was exalted in Temple Chapter in 1866, received the cryptic degrees the same year and completed the "York Rite" by passing through the chivalric degrees before the end of 1867.

He also sought still more light by seeking admission into the venerable Ineffable Lodge at Albany, of which he afterward became Master, serving in that capacity for five years, and he was crowned an honorary member of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in 1877. Brother Ten Eyck was active in the arrangements for the dedication of the Hall in New York. As Grand Senior Warden for six years he was one of Lawrence's most active lieutenants in the debt-raising campaign and took part in laying the cornerstone of the Home under Grand Master Vrooman. In the course of the jubilee meeting, held in Albany, April 24, when all the Lodges in that city joined to celebrate the removal of the debt, Brother Ten Eyck delivered a notable address.



The event of Ten Eyck's term of office, the incident which afforded his big, generous heart the most room for rejoicing and has since in the way of reminiscences given him the most intense satisfaction, was the dedication and formal opening of the Home at Utica—the placing of the keystone into the arch of Masonic charity, as some one expressed it. This was done on 5 Oct 1892, and was made the occasion of another Masonic demonstration in Utica. Grand Secretary Ehlers was Marshal of the day and the parade from Genesee Street to the grounds was taken part in by 8,524 Master Masons.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/teneyck-2.html>

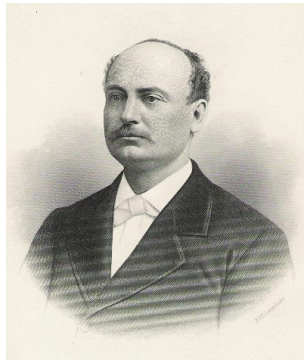


< Above the main entrance of Albany Masonic temple, is a large bust of Bro. James TenEyck, 33° (1840-1910). He was elected Grand Master of Masons in New York State in 1892, and was a great benefactor of Masonry in the Albany District for many years

James, son of Visscher and Eliza Ann (Youngs) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, 16 Feb 1840, died in Albany, 28 Jul 1910. He received his earliest education at the Albany Academy; he then attended Burlington College, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1855. Having successfully passed the required examinations, he was admitted a junior at Yale, but because of poor health he was forced to change his plans. As a consequence, he began a mercantile life, taking first a position in the office of the Central railroad. He entered the employ of Bacon & Stickney, dealers in coffee and spices, in September 1857. He became a partner, 1 Mar 1865, and when Mr. Samuel Bacon died, Mr. Ten Eyck became the senior partner of this firm, which enjoyed prosperity which warranted the erection of a large building of its own in 1907.

In Masonic circles he was known the breadth of the land, and was most actively identified with the fraternity since his initiation into Masters Lodge, 23 Nov 1863. He was the oldest thirty-third degree Mason in Albany. He was made master in 1873, continuing until 1877, passing all the chairs. He was elected grand master of Masons in the state of New York, 8 Jun 1892, and on being unanimously re-elected declined. In this capacity he had a larger jurisdiction than any other Mason in the world, excepting only the Prince of Wales, and had the honor of presiding over eighty thousand Masons. He officiated at the laying of the corner-stones of the New York State Armory in Albany, of Harmanus Bleecker Hall, the Albany Masonic burial lot and of the Burns monument in Washington park. He presided at the jubilee of the Masonic fraternity when it celebrated the final payment of the debt on the Masonic Temple of New York City, 24 Apr 1889, and bore a large share in the work of erecting the handsome temple in Albany, one of the ornaments of the city.

For many years Mr. Ten Eyck was an active participant in the city's affairs, being at one time on the directorate of no less than thirteen boards. He was chosen president of the Home Savings Bank in January, 1896. He was a member of St. Peter's (Episcopal) church, of the Fort Orange and Albany clubs, and was the only honorary member of the Acacia club. He was a principal shareholder in the Hotel Ten Eyck, the leading hotel of the Capital City. He was a Republican all his life, taking an interest in clean politics and civic government. He served as chairman of the general county committee, and was at the head of the citizens' committee having in charge the reception in 1891 to President Harrison. In fact, he was named upon almost every public committee of importance having a civic undertaking in charge, and always did his share.



Mr. Ten Eyck was elected president of the [Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society](#), an organization dating back to 1791, and it was under his officiation that the handsome, new building on Washington Avenue was opened. It had an enormous debt encumbering it, which he was largely instrumental in having wiped out, calling meetings weekly until he had accomplished his praiseworthy object. As a collector of coins he was known all over the country as possessing one of the finest collections in America. It contains rarities of great value, and in this chosen field he was regarded as an expert. His collection of historic and old china was not only extensive, but of rare merit and wonderful beauty. It had engaged his attention for forty years, and purchases were made in all parts of the country aiming at completeness. In the fall of 1909 he presented this collection to the society of which he was the president, and installed it in cases purposely made, as a memorial to his father, the late Visscher Ten Eyck. Mr. Ten

Eyck was regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of absolute integrity and determination, and as these qualities were most frequently displayed, either in the form of some public trust or act of charity, the city gained considerable by his living in it. He married, 18 Oct 1864, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Teunis and Margaret T. (Lush) Van Vechten. She died 23 May 1865, leaving no children.

Bro. Ten Eyck's death at Albany on 28 Jul 1910 came at the end of a day spent in his office on Broadway and at the rooms of the Albany Institute and Historical Society in which he had taken a lifelong interest. He returned to his lifelong home at 93 Columbia Street and partook of dinner. About 9 o'clock he complained of a rheumatic pain in his arm. After having the member bound up he prepared for bed. As he was about to retire he felt a pressure about his heart and summoned for his housekeeper, who sent word at once for Dr. W. M. Nead. In a short time Dr. Nead and Dr. J. L. Appleton, a friend and neighbor arrived, as did also Herbert W. Stickney and Samuel W. Brown, his partners in the firm of Bacon, Stickney & Co. Mr. Ten Eyck lived but a few minutes after the arrival of his physician and friends. He passed away at about 9:10 o'clock. (extract from The Albany Evening Journal, 29 Jul 1910)

The will of James Ten Eyck, which was drawn 3 Jul 1909, contained bequests of nearly \$150,000 to public institutions, business associates and employees. The income from the estate, with the exception of the amount of three bequests, was to be given to his sister, Anna Ten Eyck, during her lifetime. The three gifts which were to be made immediately were \$2,000 to Hannah Gilligan and Mary Palmer, who for years were servants at the home of Ten Eyck, and his coins, curios, china and past master's Masonic jewels bequeathed to the Albany Historical and Art Society. The society was also given \$2,000, the income of which is to be used to purchase proof coins each year from the United States mint. This fund was in memory of his father, Visscher Ten Eyck. Bequests were given to public institutions of the city as follows: Homeopathic Hospital, \$10,000; Albany Hospital, \$10,000; Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocese of Albany, \$20,000; Masonic Hall Association, \$10,000; Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund, \$10,000, and the sum of \$12,000 was left to "the inhabitants of the city of Albany in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church of the state of New York." At the death of his sister, \$1,000 is to be given to each of the employees of Bacon, Stickney & Company, who have at that time been in the employ of the company continuously for thirty years. Mr. Ten Eyck left to the surviving members of the firm,

Herbert W. Stickney, Allen H. Bacon and Samuel W. Brown, \$20,000 each. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to Gertrude Ten Eyck Perry, Caroline Ten Eyck and Anna L. Van Vechten.

Ancestry of James Ten Eyck:

(II) Dirck Ten Eyck, son of Coenraedt and Maria (Boele) Ten Eyck, was born probably in Holland, emigrated about 1650 and died in New Amsterdam (New York City) in 1711. He married Aefje Boelen, March 31, 1675.

Children:

1. Andries, born July 22, 1676, died young;
2. Jacob, November 10, 1678;
3. Andries, May 4, 1681;
4. Coenraedt, June 15, 1684;
5. Mayken, December 12, 1686, died young;
6. Mayken, February 10, 1689;
7. **Abraham, June 15, 1691, see forward;**
8. Dirck, December 25, 1694.

(III) Abraham, son of Dirck and Aefje (Boelen) Ten Eyck, was born June 15, 1691, died in New York in 1765. He married Jacinte Berkels. Children:

1. Euphemia, married John Lewis;
2. Elizabeth, married Erastus Williams;
3. **Richard, born in 1730, see forward;**
4. David; Mary, married Frederick Fine;
5. Abraham, married Sarah Smith.

(IV) Richard, son of Abraham and Jacinte (Berkels) Ten Eyck, was born in New York City, 1730, died there in 1810. He married (first) Elizabeth Braisted, and had two children; married (second) Elizabeth Lebrun, by whom he had six children. Children:

1. Andrew, married Elizabeth Lloyd, died in 1828;
2. Richard, married Elizabeth Anderson;
3. Philip, married Elsie Beekman;
4. Jacintha, married John Ten Eyck;
5. Elizabeth, married John Lewis;
6. Hannah, married Henry Arnold, died in 1828;
7. Mary married John Weller;
8. **Abraham R., see forward.**

(V) Abraham R., son of Richard and Elizabeth (Lebrun) Ten Eyck, was born in New York City, September 22, 1775; moved to Albany about 1800; died June 9, 1857. He married, May 17, 1801, Annetje, daughter of Matthew and Lydia (Fryer) Visscher, born October 25, 1778. Children:

1. Philip, born March 10, 1802, died unmarried;
2. Ann Eliza, March 15, 1804, married James Ten Eyck, October 15, 1821, died May 26, 1866;
3. Caroline, September 2, 1806, died September 24, 1809;
4. **Visscher, January 27, 1809, see forward;**
5. Lydia, August 24, 1811, married Stephen Van Valkenburgh, October 20, 1841;
6. John, April 20, 1814, married, November 6, 1862, Anna Jones;
7. Caroline, November 21, 1817, died in Albany, May 18, 1907;
8. Mary, August 17, 1819;
9. Ann, April 17, 1822, married, July 8, 1857, John B. Visscher, died February 5, 1863.

(VI) Visscher, son of Abraham R. and Annetje (Visscher) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, January 27, 1809, died April 13, 1886. For a great many years he was cashier of the Commercial Bank, identifying himself actively with Albany's more important public affairs. He married, August 14, 1833, Eliza Ann, daughter of the Rev. James and Lucinda Youngs. Children:

1. Anna, born in Albany;
2. **James, Albany, February 16, 1840, see forward;**
3. Elisha, April 27, 1842, died December 20, 1894;
4. Visscher, March 29, 1845, died April 26, 1860;
5. William, February 28, 1855, died July 8, 1858.

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/carljohnson/91557722/>

Added information in brackets [] is from *The Albany Evening Journal*, 10 Jul 1910. – glh

James, son of Visscher and Eliza Ann (Youngs) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, 16 Feb 1840 at 85 Columbia Street; died in Albany, 28 Jul 1910. He received his earliest education at the Albany Academy; he then attended Burlington College, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1855. Having successfully passed the required examinations, he was admitted as a junior at Yale, but because of poor health he was forced to change his plans [and sought restoration to health in extended foreign travel. Following the advice of his physician, he did not return to college, but pursued a broad and comprehensive curriculum of study under private tutorship. Upon completion of his education, he, greatly to the disappointment of his family, who had intended him for canonical orders, followed his own judgment]. As a consequence, he began a mercantile life, taking first a position [as a clerk on 1 Sep 1857] in the office of the Central railroad. He entered the employ of Bacon & Stickney [on Exchange Street], dealers in coffee and spices, in September 1857. He became a partner, 1 Mar 1865, and when Mr. Samuel Bacon died, Mr. Ten Eyck became the senior partner of this firm, which enjoyed prosperity which warranted the erection of a large building of its own in 1907, and which is of great utility.

In Masonic circles he was known the breadth of the land, and was most actively identified with the fraternity since his initiation into Masters Lodge, 23 Nov 1863 [Master Mason, 20 Jan 1864]. He was the oldest thirty-third degree Mason in Albany. He was made master in 1873, continuing until 1877, passing all the chairs . . .

	District Deputy Grand Master
	President of the Masonic Hall Association of the Albany Temple
1885-90	Junior Grand Warden
1891	Senior Grand Warden
1892	Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
8 Feb 1866	Exalted in Temple Chapter No. 5, RAM
13 Apr 1866	DeWitt Clinton Council No. 22, R&SM
15 Jun 1866	Temple Commandery No. 2, KT
1866	Received the 4th through 32nd degrees in the Scottish Rite
1869-74	Thrice Potent Master, Lodge of Perfection
19 Sep 1877	Crowned an Honorary member, 33 ^o , Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Boston
	He was an Honorary member of every Masonic Lodge in Albany.

He was elected grand master of Masons in the state of New York, 8 Jun 1892, and on being unanimously re-elected declined. In this capacity he had a larger jurisdiction than any other Mason in the world, excepting only the Prince of Wales, and had the honor of presiding over eighty thousand Masons. He officiated at the laying of the corner-stones of the New York State Armory in Albany, of Harmanus Bleecker Hall, the Masonic Home in Utica, the Albany Masonic burial lot and of the Burns monument in Washington Park. He presided at the jubilee of the Masonic fraternity when it celebrated the final payment of the debt on the Masonic Temple of New York City, 24 Apr 1889, and bore a large share in the work of erecting the handsome temple in Albany, one of the ornaments of the city.

For many years Mr. Ten Eyck was an active participant in the city's affairs, being at one time on the directorate of no less than thirteen boards. He was chosen president of the [Home Savings Bank](#) in January 1896. He was a member of St. Peter's (Episcopal) church, of the Fort Orange and Albany clubs, and was the only honorary member of the Acacia club. He was a principal shareholder in the Hotel Ten Eyck, the leading hotel of the Capital City. He was a Republican all his life, taking an interest in clean politics and civic government. He served as chairman of the general county committee, and was at the head of the citizens' committee having in charge the reception in 1891 to President Harrison. In fact, he was named upon almost every public committee of importance having a civic undertaking in charge, and always did his share.

Mr. Ten Eyck was elected president of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, an organization dating back to 1791, and it was under his officiation that the handsome, new building on Washington avenue was opened. It had an enormous debt encumbering it, which he was largely instrumental in having wiped out, calling meetings weekly until he had accomplished his praiseworthy object. As a collector of coins (upwards of 15,000) he was known all over the country as possessing one of the finest collections in America. It contains rarities of great value, and in this chosen field he was regarded as an expert. His collection of historic and old china was not only extensive, but of rare merit and wonderful beauty. It had engaged his attention for forty years, and purchases were made in all parts of the country aiming at completeness. In the fall of 1909 he presented this collection, comprising upwards of 4,000 pieces valued at \$75,000, to the society of which he was the president, and installed it in cases purposely made, as a memorial to his father, the late Visscher Ten Eyck. Mr. Ten Eyck was regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of absolute integrity and determination, and as these qualities were most frequently displayed, either in the form of some public trust or act of charity, the city gained considerable by his living in it. He married, 18 Oct 1864, Catherine Elizabeth [whom he had known from childhood], daughter of Teunis and Margaret T. (Lush) Van Vechten. She died 23 May 1865, leaving no children; [Bro. Ten Eyck never remarried].



James Ten Eyck sold his first coin collection in 1865, the "coin collection of his youth." His second collection was sold by B. Max Mehl in 1922, and included such items as the Linderman specimen of the 1804 Class III silver dollar, an 1822 half eagle, a Washington obverse New Jersey copper, a Washington obverse Confederatio copper and a New Jersey copper with the date below the plow beam. He also owned a Lima Style Doubloon and a New York Style Doubloon with the punch on the wing.

1798 \$5 Capped Bust. Small eagle reverse. Breen 1-A, Rarity 7. One of 8 known. The Ten Eyck specimen, sold by B. Max Mehl for \$5,250, an incredible sum, in 1922.

<http://www.goldbergcoins.net/catalogarchive/20000604/012391.htm>

James Ten Eyck

(1840-1910); lot 56, sec 76, Albany Rural Cemetery

After the death of Mr. Bacon, he was partner in Bacon, Stickney and Company, dealers in spices. Renowned numismatist. Grand Master of the Masons, 80,000 members at the time. He erected the Masonic Temple at Maiden Lane and Lodge Street, the site of the first Masonic Temple in the United States, purchased in 1766 by Doctor Samuel Stringer.

42 1893 Frederick Augustus Burnham (7 Jan 1851-23 Dec 1908); listed as 'on death roll' in 1909 Hayden's Annual Cyclopedia)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. 1899. Chapter XIII, Pages 674-679.



Frederick A. Burnham was born in Burrilville, RI, 7 Jan 1851. His father was a Methodist clergyman. After receiving his general training at Middletown, CT, Brother Burnham studied law in Union University and the Albany Law School, graduating in 1873. He settled in New York with the view of building up a general practice, but his appointment as counsel to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association soon engrossed all his professional labors. On the untimely death, in 1895, of President E. B. Harper, of that institution, Brother Burnham succeeded to its executive chair.

On entering upon the Grand Mastership, Brother Burnham held the gavel over 83,287 Master Masons. At the close of his term the number had increased to 86,214, gathered in 730 Lodges. Dispensations were granted for the establishment of four new Lodges— Olympia, at Far Rockaway; Uriel, at Forestport; Urania, at Machias, and Berean, at Cattaraugus—and charters for all these were, in time, granted by the

Grand Lodge. The number of new Lodges might easily have been increased, but the keynote of Grand Master Burnham's policy, like that of so many of his predecessors, was to, as he officially said, "build up and strengthen existing Lodges," to keep the craft steadily in the groove on which success had been attained, to strengthen its fences and develop to the uttermost its power for good. That he succeeded is beyond question and the evidence is easily seen by whoever chooses to study the records of his reign in the "Grand East."

In 1877 he was made a Mason in Excelsior Lodge No. 195, of which Frank R. Lawrence was then Master. He extended his affiliation into Adelpic Chapter, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery, and he sought additional Masonic light by taking the degrees of the Scottish Rite and became a member of the New York Consistory. His main Masonic work, however, was confined to what is generally spoken of as "the blue Lodge." He was Master of Excelsior in 1882 and 1883, and served as District Deputy of the Fifth District. His most notable services were rendered as Chief Commissioner of Appeals. Here his legal ability found ample scope and was frequently acknowledged. As unofficially the legal adviser of the Board of Trustees when the debt campaign was on and when the Grand Lodge became a purchaser of real estate and began the erection of the Home, his services were simply

invaluable and it is impossible to estimate fully the amount of money, to say nothing of time and worry, which he saved to the craft. At the annual meeting in 1890 the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, R. W. Frederick A. Burnham has acted as the counsel to the Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund and rendered them continuous and valuable services during the past year, refusing all compensation therefor save the pleasure and satisfaction which the true Mason finds in promoting the interests of our fraternity; Resolved, That this Grand Lodge sincerely appreciates this additional evidence of the devotion of R. W. Brother Burnham to the interests of the fraternity and will ever hold the eminent services so generously rendered by him to the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund in grateful remembrance.

After serving a year as Deputy Grand Master Brother Burnham succeeded Brother Ten Eyck on the latter's retirement from the Grand Mastership at the meeting of June 1893. His year of office was a quiet one; he recognized that the fraternity needed a rest; that the work of accomplishment was over, and that before essaying further flights it was necessary that it should wait. But if the time was one of waiting, it was none the less one of great endeavor, and it is not too much to say that Brother Burnham left the craft more solid, more popular, more prosperous at the end of his term than it was at the beginning, and even at the beginning its power, popularity and cohesiveness seemed perfect. Early in the year 1894 it was thought that he would not seek re-election. Those who watched the wonderful progress of the institution of which he was counsel were aware that its interests imperatively demanded all his attention and that he could not consent to serve the Grand Lodge longer except as a figurehead, which he certainly would not do. At the same time he resolutely refused to state whether he desired re-election or not, believing that he had no right to express any opinion on this point, and it was for the Grand Lodge alone to say who should be its officers. He was determined not to serve, but he was equally determined not to express himself, for the reasons stated. But when, at the meeting of 1894, he was reelected, he firmly declined to accept the office.

During Brother Burnham's term the Home may be said to have been fairly put in operation. During the few months which it had been open in Ten Eyck's reign it was in the experimental stage, but in the years 1893-4 it passed through all that and was in as perfect working order as it has been at any time since. Up to April, 1894, the number of admissions had been 92. Of these three had died during the year, six had left or been dismissed for one cause or another, and eighty three remained in the institution. Of these forty-eight were men, twenty-two women, and thirteen children. This was not a great number, considering that the institution, by that time, had cost the fraternity \$254,806, but the Trustees preferred to proceed cautiously, to extend the benefits of their charity so that what was done should not need to be undone and to strengthen the system of management, and test its details with small numbers rather than start out with the charge of a disorganized mass. It must be remembered that all through this work there was nothing at hand by which the Trustees could gain information or advice. Had they desired to manage a charitable institution, of course their labors would have been easy, for they could have found many well-managed places of that sort all over the State, any of which they might have adopted as a model and so rested content. But the Masonic Home was to be as the dower house of the craft. In many old English and Scottish families a house is set aside for the use of the widow of the late lord should he leave one, where she can reside until she, too, passes away, and it bears the name we have just mentioned. It is a house set aside for her, not as a charity, but as a moral right, and there she dwells. So with our home; it is set aside by the fraternity for those who by sickness, age, deprivation of natural protectors or bread-winners need a home, where they can be free from the terrors of want and privation, where the young may be educated and fitted for taking up the burdens of active life with the benefits of education and example. All these things had to be considered by the Trustees in the preparation of their plans and the consideration of their system, and the success of their efforts is seen in the very few reversals of policy which have been necessitated in the government of the Home after the test of actual practice. One useful example was set by Brother Burnham and that was in the annual visit to the Home of the Grand Master and his associate Grand officers.

Socially, he was a member of the Lotos, Manhattan, Democratic Liederkrantz and American Yacht Clubs. His home was at 66 East 68th Street.

"Who's who in New York (city and State)," 1904. page 99

<http://books.google.com/books?id=e0tzRbahzckC&pg=PA99&dq=%22burnham,+frederick+a.%22&lr=#PPA99,M1>
BURNHAM, Frederick A. - Lawyer: born Burrillville, RI. 7 Jan 1851: received his preliminary education at old Bacon Academy. Colchester. CT; continued studies at the college at Middletown, there graduating; student at the Albany Law School, where graduated, and admitted to bar in 1873; after admission to bar removed to New York City, and entered there upon practice of his profession, giving particular attention to commercial and insurance law; active in charity and benevolence; in 1877 joined Society of Freemasons; 7 Jun 1893, unanimously elected grand master of the Masonic Society for the State of New York; head of legal department of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; president of Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, New York. Address, Hotel Savoir, New York City.

See also page 80 of “Hayden's Annual Cyclopedia of Insurance in the United States,” 1903; 1906, page 88; 1901, page 80.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=2gwOAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA80&dq=%22burnham,+frederick+a.%22&lr=#PPA1.M1>

He was killed by asphyxiation from gas stove used to heat a bathroom, 23 Dec 1908.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Ld4DAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA227&lpg=RA1-PA227&dq=burnham+burrillville&source=web&ots=vcWn3hLCtE&sig=Fvo3OKKcXoWAuILYnRJf9oeu-v0>

BURNHAM, Frederick A., lawyer, was born at Burrillville, RI, 7 Jan 1851. He comes from an old English family which, on the accession of Charles II to the throne, was compelled to emigrate to America. His primary education was secured at the old Bacon academy in Colchester, CT. He then continued his studies at Middletown, and after graduation as the valedictorian of his class, took a course at the Albany law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, when he removed to New York city, and commenced the practice of his profession, giving his particular attention to commercial and insurance law. In these fields he gained a large practice, and to him were entrusted numerous important suits involving large interests, the results of which placed Mr. Burnham at the head of the junior bar of New York city. His early life had been directed in the channel of charities and benevolence, and he made a thorough study of their several organizations. In 1877 he joined the society of Freemasons, and through the several subordinate stations with signal ability. He was chief commissioner of appeals for many years, and his opinions were noted for their clearness of expression, and the strength of their logic. On 7 Jun 1893, he was unanimously elected Grand Master of the state of New York, and throughout his administration the craft has reached a degree of prosperity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history. In 1890 he was appointed counsel to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association by the late President Harper. He became a director of the Association in the following year and succeeded Mr. Harper as president of the Mutual Reserve in July, 1895. Under his management the Association was successfully reorganized from an assessment institution into a mutual level premium company in April, 1902. By his ability and care he succeeded in detecting and frustrating various frauds that saved many thousands of dollars annually. In commercial undertakings, as well as at the bar and in fraternal relations with his fellowman, Mr. Burnham has always been a leader and director.

43 1894 John Hodge (17 [13] Jan 1837-7 Aug 1895)

“A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York,” Peter Ross. 1899. Page 690-

“A Portrait of Prominent Freemasons,” Yorston & Company. 1892. pages 162-63.

Brother John Hodge, Lockport, who thus was called upon as Grand Master to close the session of 1894, was a native of Jefferson county, NY. Always of a studious nature, he acquired, mainly through self-instruction, a mental culture greatly above the average. In business he made an unusual success along many lines of endeavor – manufacturing, water supply, street railway, railroad, printing and publishing, land improvement, accident, health and life insurance and banking. He had a natural genius and great capacity for organization.

He was educated for a legal career, but drifted into business in early life, becoming associated with the Merchants' Gargling Oil Company of Lockport. Of that concern he became in time secretary and sole managing director and under his skillful hands its commodities became known all over the world. Its management occupied his entire business life, but, engrossing as the requirements of that life were, he found time to turn his thoughts and accomplish practical results in other fields, mainly fields in which he could benefit his fellow men, for practical benevolence was the keystone of his life.



Chief, and to him the most delightful of these fields, was that afforded by Freemasonry. His first impressions, gained when passing through Niagara Lodge, No. 375, of Lockport, were so fascinating that he sought further light by seeking and obtaining all that Chapter, Council or Commandery could give and then, having exhausted the York rite, turned into the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and hearkened unto its teachings. In the fullest sense of the word he was a Masonic student— a student, at least, of its philosophy and its precepts, and he certainly strove to govern his life in full accordance with them. As Master of Niagara Lodge, in 1881 and 1882, he was its representative in the Grand Lodge.

In the latter year he was appointed Deputy of for the 24th District and served until 1885, when he was elected Junior Grand Warden. The Lawrence campaign then commenced, blocking, for the best of reasons, all official advancement, and he continued to sit in that chair until 1891, when he was promoted by election to the office of Senior Grand Warden. His re-election in 1892 was a foregone conclusion, as was his advancement to the Deputy

Grand Mastership in 1893. During all these years of faithful service Brother Hodge had shown his entire devotion to the craft in many ways. In the furtherance of the debt-raising campaign he was particularly active; his purse, his time, his influence were ever ready to be at the service of any movement which purported to aid, or was intended to aid, the great struggle, and when it was over, when the victorious hosts were looking around for a place in which to build the Home, he offered the fraternity, free of all cost a magnificent mansion and estate all ready for their use. The location of this property, as we have seen, alone prevented its acceptance, but that result did not detract from the kindness implied in the offer or the munificence of the proffered gift. In the town of Lockport he was long looked upon as one of the most enterprising and devoted citizens. In upbuilding its interests he never tired and in all movements for its betterment he was a recognized leader. He was president of the water company and its street railway company, founder of its opera house, and a member of the Board of Education. Brother Hodge was also active in several commercial concerns as Director, but he took as much interest in the work of the Niagara State Reservation Commission, of which he was a member, as in any board whose business added to his own wealth. Brother Hodge, at the annual meeting of June, 1895, was re-elected Grand Master, but declined. Two months later he died suddenly. The day of his funeral found business suspended in the city of Lockport and people of all parties and creeds joined in honoring his memory. The funeral ceremonies of the craft were conducted at his open grave, while the brethren stood around as mourners. Solemn and pathetic as are the Masonic services the proceedings seemed invested with additional pathos when the orphan children of the Home for the Friendless passed the grave and each little one placed in it a bouquet of flowers.

The great work of revising the constitution was carried on industriously during Brother Hodge's term of office and the result of this labor was seen in the complete work then submitted and which was then adopted pending its final ratification by the subordinate Lodges. It presented no great or radical departure from the Constitution adopted in 1873 and it fully incorporated all the more recent decisions sanctioned by the Grand Lodge since that time. The changes it made were in reality but the carrying out of lines of action which these decisions indicated. They were generally uttered to govern specific cases, and when given the force of statutory law they had sometimes to be widened so as to make their application of general use. This was pretty much the nature of the revision effected. The submitted work had to wait for a year before final action was taken and before that was done the work of the committee was amended in several respects. To that we will refer in its proper place. During the year the Grand Master engaged in several important public demonstrations, the most notable of which was the laying of the cornerstone of a new court-house at Rochester and a home for commercial travelers at Binghamton. Grand Secretary Ehlers laid the cornerstone of the public school at Mount Kisco. Junior Warden Ide dedicated a Masonic Temple at Gouverneur and Philip Keck, Deputy of the Fourteenth District, laid the cornerstone of an armory at Amsterdam. On all these and other occasions the flow of oratory was not only great but eminently interesting, and in reading over most of it in the course of researches for this work it seemed to the writer a pity that so much really interesting reading to the fraternity—reading generally so instructive, so thoroughly expressive of Masonic principles and practice—should be lost to the brethren as soon as it is delivered unto them. The scope of this book does not permit us to present such speeches extensively, and so we can do no more than refer to the subject in the hope that some method may be found whereby this annual outpouring of the highest Masonic thought can be preserved.



Masonic Record:

- 11 Nov 1861 Niagara Lodge No. 375, Lockport, NY; Secretary 1862-67; Master 1881-82
- 1882-84 District Deputy Grand Master of the 24th Masonic District
- 1885-1890 Junior Grand Warden
- 1891 Senior Grand Warden
- 1893 Deputy Grand Master
- 1894 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York,
completing his term of office just two months before his passing.
- 18 Feb 1869 Ames Chapter No. 88, RAM, Lockport, NY; Exalted 11 Mar 1869; Treasurer 1880-95
- 7 Apr 1880 Bruce Council No. 15, R&SM, Lockport, NY; Greeted 4 Aug 1867;
Thrice Illustrious Master two terms.
- 18 Jun 1869 Genesee Commandery No. 10, KT, Lockport, NY
- 4 May 1875 Scottish Rite, AASR, Rochester, NY
Lock City (later Niagara) Lodge of Perfection, Lockport, NY,
of which he was a founder and Thrice Potent Master, 1875-1883.
- 16 Sep 1879 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Philadelphia, PA

18 Sep 1888 Active Member, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Boston, MA
 1888-95 Deputy of the Supreme Council for the State of New York
 1888-94 Committee on Deceased Member, AASR
 1894-95 Committee on Foreign Relations, AASR

There is one instance which we must, however, here give not only as an example of Brother Hodge's addresses but for the historical information this particular one contains.

The occasion was a notable one. On 17 Oct 1894, Grand Secretary Ehlers laid the cornerstone of a new Masonic Temple at Poughkeepsie, and on 22 Feb 1895, the completed building was dedicated by the Grand Master. When the usual proceedings incidental to dedication were over M.'W.'. Brother Hodge said: We are told that the Masons, engaged in this work of church building, organized for social intercourse and mutual assistance, and that their organization extended over many countries.

This splendid Temple, an embodiment of wisdom, strength, and beauty, we have set apart and consecrated in the name of the great Jehovah, and by our consecration services have acknowledged our obligations to give Him the adoration and love of our hearts, and make our lives a daily witness of our devotion to Him, by an unquestioning and cheerful compliance with the requirements of the Divine Law. As the altar of this Temple is devoted to His service, every sincere Mason who attends the stated meetings of the Craft within these walls should experience in himself a development of that true piety of heart which makes a man's life an exemplification of the injunction of the lowly Nazarene: "Love the Lord with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." Brethren: By the solemn and impressive ceremonies in which we have been engaged on this occasion, we have added another Masonic Temple to the large number included in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the Empire State. It is an event to be hailed with joy by every true Mason, as an evidence of the continuance of that advancement of the glorious principles of Masonry in this State during the last half century that has given her Masonic fraternity, by virtue of membership and character, a rank second to none in any other State in the Union, or any country on the globe.

All the traditions of the legendary lore of Freemasonry, as well as its admitted historic record, are of a nature that should inspire its votaries to strive to attain the best possible development of character. For it is true that whether we trace the origin of Masonry, according to the legends, back to a time anterior to the building of Solomon's Temple, or bring it down to the beginning of written history, there is an entire unanimity in the conclusion that it is a legitimate product of piety and culture. It is conceded that, at whatever date the first Masonic associations may have been organized, they were composed of artisans whose labors were devoted mainly to the building of churches.

During all this early period of time, covered by legends and history relating to Masonry, the religious sentiment was dominant in nations boasting of any commendable progress in civilization: and architecture, one of the most fully developed sciences of the age, found its most elaborate and magnificent exemplifications in the erection of the noted historic churches of antiquity. For their mutual protection and benefit they devised symbols and secret signs, to enable their members to make themselves known to each other in their travels from one country to another. The character of their work could not fail to make a deep religious impression upon them, and we are not, therefore, surprised to learn that as an association they acknowledged the existence of God as the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and cherished a belief in the immortality of the soul. Thus, at its beginning, Masonry was established upon the immutable basis of all-enduring religious life, and from this impregnable position it has never departed. The acknowledgment of God logically leads to a recognition of the brotherhood of man, and in the faith in the immortality of the soul do we find our hope of eternal life. On account of their devotion to the building of churches, the early Masons were favored in a marked degree with the esteem of religious associations, and especially of those high in authority in the Church, while multitudes of churchmen, both lay and clerical, regarded it as a special honor to be permitted to become members of the Order. Coming down to a later period, the historians who chronicled the development of Masonry in the British Isles tell us that in 1702 St. Paul's Lodge, in London, extended the privileges of membership in the Order to the learned professions, provided the applicants were regularly approved and initiated. In 1717 a Grand Lodge was formed of the English Lodges, for the purpose of bringing the separate Lodges into closer and more fraternal relations, and also for the satisfactory settlement of any differences which the Lodges, in their individual capacity, might be unable to adjust. Among the eminent Masters of the English Grand Lodge in its early days was the sovereign himself, Henry the Seventh. The first Masonic Lodge in America, of which we have any record, was organized in Philadelphia in 1731, and after this they came into existence rapidly in all the colonies. But little, if anything at all, was done to bring the Lodges in the several colonies into Grand Lodges until after our independence was established, when Grand Lodges were formed in all the States. From such a beginning in this country Freemasonry has so surely commended itself to public favor, that to-day in the United States it has a membership of more than three-quarters of a million included in over ten thousand Lodges. But while as Masons we rejoice over the growth of our Fraternity in the United States, it is with special pride and satisfaction that, as citizens

of the Empire State, we note the preeminence New York has gained in Masonic development. The earliest historic mention of Masonry with which New York is connected is the statement that in 1730 the Duke of Norfolk issued a patent to Daniel Cox, constituting him Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. This was accompanied by a recommendation that a general charity be established for the relief of the poor brethren in the jurisdiction named.

The record does not state the year of the organization of the first Lodge in the State, but it must have been prior to 1737, as in that year the Masons in the State held a representative meeting in New York City. The present Grand Lodge of New York was organized in 1781 by a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, and in the next quarter of a century the Lodges included under its jurisdiction in the State increased to 175. Among the Lodges included in this number was Solomon's Lodge, organized in this city on April 1, 1771. It came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge after the renewal of its warrant on March 2, 1797 and was designated No. 6. Solomon's Lodge was constituted by Robert R Livingston, Past Master of Union Lodge of New York City, who was afterward a distinguished Chancellor of the State, and for many years, as you know.

Grand Master.

The first Master of the Lodge was James Livingston. Another man of note who was one of the early Masters of the Lodge was Major Andrew Billings, a member of Washington's staff. He was evidently an earnest worker in the cause of Masonry, as it is recorded of him that he organized Steuben Lodge, No. 18 at Newburgh, soon after the close of the war of the Revolution.

John Brush, Deputy Grand Master in 1821, was also a Past Master of Solomon's Lodge. Another Deputy Grand Master, Richard Hatfield, was also a Past Master of this Lodge. The Lodge included in its membership many who had distinguished themselves in the struggle of the colonies for independence, of one of whom special mention has been made, being Col. Abraham Swartwout, who commanded a regiment of minute-men. A Lodge of Mark Masons was connected with Solomon's Lodge before it came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State.

Its Master was Cadwallader D. Golden, for many years Senior Grand Warden. In this brief mention of eminent men noted also as Masons in the early days of the Order in Poughkeepsie, the historic name of Benedict Arnold must not be forgotten. Prior to his treason he was a constant and welcome visitor at Solomon's Lodge, but it attested the loyalty and patriotism of its membership by ordering this entry upon its minutes at the first communication of the Lodge after his treason was disclosed: "Ordered, that the name of Benedict Arnold be considered as obliterated from the minutes of this Lodge, a traitor."

There are at present in the country thirteen, of which Warren Lodge, No. 32, is the oldest. During the existence of Solomon's Lodge, which forfeited its warrant in 1832, sixteen Masonic Lodges were organized in Dutchess County. The second oldest and also the largest in the Masonic District is Poughkeepsie, No. 266, which is located in this city, after which the Lodge was named. Triune Lodge, No. 782, was constituted June 6, 1879. It is gratifying to be assured that the Masonic Lodges of Poughkeepsie are composed of men thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the fraternity, and are, therefore, harmonious and prosperous organizations. Turning again to the progress of Masonry in the State at large, it is a matter of permanent history that during a period of thirty years, ending in 1836, the principles of Freemasonry in this State were subjected to a more severe test than they had ever been in any other State in the Union. This was due in some degree, to internal dissension, which divided the Grand Lodge for four years (1823 to 1827); but the most severe trial came from a political issue in the State being made of the incident of the disappearance of one William Morgan early in 1826. This precipitated an anti-Masonic crusade, and so vigorously was it prosecuted by unscrupulous politicians, aided by misguided religious zealots, that during the next ten years the number of Lodges in the State was reduced from 480 to 69, while their membership fell from over 20,000 to less than 3,000. But a wholesome reaction began in 1837, and from that date to the present the star of Freemasonry in the Empire State has been in the ascendant, ever growing brighter with the lapse of years, and so illuminating the noble principles of our Order as to attract a membership in the State numbering to-day over 86,000, included in 730 subordinate Lodges. Nor has this gratifying progress been limited to a remarkable increase in membership and Lodges. But from so many hearts leavened by the grand principles of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man has been evolved and carried to its consummation a system of philanthropy which may well be accepted as a pattern by our Order the world over. I refer to the magnificent Home and School in Central New York, established for worthy Masons and their widows and orphans, sustained by revenues received from rentals of so much of the Masonic Temple in New York City as is not required for the work of the Craft. These two institutions, representing about two millions of dollars, wholly paid for, stand as enduring



monuments to the liberality of the Fraternity in the State. Its generosity, indeed, has been so exuberant as not only to pay in full for this valuable property, but also to create a fund of \$135,000, bearing five per cent interest, and still leaving \$70,000 in cash in the treasury. Therefore, brethren of Poughkeepsie, in the light of this brief but gratifying historic sketch, it must be conceded that you have erected and furnished this beautiful hall in a most auspicious era in the life of Freemasonry in the world. To the officers and members of the Lodges, by whose zeal and efforts this consummation has been attained. I extend my heartiest congratulations.

<http://www.lockport-ny.com/Tourism/memorials.htm>

John Hodge Memorial

The Hodge monument is one of the tallest found in cemeteries in the state.

John Hodge came to Lockport at age ten and turned out to be one of the most prominent Lockportians of the last half the 19th century.

Most of his money came from his involvement in the Lockport Merchant's Gargling Oil Company which he eventually became sole manager of. He is the third Lockportain who made a fortune selling the dubious "medicine" to thousands across the United States. One of his results of his money was the once prestigious Hodge Opera House which burned down twice (where Bewley Building is today). His will left instructions to his widow to fund the building of the stone archway at the entry to Glenwood Cemetery. This archway was made from a single block of granite.

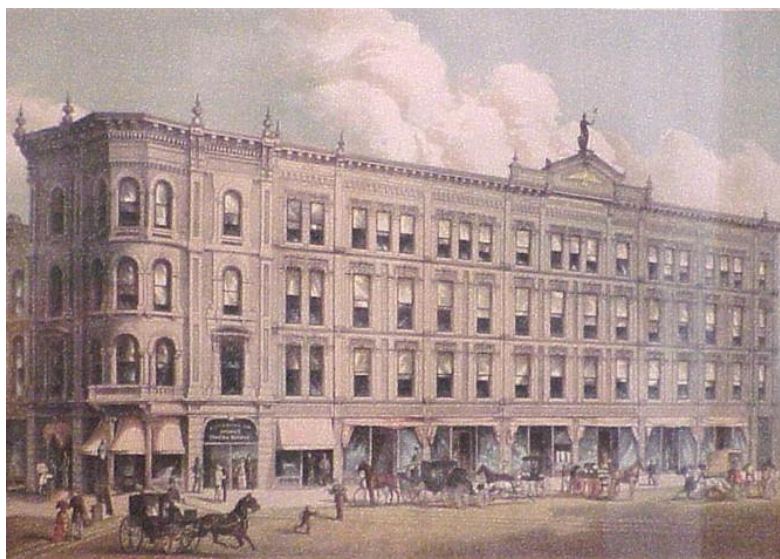


Glenwood Cemetery Archway

<http://www.lockport-ny.com/History/stories3.htm>

The History Of The Hodge Opera House

The Hodge Opera House is what used to be where the Bewley Building is today in downtown Lockport. It was a grand building, a center of culture and commerce in the City of Lockport in the late 19th century. It first opened in 1872. It was perhaps the most illustrious building in Lockport's history. It burned twice in spectacular blazes. In the near fifty years of its history, it was the scene of some of the top national entertainment which visited Lockport as well as serving as an office building. Its demise came early in the 20th century. The painting below is on display at the Niagara County Historical Society in Lockport.



The actual "Opera House" inside included a parquet floor, proscenium boxes along the sides, and both dress and family circles for seating. Above the proscenium arches were portraits of Shakespeare, Goethe, and Schiller. Famous persons of the time to appear here include Susan B. Anthony, P.T.

Barnum, William Parsons, Henry Ward Beecher, Oliver Wendel Holmes, Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Thomas Nast, John G. Saxe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Clara Barton.

Lockport student of history, John P. Hicks, Jr. researched some of the history of the Hodge. Here is his report:

The Hodge Opera House was erected by the late John Hodge. His *Merchant's Gargling Oil* was the biggest and most prosperous business in the city. Construction of the building began in 1871 with the arrival of 55 tons of Ohio sandstone by canal.

As was the custom in those days, the Opera House was on the top, or the third floor. On the floors below were some 50 offices and places of business. The building was steam heated and lighted by gas.

The theater portion of the building was constructed to seat approximately 2000 people. It included a ramp so live animals could be brought on stage for circuses and other events.

The structure was very decorative. On it's dome, 38 feet in height were found frescoes of the nine muses and portrait's of Washington, Jefferson, Hunt, Lincoln, Garfield, Irving, and Morse. A vivid scene of the Grand Canal, in Venice, was on the curtain. The first opera house had a tower on the corner of Main and Market Streets designed for a public clock, but it was never installed.



A presentation of Hamlet by the leading tragedian of his day, Edwin Adam's, opened the theater in 1872, to a full audience. The admission prices for this attraction were high for those days. The lower part of the house being \$2.00, the gallery a dollar and the boxes \$15.00. Every seat was taken.

Lockport residents were treated to a wide variety of entertainment, From play's like Julius Caesar to lectures by Horace Greeley, Oliver Vendali Holmes and Clara Barton to name a few.

The original Hodge Opera House was destroyed by a fire on January 5, 1881, The fire was believed to have been started by a carelessly thrown cigar butt. It was discovered about 8 PM in a cafe operated by Henry Levi in the basement of the opera house.

The fire department was called and extinguished the blaze, which had spread along the floor and up one wall before it was noticed. Burning embers in the wall, however, were overlooked. The flames crept up the partition to the first floor where a new fire broke out about 5 AM the next morning. The firemen were then called back to extinguish the fire which had gained considerable headway. The blaze destroyed many valuable records of City proceedings and births before 1881.

John Hodge immediately began the erection of the second opera house which was opened in 1882.

The rebuilt opera house hosted a memorial service for President William McKinley, who was assassinated in Buffalo in 1901. It continued to run entertainment until 1914 when the theater was ripped out. The whole building was then used for offices. This was due to the rise of motion pictures which made the legitimate theater no longer profitable in small cities such as Lockport.

Next door to the opera house stood the Merchants Gargling Oil Company. Shortly after 1 PM on February 25, 1928 a fire broke out in the basement of the Merchants building where the flammable "Gargling Oil" was stored. The fire quickly spread throughout the building and over to the top floors of the Hodge Building. Firefighters fought the blaze in zero degree weather with a strong wind for the better part of 24 hours. Although they were able to contain the fire, they were unable to save one of Lockport's most prized landmarks. No serious casualties were suffered in the blaze. Damages were estimated at \$100,000.00 to Gargling Oil and \$250,000 to the Hodge Building. Firemen poured 11,000 gallons of water on the fire. Rumor had it before the fire, that Buffalo theatre interests were thinking of buying the Hodge Building to convert it back to a theatre for motion pictures. Even in its death the building offered a spectacular sight with its ice-encrusted hull and eerie beauty. An era in Lockport's history was over.

***Another History Of The Hodge Opera House
And The Start-Up Of "The Bewley Building"
by Clarence "Dutch" Adams***

The first Hodge Opera House was built in 1871-1872 by John Hodge, President of the Merchant's Gargling Oil business. It was the first modern theatre in Lockport and was primarily erected as an opera house and theatre. Also occupying the building was the post office, which was moved from the Arcade Building on Pine Street, the office of the Federal District Attorney, suites occupied by the lawyers and physicians, and stores on the ground floor. The building was four stories high with walls built of stone and brick. The theatre portion occupied the third floor and a portion of the second floor. The overall size of the building was 92'x 73'. In the center was a dome 38 feet high.

This first Hodge Opera House was destroyed by fire on January 5, 1881. About 8 o'clock in the evening of January 4 a small fire broke out in a cafe operated by Henry Levi in the basement of the Hodge building. It was caused by a cigar butt thrown into a sawdust filled box used as a spittoon. This fire was extinguished but flames had entered the walls and about 3 o'clock in the morning of January 5 a new fire erupted. Flames spread rapidly and in a short time both the Hodge Opera House and the Merchant's Gargling Oil building were destroyed.

The post office had been located in the Hodge Opera House so after the fire it moved to three rooms in the American Hotel located across the corner on Main and Locust Streets where the F & M Bank building was built later. There was so much confusion that Postmaster John Hubbard and Deputy Postmaster Sears Dickerson organized a delivery force and this was the first mail delivery ever made in Lockport. The delivery force was discontinued later when the post office secured new quarters.

John Hodge was uncertain whether he should rebuild the opera house but the citizens of Lockport encouraged him and collected contributions totaling \$7000 toward a new building. Hodge decided to rebuild but he refused to accept the \$7000 donation. The opera house was rebuilt and the second Hodge Opera House was opened on Feb. 28, 1882. There was an auditorium that measured 86 feet wide and 76 feet from the front wall to the orchestra pit. The stage was 36 by 40 feet. The stage was so large that New York City big theatrical productions would stop in Lockport before going on to Buffalo. From the sidewalk on Market Street a reinforced runway enabled horses and even elephants to reach the stage. The theatre had 1200 numbered seats and 800 extra seats. The ground floor had stores, the post office and the printing plant, business and editorial offices of the Union Sun. The building was occupied by offices, stores, the Harrison Bowling Alleys, Ira M. McCoy bindery, lodge rooms of the Eagles, the Moose, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. With the coming of motion pictures the theatre business eventually decreased, the theatre was dismantled in 1914, and the building was remodeled into an office structure.

The Way The Hodge History Ended In Lockport In 1928 >

The second Hodge Opera House fire occurred about one o'clock Saturday afternoon February 28, 1928. The temperature had been 3 degrees above zero the previous night and the weather continued windy with freezing temperatures on Saturday. The fire erupted in the boiler room of the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company building, which adjoined the opera house and was owned by Joseph Roturdo. It quickly spread to the Hodge Opera House and 24 hours later the entire block lay in ruins. Eleven million gallons of water were used in fighting the blaze. Edwin J. Coyle was Chief of the Lockport Fire Co. Volunteer fire companies from other towns assisted, including volunteer firemen from Wilson, Medina, Newfane, and N. Tonawanda. A pumper from Niagara Falls and two trucks from Buffalo also assisted at the scene. Ashes were found over a mile from the site of the fire. A newspaper article stated that it was fortunate that there was about 4 inches of snow on the roofs of the houses, preventing the houses from catching on fire. Many people who owned buildings in the area manned their own hoses to put out small fires that erupted on their property. Windows in the Lockport Light, Heat and Power Company building across the street were cracked and employees of the Light, Heat, and Power Company manned their own hoses and formed a bucket brigade.



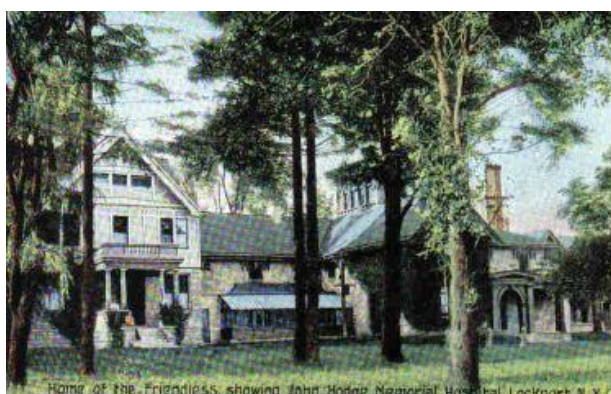
<http://www.rdhinstl.com/mm/rs178.htm>

Merchant's Gargling Oil could trace its pedigree to 1833 Philadelphia, though it was manufactured in Lockport, New York. The first incarnation of the liniment was intended to cure almost any illness that could befall a domestic animal. The form intended for human use was not introduced until 1875. Four years earlier Merchant's Vegetable Worm Tablets had made their appearance.

George W. Merchant sold the business to M. H. Tucker around 1855. **John Hodge** joined the company as a teenager, and was elected Secretary when M. H. Tucker & Company was incorporated in 1858. **Hodge married one of Tucker's daughters** and gained control of the company in 1865 when Tucker died.



One of many handbills and envelope overprintings of the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company of which John Hodge was Secretary (1858), later Manager (ca 1865) and President (1886) which may be seen at <http://www.rdhinstl.com/mm/rs178.htm> .



John Hodge Memorial Hospital, Lockport, NY

John Hodge purchased the (ex)Governor HUNT place in East Lockport. It was considered the finest residence in the county. See also a further description of this 'Lockport Home for the Friendless' (Incorporated 8 Feb 1871), of which John Hodge was Preseident, at page 325 at:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=RQwKAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA325&dq=%22john+hodge%22+%22Lockport%22&lr=#PPA325,M1>

<http://books.google.com/books?id=mMQLAAAYAAJ&pg=PA764&dq=%22john+hodge%22+%22Lockport%22#PPA764,M1>

The emigrant ancestor of the western New York branch of the family is John Hodge, born 1643, died in Lyme, Connecticut, 1692-94. He was a resident of Clinton, Middlesex county, Connecticut, as early as 25 Dec 1663. After spending three years improving his lands, he visited Windsor in the summer of 1666, from which town he had emigrated to Killingworth with a number of others from that town. Here he married and with his wife soon returned to his home in the then called "Hammanasset Wilderness." Here he remained until about 1670 when he removed to Windsor where the parents of his wife were still living. In 1674 he removed to the town of Suffield where his name appears on a list of the first grantors of that town. Here he had several grants of land and lived until 1687. In 1688 and 1691 he paid personal taxes in Lyme, and was no doubt living there at that time. He married, 16 Aug 1666, Susanna, born 3 Sep 1646, daughter of Henry Denslow, who was killed by the Indians in Windsor, 4 Apr 1676. They were the parents of eleven children, the first born in Killingworth, the next five are found on the records in

Windsor, the last five in Suffield. Children: John, 1 liornas, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, Henry, William, Elizabeth, Susanna, Abigail, Samuel.



John Hodge, a descendant of John Hodge, the emigrant ancestor, was born in Jefferson county, New York, 17 Jan 1837, died at Lockport, New York, 7 Aug 1895. He received his education in public schools and academy, leaving his father's house to make his own way in the world before reaching his majority. He had little capital save a stout heart, energy, ambition and well formed habits of industry and thrift. With these attributes of character to build his fortunes upon he located in the then village of Lockport, where he began the study of law. His tastes, however, were more for a business than a professional career, and he did not long continue his legal studies. His next venture was as a clerk in the office of the Merchants' Gargling Oil Company of Lockport, an enterprise not yet established in public favor. He was rapidly promoted and soon in a position to give his unusual business talents full opportunity.

He became the controlling spirit in the business, and in 1866 was elected secretary and sole manager. [Another biographical account notes that he married a daughter of M. H. Tucker, previously owner of the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company, and gained control of the company in 1865 when M. H. Tucker died.] Under his wise and capable direction prosperity came in abundance.

Though most emphatically a self-made man he possessed qualities of character that would have graced one born to a life of luxury and ease; modest and retiring, full of energy and laudable ambition, yet with such sound good sense and of such genial, attractive personality, that all rejoiced at his success. His energy and talents were not devoted to self-aggrandizement, but he was ever ready to lend a hand to promote the interests of his adopted city or to help some to a better condition. He erected the Hodge Opera House in Lockport, in 1871, and when it was soon afterward destroyed by fire quickly replaced it with a most imposing and costly block still considered one of the best in the city. This was purely a private enterprise which added greatly to the fame of Lockport and is a most creditable monument to his public spirit. His activity was not confined to his private business but reached out and embraced many local and county enterprises. He was treasurer, later president, of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company ; president of the Union Publishing Company; director of the Cataract Bank, of Niagara Falls ; president of the Firemen's Life Association of the State of New York; director of the Masonic Life Association of Western New York ; chief of the Lockport Fire Department ; president of the Driving Association ; president of the Lockport Water Supply Company and president of the Lockport Street Railroad Company. He declined party nomination for mayor, but for nine years was president of the board of education and a most useful member. He assisted the churches of the city by generous contributions, and served as vestryman of Grace Episcopal church for many years and until his death.

He stood high in the Masonic order, holding all degrees in the York and Scottish Rites, and was an active thirty-third degree Mason, with which degree he was invested 4 Jun 1875.

He was a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, in which he received the

E. A. degree, 30 Sep 1861 ;

F. C. degree, 21 Oct 1861 ;

M. M. degree, 4 Nov 1861.

He was installed in following offices in said lodge at dates respectively below:

Appointed tiler, 21 Dec 1863:

elected secretary, 19 Dec 1864;

senior warden, 20 Dec 1869 ;

worshipful master, 20 Dec 1880.

He was a member of Ames Chapter No. 88, in which he became

mark master, 11 Feb 1869;

past master, 18 Feb 1869;

most exalted master, 18 Feb 1869;

Royal Arch Mason. 11 Mar 1869.

He was a member of Genesee Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar:

became a member of Red Cross, 14 May 1869;

constituted and created a Knight Templar, 11 Jun, 1870;

received the degrees in Rochester Lodge of Perfection, 11 May 1875, and

demitted to Lock City Lodge of Perfection, of Lockport, New York, 25 Dec 1875.

Received the degrees in the Rochester Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 12 May 1875 ;
 Rochester Chapter of Rose Croix, 12 May 1875;
 Rochester Consistory, 13 May 1875 ;
 received his thirty-third degree, 16 Sep 1879;
 crowned active member, 19 Sep 1888,
 and became deputy of Supreme Council for State of New York.
 He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York.
 District deputy grand master for the then twenty-fourth Masonic District for the years 1882 to 1884 inclusive;
 junior grand warden, 1885-90;
 senior grand warden, 1891-92;
 deputy grand master, 1893;
 grand master, 1894, which exalted office he held at time of death.
 He was also grand receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen from the time the Grand Lodge was organized
 in New York to the time of his death.

His death in 1895 was deeply mourned all over the state, especially in his own city where his worth was best known.
 He married, 23 Feb 1870, Ella C. Daniels, daughter of Willard Johnson and Caroline (Walbridge) Daniels. Mrs.
 Hodge survives her husband, a resident of Lockport, where she is actively engaged in caring for her various
 interests.

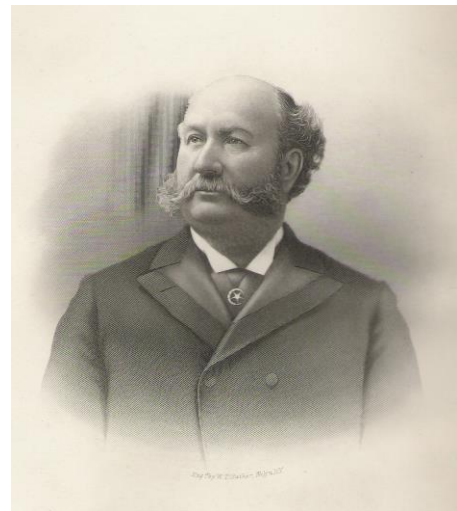
Willard Johnson Daniels (above), sixth child of Samuel (3) and Huldah (Parker) Daniels, was born 2 May 1813, died
 25 Nov 1877. He gave its name to the city of Toledo, Ohio, and was for a long time connected with the Toledo
 Blade. He married (first) 16 Jan 1838, Caroline Walbridge, who died 24 Nov 1849. He married (second) Isadore
 Emma Hopkins, who died in 1899. Children by first marriage: i. Mary C., married Samuel Alfred Wheeler, of
 Toledo, Ohio ; children : Frederic Russell, married Florence B. Fargo ; Caroline Walbridge, married John C.
 Williams. 2. Lucy, married, 5 Jan 1864, John E. Mack, of Lockport, New York. 3. Kate, married Rev. Lawrence
 Stevens, died Sep 1904. 4. **Ella C. Daniels, married 23 Feb 1870, John Hodge**, of Lockport.
 Children of second marriage: 5. Carrie, married Howard Helmer, of Lockport. 6. Frank, married Anna Heckel. 7.
 Dora, married Kenton Savvlnier. 8. Jennie, married Jabez Milton Woodward.

44 1895-96 John Stewart (11 Jun 1847-1 Jan 1908)

“A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York,” Peter
 Ross. Vol II, 1901. Chapter VI, pages 689-94 and frontispiece.
 John Stewart was born in Belfast, where his parents were residing
 temporarily, 11 Jun 1847/48. His father, Peter Stewart, was a native of
 Argyllshire, and his mother was born in Clackmannanshire, and they
 resided in Edinburgh prior to their removal to Belfast. His father and
 family left Ireland for America when the future Grand Master was a
 child, and the latter received his education in the public schools of the
 Ninth Ward of New York City. When still a boy he went to work—and
 work has been the leading feature of his career ever since. He has built
 up a valuable connection, mainly in the New York dry goods district,
 and possibly has more friends in that locality than any other of its daily
 frequenters. He has been trusted and tried time and again, his life story
 as a business man, a man of affairs, is without stain or reproach; his
 word is as good as a bond, his reputation for geniality and helpfulness



of disposition, staunch integrity and
 progressiveness is general in business
 circles, while in private life he is everywhere welcomed as a friend whose
 friendship is won and retained by the possession of higher qualities than those of
 mere rank or station.



Brother Stewart was made a Mason in Albion Lodge, No. 26, New York, in 1874.
 In 1883 he became its Master and held that office continuously for six years. He
 served Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, as King, received the degrees of Knighthood
 in Columbian Commandery, No. 1, and in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite
 received the degrees in the New York bodies under the Northern Jurisdiction and
 was crowned an honorary member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third and last
 degree, in 1895. But although naturally interested in whatever body his name is

enrolled, John Stewart's active work has been devoted mainly to that connected with the Blue Lodge. In 1884 he was appointed by Grand Master Brodie as his Deputy for the historic Fourth District. In the successful effort to clear off the debt of the Hall by Grand Master Lawrence he rendered the most valuable assistance. His Lodge contributed in cash \$1,000, the labors of the brethren at the last fair realized an equal sum and he personally collected another sum of \$1,000 toward the grand cause. Toward the Asylum he showed the greatest interest. Grand Master Vrooman, in 1889, appointed him at the head of the advisory committee on Masonic Home and School, and in that connection it is not too much to say that his services were invaluable. In 1890 he was elected one of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund and continued a member of that board until 1894, when he was elected Deputy Grand Master. His election to the Grand Mastership followed in 1895, and to that high office he was again chosen in 1896. Since leaving the chair he has been as prominent as ever in the ranks of the fraternity. He is constantly going out and in among the brethren and by his judicious words, wise counsel and experienced judgment seems to add to his friends wherever he goes, as well as to strengthen each Lodge he visited.

"Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General." 1908. page 239
<http://books.google.com/books?id=WoFLAAAMAAJ&pg=PA239&dq=%22john+stewart%22+%22grand+master%22#PPA238,M1>
 The following eulogy appears in the Proceedings, but little in the way of biographical information:
 JOHN STEWART, 33°.

It seems very proper in our memorial of this distinguished Mason to use the announcement made by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of New York (see also "GL Proceedings of New York.", 1908. pages 27-30) as follows:

"At the close of the first day of the new year when the sun in golden splendor sank beneath the western horizon, the soul of Most Worshipful JOHN STEWART, Past Grand Master, left this world of shadows, entered the Eternities of Life and Light, and became Immortal. (1 Jan 1908)

When some great patriarch of the woods crashes to the ground, instantly the startled forest seems held in a supernatural silence, listening, as if the spirit of nature was about to speak. So, when the sturdy form of John STEWART sank to rest with the twilight and the stars, the impressive silence that hushed the voices of his associates was as touching as it was pathetic, solemn, grand.

Life is not measured by its hours and days, its months and years, but by its works, its actions, its events. That life is not short which has had its childhood, its youth and manhood, if we count it by its hopes and fears, its gains and losses, its achievements and disappointments, its labors and rest, its successes and reverses, its friendships outlasting years, its deeds and enterprises, Its marchings through the desert, and its resting among the trees along the rivers. Life typified by him whose memory will increase with the growing years, and to whom we desire to pay tribute albeit that he crossed the Great Divide in the full strength of his manhood, the youth of his old age. was long and useful. Measured by the standard of energy, activity and genius, his achievements were greater by far than those of the ordinary man filling the allotted span of life.

He was no ordinary man. He was neither the copy nor the echo of other men. He possessed individuality and personality that was his own. He was a born polemic. The tendency of his nature was aggressive. He expected others to yield rather than himself, and yet the noblest qualities of head and heart guided all his actions.

He was tender and true, brave and strong. He loved the right for right's sake. He was firm, loyal and steadfast to his friends, and more than a brother to him who gained his confidence.

He worked diligently, faithfully, zealously and intelligently in every sphere of activity connected with the Craft, and his name is inseparably linked with the progress and prosperity of the Fraternity in the State of New York, during the third of a century he graced the roll of membership. 'Now to his ashes Honor; Peace with Him; And choirs of angels sing him to his rest.'

TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Grand Master.
 By the Grand Master, E. M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary."

Masonic record:

11 Jun 1874	made a Master Mason in Albion Lodge, No. 26, New York; served as Master for six years
10 Dec 1883	exalted a Royal Arch Mason, in Manhattan Chapter, No. 184; served as King
27 Oct 1894	became a Royal and Select Master in Adelpic Council, No. 7, ,
18 Mar 1884	knighted in Columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T.,
1885	Grand Lecturer
1883-84	District Deputy Grand Master
1894	Deputy Grand Master 1894
1895-96	Grand Master 1895-1896.

He also rendered assiduous, unremitting service as Trustee or member of Masonic boards and committees to the close of his life.

June 1891 He received the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the bodies of New York city
17 Sep 1895 The thirty-third degree was conferred upon him at Buffalo, NY.

45 1897-98 William Andrew Sutherland (30 May 1849-8 Mar 1908)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. Vol II, 1901. pages 17-26; Vol. I, page 690.



The officers associated with John Stewart during his two terms as Master were in many respects as thoroughly devoted a body of craftsmen as ever served the Grand Lodge.

William A. Sutherland, Deputy Grand Master during these years, and who in 1897 succeeded to "the purple of the fraternity" is one of the best known lawyers in the western part of the State. He was born 30 May 1849, near Canandaigua, NY (Hopewell, Ontario Co., NY), the son of Andrew Sutherland (b. 22 Jul 1818, New Fare, Niagara, NY; d. 27 Feb 1891, Rochester, NY, son of Andrew Sutherland and Naomi Cooley) and Mary McLean (b. 16 Mar 1828, Dundee, Yates, NY; d. Nov 1899, daughter of William McLean and Elizabeth DeGroot). He received his education at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y., and read law in the office of Edwin A. Nash, now a Justice of the Supreme Court; was admitted to practice in April, 1874, and, removing to Rochester, entered into partnership with W. Dean Shuart, ex-Surrogate of Monroe county, in January,

1884, which partnership continues to this day.

He was many years Secretary of the Republican County Committee of Livingston County and has been a delegate to every Republican State convention for many years. In 1892 he was temporary chairman of the State convention which met at Harmanus Bleeker Hall, Albany, NY, and delivered the first philippic against Judge Maynard; in 1893 he was chairman of the Committee on Platform of the Republican State convention held at Syracuse, when the principal issue before the people was the opposition to the election of Judge Maynard to the Court of Appeals; he served as the member of the Republican National Committee for the State of New York from 1892 to 1896, and was a delegate from the Rochester district to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in June, 1896. Mr. Sutherland's professional life has been a very active one, and he has been concerned in the argument of questions of wide and far-reaching interest; he was leading counsel on the Republican side in the management and argument of the cases growing out of the Senatorial election contest in 1891, and was also retained to institute for the Republicans the attack on the constitutionality of the re-apportionment act passed in 1892. W. A. Sutherland is one of the most eloquent speakers before the bar of New York and his Masonic addresses have often thrilled vast assemblages. We would like to reproduce some of these, but space forbids. We, however, give one little gem, part of the address he delivered at Rondout on Decoration Day, 1898, when unveiling a monument over the burial plot of Rondout Lodge, No. 343: We are met in the city of the dead. We are engaged in a ceremony unique, if not unprecedented. That which we here dedicate is to commemorate the stranger from afar, as well as those whose remains were followed to the cemetery by the weeping faces of bereaved friends. About us are monuments erected by loving hands in memory of their departed kinsmen. These other stones speak of family ties that have been sundered, and of friends, relatives, and life-long companions, whose heads have been bowed in grief. To this plot Freemasons will come, bringing the stranger and the sojourner to his last earthly resting place. Surrounding us are mounds hallowed by the remains of those torn from family circles, which, nevertheless, can here convene to mourn their dead. But in this plot now lies one, and doubtless others will be laid, dying far from home and friends, save as brethren have been found in Rondout Lodge. Because the portals of the tomb are ever open: because the shadow of the coming throng ever falls athwart its gateway; because the sound of mourning is ever heard in some household; because the hand of death does every day touch the heartstrings of some survivors as it snatches from sight beloved forms; because in the midst of life we are in death, this monument will always be a joy to some, pointing as the index finger of Rondout Lodge from earth toward heaven and saying: "The dead are not here, but yonder."

The stars that are not seen of day, and at night are oft times covered from our eyes by the overhanging clouds, do, nevertheless, move in their majestic march through space, held in course by the hand that made us all. Though not seen by feeble eyes of men they are there. But they who builded this monument, the members of Rondout Lodge, who, forty-two years ago, purchased this plot of ground, the fair ones who so generously last winter aided your enterprise, aye, the six already buried here, believed in the, life that is after this. Our friends that are gone we cannot see, and our puny hands cannot reach their touch, but the law that placed us here, the law that removes us hence, the law that sent us without our bidding, the law that calls us in an hour that we think not, that law and its Maker have taught us that beyond the reach of human hands, beyond the sweep of earthly eyes, we shall live.

Masonic Record:

11 Oct, 1870 Raised in Union Lodge, No. 45, at Lima, NY; Junior Warden of Union Lodge in 1873
 1883-84 Master of Mount Morris Lodge, No. 122
 1889 **Charter Member and First Master of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797**
 1889 to 1891 Deputy for the 22nd District
 1891 Elected Junior Grand Warden
 1893 Senior Grand Warden
 1895 Elected Deputy Grand Master
 1897-98 Grand Master
 22 Feb 1871 Received the Royal Arch degrees, in Morning Star Chapter 107
 1890-91 High Priest of Ionic Chapter 210
 14 Mar 1884 Received the Knightly degrees, in Cyrene Commandery, No. 39; served as its Prelate 1886-91, inclusive.

In the Scottish Rite he received the degrees in Rochester Lodge of Perfection, Council, Chapter of Rose Croix, and Consistory, and was Master of the Chapter from 1888 to 1892, inclusive.

21 Sep 1892 Elected 33° at Providence, and was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General 19 Sep 1893, at the session of the Supreme Council, NMJ, at Chicago.

<http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dbccbd&id=I1544>

Col. Andrew Sutherland b. 3 Sep 1776 in Sutherland Falls, Rutland Co, VT; d. 27 Feb 1836 in Cambria, Niagara Co, NY; bur. Glenwood Cem, Lockport, Niagara Co, NY.

From the Cooley Family Genealogy: ". . . res in the village o f Sutherland Falls, named for John Sutherland . . . Col. Andre w Sutherland died 27 Feb 1836 in Cambria, Niagara, NY to which he removed in 1810 residing near Warren s Corners on Ridge Road. He served in the Militia in the W ar of 1812, afterwards becoming a Colonel of Militia." From the History of Macomb County (Michigan): ". . . (Andre w Sutherland) was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was promoted to the Colonelcy of a regiment and was discharged with honor; his mother died at Romeo (Michigan) in 1871"

Father: [Peter Sutherland](#) b: 20 Feb 1756 in Probably Great Nine, Dutchess Co, NY

Mother: [Carol Bush](#) b: Bef 1754 in Probably Rutland, VT

Marriage 1 [Naomi Cooley](#) b: 6 Oct 1788 in Pittsford, Rutland, VT; daughter of Benjami N. Cooley III and Mary Needham

Married: 6 Jan 1807 in Pittsford, Rutland Co, Vermont ^{5 1}

Children

1. [Benjamin Cooley Sutherland](#) b: 17 Jan 1808 in Sutherland Falls, Rutland Co, Vermont
2. [Benjamin Cooley Sutherland](#) b: 18 Jun 1810 in Sutherland Falls, Rutland Co, Vermont
3. [Andrew Cooley Sutherland](#) b: 4 Jun 1812 in Sutherland Falls, Rutland Co, Vermont
4. [Carroll Sutherland](#) b: 1 Mar 1814 in Cambria, Niagara Co, New York
5. [Fletcher Sutherland](#) b: 1 Mar 1816 in Pittsford, Rutland Co, Vermont
6. [Andrew Sutherland](#) b: 22 Jul 1818 in Cambria, Niagara Co, New York
7. [Naomi Dorothea Sutherland](#) b: 7 Sep 1822 in Cambria, Niagara Co, New York
8. [Byron A. Sutherland](#) b: 4 Feb 1824 in Cambria, Niagara Co, New York
9. [Addison Sutherland](#) b: 28 Jul 1826 in Cambria, Niagara Co, New York
10. [Susannah Sutherland](#) b: 7 Sep 1829 in Cambria, Niagara Co, New York

Andrew Sutherland b. 22 Jul 1818 in Cambria, Niagara Co, NY; d. 27 Feb 1891 in (probably) Macomb Co, Michigan

Parents: [Andrew Sutherland](#) b: 3 Sep 1776 in Sutherland Falls, Rutland, VT; [Naomi Cooley](#) b: 6 Oct 1788 in Pittsford, Rutland, VT

Married [Mary McLean](#) 7 Aug 1848

Bro. William A. Sutherland married Inez L. Jackson, 7 Mar 1878. In the 1880 Census, he and his wife Inez, appear on the Census roles as follows (in bold type below), where they were either residing or visiting (at Henry K. Scoville's Hotel?) at the time:

Census Place, Mount Morris, Livingston, New York

Henry K. SCOVILLE	Self	S	Male	W	44	NY	Hotel Keeper	CT	NY
Mark L. SCOVILLE	Brother	S	Male	W	46	NY	Clerk In Hotel	CT	NY
Ann SCOVILLE	Sister	S	Female	W	49	NY		CT	NY
Helen SCOVILLE	Niece	S	Female	W	24	NY	Domestic Servant	NY	NY
Riley SCOVILLE	Nephew	S	Male	W	39	NY	Servant	NY	NY

S. L. ROCKFELLOW	Other	M	Male	W	53	NY	Supt. Of Mfg. Co.	NJ	NJ
Julia ROCKFELLOW	Other	M	Female	W	47	NY		NOVA SCOTIA	VT
Anna ROCKFELLOW	Other	S	Female	W	14	NY	At School	NY	NY
W. A. SUTHERLAND	Other	M	Male	W	31	NY	Lawyer	NY	NY
Inez J. SUTHERLAND	Other	M	Female	W	25	NY		NY	NY
J. E. COX	Other	M	Male	W	50	NY	Cigar Maker	IRE	IRE

**Fletcher Sutherland, uncle of M'.W.'. Bro. William A. Sutherland, and his nieces,
the seven famous Sutherland Sisters of Lockport, NY.**



Fletcher Sutherland b. 1 Mar 1816 in Pittsford, Rutland Co, VT; d. 6 Sep 1888 in Cambria, Niagara Co, NY
Note: Naomi's father, Col. Benjamin Cooley, died in Pittsford, Vermont 27 Feb 1810. Her husband and she returned to Pittsford early in 1816 to settle her father's estate and it was while they were there that Fletcher was born. Thus the apparent anomaly of having Fletcher's younger brother, Carroll, and the rest of his elder siblings born in Cambria, NY while he was born in Vermont.

Father: [Andrew Sutherland](#) b: 3 Sep 1776 in Sutherland Falls, Rutland Co, Vermont

Mother: [Naomi Cooley](#) b: 6 Oct 1788 in Pittsford, Rutland Co, Vermont

Marriage 1 [Mary Brink](#) b: Abt 1820 in Lyons, Wayne Co, NY

Children, all born at the 'Sunderland Farm' in Cambria (near Lockport), Niagara Co., NY; all sisters buried at Glenwood Cemetery, Lockport, NY, except Victoria:

For more about these sisters, and many more photos, see:

http://www.rapunzelsdelight.com/images/sut/sutherland_sisters.htm

Mary Fletcher Sutherland	b: ca 1846; d. 12 May 1939
Sarah Naomi Sutherland	b: ca 1845/48; 9 Sep 1919, age 74
Victoria Sutherland	b: ca 1849; 25 May 1902, age 53
Isabella Cooley Sutherland	b: ca 1852; d. 1 Dec 1914; age 62
Grace Sutherland	b: ca 1853/54; d. 13 Jan 1946, age 92
Charles Carol Sutherland	b: ca 1852/54
Naomi Sutherland	b: ca 1856; d. 13 Jul 1893, age 35
Dora 'Kitty' Sutherland	b: Abt 1858
Mary Sutherland	b: Abt 1859

See also, "Introducing the Amazing Seven Sutherland Sisters" at:

<http://www.sideshowworld.com/tgod7sutherlands.html>

The Sutherlands might not have been as successful without the help of Merchant's Gargling Oil king (**M'.W'. Bro.) John Hodge (Grand Master, 1894** – see above), who operated successfully at the turn of the century when western New York was a popular base of pharmaceutical manufacturing.



46 1899 Wright Dusenbury Pownall (27 May 1855-17 Apr 1932, bur. Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, NY)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. Vol II, 1901. pages 28-30.

Wright D. Pownall was born in New York City on 15/17 May 1855, the son of William Mettler. Pownall and Catherine Elizabeth Meyers [Myers]. His business career began and was spent with the Marvin Safe Company. His rise was rapid, and in 1876 he became the secretary of the corporation, one of the most difficult positions to fill, but he filled it well.

In 1878 he was married, but two years later his wife died, as did their son, the only fruit of a union that was destined to be felt but as a ray of sunshine dashed across life's

pathway and leaving a cloud in its departure which was never uplifted.

He was made a Mason in Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 275, serving as Master in 1884-85. In the latter year he was appointed by M.'W.'. Frank R. Lawrence as District Deputy Grand Master for the 5th Masonic District and proved to be one of the most indefatigable lieutenants of the great leader during the four years' campaign which resulted in the removal of all indebtedness from the Masonic Hall in New York and the erection of the Home at Utica. In 1889 Bro. Pownall was appointed Commissioner of Appeals, which office he served until 1894. He was a member of Triune Chapter, RAM, of Columbian Commandery, KT, and of the New York Consistory, AASR.

Theodore Roosevelt was initiated in Matinecock Lodge, NY, 2 Jan 1901, when governor of the New York; was passed to the Second Degree March 27, and raised April 24 following. The Third Degree historical lecture by **M. W. Wright D. Pownall** was an eloquent and ornate explanation of the symbolism of Freemasonry. At this time Bro. Roosevelt had been inaugurated as Vice President of the United States. The following September 6th an assassin shot Brother William McKinley in the Temple of Music at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, NY, and upon his death on 14 Sep 1901, Brother Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as the 26th President of the United States of America. http://www.electricscotland.com/history/america/teddy_roosevelt.htm

1880 **Census**, New York, New York (Manhattan), New York City-Greater, New York

William M. POWNELL	Self	M	Male	W	63	NY	Cartman	NY	NY
Catharine POWNELL	Wife	M	Female	W	57	NY	Keeps House	HAMBURG	HAMBURG
John POWNELL	Son	S	Male	W	37	NY	No Business	NY	NY
Wright POWNELL	Son	W	Male	W	25	NY	Bookkeeper In Safe Store	NY	NY
Margaret POWNELL	Dau	S	Female	W	22	NY	(d. 9 May 1904)	NY	NY

M.'W.'. Pownall married Florence A. Davidson, 7 Jun 1876 in Manhattan, NY. She was the daughter of Alexander ('Aleck') V. Davidson and Mary J. White. Note: Brother William M. Pownall was a safe mover of the Marvin Safe Company. When over 80 years old he was "empowered to cast one unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge for his son," when Bro. Wright D. Pownall was elected Grand Master in 1899. (ref. "Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa")

47 1900-01 Charles W. Mead (of Albany) (3 Dec 1843-28 Sep 1915)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. Vol II, 1901. pages 252-53.

Charles W. Mead was born in Clymer, Chautauqua County, NY on 3 Dec 1843. He received an academic education in his native town, then entered upon the study of law, and was graduated from the Albany Law School with the class of 1871. He was prominent at the Albany bar for many years with the firm of Mead & Hatt.

Masonic Record:

Raised in Olive Lodge No. 527 [575] of Sherman, Chautauqua, NY, and affiliated with Temple Lodge No. 14, Albany, serving there as Master.

Exalted in Capital City Chapter No. 242, RAM, of Albany

Clinton Council No. 22, R&SM

Temple Commandery No. 2, KT, of Albany

Scottish Rite, AASR, 32°, Albany

Grand Steward

Grand Sword Bearer

Commissioner of Appeals, seven years

Member of the Committee on the location of the Masonic Home

Member of the Committee on revision of Constitution and Statutes

Jun 1899 Deputy Grand Master

1900-01 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

WRIGHT D. POWNALL.

Senior Past Grand Master of Masons
of New York Dies at 76 Years.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YORK, Pa., April 19.—Wright D. Pownall, prominent for many years in the New York Grand Lodge of Masons, died of heart disease Sunday night at the Lafayette Club here. He was 76 years old and former president of the Rotary Club here. He was Master of Chancellor Walworth Lodge of New York City in 1885 and in the same year served the Grand Lodge of the State of New York as District Deputy of the Fifth Masonic District.

During the next fourteen years he filled various positions in the Grand Lodge, including those of Grand Marshal, Commissioner of Appeals and Grand Master. His election to the latter post came in 1898. He was Senior Past Grand Master at his death. He was elected an honorary member of three Masonic lodges in New York City and one in Poughkeepsie. Funeral services will be held here tomorrow, and burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, Wednesday afternoon.

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1916. pages 16-17.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=LzxLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA16&dq=charles+w.+mead%22+%22albany%22#PPA15.M1>

M.'. W.'. CHARLES W. MEAD, Past Grand Master, died at Albany, 28 Sep 1915.

BRO. MEAD was born in Clymer, Chautauqua County, but removed to Albany to attend the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1871. Upon his graduation he formed a law partnership in that city, continued until the time of his death.

Honors came to him repeatedly. His services in the Legislature of the State were characterized with great ability and untiring devotion. He was a trustee of the Home Savings Bank and of the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs.

His Masonic affiliations were with Temple Lodge, No. 14, of which he was a Past Master. He served as Grand Steward, in 1888; Grand Sword Bearer, in 1889, 1890 and 1891; Deputy Grand Master, in 1899, and Grand Master, in 1900-1901.

The Albany Bar Association has left the following tribute to his memory:

IN MEMORIAM, HON. CHARLES W. MEAD.

"The death of HON. CHARLES W. MEAD occurred at his residence in Albany, on 28 Sep 1915. MR. MEAD was born in Clymer, Chautauqua County, and was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1871, when he was admitted to the Bar. A few months later was formed the firm of Mead & Hatt, which continued for more than thirty years, during which period MR. MEAD was actively engaged in practice. MR. MEAD was for many years a prominent Republican, interested in the success of his party. In 1883-1884, MR. MEAD served as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in the latter part of 1884 was elected Chairman of the Albany County Republican Committee. In 1902, he was elected a member of the State Assembly and was reelected by his constituents for three successive years in the Legislature thereafter. He creditably served as chairman and member of various important committees. As a practising lawyer, he was well known, and during the active years of his life had charge of responsible matters for important interests, and for some years was U.S. Commissioner for the Northern District of New York. MR. MEAD was one of the best-known Masons in the State. In 1900, he was unanimously elected Grand Master of the State and was reelected in 1901. He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, his name being commemorated by a Masonic Lodge at Schenectady. MR. MEAD was appointed by Justice F. Fitts a member of the commission for the condemnation of property for the water supply in New York City, of which commission he creditably acted as chairman for several years.

"Resolved, That in the death of CHARLES W. MEAD the Albany County Bar has lost one who, distinguished by his scholarly attainments, achieved prominence and success as an active practitioner.

"That the sympathy of the members of the Bar be extended to the members of the family of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family and spread upon the minutes of the Albany County Bar Association, and that a copy also be presented to the Supreme Court."

1880 Census, 16th Ward, Albany, Albany, New York

Charles W. MEAD	Self	M	Male	W	37	NY	Attorney At Law	NY	NY
Marilla M. MEAD	Wife	M	Female	W	37	VT	Keeping House	MA	NY
Edith M. MEAD	Dau	S	Female	W	3	NY		MA	NY
Wilhilmina HUGHES	Other		Female	W	24	NY	Servant	NJ	MA

1901 Edward M. L. Ehlers Elected Honorary Past Grand Master (1840-)

b. 31 Jan 1840l d. 28 May 1917; bur. Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, Rockland, NY; m. Henrietta Howard Cargill (9 May 1846-30 Dec 1907),

He presided as Master at the Raising of Theodore Roosevelt on 24 Apr 1901.

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. Vol. 1901. page 570.

E. M. L. Ehlers was born in Denmark in 1840. Very early in life he came with his parents and here received his education and received that grand appreciation of American principles and liberal ideas which somehow comes to the front in all his public speeches. In 1861 when the war broke out he enlisted in the 12th New York Militia. Then he became Lieutenant in the 52nd New York Volunteers. He took part in many of the most famous fights, was wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and for his gallantry in the last named action was rewarded with the brevet rank of Colonel of Volunteers. Afterward he became assistant commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of Georgia and discharged the delicate and difficult duties of the appointment with fairness and ability. Returning to New York he received an appointment in the Custom House and was in that service when he was chosen Grand Secretary.



Masonic record:

May 1865 Initiated in Continental Lodge No. 287
District Deputy Grand Master

Jun 1881 Grand Marshal at the laying of the Cornerstone of the Egyptian obelisk ('Cleopatra's Needle') in Central Park.

Grand Representative to Denmark

Triune Chapter No. 242, RAM

Adelphic Council No. 7, R&SM

Columbian Commandery, KT; served as Commander

Scottish Rite, AASR

20 Sep 1881 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

1882-1917 Grand Secretary

1901 Charles Weed Cushman Elected Honorary Past Grand Master (1844-1903)

"Grand Lodge Proceedings of the State of New York," 1904. page 15.

http://books.google.com/books?id=QX9LAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA15&lpg=PA15&dq=%22Grand+Master%22+%22Cushman%22&source=web&ots=OOBNqGsZ2W&sig=0vdKZZfhIguFYTIq2hRsEnlcT0&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result

M.'. W.'. CHARLES W. CUSHMAN, Honorary Past Grand Master, died at Buffalo, 19 Aug 1903. Bro. Cushman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 31, 1848, and attended the Cleveland Public Schools and the Bockford, Illinois, High School. He left school in 1864 to join the army in the Civil War, served during that year and 1865, and was on the staff of General Fairchild when the latter was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1869 BRO. CUSHMAN entered the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and from 1872 until 1880 was the General Agent of that company at Cleveland, Ohio.

While so engaged he became a student of the advantages that would follow an association of the railway car interests, and in 1880 he organized the Railway Car Association, of which he continued to be the head until his death. Buffalo was made the headquarters of this association, although it has offices in several of the important cities, and Mr. Cushman took up his home there, where he has since lived. He was an admirable man in every way. All who knew him liked him. He had many close friendships.

He was Past Master of Washington Lodge, No. 240, Past Commander of Hugh de Payen's Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templars, and in September, 1894, was crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Thirty-third Degree of Masonry.

In May, 1901, the Grand Lodge, in recognition of BRO. CUSHMAN'S many years of active service, unanimously elected him Honorary Past Grand Master.

His constant devotion to Masonry, his activity and well-directed efforts and thorough discipline, tended largely to build up the Masonic Fraternity in Buffalo and give it that distinguished honor, which it now so justly merits. He believed that the precepts taught by the Order were not mere idle ceremonials, but should be followed as the light and guiding star of our conduct in our relations with the brethren and the world.

He very largely exemplified this belief in his life and conduct among his fellow men. He was always gentle, kind and deferential to those with whom he was brought in contact, and in his intercourse with the brethren during the last twenty years he has endeared himself and gained their affection and esteem, and his loss is more keenly felt, probably, than would be the loss of any other member of the Fraternity. He loved his friends, and in turn was loved and respected by them. He disliked to antagonize anyone, although oftentimes not agreeing with all, but rather conciliating and reconciling conflicting views, in order that no unseemly strife or ill-feeling might exist in the organization.

Whatever he undertook to do, he did thoroughly and well. He followed the principle "Advancement unto Perfection," and the struggle of his life was not only to perfect himself in the work of the Order, but to prepare himself as well to meet the great tragedy of life. How well he succeeded, we all know. His many acts of kindness, his gentle and tender disposition, his genial and amiable character were conspicuous in all of his relations in life.

Never were more imposing obsequies held than those which characterized the funeral of our late Brother. Friends, neighbors, intimate acquaintances, business associates and Masonic brethren were present in great numbers to pay their last respect to the memory of BRO. CUSHMAN, who won for himself such a splendid place in the hearts of every one with whom he came into contact during his long and useful life. The great concourse of mourning acquaintances mutely, but eloquently, spoke the regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, and throughout the great assemblage could be seen the keen regret and sorrow which the death of Bro. CUSHMAN occasioned.

The Grand Master being unable to attend the obsequies, was represented by M. ' W. ' JOHN STEWART, Past Grand Master.

<http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/erie/a-l/cushman-cw.htm>

Cushman, Charles Weeks, Buffalo, son of David M. and Almira J. (Weeks) Cushman, is a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, governor of the Plymouth Colony, charterer of the Mayflower, and financial agent of the Pilgrims; he was born in England in 1580. His great-great-grandfather, Charles Cushman, was conspicuous in the Revolutionary war, and his great-great-grandmother, who lived to the age of 107, was among the women of Bennington, Vt., who turned their church into a hospital after the great battle of 1777, and who used their own linen to dress with their own hands the wounded soldiers.

Mr. Cushman was born August 31, 1848, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his preliminary education in the public schools. He also attended the Rockford (Ill.) High School, and spent two years **(1864-65) as a drummer boy in the Army of the Cumberland, marching with Sherman to the sea**. In 1869 he entered the service of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; three years later he was made the general agent, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and ably and faithfully filled that position until 1880, when he resigned. In April, 1880, he organized the Railway Car Association, with headquarters in Buffalo, and as president and general manager of that corporation has successfully made it an important factor in the railroad business of the country. Mr. Cushman has held these positions from the start, and to him is due its entire progress and development. The association maintains offices at various points in the country. Mr. Cushman is also president of the Columbian Equipment Company and the Standard Iron Works, both of Chicago. He is especially prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and has done more than most men to advance that great order. He is past master of **Washington Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M.**, and has served as eminent commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 30, K. T., and as district deputy grand master of the 25th Masonic district. He assisted in organizing Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and served as its illustrious potentate for seven years; has served as thrice potent grand master of Palmoni Lodge of Perfection; has been illustrious commander-in-chief of Buffalo Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, since its inception in 1892; and is the present **grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York**. In September, 1894, he received the highest honors in Masonry, being crowned sovereign grand inspector-general of the **thirty third** and last degree. Mr. Cushman is also a member of Bidwell-Wilkeson Post, G. A. R., and was a member of the staff of the commander-in-chief, General Fairchild. He is a public spirited citizen, and is widely known, esteemed and

respected. On March 18, 1873, he married Miss Georgie L. Doran, of Chicago, and they have one son, William Doran Cushman, a student at Yale University, class of 1899.

48 1902-03 Elbert Crandall (4 Jan 1858-3 Oct 1907)



"A Standard History of Freemasonry in New York," Vol II, Peter Ross. 1901. p. 27-28.

M.'W.' Bro. Crandall was born in Fairville, Wayne County, NY, in 1858, the son of Charles E. and Harriet L. Crandall. After leaving Newark Academy he studied law. His first practice was at Lyons, NY, but after a year's experience there he removed to New York City. There he was one of the partners in the firm of Truax & Crandall, whose standing at the local bar was second to none and whose business was mainly what was known as corporation work. His presence in any Lodge was hailed with delight, for his genial smile and good nature scattered sunshine everywhere, and hence his friends were truly "legion." He was an honorary member of Worth Lodge No. 210 and other Lodges.

He was Initiated 1 Sep, Passed 22 Sep and Raised 6 Oct 1887 a member of Ridgewood Lodge No. 710, Brooklyn, serving as Master in 1891; DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 27, KT; Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, AAOONS, and was crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ.

He was Commissioner of Appeals, 1898-99, Deputy Grand Master, 1900-01 and elected Grand Master, 1902-03.

He noted: "Masonry is imperial and demands more than mediocrity in those who seek to serve. Masonry solicits no man to join her ranks. He who seeks to enter her sacred portals can advance but a few steps before there is a demand to sacrifice of time and talents. The fear of God and the help that should be given to our fellow men are cardinal principles. Masonry chooses to assert that good and evil are relative terms and can be best defined under the restrictions of unbiased judgment and by those who hold malice toward none and charity for all. God alone knows the secrets of the inner chamber of each man's heart. Let God judge whether the man who goes in at the eleventh hour is worthy of his penny, but never be content to sit among the many in the market place and weep when others refuse to sympathize with the music and the dance that is only a mockery of real life."

He married 20 Sep 1893 in Manhattan, Emma Annie Drake, daughter of William Francis Drake and Emma R. Owen.

Charles CRANDALL	Self	M	54	WI	Book Keeper	NY	NY
Harriett CRANDALL	Wife	M	55	NY	Keeping House	NY	NY
Arthur CRANDALL	Son	S	25	NY	Clerk In Store	WI	NY
Elbert CRANDALL	Son	S	22	NY	Law Student	WI	NY

1880 Census Place Lyons, Wayne, New York

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1908. pages 21-22.

ELBERT CRANDALL, formerly Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, and a lawyer of this city, died on Thursday at His home, 215 West Eighty-third Street, after a long illness. Mr. CRANDALL. was elected to receive the Thirty-third Degree. He was born forty-eight years ago in Palmyra, Wayne County, NY. He began the practice of law in the offices of Judge CAMP and Judge DUNWELL. Coming to New York City, he became a partner of Justice TRUAE, and later was senior member of the law firm of CRANDALL, GRADY & SMITH, of which Senator ORADY was a member.

Mr. CRANDALL began his Masonic career twenty years ago, when he was initiated in Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, of Brooklyn. He soon was made Senior Warden, and in 1891 became Master. In 1893 he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District. After serving two terms as Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge, Mr. CRANDALL was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, later serving ns Orand Master for two years. He was a member of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Masonic Club, of Manhattan. He was regarded as one of the ablest Masons in the State. Mr. CRANDALL left a wife. The body was sent to Palmyra, where the burial took place in the family plot."

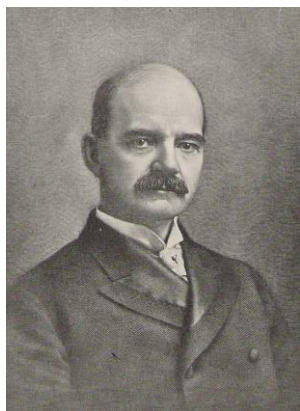
Elbert Crandall was born in Wayne County, State of New York, January 4, 1858. Was educated in the common schools and Newark Academy, at Newark, New York. Studied law in the office of Camp & Dunwell at Lyons, NY. Admitted to the law practice in October, 1883, at I'ochester, N. Y. Removed to New York in April, 1884, and became a member of the law firm of Truax & Crandall, having practiced his profession in New York City since that time. Was raised in Ridgewood Lodge, 710 F. & A. M., Brooklyn, in November, 1887.

Was Senior Deacon of the Lodge in 1888, Senior Warden in 1889, Master 1890 and 1891, Was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District in June, 1892, by M. W. James Ten Eyck. Was appointed Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in June, 1894, and served as Commissioner three years. Was appointed Chief Commissioner in June, 1897, and served as Chief Commissioner three years. Was elected Deputy Grand Master by acclamation in May, 1900, and again in 1901. Is a member of Ridgewood Chapter No. 263, R. A. M., of Brooklyn, NY; also of DeWitt Clinton Coramandery No. 27, K.T., Brooklyn, NY: Aurora Grata, Scottish Rite bodies, and Kismet Temple A. A. O. M. S., of Brooklyn, NY.

49 1904-05 Frank Hurd Robinson (22 May 1855-d. 11 Oct 1906)

Ref: PSC, 1907. pages 219-20; PCD, 1907. pages 114-16.

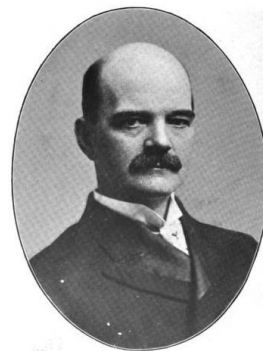
<http://gunn.familytreeguide.com/getperson.php?personID=I09042&tree=T1&sid=agsearch>



see above URL for further ancestry and descent.

Frank Hurd Robinson was born 22 May 1855 in Cuba, NY the son of Charles Prescott Robinson (a twin) who was b. 23 Nov 1824 in Bath, Steuben, NY; d. 1 May 1865 in Cuba, Allegany, NY. Charles m. 17 Apr 1854 at New Hudson, NY, Elizabeth Hurd, b. 6 Nov 1827, d. 13 Mar 1913 in Claymont, Delaware. Their children were:

1. [Frank Hurd Robinson](#), b. 22 May 1855, Cuba, New York
2. [Charles Webster Robinson](#), b. 4 Jan 1858, Cuba, Allegany County, New York, USA
3. [Hattie Louisa Robinson](#), b. 30 Jul 1863, Cuba, New York
4. [Mary Amelia Robinson](#), b. 31 Oct 1864, Cuba, New York



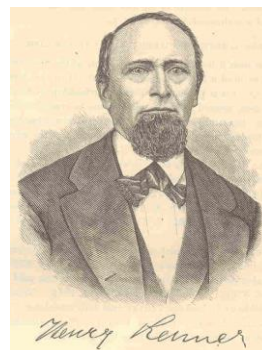
Strongly attracted as young man by the legal profession, he began his law studies in Cuba, NY, with the firm of Chaplain, Armstrong, and Russell, completing his preparatory course in Albany with Stickles and Miller. Bro. Robinson graduated from Union College with Class of 1876, after which he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Cattaraugus County, and it was about this time that he married to Miss Jennie M. Nichols. A little later he decided to settle in Steuben County, and, after about a year in Hornell, opened an office in Canisteo, NY. In Canisteo he made hosts of friends, and displayed the talent and energy which laid the foundation of his subsequent bright and successful career. He moved to Hornell in March 1897, where he lived happily to the end of his life.

In 1888 he was elected by a large majority to the office of District Attorney of Steuben County, a position which he filled so ably that, after two terms, he was enthusiastically elected County Judge in 1904. After serving the County as Judge up until 1903 he resigned, in view of a candidacy for a State office. Had it not been for his failing physical vitality, doubtless he would have attained even higher honors. In a memorial drafted 18 Feb 1907, by a committee of the Steuben County Court, occurs this tribute of men associated with him in his profession:

“When the Supreme Power called from his duies here, the Hon. Frank Hurd Robinson, former Judge of the County of Steuben, one of the principal supports of this Court, and one of the most brilliant exponents of his profession in this county, was taken away – lost to this Court, his family and friends.”

Masonically Record:

- 10 Apr 1878 Raised in Limestone (now Adoniram-Henry Renner) Lodge No. 780, at Limestone, Cattaraugus, NY *Henry Renner, of Limestone, NY* >
 Affiliated with Morning Star Lodge No. 65, Canisteo; Master in 1885.
 Upon moving to Hornell, he joined Hornellsville Lodge No. 331
 Salamanca Chapter No. 266, RAM
- 1899-00 Junior Grand Warden
 1902-03 Deputy Grand Master
 1904-05 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
- 24 Jul 1902 Affiliated with Steuben Chapter No. 101, Hornell
 11 May 1906 Hornellsville Council No. 35, R&SM
 15 May 1884 DeMolay Commandery No. 22, Hornell; Eminent Commander 1888-89, for two years
 5 Jun 1901 Received the 4th through 32nd Grades of the Scottish Rite at Corning, NY
 19 Sep 1905 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ.
 1891 Damascus Temple, AAONMS, Rochester



In 1906, while knowing that his eand was rapidly approaching, Bro. Robinson said to a friend: "The past three years have been the happiest of my life, chiefly on account of the affection and generosity shown me by my Brother Masons." The *Masonic Standard* appropriately noted: "No officer of the Grand Lodge in recent times has endeared himself to the Craft more than our late Grand Master. His kindly and sympathetic nature, his lofty ideals and earnest purpose, as well as his great ability, gave him a high place in the affections and esteem of the Fraternity."

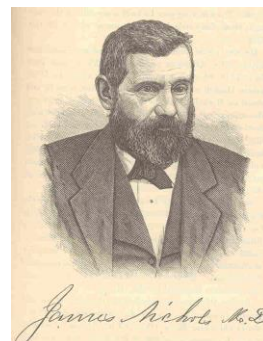
A devoted Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Canisteo while he lived there, and an able and honored trustee in the First Presbyterian Church of Hornell, Judge Robinson showed the same loyalty to the Church and the Christian religion that he did to Masonry.

Bro. Robinson married 21 Aug 1878 at Limestone, NY, Jennie M. Nichols, b. 19 Jan 1858, Limestone, NY; d. 29 Jan 1934, Holyoke, MA, daughter of Dr. James Nichols and Mary Jane Wade. Doctor Nichols became a member of Union Lodge No. 334, F&AM, Bradford, PA ca 1862. He withdrew from that lodge in March 1878, and was one of the charter members of Limestone Lodge No. 780. He was a member of Olean Chapter No. 150, RAM, and of St. John's Commandery No. 24, KT.

<http://www.paintedhills.org/CATTARAUGUS/Carrolton1879Bios/Carrolton1879Hist.htm> >

Children of Bro. Frank and Jennie:

1. [Charles Prescott Robinson](#), b. 17 Oct 1879, Hornellsville, New York
2. [James Nichols Robinson](#), b. 14 Sep 1881, Canisteo, New York
3. [Frank Hurd Robinson, Jr.](#), b. 2 Aug 1883, Canisteo, New York
4. [Elizabeth Robinson](#), b. 24 Jan 1890, Canisteo, New York
5. [Robert Robinson](#), b. 28 Oct 1894, Canisteo, New York



MRS. JENNIE M. ROBINSON. Born in Limestone, New York. Wife of Frank Hurd Robinson.

Daughter of James Nichols, M. D., and Mary Jane Nichols, his wife.

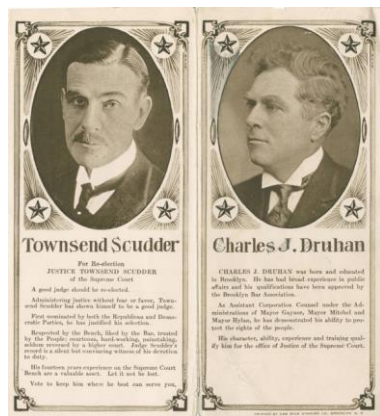
Granddaughter of John Nichols, Jr., and Sarah (Saly) Smith, his wife.

Gr.-granddaughter of John Nichols and Sarah Nichols, his wife. John Nichols, (1757-1849), was placed on the pension roll of Genesee Co., NY, 1831, for service of private in the New Hampshire militia. He was born in Hillsboro, NH; died in Arcade, NY.

Bro. Robinson died 11 Nov 1906, having been ill for several months in a sanitarium at Hornell, NY. The obsequies were held at his home and at the First Presbyterian Church in Hornell on Sunday, 14 October. Eight hundred Craftsmen marched in the funeral procession. The services at the house and the church were conducted by R.' W.'. Duncan Cameron, Past Grand Chaplain, and a former Pastor of Judge Robinson at Canisteo, NY. Following the church service came the beautiful and impressive Rose service of the Scottish Rite, led by Ill.' William Homan, Deputy of the Supreme Council for the State of New York. At the grave in beautiful Hope Cemetery, in the hills of Steuben County, W.'. Bro. C. J. Clark, Master of Hornellsville Lodge No 331 conducted the solemn yet hopeful committal service, and the great throng of friends of this "upright man and Mason" left him, resting with his God.

"He being dead yet speaketh."

50 1906-07 Townsend Scudder (26 Jul 1865-22 Feb 1960)



"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1960. Tribute on pages 145-47.

Judge, of Glen Cove Lodge No. 580 (of Glen Head, Long Island, NY); Master 1891-92

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

Townsend Scudder was a United States Representative from New York, born 26 Jul 1865 in [Northport](#), Long Island (Oyster Bay). He was a nephew of [Henry Joel Scudder](#), also a U.S. Representative from New York. He was the son of Townsend Scudder (14 Dec 1829-30 Jul 1874) and Sarah Maria Frost.

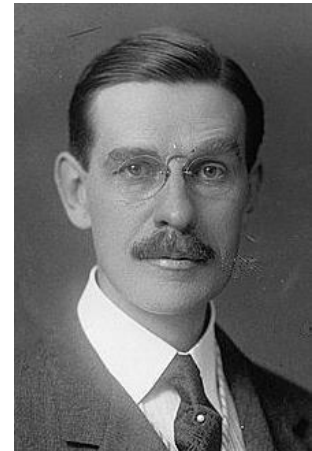
Children of Townsend Scudder (Sr.) and Sarah Frost:

- i. [Philemon Halstead SCUDDER](#) b. 22 Jul 1861
- ii. [Elizabeth Hewlett SCUDDER](#) b. 23 Feb 1863
- iii. [Townsend SCUDDER](#) b. 26 Jul 1865
- iv. [Lorin Kent SCUDDER](#) b. 16 Jul 1867
- v. [Sarah Maria SCUDDER](#) * b. ca 1869
- vi. [Cornelia SCUDDER](#) b. 5 Oct 1871

* Zaidee (Sadie) Scudder b. 22 Oct 1869 married Thomas Irwin Van Antwerp, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, 20 Feb 1895. Thomas, the son of William M., and Susanna (Irwin) Van Antwerp, was born in Albany, NY, 24 Mar 1865. He received his education at the Albany Boys' Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1883. He commenced his career as a banker by connection with the First National Bank, under President Garret A. Van Allen, where he continued five years, and in 1889 he became secretary to the president of the National Commercial Bank. In 1897 he was elected cashier of the Park Bank, and when that bank was consolidated with the Union Trust Company of Albany, thus terminating its career, Mr. Van Antwerp was chosen the vice-president of the Union Trust Company and became the managing officer of that institution. He succeeded his father as trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, was a director of the Albany Insurance Company and Union Trust Company, and in many ways showed his interest in the city's welfare and progress. He was a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Albany Country Club, the [Holland Society](#) and of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society.
<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/vanantwerp-1.html>

For further ancestry, see: <http://www.geocities.com/heartland/ridge/1381/scudder/d0002/g0000032.html#I4098> or <http://www.wuelzer.com/FamilyTree/Scudder/TownsendScudderJr.html>

Townsend (Jr.) attended preparatory schools in England, France, Germany and Italy. He later attended Flushing Institute of Queens County, Long Island and was graduated from [Columbia Law School](#) in 1888; he was admitted to the bar in 1889 and commenced practice in New York City. He was [corporation counsel](#) to the Board of Supervisors for [Queens County](#) from 1893 to 1899, and was elected as a [Democrat](#) to the Fifty-sixth Congress, holding office from [March 4, 1899](#) to [March 3, 1901](#). He declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1900 and resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, holding office from [March 4, 1903](#) to [March 3, 1905](#); he was not a candidate for renomination in 1904.



Scudder was a justice of the [New York Supreme Court](#) for the Second Judicial District from 1907 to 1920, and again resumed the practice of his profession in New York City. He was State park commissioner and vice president of the [Long Island State Park Commission](#) from 1924 to 1927. He was appointed to the State supreme court bench by Gov. [Alfred E. Smith](#) on 24 Feb 1927, and was subsequently nominated by the two major political parties to succeed himself for the full term of fourteen years. He was elected on [November 8, 1927](#) and served until [January 1, 1936](#), when he retired.

Judge Scudder was a member of the New York Law Institute, a number of Bar Associations in and around the City of New York, the Columbia Law Alumni Association, a director of the Nassau Hospital and the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island and of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

Masonic record:

1899 Glen Cove Lodge No. 580; Master 1891-92; 70 year Service Palm.
 1893-94 District Deputy Grand Master of the old First Masonic District
 1898-02 Commissioner of Appeals
 1906-08 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
 Grand Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England

He served on many Committees and presided at the Grand Elections and Installation of Grand Officers. As he approached his 90th year, he found it impossible to further attend the Annual Communications, which he, and the Craft, regretted so very much.

He was also a member of many Masonic Bodies, and at the time of his death was the oldest Honorary 33°, AASR, NMJ.

He died in Greenwich, CT, on 22 Feb 1960; interment was in [Putnam Cemetery](#).

m1 - 3 Jun 1891, Mary Dannette Thayer (Nov 1866-1924), daughter of George H. Thayer.

m2 - 18 Jan 1928. Supreme Court **Justice Townsend Scudder**, 63, presiding Judge in the Snyder-Gray murder trial, investigator of the Queens (New York City) sewer scandal, potential Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York; to Miss Alice Booth McCutcheon (1885 - 18 Dec 1977), 42, daughter of the late James McCutcheon, linen merchant, and founder of the Manhattan store of that name; at Greenwich, CT.

Children, by Mary:

Atala Thayer Scudder

b. 03 Jun 1892 - . She married Mr. Davison and was a Doctor of Durham, NC

Elizabeth Hewlett Scudder

b. 05 Apr 1894 - 12 Jan 1979 - Age (84y 9m 7d); She married Mr. Capehart of Coronado, CA.

Townsend Scudder III

b. 27 Aug 1900 - 07 Oct 1988 - Age (88y 1m 11d); a historian and biographer

Henry Joel Scudder, (uncle of Townsend Scudder), a Representative from New York, was born in Northport, Suffolk County, NY, on 18 Sep 1825. He attended the district school and Huntington Academy; was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, CT, in 1846; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1848 and practiced in New York City; commissioned captain in the 37th Regiment, NY National Guard, in 1862 and served throughout the Civil War; elected as a Republican to the 43rd Congress (4 Mar 1873-3 Mar 1875); declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1874; trustee of Trinity College for over twenty years; resumed the practice of law in New York City, where he died 10 Feb 1886; interment in the family cemetery at Northport, Suffolk County, NY.

<http://www.donganpatentmasons.org/roosevelt.html>

2 Sep 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt had come to the meeting of Matinecock Lodge No. 806, unannounced, with M.:W.: Townsend Scudder, of Glen Head, Past Grand Master. In the minutes the secretary recorded that after the close of business "the time was spent in social intercourse with our distinguished guests." It is interesting that the secretary chose to refer to Brother Roosevelt and M.:W.:Townsend Scudder as "guests." Townsend Scudder was elected to honorary membership of Matinecock Lodge on 7 Feb 1894. He had served two terms as congressman from 1899-1902 and at the time of this visit was a Justice of the Supreme Court.

For a full copy of his "Report of the Masonic Overseas Mission" see *The Builder Magazine*, 1919 - Volume V - Numbers 3, 4 and 5, beginning at: http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1919_march.htm , an electronic 48 page (8 pt. type) copy of which is in the archives of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMHDS) (www.ondhs.syracusemasons.com)

‘Tiffany’ Windows of the Tompkins Chapel, Utica, New York



Solomon



Hiram Abiff



Hiram King of Tyre

The Builders

“The Builders” is a group of three stained glass windows depicting Solomon, Hiram, and Hiram King of Tyre. The original windows are all located in the Tomkins Memorial Chapel located on the grounds of the Masonic Home, in Utica, NY.

The King Solomon window was commissioned by Kane Lodge #454 of New York City and was the work of Louis Comfort Tiffany. It was commissioned in honor of M. . W. . Joseph Edwards Simmons, and is therefore known as the Simmons Memorial Window.

Hiram Abiff was designed by Brother Charles Snell, a member of Alma Lodge #728 of New York City. It is in memory of M. . W. . John Stewart.

Hiram King of Tyre was commissioned by the Staff of M. . W. . **Townsend Scudder**, and is also the work of the Tiffany Studios. The scene depicts First Kings, Chapter 9, verse 11.

<http://www.nymasons.org/cms/images/solomon.jpg>

<http://www.nymasons.org/cms/images/hiram.jpg>

<http://www.nymasons.org/cms/images/tyre.jpg> [all three now dead links]

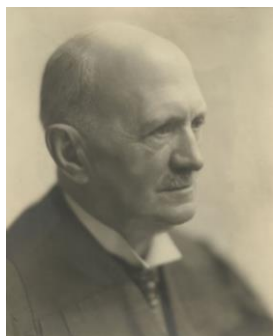
*Drawing of Tiffany Window at the Daniel Tompkins Memorial Chapel,
donated by Polar Star Lodge No. 245 of New York City - 1911*

This beautiful window pictures the scene described in 1 Samuel; 18:4:

“And Jonathan stripped himself of the robe what was upon him, and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle.”



51 1908-09 Samuel Nelson Sawyer (6 Oct 1858-1 May 1939)



“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1939. pages 10-11, 157-59.

http://www.nycourts.gov/library/ad4/library_information/sawyer.shtml

Samuel Nelson Sawyer was born on 6 Oct 1858 in Palmyra, NY. He attended the Classical Union School of Palmyra, Phillips Andover Academy, and Albany Law School, from the last of which he received a degree in 1883. He was admitted to the bar the same year and practiced alone and in partnership for six years.

It was during this time that Sawyer held several minor elective posts, sitting as Justice of the Peace, Village Clerk, and Village President of Palmyra. Subsequently, he was twice elected District Attorney for Wayne County, holding office from 1889 to the close of 1894. He was twice elected to the post of Wayne County Judge and Surrogate, which he held from 1898 until his appointment to the Supreme Court for the Seventh District by

Governor Hughes on 7 Oct 1907. He was subsequently twice elected to this court, on which he remained until his mandatory retirement at the close of 1928. The bulk of his tenure was as a trial judge, with only the period from November 1926 to his retirement (on 31 Dec 1926), spent on the bench of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department. In 1929 Sawyer received an honorary LLD Degree from Hobart and William Smith College. In the same year he was appointed an Official Referee, a post he held until his death on 1 May 1939, in Palmyra.

Masonic record:

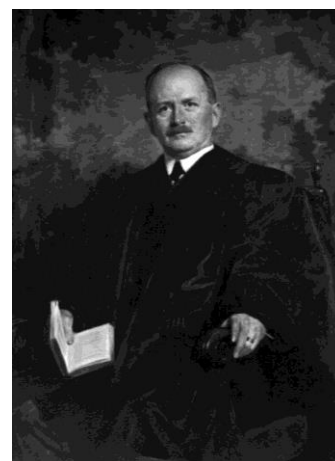
10 Dec 79 Raised in Palmyra Lodge No. 248, where his father and grandfather were members. Junior Warden, 1884-85; Master 1887-88; Trustee 1889-1939 1889-92 District Deputy Grand Master of the 21st Masonic District (Wayne, Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties)

1892-93 Commissioner of Appeals

1894-86 Chief Commissioner of Appeals

1901 Grand Junior Warden

1902-05 Grand Senior Warden



1906-07 Deputy Grand Master
 1908-09 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York; During his term both the 23rd Street Grand Lodge Building and the Chapel on the Home grounds in Utica were started and nearly completed.
 1908-21 Member of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; Chairman from 1922-39
 1910-23 Member of Committee on Constitutions; Chairman from 1924-39
 Palmyra Chapter No. 79, RAM; High Priest
 Palmyra Council No. 26 R&SM; Illustrious Master; Grand Representative to Mississippi
 Zenobia Commander No. 41, KT
 Rochester Consistory, AASR
 Sep 1909 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Boston.

As Grand Master he was deeply involved a number of building projects, most notably the Tompkins Chapel at the Masonic Care Community of New York. In 1910 the "Past Masters Club" presented the community with an oil on canvas portrait of Sawyer, which was to be hung in the new chapel after its dedication the following year.

West Point Lodge of was established under dispensation by M.'W.'. Sawyer on 9 Aug 1909. In December 1922 he laid the cornerstone of Rushville Lodge No. 377 on the corner of Main and Gilbert Streets, and of Wolcott Lodge, No. 560.

Samuel William Sawyer (294.Samuel⁷, 221.Samuel⁶, 159.Caleb⁵, 86.Caleb⁴, 28.Jonathan³, 7.Caleb², 1.Thomas¹) born 20 Dec 1821, Camden, NY, married (1) 8 May 1845, in Albion, MI, **Hannah Nelson**, born 21 Oct 1828, Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., MI, (daughter of Thomas Nelson and Lucy Lovel Wilkins) died 19 Dec 1858, Palmyra, NY, married (2) 20 Mar 1862, **Charlotte Moore**, born 7 Jan 1832, Wolcott, NY, (daughter of Nelson W. Moore and Hester Viele) died 4 Mar 1904, Palmyra, NY. Samuel died 17 Nov 1904 in Palmyra.

Children by Hannah Nelson:

- i Isabel Abigail Sawyer born 25 Jul 1850, Palmyra, Wayne Co., NY, died 10 Oct 1920, Palmyra, NY (never married).
- ii **Samuel Nelson Sawyer** born 6 Oct 1858.

Samuel Nelson Sawyer (378.Samuel⁸, 294.Samuel⁷, 221.Samuel⁶, 159.Caleb⁵, 86.Caleb⁴, 28.Jonathan³, 7.Caleb², 1.Thomas¹) born 6 Oct 1858, Palmyra, NY, married 20 Oct 1885, in Greenbush, NY, **Augusta Wells Webster**, born 9 Feb 1860, Jordan, NY; died ca 1938 (daughter of Rev. John Gott Webster and Mary Ann Townsend). Rev. Webster was Master of Jordan Lodge No. 386 in 1856-60 and District Deputy Grand Master 1860-62 *

Children, all born in Palmyra, Wayne Co., NY:

- i Charlotte Louise Sawyer born 20 Jul 1887, married 24-Jun-1908, in Palmyra, Wayne Co., NY, Ralph Dewitt Sessions, born 27 Jun 1885, (son of Charles A. Sessions and Addie M. Eastman).
- ii Florence Isabel Sawyer born 9 Feb 1889, died 4 Aug 1904, Palmyra, NY.
- iii Mary Nelson Sawyer born 17 Feb 1895; Unmarried.

A more comprehensive ancestry of Bro. Sawyer is available at

http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Bluffs/8841/T_SAWYER.htm, a copy of which is in the archives of the OMDHS.

* **Rev. John Gott Webster** was a favorite Zion rector. During his tenure in Palmyra, in 1873 the current edifice replaced an 1827 structure on the same site. Webster was born in Chatham, Columbia county, NY in 1824, and at first learned the carpenter trade. He intended to become a lawyer, but while a student in Geneva he decided to make a career of the ministry. In 1862-3 he served in the 27th NY Volunteers, and first came to Zion in November 1865 and remained until April 1884. From Palmyra Rev. Webster moved to Greenbush, Rensselaer county, NY. He died there in September 1887. His body was returned to Palmyra and lay in state for a day. He was subsequently buried in the village cemetery where his grave is marked with a 22 foot monument furnished by the Knights Templar of the State of New York.

Rev. Webster was Raised in 1848 in Sylvan Lodge No. 41 at Moravia, serving as Master in 1851. He further served as Master of Jordan Lodge No. 386 and Palmyra Lodge No. 248, later serving as District Deputy Grand Master of the district composed of the counties of Onondaga, Cortland, Oswego and Cayuga from 1860-1863, while at the same time he was Chaplain of the 27th Regiment, New York State Volunteers during the Civil War. In 1863 he was one of the four Grand Lodge Stewards, this being one of the few or only instances in the history of the Grand Lodge in which a DDGM held, at the same time, an appointment on the Grand Master's Staff. He was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge from 1869 until the time of his death in 1887.

He was a Royal Arch Mason, serving as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Council, and in the Grand Commandery, Knight Templar, he was Prelate for many years. In 1886 he was made Prelate of the Grand Encampment, KT, of the United States of America. He was held in such high regard that they erected a beautiful monument over his grave at Palmyra, NY. His last visit to Jordan Lodge appears to have been on 5 Jan 1880, when he installed the officers of the Lodge.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywayne/palmyra/5oct1888palcourier.html>

ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY. The Webster Monument Unveiled and Dedicated by the Sir Knights.

The **Rev. John G. Webster** was the beloved Rector of Zion church, Palmyra, for nearly twenty years. His resignation of his pastorate in April, 1884, was received with surprise, and accepted with universal regret. With his family he removed to Greenbush, near Albany, where death came to him suddenly on Tuesday morning, 27 Sep 1887. The remains were brought to this village, and on Friday, September 30th, under the auspices of his Masonic brothers, were interred in the beautiful plat selected by him, at the request of our citizens, when he came to Palmyra in June of last year to dedicate the Rogers' Memorial Chapel. On Monday afternoon, October 1st, the unveiling and dedication of the monument erected to his memory by the Knights Templar of the State of New York, took place. Although the day was cold and a heavy rain prevailed, a large number of friends were present to witness the ceremonies which took place at the Palmyra cemetery.

[Note: this is a lengthy article taking up 3 full newspaper columns, describing the progression of the parade, organizations taking part, unveiling of the monument, and long verbatim eulogies by Geo. McGown and Rev. C. L. Twing.]

52 1910-11 Robert Judson Kenworthy (28 Jun 1861-8 Jun 1931)



"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1932. page 15-17.

M.'W.'. Robert Judson Kenworthy was born in Brooklyn on 28 Jun 1861. At an early age he entered the firm of L. H. Crall & Company, advertising agents. His association with this organization embraced the entire period of his outside business life; he left it only that he might devote himself solely to the service of Freemasonry.

< Photo from the 1911 Grand Lodge Proceedings

Masonic record:

17 Apr 89 Raised in Montauk Lodge No. 286, Brooklyn; Initiated 6 Feb; Passed 20 Mar; Senior Deacon 1890; Master 1895-96.

District Deputy Grand Master of the old Third Masonic District, under M.'W.'. John Stewart

Charter Member of the Brooklyn Masonic Guild; President of the Board of Directors until his death

1905-08 Grand Marshal

1908-09 Deputy Grand Master

1910-11 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

1918-31 Grand Secretary (died in office) (1917 to fill the unexpired term of M.'W.'. Bro. Ehlers, who had expired in office)

Constellation Chapter No. 209, RAM

Clinton Commandery no. 14, KT

Member of the Aurora Grata Scottish Rite Bodies; Lieutenant Commander

20 Sep 04 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

M.'W.'. Kenworthy passed to the Celestial Lodge Above on 7 Jun 1931, at the age of 70, while seeking rest and recuperation at Atlantic City.

1880 Census: Wappinger, Dutchess, New York

Travis KENWORTHY	Self	M	42	ENG	Works in Comb Shop	ENG	ENG d. ca 23 Jun 1918, age 79
Jane KENWORTHY	Wife	M	40	NY	Keeping House	ENG	ENG
Robert KENWORTHY	Son	S	18	NY	Bookkeeper in Bank	ENG	NY >
Lizzie KENWORTHY	Dau	S	16	NY	At School	ENG	NY

"Grand Lodge Proceedings of the State of New York," 1921. pages 185-86:

The Tompkins Chapel (1904-1911)

The beautiful Daniel D. Tompkins Memorial Chapel has a story of its own. At the laying of the cornerstone of the Bronx Masonic Temple, in 1904, Grand Master **Frank H. Robinson** took occasion to refer to the public services of

Past Grand Master Tompkins as a member of Congress, Supreme Court Justice, Governor and Vice-President, and made an appeal for free will offerings toward the erection of a suitable monument in memory of him. The response was so gratifying that the appeal was extended to all the Masons in the State. The plan was to place the monument in one of the public parks of New York City. This could not be carried out. In 1908 Grand Master **Townsend Scudder** suggested that the accumulated fund be made available for the benefit of the children of the Home.

The next year, Grand Master **S. Nelson Sawyer**, recognizing the need of ampler Chapel accommodations at the Home, and estimating that the cost of a suitable separate building would be about twenty-five thousand dollars, presented his findings to the Lodges and asked for contributions.

The response was prompt and cordial, and he was able to report, in 1910, that more than twenty-two thousand dollars had been received for the purpose. The cornerstone of the Chapel was laid by him, on April 16th of that year.



Meanwhile the Daniel D. Tompkins Monument Fund had grown to \$23,852.48. When **Robert Judson Kenworthy** became Grand Master in 1910, he set to work at once to solve the question of what disposition to make of this fund. He addressed a letter to the widow of Past Grand Master Robinson suggesting that by adding the fund to the moneys contributed toward the Chapel, the craft would be enabled to erect a building of larger capacity, greater beauty, and more complete equipment than had been contemplated in the original plans, and that by calling the building the Daniel D. Tompkins Memorial Chapel, the hopes of her husband would seem to be fulfilled in spirit. Mrs. Robinson consented to the plan wholeheartedly. Thereupon Grand Master Kenworthy sanctioned and directed the use of the fund "for the furtherance of the Chapel at our Home in Utica." The solution was universally and enthusiastically approved by the craft, and, on 25 Jun 1911, the completed Chapel was dedicated, a large concourse of Brethren taking part in the impressive ceremonies of the event.

53 1912-13 Charles Smith (6 Aug 1855-8 Oct 1945)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1945. pages 17 and 256-60.

M.'W.'. Charles Smith was born on 8 Aug 1855 in Albany, the son of Robert Smith and Ann Polson, natives of England. His father was a boss blacksmith or, as he would now be called, a master mechanic, for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. At the age of 17 Charles began his apprenticeship in the Delaware and Hudson shops as a carpenter and learned the trade of a car builder. Desiring to go into business for himself, he moved to Oneonta where, in April 1874, he and a partner, Thomas Doyle, bought a small store dealing in candy and cigars. From this small beginning Bro. Smith, largely by his own skill and energy, developed one of the most important merchantile and manufacturing businesses in that part of the State. In 1910 he became Vice President of the Citizens Bank of Oneonta. Years later he became President and served in that capacity until 8 Jan 1928, when he became Chairman of the Board. He also served for four years on the Finance Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank.



< *Photo from the 1913 Grand Lodge Proceedings*

For over 30 years he was a member of the Board of Directors, International Business Machines Corp. He was an active supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Oneonta; as well as many charitable organizations. A Republican, he served as Supervisor; a member for three terms of our State Legislature at Albany, and as a member of the Central New York State Parks Commission. He was a member of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Oneonta Club, the Oneonta Country Club, the Rotary Club, and various concordant Orders of Masonry.

14 Jul 84 Raised in Oneonta Lodge No. 466; Master 1896-97
 1898-99 District Deputy Grand Master of the Otsego-Schoharie District
 1901-02 Grand Marshal
 1902-05 Junior Grand Warden

1906-09 Senior Grand Warden
 1910-11 Deputy Gran Master
 1912-13 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

From his first appearance as Master of his Lodge, up to the hour of his death, he maintained an active and unbroken service. In his later years he was accounted one of the sages of the Craft, a wise counselor and a faithful friend. In person he was a man of good, though sedate, appearance; friendly, a good mixer but not effusive. He had a retentive mind and a wonderful memory. It was said of him that he could at sight call practically every Mason in the Otsego-

Schoharie District by name and say in what business or profession the man was engaged. At Grand Lodge in succeeding years he knew by name thousands of Brethren whom he rarely encountered more than once or twice a year. He had a friendly smile and a warm handshake for all of them, and he was never too busy to step aside and listen with interest to anything any of his innumerable admirers wished to say.

The Charles Smith Infirmary at the Masonic Home and the cottage at Round Lake were named after him. Before his death, he made a substantial contribution of over \$15,000,000 to the Masonic War Chest, and by his Will again remembered the Fraternity most generously. He was the dean of Past Grand Masters, and greatly beloved by all the Craft.

His domestic life was happy. He was married on 7 Jan 1879 to Charlotte T. Bissell (daughter of William Bissell), who died on 27 Jan 1939, one day after her 75th birthday. Oneonta made a community event of their golden wedding anniversary in 1929. On daughter, Mrs. James A. Dewar of Oneonta survived them. Another, Mrs. Leon Porcher, died in 1936.

54 1914-15 George Freifeld (3 Jan 1861-16 Nov 1917)

"Proceeding of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York," 1918. page 136-137.



< Photo from 1915 Grand Lodge Proceedings

Most Worshipful George Freifeld died at St. Luke's Hospital on 16 Nov 1917. He was born in New York City on 3 Jan 1861, and lived there continuously until he removed to Brooklyn in 1886. His opportunities for education were limited to those afforded by Public School 13, which he attended in his early boyhood, and to an evening school which he attended, after he had taken up the active duties of life in the law offices of Thompson, VanWyck & Bixby, where he was first employed as an office boy at \$2.00 per week. He was in every sense of the word a self-made man. Without the aid of the usual law school training he was admitted to the bar in 1882. He advanced rapidly in his chosen profession, and in 1909 was elected to the Municipal Court bench. He discharged the duties of that office so well that the voters of his district "rewarded a term of brilliant service" by re-electing him in November of last year—but a short time before his death.

Brother Freifeld was deeply interested in religious matters, and early in life united with the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, and was superintendent of its Sunday School in 1883-84. After moving to Brooklyn he united with the Tompkins Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death was an active member of the Central Congregational Church, having for his Pastor R. W. and Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.

Mayor Wurster appointed him a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, and on consolidation he was reappointed to the Board of Greater New York by Mayors Van Wyck and McClellan. He had a distinguished career as a lawyer, a judge, and a business man. He was a public spirited citizen, and during his twenty-seven years of residence in our Borough, occupied many positions of responsibility and trust. He was Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Company and of the Sumner Savings Bank.

It is, however, because of his unselfish devotion to the cause of Masonry, that he gained his chief distinction. He was Past Master of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 137; Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, an Incorporates of the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, and its President for four years, during the active period of organization and construction; and Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York for two years. He had unbounded confidence in the loyalty and devotion of Brooklyn Masons, and surmounting all obstacles, however great, carried out the plans made for our Brooklyn Temple, with accuracy and precision, which so characterized his work. When he assumed the office of President of the Guild in 1906, our Temple project had hardly begun. When he surrendered the office to his successor in 1910, it had been completed and dedicated, and all indebtedness, except the first mortgage bonds fully provided for. No greater memorial can be erected to his memory than the beautiful Temple in which we meet tonight.

Judge Freifeld was a man among men. His rugged honesty and unselfish loyalty to the work in which he was engaged won for him the confidence and admiration of all those who were associated with him. His life is crowned with honors and the reward of honest, intelligent and well-directed effort. We shall miss from our Board his able counsel, his cheery disposition, and his inspiring presence. His memory will linger with us, becoming more and more realistic as the days go by.

This is my valedictory as President of the Brooklyn Masonic Temple, and closes fifteen years of continuous service on the Board of Trustees, ten years of which were spent as Secretary, two as Vice-President and two as President. I acknowledge with deep gratitude the fidelity of the officers and Trustees and the encouragement and support that has been extended to me by the brethren throughout my long connection with the Guild.

The year now closed has not shown the increase in resources hoped for; but we may look backward with feelings of pride at what has been achieved and forward with confidence that the ultimate success of our work is assured.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK W. ROBBINS,

The Encyclopedia Americana: A Library of Universal Knowledge, 1919

<http://books.google.com/books?id=NmQMAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=%22freifeld+george%22&source=web&ots=XrxBXU0r7M&sig=EEIRYrUJ2F4TulG9tdxHJOjTjY>

Judge George Freifeld was born in 1856 (1861), of German ancestry; his father (Charles) served in the Civil War. George was elected municipal court justice in 1909 and was reelected to the second district municipal court of Brooklyn in 1917 for a term of 10 years. He served 12 years as a member of the Board of Education, was a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Vice President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company.

Masonic Record:

1906 District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District.

1912-13 Deputy Grand Master

1914-15 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

He was an honorary member of Joseph Warren Lodge and Chancellor Kent Lodge No. 870

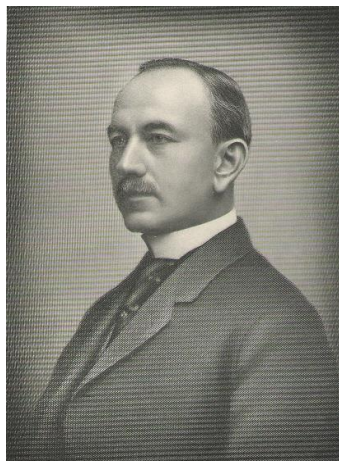
Paul Revere Lodge No. 929

Bro. Feifeld married Elsie or Lizzie Freubel, 15 Oct 1885 in Manhattan, daughter of Frank and Catherine (Lieb) Freubel.

1880 Census – LDS		Age	Born	Occupation	Parent's Place of Birth
Charles E. FREIFELD	Self	M 60	WURTB	Real Estate Agent	WURTB WURTB
Bertha FREIFELD	Wife	M 49	BADEN	Keeping House	BADEN BADEN
George FREIFELD	Son	S 19	NY	Law Office Clerk	WURTB BADEN
Adolph FREIFELD	Son	S 17	NY	Clerk In Theatre	WURTB BADEN ; m. Mary Kraemes
Stephen FREIFELD	Son	S 7	NY	At School	WURTB BADEN
Antonia FREIFELD	Dau	S 11	NY		WURTB BADEN
Fredrica FREIFELD	Dau	S 9	NY		WURTB BADEN

Census Place New York, New York (Manhattan), New York City

55 1916-17 Thomas Penney (6 May 1859-11 Nov 1933, age 74)



< Photo from 1917 Grand Lodge Proceedings

“Grand Lodge Proceeding of New York,” 1934. pages 18-20.

Bro. Penney, the son of Thomas and Hannah Nagle Penney, was born in London on 6 May 1859. After completing a common school education, he came to the United States in 1874, and thereafter successively graduated from Williston Academy, Yale University and Yale Law School. His education was the result of determination and sacrifice. Without funds, it became necessary for him to work his way through his schooling, and this he did with unflagging purpose. The accomplishment cost him bitter effort and many deprivations, but to the end he cherished it as an experience of priceless value.

He made his permanent home in Buffalo, NY, where he served in private practice and several years as District Attorney. He married Celia Patterson, by whom he had four children: Norman, Charles P., Thomas Jr., and Margaret (Stewart).

Masonic Record:

12 Feb 1891 Raised in Washington Lodge No. 210; Master 1903

1904 Commissioner of Appeals

1906-09 Junior Grand Warden

1910-13 Senior Grand Warden

1914-15 Deputy Grand Master
 1916-17 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
 Served on the Committees of Jurisprudence, Hall and Asylum, and Constitutions
 Grand Representative of Canada

“ . . . He had confidence in his capacity to succeed. His dogged courage abounded beyond measure and persisted to the end of a cause, even in the face of adversity. Underneath, as a foundation, lay a moral high-mindedness which shunned all tricks and demagogue, and made each word and act honest and dependable. These high qualities stood Grand Lodge in good stead during the emergencies of the war years, to create Sea and Field Lodges and to establish a War and Relief Fund . . . ”

“Bicennial Record of the Class of 1887 in Yale College,” by Yale University Class of 1887, George Edwin Hill, page 142.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=C1dAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA142&dq=%22thomas+penney%22+%22london%22&lr=#PPA142,M1>

THOMAS PENNEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Was born in London, England, 6 May 1859. Having come to the United States, he prepared for college at Williston Seminary. He graduated "cum laude" from the Yale Law School in 1889, and after a year in the office of Green & Marcy, Buffalo, opened a law office and subsequently for a time was a partner of Arthur R. Pennell, '87. In 1895 he became Assistant District Attorney for Erie County, and in 1898 was appointed District Attorney to fill a vacancy, by Governor Roosevelt. He was re-elected to the same position, on the Republican ticket, in 1900, by a majority of something over 10,000. In 1902 he became partner with Porter Norton and Charles B. Sears (Yale '92), under the firm name of Norton, Penney & Sears. He continued to practice law, but was then chiefly engaged in the street railway business, being President of the International Railway Company, the Crosstown Street Railway Company, the Electric City Railway Company, the Tractional Company, the International Traction Company and Trans Niagara Bridge Company.

He was a Republican, and was active in politics, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Buffalo, University, Ellicott and Acacia Clubs, of Buffalo. He resided at 54 Hodge Avenue, Buffalo, NY.

Penney was married 15 Sep 1891, to Celia E., daughter of Charles N.(or H.?, per census) and Elizabeth H. Patterson, of Buffalo.

They had four children, all born at Buffalo, NY:

Norman	25 Sep 1892.
Charles	7 Jun 1894.
Thomas, Jr.	5 Jan 1896.
Margaret,	Jan 1898.

1880 **Census**, Buffalo, Erie, New York

Chas. H. PATTERSON	Self	M	Male	W 42	NY	Works In R. R.	NY	NY
Emma PATTERSON	Wife	M	Female	W 24	NY	Keeping House	NY	VT
Eddie PATTERSON	Son	S	Male	W 16	NY	R. R. Messenger	NY	VT
Celia PATTERSON	Dau	S	Female	W 14	NY	At School	NY	VT
Hettie PATTERSON	Dau	S	Female	W 11	NY	At School	NY	VT

<http://www.donganpatentmasons.org/roosevelt.html>

At its stated communication on 26 Sep 1901, Washington Lodge No.240, Buffalo, New York, set aside a portion of the communication for a memorial service for Brother William McKinley. An address entitled "The Lessons Taught By The Tragedy" was given by Bro. Thomas Penney of Washington Lodge. **The prosecutor in the trial of Brother McKinley's assassin (Leon Czolgosz) was Brother Thomas Penney**, District Attorney of Erie County, New York. Bro. Penney was born in London, England, on 6 May 1859. He graduated from Yale University and Yale Law School, and in 1891 was raised in Washington Lodge No.240, Buffalo, New York, and served as its Master in 1903. He served Grand Lodge in various offices for thirteen years and as Grand Master in 1916-1918.

<http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/exhibits/panam/law/trial/penney.html>

Erie County District Attorney Thomas Penney >

Photo Source: Men of Buffalo: A Collection of Portraits of Men Who Deserve to Rank as Typical Representatives of the Best Citizenship, Foremost Activities and Highest Aspirations of the City of Buffalo. Chicago: A.N. Marquis & Co., 1902, p. 359.>

<http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/exhibits/panam/law/trial.html#counsel>



The Honorable Truman C. White presided over the trial of Leon Frank Czolgosz. He was Justice of the State Supreme Court, and one of Buffalo's leading citizens. In 1840 he was born in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, N.Y. He was admitted to the Bar in 1867 and practiced with Wadsworth, Hopkins and Simons. Prosecuting the case was Erie County District Attorney Thomas Penney, who had been in contact with Leon Czolgosz since his arrest. Assisting Mr. Penney in the prosecution was Assistant District Attorney Frederick Haller.

"Mr. Fields," said Mr. Penney, and the first witness was called to the stand He was Samuel J. Fields, formerly city engineer.

District Attorney Penney began the examination of the witness. He testified that he was summoned to the Temple of Music between 5 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the shooting, Friday, Sept 6th.

A large map of the ground-floor plan of the historic building where the tragedy occurred had been brought in and placed on the stand next to the witness-stand.



Pointing to the map, Mr. Penney had Engineer Fields point out the various pieces of furniture, drapery, flags, etc., in the building and also to give the distances. Mr. Penney turned the witness over to the defense and Judge Titus began his cross-examination of the first witness at 3 o'clock.

Under direct examination by Mr. Penney, Secret Service Detective Albert L. Gallaher described the shooting and the means by which he acquired the handkerchief that Czolgosz had used to conceal the gun he carried in his right hand. In the trial transcript, Gallaher described being burned by the handkerchief, which was on fire when he grabbed it. While the *Buffalo Commercial* did not mention this, Gallaher's producing the handkerchief in court was described by the paper with a bit more

drama than appeared in the transcript of the trial:

...[Mr. Penney] "Did you get the handkerchief?"

[Mr. Gallaher] "I did."

"Have you that handkerchief now?"

"I have."

Then came one of those intense moments when the nerve of every soul in the court-room was strained.

Mr. Gallaher reached in his coat pocket and withdrew the handkerchief which was over the revolver which was used on the President. It was passed to the attorneys for the defense, who in handing it from one to another, passed it before the face of Czolgosz. The latter bent his head.



Harry P. Henshaw, superintendent of the Temple of Music, was the next witness. He said when the shooting occurred he was just to the right of the President. Mr. Penney questioned him.

"As you stood there, were you looking toward the people who approached the President?"

"I was, very carefully."

"I noticed this defendant in the line approaching the President, with his hand pressed against his abdomen and encased in something white. Then I noticed as he drew near the President he extended his left hand. The President put forward his right hand. Like a flash the assassin pushed the President's right hand out of the way. Then I heard two shots and saw the handkerchief smoking.

"The crowd gathered around the defendant so quickly that he was lost to my view in an instant. I was by the President's side when the President was taken away in the ambulance."

http://www.buffalospree.com/spree/archives/2001_0506/050601panamerican.html

Charles Rand Penney

Charles Penney is known internationally for his awe-inspiring art collection—he's the Penney in the Burchfield-Penney Art Center at Buffalo State College. In Pan-Am collector circles, he's known for having one of the most extensive collections of Pan-Am memorabilia. Penney's grandfather, Thomas Penney, was the District Attorney at the time of McKinley's shooting.

56 1918-19 William Sidney Farmer (18 Jul 1861-22 Feb 1930)

William Sidney Farmer was born in Hailesborough, St. Lawrence, New York, on 18 Jul 1861, was the son of Seymour M. Farmer (b. 31 May 1820; d. Jun 1899, son of Jonathan Farmer and Luseba Lucretia DeWitt – * see



ancestry below) and Alethea Matilda Rich. His education was in the district schools and in Wesleyan Seminary at Gouveneur. Following graduation he studied law in the office at the latter place of the late Jude Vasco P. Abbot, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court at Saratoga. Seven years later he located at Kimball, South Dakota, where he engaged in legal lines and also served as vice president and managing director of a bank. Returning to the east in 1891, he began practice of the law at Syracuse as senior member of the firm of W. S. and H. H. Farmer. In 1915 he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court, a position which he occupied until his death. On 27 Feb 1889 he was married to Ruth Adelia Selleck, daughter of William H. Selleck, and they had a daughter, Alethea Farmer.

Judge Farmer belonged to the Universalist faith and was a member of the Citizens Club, Masonic Club, Syracuse Escort, Mystique Krewe, and Elks Club of Syracuse, and the Masonic Club of New York City.

< Photo from the 1919 Grand Lodge Proceedings

BLUE LODGE:

20 Nov 1894 Initiated in Central City Lodge No. 305
1895 Junior Master of Ceremonies
1896 Senior Deacon
1897 & 1898 Junior Warden
1899 & 1900 Master
1902-1905 District Deputy Grand Master, 27th Masonic District
1908 Grand Lodge Commission of Appeals; Chief Commissioner, 1909
1910-1914 Junior Grand Warden
1914-1918 Senior Grand Warden
1918-1919 Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York

CAPITULAR MASONRY:

24 May 1895 Received in Central City Chapter No. 70, RAM, serving in various capacities
02 Jan 1901 Initiated in Central City Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masters
18 Apr 1898 Knighted in Central City Commandery No. 25, K.T.

A.A.S.R., Valley of Syracuse:

30 Mar and 2 Apr 1898 The degrees of the Scottish Rite were conferred upon him.
1906 Sovereign Prince of the Council
17 Sep 1918 Honorary Member 33°, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., NMJ

Judge Farmer was ever watchful for the true interests of the Masonic order. He was Grand Master during the hectic period of the First World War when countless numbers turned their thoughts toward securing fraternal affiliation, and his thought in the particular was expressed to the Lodges in the following from their Grand Master:

“We must have good material – men of courage, men of thought, men of conviction. We do not want, and must not elect to membership, the unworthy, cowards, grafters, trimmers, weaklings, men lacking backbone, floaters with the popular tide no matter whither they may tend. Direct your Lodge members in passing upon applications to do their full duty, manfully, bravely, without fear, without favor. Direct them to scrutinize closely the character of those who seek to join. Direct them to make exception of no man, howsoever great, howsoever wealthy, howsoever influential. Direct them to see to it that no person be admitted to the rites of Freemasonry who does not measure up to the standard of a man, bearing in mind this axiom, that the end of man’s human destiny is not to be counted as the best Frenchman, the best Englishman or the best American in any other sense than the he is the best man that his physical, mental, and moral faculties can make of him.”

On the natal day of the Father of our Country in 1930, while returning from a meeting in Washington of the Directors of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association, to which enterprise he had given ten years of earnest effort, Ill.’. William Sidney Farmer, 33°, was suddenly stricken in the city of New York, and passed to the Celestial Lodge Above. The fraternity in the entire state was shocked and grieved by the new and general

mourning ensued. The body was conveyed to his home city, Syracuse, and there laid to rest on Thursday afternoon, 27 Feb 1930, duly honored by all branches of the fraternity and by the citizenry in general.

“Encyclopedia of Biography of New York: A Life Record of Men and Women of the Past,” by Charles E. Fitch. 1917. Page 271-72.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=qSoEAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA7-PA272&dq=%22syracuse+lodge%22#PRA7-PA272.M1>

FARMER, William Sidney, Lawyer, Jurist. As judge of the Municipal Court of Syracuse, William Sidney Farmer is continuing a career in which he has served his native State with conspicuous fidelity, and with the dignity, zeal and courage which have characterized his entire work from the time of his admission to the bar. Not only is his mental attitude one of simplicity and impartiality, but his actual contact with everyone is based on that belief in human brotherhood, so frequently met with, and which makes him an ideal magistrate. Rich and poor alike are dealt with by him on a plane of simple equality, and with a dignity and courtesy that are only the outward aspect of great firmness, courage and a far reaching progressiveness. The Farmer family has been resident in the State of New York for a number of generations, Jonathan Farmer having been one of the pioneer settlers of St. Lawrence county, when he took up his residence in the town of Fowler. Seymour M. Farmer, son of Jonathan Farmer, was born in Fowler, and subsequently removed to Hailesboro. For a number of years he was engaged in business as a merchant, and for a long time held the office of justice of the peace. He was a major of the State militia. He married Alethea M. Rich, who died in 1913, and who was a member of a pioneer family of Northern New York. Children:

William Sidney, whose name heads this sketch;

Frances A., of Syracuse;

Anna E., married Hon. Vasco P. Abbott, of Gouverneur;

Martha A., married Charles W. Carpenter, of Syracuse;

Lieutenant Harry H., a prominent attorney of Syracuse, associated with his brother, Judge Farmer.

Judge William Sidney Farmer, son of Seymour M. and Alethea M. (Rich) Farmer, was born in Hailesboro, St. Lawrence, NY, 18 Jul 1861. He received his education in the public schools of Hailesboro, and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, at Gouverneur, NY, and from early years showed decided ability as a speaker. Having decided to adopt the law as a profession, he commenced his studies with the Hon. Vasco P. Abbott, at that time surrogate of St. Lawrence county, and at the same time became clerk of the surrogate's court. He was admitted to the bar at Saratoga, NY, in 1882, and established himself in the practice of his profession in Gouverneur, but remained there but a short time. Going to Kimball, South Dakota, at that time a pioneer settlement, he was successfully engaged in practice there for a period of two years, during which time he served as vice-president of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Kimball. In 1891 he returned to the State of New York, where he established himself in the practice of his profession in Syracuse, and is still busy with a large clientele. There he formed a partnership with Emmons H. Sanford, under the style of Sanford & Farmer. Subsequently he associated himself in a partnership with his brother, Lieutenant Harry H. Farmer, which firm is still known as W. S. & H. H. Farmer.

In May 1914, during the absence of Judge Shove, William S. Farmer was appointed acting judge of the Court of Special Sessions, by Mayor Will, and on 9 Jan 1915, he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court by the same mayor, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Cady. Judge Farmer is interested in many of the social, fraternal and benevolent associations of Syracuse, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of the Masonic Club of the City of New York; of Central City Lodge, No. 305, F&AM, of Syracuse; honorary member of Syracuse Lodge No. 501, and of Gouverneur Lodge No. 217, at Gouverneur, NY. Masonically he has been master of his lodge, district deputy grand master of the 27th Masonic District for three years, one of the commissioners and chief commissioner of the Commission of Appeals, and is now Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, F&AM in the State of New York. He is a member of Americus Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Syracuse Lodge, Knights of Pythias; of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce; Masonic Temple Club; City Club; Citizens' Club; Republican Escort; and Mystique Krewe of Ka-noo-na, a civic corporation of Syracuse, of which he was president three years. Judge Farmer married, in 1889, Ruth Selleck, daughter of William H. Selleck, of Syracuse, and they have one daughter: Helen Alethea, born 30 Aug 1905. The beautiful home of the family is at No. 1518 East Genesee Street.

* Ancestry of Jonathan Farmer and Leseba DeWitt:

<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=kcrnkovich&id=I01889>

Jonathan Farmer b. 21 Mar 1779 in Lancaster, Worcester, MA; d. 1866 in Fowler, St. Lawrence, NY

Occupation: Farmer; Burial: Hailesboro, NY

Marriage 1 [Luseba DeWitt](#) b: JUL 1786 in Walpole, New Hampshire, ca 1804 in Herkimer, Herkimer, NY

Children

1. [Philo Farmer](#)
2. [Ora Farmer](#)
3. [Henry Farmer](#)
4. [Truman Farmer](#)
5. [Harriet Farmer](#)
6. [Amanda Farmer](#)
7. [Louisa Farmer](#) b: ABT 1805 in Herkimer, Herkimer, NY
8. [Emily Farmer](#) b: 1815
9. [Alonzo Farmer](#) b: 1817
10. [Seymour Farmer](#) b: 1820 in Hailesboro, NY (father of Bro. William S. Farmer)
11. [Levina Farmer](#) b: 1826
12. [Giles \(Jack\) Farmer](#) b: 1828

Sources:

1. Ancestors & Descendents of Moses DeWitt, Compiled by Jean DeWitt, 1989

57 1920-21 Robert Hurd Robinson (19 Feb 1865-7 Nov 1933)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1934. pages 16-18.

Bro. Robinson, of Lowville, NY, was born of 19 Feb 1865; died 7 Nov 1933.

There is a three page eulogy for him in the above cited proceedings, but very little biographical information is contained therein. From the Proceedings we may read, “Much could be written, much more could be said but, his record is before us, and that record shall endure when all else shall pass from memory for, it has become the bright jewel in the crown of his immortal glory.”

Alas, the record noted above was not . . . recorded . . . for us to read, except for the following brief notes:

Masonic Record:

13 May 1897 Raised in Crescent Lodge No. 402; Master in 1911
1914 Appointed Grand Marshal by M.'W.'. George Freifeld
1916-33 Appointed a member of the Hall and Asylum Committee by M.'W.'. Penney
1917 Appointed to the Special Committee on Ceremonial Forms
1918 Member of the Special Committee on War Relief Administration
1918-19 Deputy Grand Master
1920-21 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

Very early in life he allied himself with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of (New York) city, and for many years was an Elder in the West End Church of that affiliation.

The remaining portion of his eulogy from the 1934 Grand Lodge Proceedings reads as follows. Hopefully those who write of our departed continue to honor them with such words of comfort, but will also keep in mind that their more complete ‘record’ should also survive for future generations. The eulogistic portion is transcribed here as a short example of how much may be said without revealing much in the way of biographical or historical information. Many other of our Brothers have been similarly eulogized, but the text of these has not otherwise been transcribed in this present work.

“A man of proven integrity, whose purposes and actions were always the responses of a devout heart, he was in very truth a man and a Mason. In the government of his own conduct there could be no compromise. In his business life he was respected and honored by his associates and his competitors for the scrupulous honesty of his dealings. Mindful of the weaknesses of others, he neither condemned, nor condoned but, sought to help by the application of the lessons he had learned as a Master Mason. Lessons that sent him swiftly on errands of mercy; that caused him to remember others as he prayed for himself; that turned his heart in sympathy for a sorrowing brother; that supported the weak and faltering one; that gave encouragement to the hopeless, and caution to the heedless.

(In his church), as in all of his connections he gave the gist that he had, and from that church, following the simple services of the church and the craft, he was borne to his resting place.

. . . Always ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him, he sought and found, in the field of Masonry, enlarged opportunities for the practical application of the verities of his religion. No one who knew him could doubt his sincerity, or his belief, in the positiveness of his close spiritual communion with the Almighty Father of men, nor question the certainty of his ability to catch the vision of His will, as a guide for his faith and practice among all men.

The contemplation of the life and work of our friend and brother is a righteous interpretation of the proverb: 'For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he.' With the belief also that out of the fullness of the heart doth the mouth speak, it would seem fitting that both of these premises may be better sustained by quoting from his last official message as Grand Master. With special reference to those who had stepped beyond the veil, as now he has, he said: 'Our thought at the outset, is to pay tribute, even though word are inadequate, to the memory of the strong men of our craft, who in time past carried the burden with joy and unselfishness and who have finished their task, now rest from their labors and have gone to their reward.'

Heperus, with the host of heaven came
An lo! Creation widened on man's view.
Who could have thought such marvels lay
concealed

Whilst flower and leaf and insect stood revealed
That to such countless orbs thou madest us blind?
Why do we then shun Death with anxious strife?
If Light can thus deceive, wherefor not Life?

Beneath thy beams, O Sun? Or who could find

Thus in fancy, the poet pictures what Adam must have felt when the first night enwrapped the earth, and revealed to his astonished eyes what the glory of the sun had kept concealed.

It is what happens every day to mortal men when the intense interest in their present work and surroundings is rudely interrupted, and another fraternal soul is gathered up into the light of a larger life. Then is stirred up the conviction, deep-seated in the human heart that his life is not all, and man begins to wonder – How!

But we, with faces toward the East, do not resort in times like these, to 'wizards who peep and mutter; to mediums who gape and gaze, or listen with blind credulity to gossip from the other world.'

The Great Light on our Altars tells us what things are, and why, though in may not gratify sheer curiosity and tell us – How! Man's self, the real man as he lives beneath the All-seeing Eye, and enters into relation with his Great Creator, he knows is the result of all that he has said, or thought, or done. He knows the house eternal, not made with hands, to which the finger oof Death so insistently points, is no shadowy, ineffectual thing; it is his eternal abode in which he shall find change and growth, new power and new vision; where he may see and love and praise and adore. It is with this conviction that we revere today, the memories of those of our Brothers who have already entered into the larger life.'

Much could be written, much more could be said but, his record is before us, and that record shall endure when all else shall pass from memory for, it has become the bright jewel in the crown of his immortal glory. The heritage that he left is the vision which was his these many years. It shall be our part to 'carry on' under the guidance of that God we both adore and serve."

58 1922-23 Arthur Sidney Tompkins (26 Aug 1865-20 Jan 1938)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_S._Tompkins

Arthur Sidney Tompkins ([August 26, 1865](#) - [January 20, 1938](#)) was a [U.S. Representative](#) from [New York](#).

Born in [Middleburg, New York](#), the son of Sindey Brooks Tompkins * (b. 22 Jun 1830; d. 9 Apr 1901) and his second wife (1864) Mary H. Yokum (b. 1 Mar 1834), moved with his parents to [West Nyack, New York](#), in 1866. He attended the public schools of Clarkstown and Nyack until 1878. He studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and commenced practice in [Nyack, New York](#). Police justice of [Nyack, New York](#) from 1887 to 1889.

Tompkins was elected chairman of the Rockland County Republican committee in 1888. He served as member of the State assembly in 1890. He served as delegate to all Republican State conventions from 1888 to 1906. He served as delegate or alternate to all Republican National Conventions from 1888 to 1900. County judge and surrogate of Rockland County 1893-1898.

* for more on the Tompkins ancestry see <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~fenstemaker/p47.htm>

Tompkins was elected as a [Republican](#) to the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses ([March 4, 1899-March 3, 1903](#)). He was not a candidate for renomination in 1902. He resumed the practice of law in [Nyack, New York](#).

Tompkins was elected justice of the supreme court of New York in 1906. He was reelected in 1920 and 1934. Raised to the appellate division of the supreme court of New York in January 1930 and served until his retirement in 1936. He died in [Nyack, New York, January 20, 1938](#). He was interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.



<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~vantasselfamilyhistoryhomepage/oldfamiliesofwestchester/tompkins.htm>
1

Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack, 1868-1938, was descended from Nathaniel Tompkins, 1742-1822, who moved to Otsego County and founded the family in central New York. Judge Tompkins was brought back to Nyack as a baby and his fame as a jurist was rivaled only by his fame as an amateur driver of trotting horses, a star of the Goshen track.

JUDGES RACE THEIR HORSES

22 Jun 1919 - Copyright © The New York Times >

"Legal and Judicial History of New York," by John H. Dougherty, Lyman H. Weeks, Alden Chester. Vol. III. 1911. page 206

In every commonwealth there have arisen men whose experiences have been phenomenal, men to whom success has taken kindly at the very beginning. And this not by reason of the favor of fickle fortune which has pursued the man, but because the man from the outset has asserted his right and his determination to succeed, and has then simply proceeded in the use of the appointed means to achieve the desired success. Such a man is Arthur S. Tompkins. Judge Tompkins was born at Middleburg, Schoharie, NY, in 1865.

He was educated in the public schools of Clarkstown and Nyack, NY. He studied law in the offices of Abram A. Demarest and Seth B. Cole, of Nyack, and in the office of Henry Griffin, of Tarrytown, NY. On 18 May 1889, he married Miss Jeanie C. Logan, of Tarrytown, NY. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Nyack. In 1887 he was elected police justice of the village of Nyack. He manifested his aptness for political life, and was elected to the State assembly as a Republican in a Democratic county in 1889. In 1903 he became the Republican candidate for county judge and was elected. In 1898 he was elected representative in congress from the Seventeenth congressional district, composed of the counties of Rockland, Orange and Sullivan, and in December of that year resigned from the judgeship. In 1900 he was returned to congress and served his full term, and then resumed the practice of law in Rockland and adjoining counties. As a trial lawyer Judge Tompkins had no superior and very few equals in the district in which he practiced. In the examination of witnesses he was shrewd, alert and incisive. In argument to the jury he was a marvel of freshness, simplicity and power. He always knew his juror and talked to him. His arguments were replete with illustrations which found their duplicate in the experiences of the individual juror. History, poetry and anecdote were brought into requisition by this master of the legal art, and all were blended in a production of argument, appeal, pathos, denunciation and eloquence which were sure to win a good case, and save a poor one from total destruction. In 1906, when the old Second judicial district was divided and made two separate districts, the committee appointed by the State Bar Association for the purpose of investigating and recommending suitable candidates for the office of Supreme Court judge in the new Ninth judicial district, presented the name of Judge Tompkins for that office. The bar of Rockland county, proud of the lustre of his brilliant record and of the prominence which was his because he earned it, and realizing his sterling worth, with one accord supported him for that high position. He was elected by a handsome majority, and at the present writing he has served three years upon the bench, with favorable comment everywhere on his ability and fairness in that position. He is clean, dignified, kind and just, and with all his rare and brilliant experience, Judge Tompkins is still a young man, and with the continuance of health and strength is surely destined to accomplish vastly more than he has already achieved in the successes of the past and present.

Upon the resignation of Judge Tompkins from the county judgeship in 1898, he was succeeded by Alonzo Wheeler.

Finland gained its independence, and in 1918 certain Finnish Masons who had been initiated in the U.S. returned to Finland and petitioned the Grand Lodge of New York for a lodge at Helsinki. It was granted, and in 1922 Grand Master **Arthur S. Tompkins** visited Finland, where on August 18th, in the old Parliament House, the three degrees were conferred on 27 leading citizens of Finland, including Jean Sibelius, the famed composer.

See also "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1938. pages 9-10; Edict, pages 193-95.

Masonic Record:

8 Dec 1891 Raised in Enterprise Lodge No. 228, New York City
1983 Affiliated with Rockland Lodge No. 723, Nyack; Master 1897
1897-98 District Deputy Grand Master of the Orange-Rockland District

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 21.—A notable gathering, which included Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Robert Goellet, and ex-Governor Benjamin B. O'Dell, witnessed the matinee horse races of the Goshen Driving Club today, and saw Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack take two straight mile heats and win a match race from Supreme Court Justice A. H. Seeger of Orange County. The race of the judges, who drove their own horses, attached to carts closely resembling sulks, was the star event of the card. Justice Tompkins's trotter Louise Guy won the first heat in 2:25, and the second in 2:19½. Justice Seeger drove Bing Bang.

Right after the race Judge Tompkins was presented with a royal blue and gold horse suit by ex-Governor Odell in behalf of Edward J. Collins. A brown plaid horse suit was presented to Judge Seeger. The Goshen Driving Club also presented the winner's trophy, a horse suit, to Judge Tompkins. Many handsomely gowned women, and most of the members of the Orange County and the Rockland County bars were present.

1914-17 Junior Grand Warden
 1918-19 Senior Grand Warden
 1920-21 Deputy Grand Master
 1922-23 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
 Served on Committees, to include Jurisprudence, Foreign Correspondence, Constitution and Hall & Asylum Fund.

1880 **Census**, Nyack, Rockland, New York

Sidney P TOMPKINS	Self	M	Male	W	49	NY	St. Bt. Agent	NY	NY
Mary H TOMPKINS	Wife	M	Female	W	45	PA	Keeps House	---	---
Edward TOMPKINS	Son	S	Male	W	22	NY	Laborer	NY	PA
Arthur S. TOMPKINS	Son		Male	W	15	NY	Clerk In Dry Goods	NY	PA
Charles E. TOMPKINS	Son	S	Male	W	13	NY	Clerk In Dry Goods	NY	PA
Ella N. TOMPKINS	Dau	S	Female	W	10	NY	At School	NY	PA

59 1924-25 William A. Rowan (28 Jan 1874-2 Jan 1925)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1928. Eulogy on pages 18-19.

b. 28 Jan 1874, Vienna, Missouri. He was President of William A. Rowan, Inc., building contractors. He was a member of the York [Tiune Chapter No. 241] and Scottish Rites, Palestine Commandery No. 18, KT, Mecca Temple and the Masonic Club. 2 Jan 1925 he had just arrived home with his wife after an evening of visiting with friends when he suffered a fatal heart attack.

Don M. Ellis married 14 Oct 1894 William A. Rowan in Vienna, Maries, MO. The family lived in the east for a number of years after leaving St. Louis, where her husband first entered the employ of James Stewart & Company, Contractors. He rose to be treasurer of this company, which he left to form a company of his own some time before his death. During this time he also served as Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York.



5 Children: Martha E., m. Ralph M. Morris; William A., Jr.; Fred; Myrtle Marie; James Alexander; John Louis.

Masonic record:

26 Sep 07 Raised in Ancient Lodge No. 724; Master 1910

1913 District Deputy Grand Master of the former Eighth Masonic District

1914-21 Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, serving as President 1914-1921

1922 Deputy Grand Master

1924-25 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

Chairman of the Special Committee on Financial Readjustment, devoting more than six months to an investigation and study of the financial situation and methods of the Grand Lodge. From this he devised the new financial system that was adopted, as well as that for the assured support of the Grand Lodge charities.

“... This bare recital of his Masonic career demonstrates his active interest in the Fraternity, but it tells only the story of his rewards – not that of his service and accomplishments. . .”



60 1926-27 Harold Jay Richardson (1 Apr 1883-1 Mar 1942)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1927. Photo at frontispiece Cornell University, class of 1905; with the firm of R. J. Richardson & Co., jobbers in butter, cheese and dairy products at Lowville, NY.

“Proceedings of the Supreme Council, AASR,” 1942. page 301-02.

Ill.’ Bro. Richardson was born in Lockport, NY, on 1 Apr 1883, a son of S. Brown Richardson and Mary Frances Dickey. Moving to Lowville in early infancy he received his education in local schools, and after leaving Lowville Academy he entered Cornell University from which he graduated with a B.A. degree in 1905.

During the greater part of his business career he was identified with the cheese industry and at one time was one of the most successful cheese dealers in the state. For years he operated a wholesale business and a storage house in Lowville and was

associated with Richardson and Company in manufacturing and distributing cheese as well as other agricultural products. Years later it became the Miller-Richardson Company, which in 1928 was merged with the Kraft-Phoenix Company of Chicago, as a subsidiary. In July 1941, Bro. Richardson took up his residence in Geneva, NY, where he associated himself with the Poirer and McLane Construction Company, builders of the Army munitions dump in Kendais.

Masonic Record:

3 Nov 1905	Made a Mason in Lowville Lodge No. 134; served as Master in 1912 District Deputy Grand Master of the 1st Jefferson-Lewis District
1918-19	Junior Grand Warden
1920-23	Senior Grand Warden
1924-25	Deputy Grand Master
1926-27	Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York New York State Chairman of the committee of Masons on the George Washington Memorial at Alexandria Member of the New York Grand Lodge Committees on Hall and Asylum Fund and on Endowments Lowville Chapter No. 223, RAM Watertown Commandery No. 11, KT Scottish Rite Bodies of Watertown, New York and Central City Consistory of Syracuse
Sep 1925	Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Pittsburgh, PA Media Temple, Watertown, AAONMS; served as Potentate

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lowville; Black River Valley Club of Watertown; Jefferson County Golf Club; Carlowden Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Cornell Club of New York, having served as its President.

On 11 Oct 1913 Bro. Richardson married Katherine Hesler, by whom they had two daughters, Mrs. Jane Parker and Miss Bethany Richardson. He was stricken with a fatal heart attack shortly after arriving at the home of his brother, Raymond S. Richardson, in Lowville, NY, on 1 Mar 1942, where he and his wife had gone for the day to attend a family dinner. He was survived his wife, by a granddaughter of Geneva; his brother and stepmother, Mrs. Sarah Richardson of Lowville, and two stepsisters, Mrs. Chauncey A. R. Keller, NY, and Mrs. Clark Herbert, Washington, DC. His funeral was held at the Masonic Temple in Lowville, largely attended by local Masons. Tribute was paid at the funeral services by M.'W.'. Henry C. Turner. The Blue Lodge service was given by Arthur W. Mattison, immediate Past District Deputy.

The DeRuyter Gleaner – Thursday, 5 Mar 1942

Harold Jay Richardson, a native of Lockport, died at Geneva, Sunday [1 Mar 1942], aged 58. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and Grand Master of the State in 1926-28.

Evening Recorder, Amsterdam, NY – Tuesday 3 Mar 1942

Masonic, Past Grand Master - Widely Known

Death of Harold J. Richardson Brings Regret to Amsterdam, Where He Had Twice Spoken to Craft

Harold J. Richardson, past Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, who twice had spoken in the city of Amsterdam, once on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Artisan Lodge, and again in 1935, when the then Grand Master, Robert Elliott Owens, was the guest of Welcome Lodge, died Sunday at the home of his brother, Raymond S. Richardson, at Lowville, where with Mrs. Richardson he had gone for a family dinner. Mr. Richardson was 58 years of age.

Mr. Richardson held many posts in the Masonic Order. Besides having served as Grand Master, he was a member of the Council of Deliberation of the Grand Lodge at the time of his death and for the last 10 years had been secretary of the committee on endowments of the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Richardson was a past master of Lowville Lodge, 134, F&AM, a member of Lowville Chapter 234, R. A. M., Watertown Commandery, KT, and a past potentate of Media Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Before moving to Geneva last July, where he was associated with the Poirier and McLane Construction Company, builders of the Army munitions depot in Kendaia, Mr. Richardson had been identified with the cheese industry in Northern New York for 27 years, first through the firm of Richardson & Company and later in the Miller-Richardson Company.

He was born in Lockport, a son of S. Brown and Mary Frances Dickey Richardson. He was graduated from Lowville Academy and from Cornell University, Class of 1905. While at Cornell, Mr. Richardson was elected president of his sophomore and senior classes. He also was a member of the Sphinx Head Society and Delta Chi Fraternity.

He was president of the Northern New York Cornell Club and a member of the Carlowden Country Club. On Oct. 11, 1913, he married Katherine Hesler, who survives, with two daughter, Mrs. Jane Parker and Miss Bethany Richardson, and a granddaughter, all in Geneva; his brother and stepmother, Mrs. Sarah Richardson, Lowville, and two step-sisters, Mrs. Chauncey A. R. Keller. New York, and Mrs. Clark Herbert, Washington. The funeral will be held at 2 P. M. Wednesday at the Masonic Temple In Lowville.

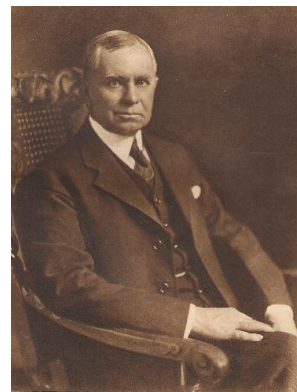
61 1928-29 John Anthony Dutton (16 Sep 1862-25 Jan 1951)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1929, Photo at frontispiece; 1951, Tribute, page 183-85.

http://www.rhodesfamily.org/john_rhodes/d1.htm#c79

M. 'W.'. John Anthony Dutton was born in Cato, Cayuga Co., NY, on 16 Sep 1862, the son of Edmund Sherman Dutton (21 Mar 1813-22 Feb 1883; son of Joel Dutton and Deborah Perry) who married, 19 Mar 1860, Naomi R. Rhoades (4 Nov 1825-30 Jan 1902, daughter of John [Anthony) and Elizabeth (Secor) Rhoades of Dutchess Co., NY), of Cato, NY. He had a sister, Elizabeth S., born 6 Jul 1867. Although his adult years and professional career were centered in New York City, he maintained spiritual and material roots in his native soil. His one avocation, apart from Masonry, was his model farm on a pleasant stretch of land near Cato.

After receiving his early education in the district school at Cato, and at Monroe Collegiate Institute in Elbridge, NY, young John Dutton prepared himself for his profession by reading law in the office of Delbert Rich in Auburn, NY. He was admitted to the Bar in the General Term of the Supreme Court in Bufflao in 1887, and after practicing two years in the City of Auburn, in his native Cayuga County, he removed to New York City where for more than fifty years he practiced his profession earning an enviable position at the Bar. For many years he was a Trustee and Counsel of the New York Savings Bank.



He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers Association, New York State Bar Association, American Bar Association and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. As a good citizen, he took a serious interest in politics and served both as Secretary and as Vice President of the National Republican Club.

Masonic record:

14 Jun 99 Raised in Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271; Master for two years in 1906-07, receiving his 50 year Medal in 1950.

1907 District Deputy Grand Master of the old Fifth Masonic District, which was composed of Lodges in was later known as the Second and part of the Third Manhattan Districts.

1911-13 Served three years as a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Deceased Brethren

1914-15 Appointed Judge Advocate, serving two years

1916 Appointed Commissioner of Appeals, serving as Chief Commissioner from 5 Mar 1917 to May 1926

1918-23 Member of the Grand Lodge Committee on War Relief Administration

1918-45 Counsel to the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. Notable in this period of his service was the successful litigation which resulted in the determination that the Masonic Hall in New York City was not subject to real estate taxation, thereby releasing to the Craft for its benevolent use the large sums which would annually have been required for tax purposes.

1926-27 Deputy Grand Master

1928-29 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York, during the Grand Lodge's peak membership of 346,413 Brothers.

As Grand Master, Bro. Dutton's leadership was a vigorous plan of conservatism and progress. While he was steadfast in defense of those underlying principles which are characteristic of our Fraternity, it was largely through his efforts that the Grand Lodge extended the privilege of dual membership to New York Masons and after his retirement, he was a leader in the movement which liberalized in New York the law with respect to the physical qualification of candidates. During his term as Grand Master also, he actively interested himself in the project of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia and served as director and member of its Executive Committee for many years. He presented to that Memorial Association the so-called "Dutton Plan" by which the increase in costs of construction were met by increased contributions from Grand Jurisdictions based upon new initiatives.

Following his retirement as Grand Master, his service was continuous and active. For many years and until his retirement in 1949 he served as Chairman of the important Committee on Constitutions and his experience and considered judgments mad him a really valuable member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence and the

Committee on Hall and Asylum. At the time of his death, he was Grand Representative of the Grand East of the Netherlands. The affection and esteem in which Bro. Dutton was held by the members of the Craft was evidenced in the long list of Lodges which had conferred Honorary Membership upon him.

In the second year of his Grand Mastership, he told his assembled Deputies what he believed the great purpose of Masonry to be:

“We are engaged in a great work, and we are all working, no matter what office we may hold, for the same purpose and to the same end. I believe that the great purpose of Masonry is the building of character in the individual – self respecting, self reliant, honorable in their dealings with their fellow man – so that when it is said of a man, ‘He is a Mason,’ it is understood that he is a man of upright character, honesty and all that those two tems imply.” From one of his addresses we may read:

*Do what thy manhood bids thee do,
From none, save self, expect applause.
He noblest lives, and noblest dies,
That makes and keep his self made laws.*

M.’W.’. John A. Dutton was called to the Grand Lodge Above on 25 Jan 1951 at the age of 88 years.

Descendancy Report for James Rhoades to John Anthony Dutton
<http://phpgedview.rhodesfamily.org/pedigree.php?rootid=I78>

Generation 1

1. James Rhoades died on about 1787 in Dutchess Co., NY.

Children of James Rhoades and Mary Hill:

2. i Thirza Rhoades

3. ii Anthony Rhoades B:3 April 1780 D: Onondaga Co., NY

4. iii James Rhoades , Jr. B: Monroe Co., NY D: Richmond, VA

Generation 2

3. Anthony Rhoades was born on 3 April 1780 and died in Onondaga Co., NY.

Children of Anthony Rhoades and Elizabeth Secor:

- i Amzi Rhoades b. 2 Aug 1808 Red Mills, NY m. Maria Reed d. 9 Dec 1892 Elbridge, NY
- 5. ii Charles A. Rhoades b. 12 Feb 1810 Red Mills, NY d. 8 Feb 1884 Spotsylvania Co., VA
- 6. iii Mary Rhoades b. 26 Feb 1812 Poughkeepsie, NY d. 8 Apr 1840 Elbridge, NY
- 7. iv Sarah Rhoades b. 13 Nov 1814 Dutchess Co., NY d. 25 Apr 1903 Cato, NY
- v John Rhoades b. 3 Mar 1817 Dutchess Co., NY d. 13 Jan 1881 Newtown, IN
- 8. vi Elizabeth Rhoades b. 12 Apr 1819 Dutchess Co., NY
- vii Jane Rhoades b. 8 Feb 1821 Dutchess Co., NY
- viii Nancy Rhoades b. 19 May 1823 Bethel, NY d. 23 May 1841 Elbridge, NY
- 9. ix Naomi Rhoades b. 4 Nov 1825 Yates Co., NY d. 30 Jan 1902 New York, NY
- x Emily Rhoades b. 5 May 1827 Elbridge, NY d. 18 Apr 1838 Elbridge, NY
- 10. xi Gedney Rhoades b. 12 Mar 1830

Generation 3

9. Naomi Rhoades b. 4 Nov 1825 in Yates Co., NY; d. on 30 Jan 1902 in New York, NY.

Children of Edmund Sherman Dutton (b. 21 Mar 1813; d. 22 Feb 1883 at Cato, NY) and Naomi R. Rhoades, as Sherman’s second of three wives, m. 19 Mar 1860:

i John Anthony Dutton b. 16 Sep 1862 in Cato, Cayuga, NY; d. 25 Jan 1951, at age 88 years

ii Elizabeth Dutton

1880 Census, Ira, Cayuga, New York

Edwin S. DUTTON	Self	M	Male	W	67	NY	Farmer	VT	NY
Naomi DUTTON	Wife	M	Female	W	53	NY	Keeping House	NY	NY
John DUTTON	Son	S	Male	W	16	NY	Grocery Clerk	NY	NY
Bessie DUTTON	Dau	S	Female	W	12	NY	At School	NY	NY

62 1930-31 Charles 'Charlie' Henry Johnson (13 Oct 1870-28 Oct 1948, at 2 a.m.)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1949. Tribute on pages 178-181.



M.'W.'. Johnson was born in Brooklyn of humble immigrant parents who came to our country from Bornholm, one of the islands of Denmark. At the age of 12 necessity required that he leave public school to earn a living, first as an office boy, and then as a stenographer in a law office. Then for awhile he turned to the Ministry, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge directed his steps to Harvard, where he secured his Bachelor of Arts degree *cum laude*, and to Boston University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology.

He then found his life work in welfare service, successively becoming Assistant Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City; Superintendent of St. Christopher's Home for Children at Dobbs Ferry, NY; Superintendent of the Albany Orphan Asylum and of the Leake and Watt's Home School in Yonkers, NY; Deputy Warden of Sing Sing Prison under Warden Thomas Mott Osborne; Superintendent of the Connecticut State Reformatory, and, finally, New York State Commissioner of Social Welfare, under Republican and Democratic administrations alike, from 1916-32. In the meanwhile, Rhode Island had called upon him to reorganize its institutions. Our Federal Government designated him to assist Herbert Hoover with the American Relief Administration in Russia. Presidents and Governors appointed

him to represent our governments at International Prison Congresses in London and Budapest.

He had been a member of State Commissions and of social welfare, juvenile, prison, public welfare, tuberculosis, child labor, probation and kindred agencies, in many instances their presiding officer, which included the State Conference on Social Welfare, The American Prison Association, The National Conference on Social Work, the New York Training School for Boys, the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, and The American Association of Public Welfare Officials. Indeed, he became one of America's leading authorities on the care of children, mental defectives, offenders against our penal laws, and the underprivileged generally. He lectured extensively in this field, and wrote many articles and pamphlets on these subjects.

During the period of his life when he made Albany his home, he shared himself in that community with nearly all of its character building activities. He there became the founder and first President of the Legal Aid Society, was associated with the YMCA, the Salvation Army, the Boy Scouts of America, the Albany Council of Social Agencies, the Chamber of Commerce and numerous other welfare organizations.

In fraternal life, he became an Elk, and Odd Fellow, and in 1911 a Mason. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Rotary, Harvard, National Republican, New York Athletic and Stamp Collectors Clubs, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

His life was not without tragedy. He lost his only son, Orville, at Chateau-Thierry in the first World War. In 1939 he suffered serious injuries in an automobile accident. During his latter years, advancing age and failing health began to take their toll. In 1947 our Craft relieved him of the arduous duties of the Grand Secretaryship, and because of his unusual and outstanding service, elected him Grand Secretary Emeritus for life, with pay. He was growing tired, though he would not concede it. Well might we say for him, with Longfellow:

"For I am weary, and am overwrought,
With too much toil, with too much care distraught,
And with the iron crown of anguish crowned,
Lay thy soft hand upon my brow and check,
O Peaceful Sleep."

And sleep indeed to overtake him in the small, early hours of 28 Oct 1948. A Masonic Service was held in the Grand Lodge Room on Sunday, 31 Oct, and religious and Knights Templar services were held at Albany on 1 Nov, when a multitude of his friends were permitted to gather to bid him a final farewell. He left a wife, May B. Johnson, Past Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, who was well known to many members of the Craft.

<http://monticellolodge532.org/hx/benton/benton1.doc>

There was perhaps no Mason in the state who was more widely known or more revered by members of the craft than M.'W.'. Bro. Charles Henry Johnson. Although we have no record of when M.'W.'. Bro. Johnson was raised in Ancient City Lodge No. 452 at Albany or his affiliation with Holland Lodge No. 8, of New York City; he served as

Chaplain as far back as 1911. The following year he was appointed senior deacon and after serving as junior and senior wardens in 1913 and 1914 he was elected Master.

A graduate of both Boston and Harvard Universities he is not only well educated but also possesses unusual oratorical and business ability. These unusual requisites were not overlooked when the Grand Master appointed him deputy for the 17th district in 1917.

In public life he served with distinction as Commissioner of Social Welfare of the State of New York and is still a member of the State Board for the First Judicial District. He also served as member of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives and was a member of the New York State Commission to examine laws relating to child welfare until it was discontinued on 1 Jul 1925.

He was president of the American Prison Association, 1924, president of Albany Rotary Club, member of New York Rotary Club and president of the Central Y.M.C.A., Albany, NY.

Dr. Johnson served in Russia and the Near East in 1922 representing the American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover was chairman. He was appointed by President Coolidge and Governor Smith to represent this country and New York State at the International Prison Congress held in London, August 1925, also by President Hoover to the International Prison Congress held in Budapest, 1930. He wrote many articles on institutions and work in the field of charity. He served as deputy warden of Sing Sing prison.

He was also Supt. of the State Reformatory, Cheshire, CT.; Supt. of Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany; Supt. of Leake and Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, NY. He was a President of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies; President of New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections; President of the Board of Visitors, State Training School for Boys and a member of the New York Committee on Child Labor. Dr. Johnson is a leading authority on the care of the defective, dependent and criminal classes and widely known as a lecturer on such topics.

Masonic record; he was a member of virtually every organized Masonic body in this State and many beyond its borders, in nearly all of which he was at some time its leader:

- 1911 A Mason; Master in 1915
 Ancient City Lodge No. 452, Albany
 Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City
- ca 1917 District Deputy Grand Master
- 1918-20 Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
- 1920-24 Junior Grand Warden
- 1924-26 Senior Grand Warden
- 1928-30 Deputy Grand Master
 Chairman, Grand Lodge Committee on Unemployment
 Chairman, Grand Lodge Committee on Publication
 Chairman, Grand Lodge Board of General Activities
- 1929 Grand Representative to Massachusetts
- 1931-32 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
- 1933-46 Grand Secretary; elected Emeritus in 1946
 President of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada
- 1937 elected Past Grand Master A.F.&A.M., Idaho, September, 1937.
 Held Honorary memberships in over 100 New York State Lodges , as well as in other Masonic groups
 Capital City Chapter No. 242, RAM., High Priest, 1913
 Grand Representative of Tennessee
 Dewitt Clinton Council No. 22, Illustrious Master, 1922-1923
- 1929-30 Grand Master of Grand Council
 Grand Representative to England and Wales
 Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Eminent Commander 1925
- 1921 Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, NMJ; Active member
- 1925 Master of the Lodge of Perfection
 Cyprus Shrine, AAONMS, Albany; Potentate, 1926
 St. Paul's Conclave, New York City, Knights of Red Cross of Constantine; Past Sovereign, 1927
 Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters



Grand Master, General Grand Council, R&SM
General Grand Conductor
Master of the American Lodge of Research.

In the course of his life, Bro. Johnson learned to speak half a dozen languages fluently and traveled extensively. He made twenty-seven trips abroad, a number of which were on behalf of our Grand Lodge. His last trip was made in 1945 on a special mission to help rehabilitate Masons in various European countries, and following this visit, was made the recipient of the Medal of Liberation from King Christian X, Grand Master of Masons in Denmark

He was a one of our foremost Masonic speakers, and a number of his Masonic addresses were gathered together and published in 1937 in his book "One Common Purpose," a copy of which is in the Grand Lodge Library and in archives of the Onondaga Masonic District Historical Society (OMHDS) at the Liverpool, NY, Temple.

The Great Depression was at its height when the Grand Master of New York Masons, Charles H. Johnson, heard that the house was about to be sold for commercial use and possibly torn down. Recognizing the historic importance of the site, and its association with George Washington - who was a Mason for all of his adult life - the Masons purchased the DeWint House, and the surrounding property, at Tappan, NY.

See further biographical information at

<http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Grand/id/246/rec/6>

63 1932-33 Christopher C. Mollenhauer (14 Jun 1871-18 Sep 1952)



Grand Steward; Christopher C. Mollenhauer, Past Grand Master, served as a member of the State Board of Regents. Grand Treasurer, 1918-1921.

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, " 1931.
Photo page 356

Brooklyn Eagle, Friday 19 Sep 1952

Christopher C. Mollenhauer, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh for many years and former Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of the State of New York, died yesterday in a local hospital at the age of 81. He was a



former member of the State Board of Regents and at one time was on the Board of Education.

Mr. Mollenhauer lived at 60 Clarkson Ave., and was born in Brooklyn June 14, 1871. After completing his studies in borough public schools, he started out as an employee of a real estate firm, of which he later became a member. In 1925 he was elected president of the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh.

Joined Masons in 1899

Active in Masonic affairs since becoming a member of the fraternal body in 1899, he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York State in 1932, serving at that post until 1934. Previously he had been Deputy Grand Master and had also served in many other important offices in the order.

Later he became chairman of the charity committee of the State Grand Lodge and served as a trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Mr. Mollenhauer, a Democrat, was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1927 by Mayor Walker. Two years later he became chairman of the Teachers Retirement Board, remaining at that post until 1934. He served on the Board of Regents for 12 years, from 1935 to 1947.

Long prominent in community affairs, Mr. Mollenhauer had served as a trustee of the Samaritan Hospital of Brooklyn and a member of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Association for improving the Condition of the Poor. He also had served as treasurer of the Kings County Democratic organization's campaign committee.

Mr. Mollenhauer's wife, Mrs. Alixina B. Mollenhauer, died in 1939. They had no children.

64 1934-35 Robert Elliott Owens (11 Aug 1872-13 Jul 1936)

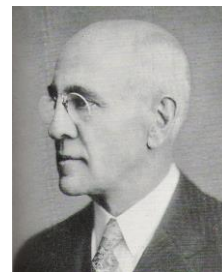
Ref. Eulogy, "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1937. pages 8-10, which gives virtually no biographical information. 1931. Photo, page 359; 1937. Edict, pages 199-200.

Ref. also, "Proceedings of the Supreme Council, AASR," 1936. pages 415-16.

M.'W.'. and Ill.'. Bro. R. Elliott was born in Indiana, PA, on 11 Aug 1872, the son of William Steele Owens and Elmira McCaughey. His father, a native of County Down, Ireland, was a clergyman of the United Presbyterian Church. He received his early education at the public schools of Indiana, PA, and Steubenville, Ohio, and after graduating from high school attended Westminster College at New Wilmington, PA, from which he graduated from the classical course, *cum laude*, with the degree of A.B. in 1895. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Society of that college.



Embarking in pedagogy, from 1898 to 1906, he held the Chair of Classics at the State Normal School, Indiana, PA, and from 1906-11, held a similar position at the Cortland, NY, State Normal School. For the following seven years, to 1918, he took over the duties of Superintendent of the Practice Department at the latter institution of learning.



In 1918 he was elected cashier of the National Bank of Cortland which position he held until his death. During World War I, 1918-19, he served as president of the Cortland County War Chest. He had served for years as a member of the Cortland City Board of Education. He was a former president of the Cortland Chamber of Commerce and trustee and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, and for years was a leader of the men's classes and superintendent of the Senior Department of the Sunday School.

Masonic record:

17 Mar 1908 Raised in Cortlandville Lodge No. 470; EA, 3 Dec 1907; FC, 4 Feb 1908; Jr. Deacon, 1910; Sr. Deacon, 1911-12; Sr. Warden, 1913; Master in 1914, 1915 and 1919

1923-24 District Deputy Grand Master of the Cortland-Madison District for one year

1924-27 Junior Grand Warden

1928-31 Senior Grand Warden

1932-33 Deputy Grand Master

1934-35 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

13 Apr 1927 Cortland Chapter No. 194, RAM

13 May 1927 Cortland Commandery No. 50, KT

4 May 1927 Cortland Lodge of Perfection

May 1927 Central City Bodies, AASR, Valley of Syracuse

15 Sep 1931 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Detroit.

On 18 Dec 1907 he was married at Newark, NJ, to Vilda Sauvage (a noted poetess), daughter of James Sauvage, and they had two children – Willard Elvil Owens and Eleanor, wife of Russell Gray of Ithaca.

Having been ill for six months, he died in Cortland, NY, on 14 Jul 1936.

Vilda Sauvage came to America from Wales very early in her life. She was graduated from Vassar in 1900, began active and purposeful writing, and taught at the Normal School in Indiana, PA, where she met R. Elliott Owens.

Among the poems by Mrs. Vilda (Sauvage) Owens were; "Not the Hushed Grave," Nov 1925; "I've Been to Winkle", June 1926; "The passing of the Unknown Soldier" and "If I Ever Have Time for the Things That Matter"

1880 Census, 3rd Ward, Steubenville, Jefferson, Ohio

William S. OWENS	Self	M	36	IRE	Clergyman	IRE	IRE
Elmira OWENS	Wife	M	33	OH	Keeping House	OH	OH
Sarah OWENS	Dau	S	10	PA	At School	IRE	OH
Robert E. OWENS	Son	S	7	PA	At School	IRE	OH
Bessie OWENS	Dau	S	5	PA		IRE	OH
Charles T. OWENS	Son	S	2	OH		IRE	OH

65 1936-37 Jacob 'Jake' Charles Klinck (28 Jun 1871-17 Oct 1944)



"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1936. Photo at frontispiece; 1945. pages 17 & 255-57.

M.'W.'. Klinck was born 28 Jun 1871 in Brooklyn, NY, the son of Jacob and Anna A. Colman Klinck. Having received a public school education, he began his business career as an office boy in a Manhattan bank. Such was his ability that his proved a sufficient starting point for an unbroken series of advancements and successes until, at the time of his passing, he was President of the Kings County Savings Bank (186 Broadway, corner of Bedford Avenue) and, in 1923, he had been elected President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. In civil life, Bro. Klinck was an outstanding citizen, philanthropist and churchman, always eager to be in the forefront of any endeavor for promoting the welfare of this fellow man. His religious faith was strong and deep.

Masonic record:

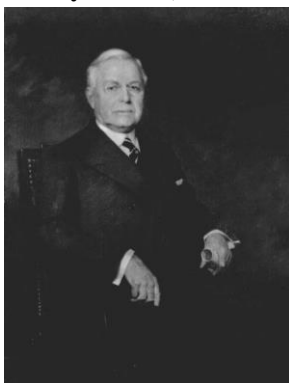
- 15 Feb 01 Raised in Atlas Lodge No. 315, New York City; Master 1905
- 1906 Grand Steward
- 1907 District Deputy Grand Master of the 6th Masonic District
- 1910-1912 Grand Marshal under M.'W.'. Kenworthy
- 1923-24 Grand Treasurer
- 1930-34 Trustee and Treasurer of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
- 1934-35 Deputy Grand Master
- 1936-37 Grand Master
- 1931 Founding member of the American Lodge of Research
- 1939-43 Treasurer, American Lodge of Research
 - Honorary membership in 'no less than 54 Lodges'
 - Chairman, Committee on Charters
 - Honorary Past Grand Master, Grand Lodges of Idaho and Cuba
 - Crescent Chapter No. 220, RAM
 - Adelphic Council No. 7, R&SM
 - Palestine Commandery No. 18, KT
- 1906 Scottish Rite, AASR
 - New York Consistory, AASR; Hospitler and Trustee
- 15 Sep 31 Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Detroit.
 - Grand Treasurer of the Council of Deliberation
 - Kismet Temple, AAONMS
 - Long Island Grotto
 - St. Paul's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine
- 1939-41 Provincial Grand Treasurer of the Royal Order of Scotland
- 1907 Secretary, Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York
- 1920 President, The Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island

When, in 1938, he retired from the Grand East, he had achieved a well-nigh unique place in the affections of his Brethren, with a record of firm yet kindly rule, of outstanding ability as an organizer, and of Masonic statesmanship which took high rank in the history of the Grand Lodge.

1880 Census Place 3rd Ward, Brooklyn, Kings (Brooklyn), New York City-Greater, New York

<u>Jacob KLINCK</u>	Self	M 37	NY	Meat Market	GER	GER
<u>Annie A. KLINCK</u>	Wife	M 29	NY	Keeping House	ENG	ENG
<u>Jacob C. KLINCK</u>	Son	S 8	NY	At School	NY	NY
<u>Annie C. KLINCK</u>	Dau	S 6	NY	At School	NY	NY
<u>Clarence KLINCK</u>	Dau	S 3	NY		NY	NY

**1936 William J. Wiley - Elected Honorary Past Grand Master,
1 May 1936 (1 Mar 1862-8 Jun 1949)**



"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1950, pages 218-21.

5 May 1910, © The New York Times >

William J. Wiley was born 1 Mar 1862 in New York City, the son of Scotch parents, James and Sarah Hill Wiley. At the age of 12 we find him serving as an errand boy in a shoe store, working fourteen or more hours per day; a little later he chose for his daily work the world of books.

Masonic record:

9 Oct 1889 He became a Mason in Copestone Lodge No. 641; Master 1894-95, serving nearly 60 years in the Craft.

1904-05 District Deputy Grand Master of the 7th Masonic District
Member of Capitular, Consistorial and other Masonic Bodies and the Shrine.

ca 1919 Crowned and Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, ca 1919.

Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland

1922 Honorary Master of Arts bestowed by Colgated University

1930 Designated as Utica's 'most useful citizen'

In 1905, upon the death of M.'W.'. Jesse B. Anthony, the first Superintendent of the Masonic Home, Brother Wiley was asked to take his place temporarily. From then on until June of 1945, and excepting for the brief interval of a year when R.'W.'. Dow Beekman served as Superintendent, Bro. Wiley remained in charge of the Home.



In those early days there were but two buildings for the Home, the Administration Building and a small structure known as the Memorial Building. What a change he wrought upon those grounds, as if a magic wand had worked a transformation. The

Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Nursery buildings, Wiley Hall (the three buildings in the Vrooman group), the Tompkins Memorial Chapel, the Charles Smith Infirmary, the Recreation Hall, the farm and service buildings, and the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital, were all added during his tenure. The trees, shrubbery, the landscaping and the flowers added much beauty. And then the excellent 1500 acre camp at Round Lake, which was the result of his own vision and imagination, for which he personally raised over \$100,000, and made substantial contributions himself.

But greater than all these improvements was Bro. Wiley's transformation of the thousands of lives of our guests, young and old, who passed through the gates of the Home and whom were placed in his charge.

His wife, Veturia Isabel Wiley, was born in New York City on 20 Dec 1861 and was there married to Bro. Wiley on 6 Jun 1883. Coming to the Masonic Home at Utica with her husband when he took charge of it as Superintendent, on 10 Sep 1906, she at once entered into the life of that community and for more that 27 years worked side by side with him for its betterment and the comfort and happiness of its family,

Ninety-two children from the Masonic Home in Utica, most of them orphans, took complete and undisputed possession of the new Masonic Building at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. Many men were there also, this being the 129th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York.

The visit of the Masonic children helped to celebrate the erection of the new building. This is the first time the Grand Lodge has met in it since its completion, and the ninety-two came from Utica to do their part in the initiation. Under the supervision of W. G. Wiley, Superintendent of the Masonic Home in Utica, and Mrs. Wiley the youngsters reached the city on Tuesday afternoon. That night they went to the Hotel Victoria.

The children were up at 7 A. M. yesterday, and within half an hour they were at breakfast. Then they turned themselves loose to have a good time until noon under the care of relatives or friends.

The hotel chambermaids were stricken with surprise and joy when they reached the twenty rooms assigned to the children in their morning rounds. Every bed had already been made up, with ornamental foldings of the top sheet and pillow cases. Every towel had been folded and put in place. The rooms were models of tidiness.

At noon the children had luncheon and then made ready to march to Masonic Hall. The girls wore white dresses and both girls and boys wore flat-topped caps. Arrived at Masonic Hall, the ninety-two, led by Delia Thompson and Lucy Nichols, each 6 years old, continued their march into the Grand Lodge room. There the children entertained the Masons.

In all the choruses one little voice raised itself above all the others. Investigation brought out the fact that it belonged to five-year-old Loretta Albin—called Salvation Lo on account of her high C. Wilton Bagg also added his tempestuous bass voice. He is 2 years old and the youngest of the party. Alice Bingham's mellow soprano was not lost in the stream of melody. She is 3 years old.

There were duets and solos, one of the chief soloists being Miss Veturia Isabel Wiley, daughter of the Superintendent, to whom the Trustees of Masonic Hall and the Asylum Fund voted thanks for her work in training the children for the musical programme. The children's orchestra did its part.

The Rev. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, made a speech criticising modern society women for neglecting children in the interest of dogs.

"A man went to a Judge in this city," he said, "and asked to be protected against his wife, declaring that she treated him worse than a dog. To that the Judge said: 'Sir, if your wife treats you as most modern women treat their dogs, you are better off than most men.'"

"The neglect of the child is the curse of our modern society. No wonder sickly sentimentalists care more about the dog, raising a great cry against those who dissect animals for the benefit of humanity. How any mother can neglect her child to go into politics or follow the dogs in the streets it is hard to understand, but it is certain that these mothers are neglecting the great opportunity God has given them to care for the child."

At the close of the programme all the ninety-two went to the basement and made ready for the dinner that was to be served to them there. After dinner the Masonic children went to the Hippodrome, where seats had been reserved for them. This morning they are to go back to the home.

A deficit of \$28,500 for the year 1911 was predicted yesterday by the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum. This and the question of what is to be done with the old Masonic Hall Building, facing on Twenty-third Street, will be considered to-day. The new Masonic Temple had cost \$1,301,235 up to March 31.

old and young. She died at her home in Utica in the early morning of 16 Dec 1933, survived by Bro. Wiley and a daughter, Veturia Isabel.

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, " 1921. page 185.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=D0ZLAAAMAAJ&pg=PA28&dq=%22judson+kenworthy%22#PPA185,M1>

THE UTICA HOME UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF BROTHER WILEY

The Home at Utica is the pride of the Fraternity. And well it may be. It is the one outstanding visible monument of the solicitude of the craft for the care of the needy of its own household. Even the casual passer-by cannot but be impressed by the magnitude and beauty of the provisions made for the care and comfort of the residents. To the inquiring visitor, there will come a profound sense of the earnestness with which the Masons of the State of New York are endeavoring to meet their freely assumed responsibility for the well being of their wards.

The Asylum of the first fourteen years of its existence has become, in fact and in spirit, a real home for its inmates. Without diminishing in any way the credit due to the earlier administration, in the pioneer years, we may say justly that the change began with the installation of Brother William J. Wiley as superintendent.

The words addressed to the Grand Lodge, in 1907, by Grand Master Townsend Scudder, pointed the way to needed reforms in administration. He restated his recommendations, in 1908, in terms that burned and opened the way for progress toward a more satisfactory realization of the hopes of the Brethren with regard to the Home, more particularly the educational care of the children whose welfare, present and future, had been placed in their keeping to safeguard and strengthen.



Brother Wiley, ably assisted by his wife, and intelligently supported by the Trustees, was equal to the task. His annual reports indicate steady progress in the working out of the institutional problems.

66 1938-39 Dana B. Hellings (16 Mar 1883-8 May 1968)



"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1969. Tribute, pages 101-103. 1931, Photo page 359.

M.'W.'. Dana B. Hellings born in Lockport, NY, on 16 Mar 1883, the son of a Baptist minister, received his early education where his father served the church in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Omaha, Nebraska. He was graduated from Jamestown, New York, High School in 1901, and from the University of Rochester with an A.B. degree. In 1905. In 1908 he earned an LL.B degree from the University of Buffalo Law School and embarked on the practice of law the same year. For many years he was associated with Hon. John Lord O'Brian, one of New York's outstanding lawyers and citizens. Brother Hellings became a distinguished and successful lawyer, and frequently argued cases in our New York State Court of Appeals, with marked success. He was a member of the American, New York State, and Erie County Bar Associations, serving the last named as President in 1927. He was also first chairman and former President of the Erie

County Health Advisory Board, and was honored for his "faithful and dedicated service to the board" at a dinner in the Buffalo Club in 1966.

Masonic record:

18 Jan 10 Raised in Washington Lodge No. 240

1922 Dimitted from Washington Lodge to become the Charter Master of Ely Parker Lodge No. 1002.

1928-31 Junior Grand Warden

1932-35 Senior Grand Warden

1936-37 Deputy Grand Master

1938-39 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York. He presided over an outstanding administration, at the close of which he stated: "Through the whole texture of my administration like beautiful threads of gold, have been woven associations and friendships, and experiences based upon them, which cannot be spoken of because they are so indescribably choice. They give human life its relish. Recollection of them will be with me as long as consciousness lasts."

Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines

He was an Honorary member of many Lodges

Adytum Chapter No. 235, RAM

Keystone Council No. 20, R&SM

Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 30, KT
 Buffalo Consistory, AAST
 Crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
 Ismailia Temple, AAONMS
 Zuleika Grotto, MOVPER

In 1910 Bro. Hellings married Maud Frances MacLean, who predeceased him, and by whom he had two children: Schuler M., a son whom he raised while Grand Master, and Margery, both of whom survived him. He died quietly and unexpected on 8 May 1968 with Masonic services being held on Sunday evening, 12 May. He was a “great leader, a warm friend, a true gentleman and a beloved Brother.”

67 1940-41 Henry Cushman Turner, 33° (b. 13 Mar 1882; d. 20 Jan 1959)

Son of Frederick Martin Turner and Emma Merwin.



“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1959. Tribute on pages 145-46.

Masonic record:

1913 Raised in Anglo Saxon Lodge No. 137; served as Master
 Judge Advocate, ten years
 1938-39 Deputy Grand Master
 1940-41 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

He was a member of the various Concordant Bodies, notably the Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and numerous affiliated branches. As an Active 33° Scottish Rite Mason, he served the Northern Jurisdiction as its Deputy for the State of New York.



He was a member, then president of the Board of Education 1934-41, and a member, then Chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Bro. Henry married 11 Oct 1911 Evandne Ruth Praetorius and had a least two children, Henry C. Jr. and Sylvia (Horwill).

His son, Henry C. Turner Jr., was born on 4 Nov 1921 in New York City, NY. He was the son of the late Henry C. and Evandne Praetorius and had lived in Granville since 1956. Henry received his BA from Princeton, his Masters in Education from Westfield State College and CAGS from Wesleyan University. He taught Science at Westfield High School from 1960-1984. He was a member of the Westfield Education Association, the National Educational Association, the retired Teachers Association, and Anglo Saxon Lodge of Brooklyn NY. He was also a Selectman and a Dispatcher in Granville for many years. Bro. Henry was married to Helen (Thunig) Turner who died on 8 Jan 2004. They had two daughters, Patricia A. Turner of West Granville and Linda T. Lightner of Simsbury, CT., five grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by a sister Sylvia Horwill. Henry Jr. died Saturday, 17 Nov 2007 at Governor's Center in Westfield, age 86.

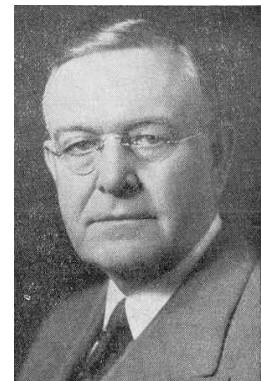
<http://www.legacy.com/HartfordCourant/DeathNotices.asp?Page=Notice&PersonID=98237996>

68 1942-43 William Frederick Strang (14 Sep 1883-25 Jun 1960)

<http://monticellolodge532.org/hx/benton/benton1.doc>

M.'W.'. Bro. Strang was born 14 Sep 1883 at Junius, Seneca County, NY. He was graduated from Waterloo High School in 1899; from Cornell University, with an A. B. degree, in 1904 and received an L. L. B. at Albany Law School in 1906. He is an attorney at law at Rochester with the firm of Strang, Bodine, Wright and Combs.

He was a member of the Rochester, New York State and American Bar Associations, was president of the Rochester Bar Association in 1928, a member of the University Club, of Rochester, the Genesee Valley Club the Monroe Golf Club, Society of the Genesee, Empire State Society and Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member and Second VicePresident of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.



He was initiated, passed and raised in Seneca Lodge No. 113 at Waterloo, NY, but dimitted from this lodge on 26 Oct 1914. During the same year he became one of the charter members of Seneca Lodge No. 920 at Rochester, Monroe, NY. He served as master of the Rochester Lodge in 1926; was district deputy Grand Master of the First Monroe District during the 1928-1929 term. So outstanding was his work as district deputy that he won the appointment of Grand Lodge Commissioner of Appeals, serving from June 1929 to June 1932. In 1934

he was appointed to serve with the committee on constitutions. In 1939, a year before he retired as committeeman on constitutions he was appointed to the committee on Masonic Refugees.

Bro. Strang served as Junior Grand Warden from the Grand Lodge session in 1932 until 1936 when he was elected Senior Grand Warden. He was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1940 and Grand Master for 1940-41.

69 1944-45 Charles William Froessel (8 Nov 1892-26 Apr 1982) 2 May



“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1982. Tribute on pages 243-47. “10,000 Famous Freemasons”

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

Charles W. Froessel, the son of Theodore and Barbara (Hofman) Froessel, was born 8 Nov 1892 in Brooklyn, NY. He studied in the public schools of Brooklyn and Queens, and a contemporary recalled, many years later, the neighborhood children being admonished by his mother, “Please be quiet in the street, Charles is studying.” He never stopped studying. When he was suddenly and fatally stricken just after the close of a committee luncheon on Monday, 26 Apr 1982, the briefcase which fell from his hand contained not only studies of Masonic problems, but references to Boy Scout matters and New York Law School plans and church affairs . . . and that day’s issue of the New York Times. He did not just read newspapers, he studied them; and when he was away they were saved for him and never discarded until he had gone through them completely.

He never went into a court or a meeting of any kind without advance study; nor did he wait for the stimulus of meeting announcements or daily newspaper reports to start his work on problems. He was always studying, always preparing, even for relatively unimportant occasions. Yet the preparation did not show through as stiffness; he was always a delightful speaker as well as a forceful and persuasive advocate; and never without humor.

The principal part of his formal education was at the New York Law School, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) in 1913 and Master of Laws (LL.M.) in 1914. He never really left the school, even after retiring as Chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1973. The School gave him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1955, and during an emergency he served as acting Dean in 1968. The School’s Charles W. Froessel Library was dedicated in 1975. He was still active in the affairs of the School at the time of his death.

Soon after graduation in 1914, World War I began, and before it was over Bro. Froessel was in the Naval Reserve. He served on the U.S.S. Carillo in 1919 and later retired as a Lt. J.G. He retained his interest in the armed forces, and one of his favorite projects as Grand Master was his tremendously successful support of the Masonic War Chest and the consequent establishment and support of Masonic Service Centers for off-duty soldiers, sailors and airmen. As a Past Grand Master he transformed the Masonic War Chest into the Masonic Victory Chest for the benefit of discharged service men and hospitalized veterans, through the GL Committee on Service and Rehabilitation. It was just before his discharge from service with the U.S.S. Carillo that he joined the Fraternity in 1919.

Masonic record:

20 Oct 19 Raised in Tadmore Lodge No. 923, Ridgewood, Queens, NY; Junior Warden in 1924; Senior Warden in 1925; Master in 1926. He later raised his four Froessel brothers as one Third Degree in this Lodge.

1927-28 District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Queens District

1928-39 Grand Lodge Law Enforcement officer

1937-38 Redistricting

1939-41 Grand Treasurer

1941-42 Commissioner of Appeals

1942-44 Deputy Grand Master

1944-46 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

1946-60 Grand Representative of the Philippines

1960-82 Grand Representative of England

1946-53 Committee on Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund

1948-49 Masonic Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare

1949-50 Masonic War Veterans

1949-52 Public Relations

1944-52 Financial Policy

He was honored by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut with their Pierpont Edwards award.

1946 Chairman of committee on awards for Distinguished Achievement in. On the latter committee, he was primarily responsible for the selection and the writing of the citations for 34 recipients, including: General Omar Bradley, General Jonathan Wainwright, General MacArthur, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Charles E. Wilson, J. Edgar Hoover, Warren R. Austin, John W. Davis, Sir Alexander Fleming, Norman Vincent Peale, The Earl Cadogan, Thomas J. Watson, David Sarnoff, Sir Ernest H. Cooper, Cecil B. de Mille, and Dr. Charles W. Mayo. One year a Grand Master secretly violated Judge Froessel's policy of excluding New York Grand Masters from consideration for the Award, and produced an extra medal for the Judge!

Addressing him in the citation, that Grand Master said things with which all would then and forever agree: "Many honors have preceded this. All have been richly deserved, and all have testified both to the esteem in which you have been held by your Brethren, and to the extraordinary capacity and competence, in many fields, upon which you have been eagerly called and from which you have so fruitfully produced . . . An almost incredible variety of useful endeavors have witnessed your ascent by the reverse gravitation of eminent fitness. Inflexible faithfulness, indomitable resolution, tireless energy, persevering purpose and persistent tenacity have been but a few of the qualities displayed and exerted. Fortified by a willingness to accept and bear heavy responsibility, coupled with discerning and infallibly selective wisdom, they have caused you to sow generously that from which Freemasonry has directly or reflectively reaped a bountiful harvest . . . Thus, in confirmation of its abiding respect, in affirmation of its boundless admiration, and pleading the depth and duration of its affection, the Grand Lodge of New York personally presents . . ."

Judge Froessel, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, New York Law School and Trustee, was and Honorary Degree recipient of Pace University, LL.D., June 1969

For many years he was the senior Past Grand Master, and as such the Chairman of the GL Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. As such, also, he was the dean of the Past Grand Masters, who deferred to him with affection as well as respect. Numerous Lodges and Grand Lodges all over the world gave him honorary memberships.

On 1 Jun 27 in Queens, NY, Judge Froessel married Elsie Stier (b. ca 1899), daughter of Paul and Anna (Muller) Stier (see below), the Sheriff he had served had served ten years earlier; she died on 16 Mar 1952.

His first position in his chosen profession was Counsel to the Sheriff (whose daughter he later married), Queens County, 1916-20, although during his year of graduate study he worked as school librarian. In 1924 he became and Assistant District Attorney in Queens County, serving until 1930, and distinguished himself as the successful prosecutor in the Gray-Snyder case.

He was President of the Queens County Bar Association, 1928-29, and a life-long member of the New York State and American Bar Associations. In 1943-46 he was chairman of the judicial section of the State association, and in 1981 received its prestigious Fifty Year Lawyer award. From 1935 to 1937 he was Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General in charge of slum clearance in New York, and in 1936, by appointment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, he became the Queens member of the Character Committee. In January 1937 Governor Lehman appointed Judge Froessel a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York.

Soon after his appointment to the City Court, Judge Froessel was nominated by the Democratic and Fusion parties for Justice of the Supreme Court, and was duly elected in Nov 1927. In 1949 he was elected to New York State's highest legal body, the Court of Appeals, from which he retired at the mandatory age of 1962. "Judge Froessel made many contributions to the body of our State's law," the Court said in a memorial session the day of the funeral. "But the people of New York and all his successors in this court are uniquely indebted to Judge Froessel additionally for his personal and rigorous supervision of the 1958-59 reconstruction and beautification of this Court of Appeals building in which we sit . . . Court of Appeals Hall is a monument to and from this man."



Court of Appeals - Judge Froessel, second from right.

The law and Masonry, centrally important as they were, by no means filled the Judge's life. There were many interests, including the trusteeship of the Ridgewood Savings Bank; he was Vice President of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce, 1934-37, and a director of the Ridgewood Chamber of Commerce from 1932. His dedicated service and national leadership in the Boy Scouts were remarkable enough for a separate history. He was a director of the Queens Federation of Churches, and a devoted member of the Ridgewood Presbyterian Church where for many years he was President of the Board of Trustees.

Wherever he might be on a Sunday, and the Judge traveled a lot, he faithfully and invariably attended church. On a Caribbean island one Sunday his plan to attend apparently failed when he and a small party in a hired limousine arrived in front of the church just before eleven o'clock only to find that the service had been held at nine. But that did not stop the Judge. He ordered the limousine party to wait, disappeared around the corner of the churchyard wall, and reappeared several minutes later with a somewhat bewildered pastor whom he asked to offer a Sunday prayer for the late arrivals. The pastor complied, and would have departed, but the Judge said, "No, please, a church service must include a collection," and everyone present contributed, and ever afterward remembered attending church with the Judge.

The Caribbean was not a usual locale for the Judge's travels, although he knew it well. He preferred less accessible parts of the world, and hardly a year went by when he did not undertake a major journey, the most recent being among his most enterprising, - to mainland China one year, Antarctica the next. He would have revisited Alaska the year of his death. A favorite song was "Far away Places with Strange-sounding Names," and he knew most of the names and explored many of the places. He toured every continent, every leading country and many small ones, and most great cities, - and not only cities; his apartment walls were hung with big-game trophies from India and Africa and the Arctic. And in all these places, all over the world, he knew Judges and Masons and Scout leaders, and they knew Judge Froessel.

Both before and after retirement the Judge involved himself in many outside projects and was called upon for others, usually taking full charge. He was Chairman of the Masonic World's Fair Commission, 1964, and followed through with the emplacement of the Masonic statue of George Washington near the Fair site of the Masonic Brotherhood Center in Flushing Meadow Park. When, as Grand Master, he was a member of the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America, he became the chairman. In the Court of Appeals he was chosen to plan and supervise the renovation of the courthouse in Albany. When the Governor appointed a committee to amend the New York State abortion law, Judge Froessel was the chairman.

In January 1981, the New York State Bar Association gave Judge Froessel the Fifty Year Lawyer Award, which he accepted appreciatively but humorously. "It is sort of nice to take an eighty-eight year old barrister down from the shelf, dust him off a bit, and place him . . . for a few moments . . . in the sunlight." He referred to Antarctica, where there is no population except penguins, and no law: "What a spell of relief, for a moment; no lawyers, no courts, no judges. Everything is peaceful."

Judge Froessel seldom looked for the peace of quietness. He most often fought toughly for the peace of righteousness, for the right solution to a difficult problem, for adherence without compromise to moral principles, - in law, in Masonry, in human rights. But his righteousness and integrity were never translated into blind conservatism. He had an open mind in the best sense. When he addressed a problem he began by looking at all sides, not just the premise that may have been submitted to him for consideration, and when he finished he had disposed of all pertinent aspects before handing down his forthright, positive convincing conclusion. He was not only a persistent student but a brilliant teacher.

In the Grand Lodge, although meticulously observing the form and substance of each Grand Master's powers and prerogatives, Past Grand Master Froessel was always in a position of pre-eminent respect and influence; he personally installed every one of the last nine Grand Master of Masons in New York.

He would sometimes appear ruthless, but was never vindictive. He would always try to heal a breach with an opponent who was not completely unreasonable. He would appreciate an opponent's good qualities even while differing vigorously on particular issues.

<http://www.esmason.com/magpdf/esm-spr06.pdf>

The Eagle Scout Award of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, might well be called the Froessel Eagle Scout Award. M.'W.'. and Honorable Judge **Charles W. Froessel**, Grand Master, 1944-1946, was an avid Scouter all his life. How he could find the time to devote to all his interests in Masonry, the Democratic Party, The New York Law School and Scouting, is difficult to comprehend.

An expert in sundry fields, Judge Froessel was known in various circles for different reasons. Some people considered him chiefly as an organizer and administrator, or as in Scouting, a dynamic leader. The Queens Council, Boy Scouts of America, considered him as just such a leader and claimed him their President from 1930 to 1949. No man has served the Boy Scout movement more faithfully nor for a longer time. As an Active Scouter, he worked his way up to the presidency of Queens Council in 1930. While so serving for 19 years, he was a member of the Executive Board of the Greater New York Council of Boy Scouts, and devoted the little spare time he had to the improvement of Scouting in America as the active Vice President for Region II, B.S.A. (comprising the states of New York and New Jersey, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands).

He was elected to membership on the Executive Board of the National Council, where the policy making and planning takes place for the character building activities of Tenderfoot to Eagle, and from Explorer to the Order of the Arrow. Later, he became the National Council Representative to all Scout Councils throughout the world. He assisted in the formation of the Greater New York Councils, and served until his death as President of the Boy Scout Sustaining Membership Association of Queens. His untiring efforts earned for him all the Honors in Scouting, from Beaver to Chief at the traditional Council Fire.

In the Boy Scouts, he was a perennial leader, both locally and nationally: at various times, "for high standards of personal character, and wholehearted support in citizenship," he was awarded the Silver Beaver, the Silver Antelope, and finally the Silver Buffalo. The Boy Scouts of America proudly said of the Judge, "He displays the highest qualities as an organizer, and by his untiring energy and zeal, good judgment, and general excellence, as well as technical ability, has contributed largely to the success of Scouting." Bro. Froessel was the 1955 recipient of the Silver Buffalo Award for Distinguished Service to Youth on a National Level. Created in 1925, the Silver Buffalo Award for distinguished service to youth is awarded to those persons who give noteworthy and extraordinary service to youth. This award is Scouting's highest commendation of the invaluable contributions that outstanding Americans make to youth. The service must be national in scope and can be independent of, or directly through, the Boy Scouts of America.



Grand Master Froessel's scouting interest influenced the decision of the Chairman of the Community Service Committee, at that time, the late R. 'W.' William Perlman, PGT, to start the Eagle Scout Award. Since then, with the advent of color printers, it has become ~ a distinctive and prized award. Most recently, the administration of this Award has become the responsibility of the Grand Lodge Committee on Youth, Chaired by late R. 'W.' Cary Cohn. A distinctive bronze medallion, with the words New York Masons and Citizenship, accompanies the Certificate. The medallion has national approval by the Boy Scouts of America.

<http://www.nyls.edu/pages/314.asp>

Each fall, the New York Law School Moot Court Association administers the Charles W. Froessel Intramural Moot Court Competition. The Froessel Competition is a rigorous recruiting program used by the New York Law School Moot Court Association to select its members. In addition, the competition provides students with the opportunity to display their advocacy skills.

<http://www.oldkewgardens.com/mgcss/mgcss-04.html>

see also <http://timesnewsweekly.com/Archives2001/101101/NewFiles/OURNEIGH.html>

Sheriff [Paul Stier](#), the (posthumous) father-in-law of Bro. Froessel, wore many different hats in his short lifetime. Paul Stier was born in 1874 in Schwerin in the Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin on the Baltic Sea in Germany. When he was 17, he signed on as a cabin boy on a ship and earned my way to America. He got a job as a mason at first in Buffalo and then moved to Ridgewood, Queens. In 1898 he married Anna Muller and built his first house in 1902. He bought many parcels of land and by 1912 had built more than 700 homes in Ridgewood and Glendale. At that time, part of that area was called "Stierville" in his honor. He was very active in the Democratic Party and in 1916 was elected Sheriff of Queens County. He took this appointment very seriously. He was presented with this diamond studded badge, rumored to be the costliest ever given to a Sheriff in this County. This gold badge

contained a diamond that was four and 1/3 carats, with the coat of arms of the state in enamel and surrounded with 203 diamonds spelling out "Paul Stier, Sheriff of Queens County".

In 1916 his real estate company was having trouble with a tenant out in Whitestone near the Old Mary Pickford movie studios. A tenant was to be evicted from a house, but refused to pay and would not leave. After a few attempts by his men to settle with this man he pulled a gun on them and threatened to kill them. They left and then Paul went out there himself. He could see this man was distraught and not making much sense, as he tried to reason with him. He pointed his rifle at Paul and without much of a warning, shot him right in the chest. He then climbed on the roof of his house and held over 40 policemen at bay for more than two hours. Finally a policeman realized they could not hold off this man with the revolvers they were armed with, and secured a rifle and shot him dead. Sheriff Stier did not survive this shooting; he was only 42 years old. He had been shot in the left side of his chest, "just above the place where his diamond-studded badge was pinned." A detailed account of the incident may be found in the New York Times article of 24 Oct 1916 at <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9801E7DB143BE633A25757C2A9669D946796D6CF>

The Life, Death and Dangerous Times of Sheriff Paul Stier (1874-1916)
<http://timesnewsweekly.com/Archives2001/101801/NewFiles/OURNEIGH.html>

On June 11, 1911, Bauer & Stier, Inc. purchased from the estate of Peter Wyckoff (Sarah Wyckoff Streeter and her husband, Milford Streeter) two tracts of land with both tracts bounded by Cypress Avenue on the east and another line 310 feet to the west, that had been the boundary between the estate of Nicholas N. Wyckoff and Peter Wyckoff. The larger of the two tracts was about five acres and sold for \$135,000. It extended from mid-block between Gates Avenue and Palmetto Street on the north, to Putnam Avenue on the south. The smaller tract was 0.71 of an acre and sold for \$30,000. It extended from Linden Street on the north to mid-block between Linden Street and Gates Avenue on the south.

By December 1910, Paul Stier had built on Silver Street (68th Road) three 8 two-family, two-story brick row houses on the north side, and on both sides of Hughes Street (68th Avenue) 48 of the same houses. He also erected 48 houses on Jefferson Avenue (Cornelia Street, now 67th Avenue) and 51 three-story, three-family brick row houses on Van Cortlandt Avenue (71st Avenue). Also he had built 38 houses on Elm Avenue (Catalpa Avenue). The photograph, taken about 1910, shows the north side of Elm Avenue with the cameraman standing at Forest Avenue and facing eastward to Anthon Avenue (60th Street). On the northeast corner of Forest and Elm, is the Elm Palace Cafe, a neighborhood saloon. The men working in the street are installing a sewer. The eight buildings next to the saloon are apparently six-family houses. Paul Stier did not build many of this style houses, as apparently the profit margin on this style was pretty narrow.

By September 1912, Paul Stier had built more than 700 houses in Ridgewood and Glendale. In February 1913, he was building houses on Putnam Avenue. In March 1915, he was building three-story, three-family brick houses on Van Cortlandt Avenue (71st Avenue) and two-story, two-family brick houses on Hughes Street (68th Avenue). In August 1915, he was building 10 three-story, three-family with stores on the ground floor along Fresh Pond Road between Linden Street and Gates Avenue and five between Gates Avenue and Palmetto Street. In September 1921, he announced he was going to build 21 two-family, two-story brick houses on Grove Street and on Linden Street between Fresh Pond Road and Buchman Avenue (60th Lane).

Bauer & Stier, Inc. was a separate building operation with August Bauer as president, Paul Stier was vice president and Louis Berger was secretary and treasurer. On the bulk of the Peter Wyckoff land, they built three-story, six-family row houses on 27.5' lots. At Cypress Avenue and Woodbine Street, they built two apartment houses, each of which was four stories high and had four apartments of four rooms and baths on each floor. These were walk-ups with a central heating system.

In December 1915, Bauer & Stier, Inc. were erecting their last houses on the Wyckoff Farm land on Putnam Avenue south of Myrtle Avenue, between Wyckoff Avenue on the west and Myrtle Avenue on the east. Twelve three-story, six-family and 14 two-story, two-family brick houses were erected on the north side of the street. For a brief period in his building activities, Paul Stier tried using concrete blocks instead of bricks to build seven two-story family houses in 1906 on the east side of what is today Cypress Hills Street, about 328 feet north of Myrtle Avenue, to Central Avenue. In 1905, he leased space in the former Henry W. Meyer Tobacco Factory at what is now the intersection of Otto Road and Cypress Hills Street, for his Art Concrete and Construction Company. Apparently, the cost was higher than using brick, and he discontinued the trial.

Paul Stier was active in the Democratic party and was a founder of the Jefferson Democratic Club. In November 1915, he ran for sheriff of Queens County on the Democratic ticket. He was elected and took office on January 1, 1916.

In April 1916, he appointed **Charles Froessel**, a young attorney from what is now 71st Street in Glendale, as counsel for the sheriff's office. Froessel eventually became his son-in-law, posthumously, in 1927.

In October 1916, Bradley & Currier Company which owned a tract of land in Whitestone, was having difficulty with a tenant who refused to pay his rent. A large part of their land was leased to Mary Pickford's motion picture studio, and they had an East Indian Village set built on the grounds. Back in the woods was a house rented to Frank Taff, who was eccentric. He was married and had six children. Eventually, he stopped paying his rent and efforts to bring him to court failed. His case was being heard before Judge Benedict. When Mr. Taff refused to appear in court, the judge issued a contempt of court citation and a warrant for Mr. Taff's arrest. The papers were delivered to Sheriff Stier's office, and on Saturday, October 21, 1916, Sheriff Stier dispatched two deputy sheriffs to serve Mr. Taff with the citation and place him under arrest. They appeared at Mr. Taff's house and when he found out what they wanted, he ordered them off the property and threatened to shoot them if they did not leave. They left and reported back to Sheriff Stier. On Monday, October 23, 1916, Sheriff Stier with Asst. Sheriff Samuel Mitchell and Patrolman John Durkin from the Flushing Precinct, went to Mr. Taff's house, arriving at 1 p.m. Sheriff Stier explained to Mr. Taff the purpose of their visit. Mr. Taff was standing at the head of the stairs on the second floor, looking down at Mr. Stier. He then bolted back into a bedroom, reappearing with a repeating shotgun and opened fire at Mr. Stier striking him in the chest and killing him instantly, and grazing Patrolman Durkin on the cheek. Asst. Sheriff Mitchell fled out the door, seeking help. Patrolman Durkin attempted to drag Mr. Stier's body outside, but Mr. Taff fired a number of shots through the floor at him. Mr. Durkin fired back with his revolver and then fled outside the house. Paul Stier was 42 years old when he died.

About 15 minutes later, about 30 patrolmen from the Flushing Precinct, which was under the command of Sergeant James Fitzgerald, arrived at the scene. Taff in the meantime had climbed out on the roof of the house and was smoking a cigar. He had his repeating shotgun, two .22 calibre rifles and hundreds of rounds ammunition. Fitzgerald called out to Taff that he was surrounded and he should surrender. Taff refused and dared them to try to take him. The police were at a disadvantage as they were armed with revolvers. In the exchange of gunfire, three policemen were wounded. Sgt. Fitzgerald, accompanied by Dr. Rhyme of Flushing Hospital, called out to Mr. Taff and told him they wanted to give the injured man in the house medical attention. Mr. Taff agreed, provided Mr. Fitzgerald discarded his revolver which he did. They entered the house and the doctor saw that Mr. Stier was dead and they quickly left the house. Recognizing that they could not rush the house with revolvers, Sgt. Fitzgerald was aware that the U.S.S. Henley was in the bay at Whitestone Landing. He went to the boat landing, and the launch from the destroyer was at the dock. The sergeant explained to the coxswain that they needed a rifle with some ammunition. The coxswain quickly left the dock and when he got to his ship, he explained to the captain what was needed. He returned to the dock with the rifle and ammunition. Sgt. Fitzgerald had served in the U.S. Army in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and was an expert marksman. Sgt. Fitzgerald returned to Mr. Taff's house and again asked Mr. Taff to surrender and again he refused. Then Sgt. Fitzgerald waited until Mr. Taff stuck his head up. Sgt. Fitzgerald fired one shot with the rifle which struck Mr. Taff in the head, killing him.

Mr. Stier and his wife lived in Jamaica. The funeral services were held at the home and on Wednesday 200 employees of Bauer & Stier appeared en masse at his home to pay their last respects. The following morning, Paul Stier was buried in Lutheran Cemetery with a funeral procession of 50 carriages. He left a net estate of \$207,551.



<http://www.forgotten-ny.com/NEIGHBORHOODS/ridgewood/ridgewood.html>

Stier Houses - Paul Stier built more than 750 houses in Ridgewood under his own name, and after he partnered with August Bauer, they together built 200 more. A short, dead end street off of Putnam Avenue and next to what was his office, is named Stier Place in his honor. The area bordered by Fresh Pond Road and 71st, Putnam and Forest Avenues had at one time been called 'Stierville,' since that is where many of his homes were built. He sold his single-family houses for \$5,600. In 1915, Stier won the election for Sheriff of Queens County. This new venture proved to be his downfall. The German immigrant, who came here with nothing and fulfilled his version of the American dream, was shot dead by a crazy man in Whitestone while attempting to execute a contempt-of-court warrant in 1916. He was 42 years old at the time of his death.

Both wives of Paul Stier, late Sheriff of Queens, the one he divorced and her sister, who is his widow, are remembered in his will, which was filed for probate yesterday with Surrogate Daniel Noble at Jamaica. Stier was killed while trying to arrest Frank Taff at Whitestone Landing last Monday.

To the widow, Bertha Stier of 6 Islington Place, Jamaica, is given \$30,000, in lieu of dower. To her sister, Anna Stier, the divorced wife, who lives at 24 Church Street, Richmond Hill, is given \$5,000. The slain Sheriff's father, Christoph, of Germany is given \$1,500. The remainder is to be divided into two equal parts for the benefit of the children, Elsie, 17, and George, 12, who live with their mother, Mrs. Anna Stier. When they are 21, each is to receive \$10,000 in cash from the accumulated income. One-quarter of the principal is to go to each at the age of 30. The rest is to remain invested for them.

The will provides that the children

shall have college educations, something their father never had opportunity to obtain, and their mother is appointed their guardian. She and her children were frequent visitors at the Sheriff's Jamaica home. Anna Stier and her sister, the official's widow, are said to be on the best of terms. They both accompanied Stier to theatre parties at times, it is said.

http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?_r=1&res=9901E2DA113CE733A2575AC2A9669D946796D6CF&oref=slogin

70 1946-47 Gay H. Brown (30 Mar 1889-12 Dec 1960)



Sources: History of the Mohawk Valley - Gateway to the West - 1614-1925, Volume IV, by Nelson Greene. 1925. Page 244-47.

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1961. Tribute on pages 144-146.

Gay H. Brown was born on 30 Mar 1889, the son of George W. and Carrie J. Brown of Buffalo. He however, was born in Minneapolis, MN, and came to the Empire state with his parents as a small boy. After completing his preliminary education in the Masten Park High School of Buffalo, he entered Cornell University, where he took the LL.B. degree in 1911 and the A.B. degree the following year. In college days he gave promise of the brilliant career for which his was destined, winning the Phi Beta Kappa key and various other university prizes for intellectual attainments. At this time he displayed a marked ability as a debater and orator and had the honor of being captain of the debating team that won the United States championship. During the last year in Ithaca He worked part time in the city attorney's office and upon leaving college returned to Buffalo, where he spent

1912 and part of 1913 in the employ of the law firm of Wilcox & Kernan. He then went to Utica in the latter year to take a position with Kernan & Kernan, with whom he was associated until 1922. During the last two years he was with this firm he was one of its members. A new law firm came into existence in Utica in 1922, when Bro. Brown joined Bradley, Fuller and Moses G. Hubbard, Jr., to form the firm of Fuller, Brown & Hubbard, whose offices were located at No. 49 Mann building.

On 6 Sep 1911, he married Eva Reese, daughter of John Reese of Mansfield, PA. They had three children:

Florence Elizabeth b. 25 Apr 1913

Wendell Reese b. 5 Feb 1916

Eleanor Grace b. 11 Jan 1918

Bro. Brown's evident capacity for leadership and legal training made his name frequently mentioned as a candidate for political honors. He was appointed a member of the Oneida County Child Welfare Board, and vice president of the Democratic Club. He was also a member and trustee of the Plymouth church, where he was an active leader of the Men's Forum.

Masonic Record:

1912 Raised in Hobasco Lodge No. 916, Ithaca, NY
Affiliated with Faxon Lodge No. 697, Utica, NY
Charter Member, Liberty Lodge No. 959, Utica, NY; Second Master in 1920
District Deputy Grand Master

Senior Grand Deacon

1936-39 Junior Grand Warden

1940-43 Senior Grand Warden

1944-45 Deputy Grand Master

1946-47 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

He also organized the Right Worshipfuls Association of the Rensselaer-Schenectady District.

Oneida Chapter No. 57, RAM of Utica

Rotica Council No. 12, R&SM, of Rome

Utica Commandery No. 2, KT
Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Utica
26 Sep 45 Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
Ziyara Temple, AAONMS, Utica, NY; Potentate
Royal Order of Jesters
the Cabiri, International Past Potentates Assn
Kaa Rheu Vahn Grotto, MOVPER, of Albany
International Supreme Council of the Order of De Molay

Socially and in the community he was identified with the Oneida County Child Welfare Board, University and City Clubs, President of the Kiwanis Club and of the Y.M.C.A., Director of the Community Chest, Co-Chairman of the Conference of Christians and Jews, and President of the Utica Torch Club; while professionally he was a member in the New York State and Oneida County Bar Associations, in which latter one he was vice president.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyrensse/obitb.htm>

Gay H. Brown, Former State Judge, Dies. (12 Dec 1960)

The funeral of Gay H. Brown, 71, of 2004 15th Street, former Supreme Court Justice and Past Grand Master of the Masons in the State of New York, will be held Thursday at 11:30 a.m. from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. George Borthwick will officiate. Mr. Brown died suddenly at 5 p.m. yesterday at his residence. He also was former chief counsel to the State Public Service Commission. He served as Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth Judicial District (Utica). In 1950 he was prominently mentioned as candidate for lieutenant governor on the Democrat ticket. Mr. Brown, who had resided in Troy since 1949, succumbed while sitting in a living-room chair, following a walk to the corner mail box. Dr. Joseph E. Pahl was called and pronounced him dead of a heart attack.

Mr. Brown had a distinguished career. A former Utica attorney he was appointed Supreme Court justice in 1929 by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt when the latter was governor. He served for one year until his resignation. His seat was in Utica. From 1936 to 1943, he was chief counsel to the Public Service Commission with headquarters in New York City. After Thomas E. Dewey was elected governor, Mr. Brown set up law practice in Manhattan under the firm name of Brown, Ryan and Kenny. His partners were John F. Ryan and George H. Kenny.

Mr. Brown was born 30 Mar 1889 in Minneapolis, MN. He moved to Buffalo at an early age and attended public school and high school there. He was graduated from Cornell University with a bachelor of arts degree in 1911 and with a bachelor of laws degree from the Cornell University Law School in 1912. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, national collegiate honor society, Mr. Brown was active in debating, was class orator in 1911 and was president of the Law School Assn.

Mr. Brown was a 33rd Degree Mason and an honorary member of all Masonic bodies in Troy and Utica. In 1958 Mr. Brown was appointed a member of the board of trustees of Hudson Valley Community College by former Gov. Averill Harriman for a term which would have ended 1 Jul 1966.

Active in church affairs, Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the United Churchmen of the Troy Area and was chairman of the group's religious census at one time. He was a member of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and its board, and he was an active lay leader at the church. In 1952 he was cited for distinguished lay leadership by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Mr. Brown was also active in civic affairs in Troy. He was a member and past president of the Troy YMCA and a member of the Troy Kiwanis Club. He participated in the former Community Chest and in Uncle Sam Council, Boy Scouts of America. In Utica he was past president of the YMCA, past president of the Kiwanis Club, and an active member of the Community Chest and Child Welfare Board. While there he was prominent in the affairs of the Democratic Party. Mr. Brown had served for many years as a nationally-known lecturer associated with Program Associates of Utica, and he spoke before many groups throughout the United States.

Surviving are his (2nd) wife, the former Marcia Peabody AIRD, a native of Troy; a son, Wendell Reese BROWN of Utica; a daughter Mrs. H. Frederick WENDT of Central Valley; and six grandchildren, David BROWN, Lynette BROWN, Barbara J. WENDT, Nancy WENDT, Bryan HOWELL and Sharon HOWELL of Utica."

Funeral service Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Friends may call at the Bryce Funeral Home, 1820 Fifth Ave., on Wednesday from 4 to 10. In Lieu of flowers, contributions to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Memorial Fund or the Masonic Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare, 71 West 23rd St., New York City.

(from *The Times Record* newspaper of Troy, NY, Tuesday evening, 13 Dec 1960, pages 1 and 13)

The Masonic Medical Research Laboratory's history dates back to 1947 when the Grand Lodge of New York under the leadership of Grand Master **Gay H. Brown** created the Masonic Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~srgp/clippings/tcobt185.htm>

Mrs. Gay H. Brown died unexpectedly 10 Mar 1946, at her home, 116 Clinton Place, Utica, NY. Death was attributed to a cerebral hemorrhage. Mrs. Brown was born in Mansfield, the daughter of John & Anna Farrer Reese. She married Mr. Brown, a prominent lawyer and Mason, 6 Sep 1911, at Mansfield. Educated in Mansfield State Normal School, she taught school and music before marriage. She was a member of Plymouth of Congressional Church and its societies in the New Century Club of Utica.

Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Harold E. Howel, Utica, and Mrs. Fred Wendt, Niagara Falls; one son, attorney Wendell R. Brown, of Utica, and a brother, Leon Reese, Memphis TN. Funeral services were held Wednesday, March 13, at 2 p.m. at the Plymouth congregation of Church Utica.

http://homepage.mac.com/jcrossley/wc/wc157/wc157_163.htm

George W Brown b. 14 Aug 1864, Friendship, Allegany, NY ; d. 1909, age: 44, married 21 May 1885 **Carrie J Merrow** b. 28 Dec 1864, Windham, Bradford, PA; d. 25 Jul 1965, age: 100

Children

[Grace E Brown](#) b. 8 Sep 1886, Friendship, Allegany, NY
[Gay H Brown](#) [Twin] b. 30 Mar 1889, Minneapolis, Hennepin, MN
[Guy F Brown](#) [Twin] b. 30 Mar 1889, Minneapolis, Hennepin, MN

See the above website for their ancestry.

71 1948-49 Frank M. Totton (5 May 1890-1 Nov 1954)



10,000 Famous Freemasons, by William R. Denslow, Volume III – Q-Z. 1957.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm
 "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1948. photo at frontispiece; biography on page 212. 1955; Tribute, page 143-45.

Frank M. Totton was born 5 May 1890 in Minneapolis, MN, but left from the East while still in his teens. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1912 and LaSalle University in 1915. He studied economics and finance and during the summers started as a clerk in Farmers Loan & Trust Co., NYC in 1912 and went with the Chase National Bank as a Trust Officer in 1923, becoming Vice President of Chase National Bank, NYC, 1929-54. He served as an officer in World War I. President of New York City YMCA from 1945 and president of New York State YMCA's in 1930. National president of American Institute of Banking in 1928. Was on general council of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, 1945-48. Active in a dozen youth and social welfare groups,

colleges and universities. He traveled more than a million miles for the Chase National, making speeches to civic groups to include:

Treasurer of Sydenham Hospital;	Chairman, Public Educ Committee, American Bankers
Goodwill Industries, Inc.;	Assn
Wiltwyk School for Boys;	Finance Committee of General Council Presbyterian
National Child Labor Committee;	Church
American College, Sofia, Bulgaria;	Director of Travelers Aid Society
American McAll Association	Boy Scouts, Greater New York City
Trustee of Harlem Savings Bank	Broadway Temple Corporation
Trustee of Athens College, Greece	Camp Sloane, Inc.
National Chairman of National Laymen's Committee	Protestant Council of the City of New York
Restoration Fund of the Presbyterian Church	Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies
United Negro College Fund Campaign	

Masonic record:

Member of Bunting Lodge No. 655, N.Y.C., receiving degrees on 18 Nov, 2 Dec, 16 Dec 1912 and Master in 1920.
 1937-40 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey
 1935-38 Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee of Survey (Budgeting, Finances and Accounting)
 1938-46 Chairman of the Finance Committee of Grand Lodge

1941-45 Member of the Survey Committee on Outside Relief
 1946-48 Member of the Victory Chest Committee
 1946-48 Deputy Grand Master
 1948-49 Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York
 Grand Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
 Member of the Grand Lodge Distinguished Achievement Award Committee

M.'W.'. Totton was known for his humanitarian work, especially among the underprivileged children. He was also active in fund raising drives for the support of Negro colleges, and during three years collected 27 million dollars for the relief of devastated Presbyterian Missions. He was a resident of Larchmont, New York, where he lived with his wife and three sons. He died 1 Nov 1954.

72 1950-51 Richard Allison Rowlands (1 Apr 1890-13 Mar 1955)

<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/grand.htm>

Most Worshipful Richard Allison Rowlands was born on 1 Apr 1890 in Brownsville, NY, the son of John Stone Rowlands and Mathilda A. Vervoort Rowlands.

His grandfather, Richard Rowlands, became a member of Stella Lodge No. 485 in Brooklyn in 27 Jul 1859, affiliating from Trowel Lodge (St. John's Grand Lodge) of Brooklyn. Another grandfather, Gerritt Vervoort, became a member of Munn Lodge No. 190, New York City, on 20 Feb 1857, and later affiliated with Corner Stone Lodge No. 367, Brooklyn, on 18 Jun 1879.

His father, John S. Rowland, was raised in Lebanon Lodge no. 191, New York City, in 1903, serving as Master in 1906. His mother, Matilda, became a member of Flatbush Chapter, Order of the Easter Star on 16 May 1906.



When Dick was 9 years old, his family moved to East 35th Street, Brooklyn, New York. He attended the public schools in Brooklyn and New York City, graduating from Public School No. 119 on East 37th Street and Avenue K, and was very interested in sports. Following his public school education he graduated from New York City and Schenectady Technical Schools 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. He served as a 1st Lieutenant, US Officers' Reserved Corps (Engineers) in 1916. Two years later he transferred to the Minneapolis office where he remained until he entered the Army on 8 May 1917, attending the US Engineering

School at Fort Leavenworth, KS. 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 24 Mar 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. On 1 May 1950 he retired from I.G.E. after 40 years of service with the Company.

Masonic record:

10 Nov 21 Raised in St. George's Lodge No. 6, Schenectady, NY; Master 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.

1933 Appointed by M.'W.'. Mollenhauer as his representative in connection with the proposed constitutional amendments relating to the per capita tax.

1934 Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Canada (Ontario)

1934 Corresponding Member of the American Lodge of Research

1935-36 District Deputy Grand Master of the Rensselaer-Schenectady District.

1937 Member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Endowments

1937 President of the Rensselaer-Schenectady Masonic District Council.

1940-43 Junior Grand Warden

1944-47 Senior Grand Warden

1948-49 Deputy Grand Master

1950-51 Grand Master.

Committees:

1937 Endowments

1937-40 General Board of

Activities

1940-42 Masonic Refugees

1941-43 Study of Outside Relief

1942-46 War Chest

1946- Victory Chest Executive

1949-50 Financial Policy

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 25 Apr 1952.

Sigma Lodge of Perfection; Thrice Potent Master
Sigma Chapter, Rose Croix; Most Wise Master
Sigma Consistory; 2nd Lieutenant Commander
Albany Sovereign Consistory; Master of Ceremony

1941 Crowned Honorary Member, 33^o, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ.
Member of the Albany Conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine
St. George's Chapter No. 157, RAM
St. George's Council No. 74, R&SM
St. George's Commandery No. 37, KT
Gehomecobe Grotto, MOVPER, Schenectady; Member at Sight
Royal Order of Scotland
Cypress Temple, AAONMS; Past Potentate's Aide
Honorary Member, Oriental Temple, Troy; Tigris Temple, Syracuse
New York Masonic Club
Schenectady Masonic Club
Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge of Haiti at Port-au-Prince

He was also an Honorary Member of other Lodges:

Wadsworth No. 417, Albany	Roma No. 854, Brooklyn	Washington No. 85, Albany
Ulster No. 193, Saugerties	Hellenic No. 1129, New York	Charles W. Mead No. 862,
Corlaer No. 932, Schenectady	Temple No. 14, Albany	Schenectady
Star No. 670, Petersburg	Russell No. 850, Ravena	

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. Bro. Rowlands was also a President and Director of the Edison Club of Schenectady. In the American Legion he was a Charter member of Post No. 21, a delegate of the first National Legion Convention in 1919 and an Honorary member of Long I Grotto Post in Brooklyn.

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. On 29 Jul 1912 he married Gertrude Helen Neyhard, who was born in 1890 in Wilkes Barre, PA. They were the parents of:

- i. Eloise Shirley b. 1913. She married Richard Cameron Reid, who was awaiting his Entered Apprentice Degree in St. George's Lodge No. 6, Schenectady, on 8 Jun 1950.
- ii. Gertrude Virginiab. 1913. She married L. Earl Travis by whom she had a child, Richard Venon Travis, b. 1941.
- iii. Patricia Elizabeth b. 1923

M.'W.'.Rowlands resided at 1361 Regent Street, Schenectady, and passed to the Celestial Lodge Above on 13 Mar 1955 at the age of 64.

73 1952-53 Ward B. Arbury (18 Jun 1889-30 Sep 1971)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1972. Tribute on pages 115-116.

Bro. Ward B. Arbury was born in Lapeer, Michigan, on 18 Jun 1889. After graduation from the Lapeer High School, he studied at the Detroit College of Law. He planned to practice law in New York City, but upon reaching Buffalo in 1913 decided to settle there. In due time, he became a member of the Erie County and New York Bar Associations, and formed the law firm of Arbury, McNulty, Case and Powell in Buffalo.

He served our country in World War I in the Marine Corps, and later gave much of his time to public service: as Chairman of the Board of Social Welfare; as associate counsel to the Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment, whose report formed the basis for the New York Unemployment Insurance Laws; for five years as Chairman of the Buffalo Council of the State Commission against Discrimination; and from 1952-58, by appointment of Governor Dewey, as Chairman of the New York State Commission against Discrimination, where he

served with much distinction and success, a post which the late M.'W.'. Henry C. Turner previously held. In 1960, he became Secretary and Trustee of the Statler Foundation of New York, and later its Chairman, the Foundation's purpose being to aid hotel research for students and others planning to enter the hotel industry.

Masonic record:

- 1932 Master of Tyrian Lodge No. 925, Buffalo
- 1935 District Deputy Grand Master of the First Erie District
- 1944-47 Junior Grand Warden
- 1948-51 Senior Grand Warden

In view of the deaths within a few hours on 14 Apr 1952 of both R.'W.'. George A. Barnwell, then Deputy Grand Master, and of R.'W.'. George R. Irving, then Grand Secretary, Bro. Arbury was elected Grand Master in 1952.

1952-53 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York; thus advancing as the fifth Grand Master from the Buffalo area.

He was prepared to serve on such short notice by reason of his many earlier services to the Craft in the Erie Districts, and in Grand Lodge, the most outstanding being his service as Chairman of the Committee to study the administration of Grand Lodge relief work, which brought about the adoption of a new plan respecting Masonic charitable activities. Among his many contributions as Grand Master were changes he recommended to the Trustees in effecting economies in operations and increases in income; and in bringing about fairer reimbursement for expenses to delegates attending the Annual Communications. He later served as a valuable member of the Correspondence and Relations Committees, having traveled extensively over the years. He presented his Grand Master's apron to Syria-Lebanon District Grand Lodge on one of his visits there.

In his address at the Grand Master's Dinner at the conclusion of his administration, he stated that "our great Fraternity . . . is in a position to render a far greater service to humanity in this day and age than ever before," and that while "Grand Masters may come and go, under the guidance and protection of the Great Grand Master of us all, we will continue our forward march confidently and eternally in His service and to the honor of His Holy Name."

M.'W.'. Arbury was married to the former Phyllis Tigar. As the summer faded away, he passed to the Grand Lodge Above on 30 Sep 1941, being survived by his wife and a sister, Mrs Ernest N. Chapman of Portola Valley, CA.

74 1954-55 Raymond Clark Ellis (9 Feb 1897-10 Nov 1996)



"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1954. photo on frontispiece; biographical sketch, page 158; 1987. Citation, Distinguished Achievement Award, pages 72-75; 1997. Tribute at Appendix, pages 39-40.

M.'W.'. Raymond C. Ellis was born 9 Feb 1897 in Brooklyn, NY, the son of Nathaniel and Louise Ellis. One of his distant relatives was Daniel DeClark, who came to this country from Holland, and the year 1700 built at Tappan the home which was later to be known as the DeWint House, and to be for a time a Revolutionary army headquarters, and finally to become our George Washington Masonic Shrine, which was dedicated by M.'W.'. Ellis in 1955 when he was Grand Master. He was received his early education in the Public School No. 3 of Brooklyn and the Commercial High School, later taking five years of evening sessions at the College of the City of New York and three years of evening sessions at the Brooklyn Law School where he received his LL.B. He was employed with Home Life Insurance Company of New York from 1918 (11 Park Place; becoming Manager there in 1928), a member of Session and Board of Trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn and a member of Session and Board of Trustees of Bedford-Central Presbyterian Church, following the union of the two churches. He later resided in Setauket and took a Letter to Setauket Presbyterian Church where he was a member. He was active in civic and community affairs in Brooklyn. Doctor of Humane Letters, Hartwick College, Oneonta, 1955.

Masonic record:

19 Dec 19 Raised in Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756; Master in 1925, when the 50th Anniversary of the Lodge was observed.

1932-33 District Deputy Grand Master of the 3rd Kings Masonic District

1947-52 President of the Masonic Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare, during which time about \$1,000,000 was invested in research in the field of rheumatoid diseases. He later became the driving force behind the development of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory that was established in Utica in 1958, an institution

that has contributed greatly to research in the areas of Heart Disease, Cancer and Gerontology. The Laboratory has consistently been rated among the top ten percent of research institutions in the nation by the National Institutes of Health. For him is named the Raymond C. Ellis Tree of Humanity.

Masonic record; a very brief account of a very long record:

1952-54 Deputy Grand Master
 1954-55 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
 Scottish Rite, Aurora Grata Bodies in the Valley of
 Brooklyn
 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council,
 AASR, NMJ
 1965-77 Active member, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ; Deputy for
 New York, 1965-77
 1973-78 President of the George Washington National Memorial,
 Alexandria, VA
 1986 Awarded the Gourgass Medal, the highest honor of Scottish
 Rite Masonry. Other Masons who were recipients of this rarely given
 award include Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, King Gustav of Sweden, and
 former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Gerald R. Ford.
 5 May 95 Distinguished Achievement Award



Bro. Ellis had a strong love of our country and was well versed in its history. His love of God and knowledge of the Bible was very special. He served as a board member and lay speaker at the Bedford Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn and a board member of Irvington House in Irvington-on-Hudson. His strength was our strength, his love was our love, his leadership was our rallying point and his faith was ours to emulate.

His professional career spanned over seventy years as a manager for the Home Life Insurance Company. He made the long commute from Setauket to New York City for many years and continued to do so on a part time basis up until just before his passing.

Although Bro. Ellis devoted many years to the Craft, his real strength came from his family. He would speak of his beloved wife, Dean, with a sparkle in his eye. He would speak glowingly of his three sons – how proud he was of their accomplishments and their membership in the Craft. His ‘little girl’ Nancy was a source of deep affection – definitely ‘Daddy’s Little Girl.’ He often spoke of his grandchildren – how happy he was when they were all together, and how good it made him feel to see them maturing so well.

How much, we may ask, is a man really worth?

*He comes into the physical world, travels along the highway of life for a few years,
 and then lays aside the working tools of life
 and passes through the transition that--for want of a better term--men call death.
 And at his passing he takes nothing with him, all his material wealth and possessions are left behind.
 He takes only himself, and what he has done with his life in the development of character.
 So it is a fair question to ask, "What is a man really worth?"
 I think that the answer is that he is worth exactly what he has given away.
 What he has given away of his time, of his substance, of his effort, of himself.
 He is worth just that, and nothing more.
 What we give away we keep--and what we keep we lose.
 And so it is that the real wealth of any man consists of the countless little acts of kindness
 in which there is no thought of reward.*

M. 'W.'. Raymond C. Ellis, PGM of New York



< 1975, President Gerald R. Ford and M. 'W.'. Ellis at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. He later obtained President Ford's participation in a film produced by the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory.

In 1954, M. W. Raymond C. Ellis, during his term as Grand Master, conceived the idea of a medical research laboratory supported by the Craft. Dedicated to basic research the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory would embody the

very essence of the Fraternity's charitable good work. In June of 1958, Raymond C. Ellis' dream became a reality.

75 1956-57 Nathan Turk (18 Aug 1885-4 Jan 1972

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1972. Tribute on pages 116-118.



M.'W.'. Bro. Nathan Turk was born in the town of Caroline, Tompkins County, NY, on 18 Aug 1885, the son of Charles B. and Elizabeth A. (Cole) Turk. After graduating from Candor High School, he received his LL.B. degree from Syracuse University in 1909. He then became associated with the law firm of Hiscock, Doheny, Williams and Cowie between 1909-12, following which he started his own practice in Owego, Tioga, NY, where he remained for 60 years. In 1914 he married Sarah H. Holdridge of Tioga County.

He served as District Attorney for Tioga County from 1919-25, and as County Judge, Surrogate and Children's Court Judge of the same County from 1926-37. As County Judge he was assigned to sit in Queens County on many occasions, to assist in keeping abreast of its criminal calendar. In 1937 he resumed the practice of law, and subsequently his daughter, Catherine E. Truman, a member of the bar, became his partner. He also served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Tioga; was a member of the Board of Visitors at Elmira Reformatory, taking an active interest in prison reform and juvenile delinquency; and was a member of his County, State and American Bar Associations. He also

served as a Commissioner, by appointment of the New York State Supreme Court, on the Delaware Water Commission.

Masonic record:

Master of Candor Lodge No. 411
Honorary member of 'many other Lodges'
District Deputy Grand Master in the Chemung-Schuyler-Tioga District
Served on 'important Committees of Grand Lodge'
1950-52 Junior Grand Warden
1954-56 Deputy Grand Master
1956-57 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
Chairman of the Committees on Constitutions and Youth
New Jerusalem Chapter No. 47, RAM; High Priest
Owego Council No. 30, R&SM
Malta Commandery No. 21, KT, Binghamton; Commander
Kalurah Temple, AAONMS, Potentate
Royal Order of Jesters Court No. 61, Royal Director
Otseningo Bodies, AASR, Binghamton
29 Sep 48 Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

Owego Kiwanis Club; Lieutenant Governor, New York State District
B.P.O.E.

As Grand Master, Bro. Turk devoted himself faithfully to its many tasks. His contributions to Grand Lodge are recorded in the Proceedings and are now a matter of history. They were manifold, but outstanding among them was his emphasis on youth. His questionnaire to thousands of school students throughout the State which simply asked "What does a young person expect from adults," was fruitful in results. Essay contests and other programs for youth followed, and one of his crowning achievements was the establishment of an outstanding boys' camp at Round Lake in the Adirondacks, to which he devoted himself assiduously. He visited his brethren in every part of the State throughout the years and participated in each one of the annual Masonic cruises since their inception.

He died on 4 Jan 1972, survived by his devoted wife, Sarah, and his daughter Catherine Truman. The cause of his death was heart failure; the time was about 3 a.m., the locale the cruise steamship "Amerikanis," fittingly named, whose position in the Atlantic Ocean was latitude 32° 42'N, longitude 70° 27'W, slightly over 48 hours from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. His fellow passengers were close to 500 brother Masons, their families and friends. At the express request of his family, he was buried at sea at 1 a.m. January 5th, draped with the flag of our country to which he was intensely devoted. Appropriate Masonic Services were conducted by Grand Master William R. Knapp, and Senior Past Grand Master Charles W. Froessel served as Chaplain.

Ancestry of Nathan Turk

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=turk-guild&id=I11254>

Generation No. 1

1. **Cornelius Turk** (Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born 13 Feb 1783 in Saugerties, Ulster, NY, was christened 9 Mar 1783 in Saugerties, Ulster, NY, and died 1 Aug 1860 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY. He married **Mary DeLong**. She was born 9 Jan 1782 in NY, and died 2 Sep 1866 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY.

Children of Cornelius Turk and Mary DeLong are:

- 2 i. **Ada Turk** b. <1805> in <NY>. She married **Johnson**. He was born <1801>.
- + 3 ii. **Thomas Turk** b. 1807 in NY
- + 4 iii. **Henry Benjamin Turk** b. Mar 1809 in Ulster, NY, and died 29 Jun 1895 in Waterman Twp., O'Brien, IA
- 5 iv. **Mary Ann Turk** b. 1811 in <Ulster, NY>
- + 6 v. **Isaac Turk** b. 1813 in Delaware, NY
- + 7 vi. **Zachariah Turk** b. 26 Nov 1816 in Slaterville, Tompkins, NY
- + 8 vii. **John B. Turk** b. May 1818 in NY
- 9 viii. **Rachel E. Turk** b. 1828 in NY. She married **Ruthuen**. He was born <1824>.

Generation No. 2

3. **Thomas Turk** (Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born 1807 in NY. He married **Mary Snyder** ABT 1842 in <NY>. She was born 1815 in NY.

Children of Thomas Turk and Mary Snyder are:

- 10 i. **Cornelius Turk** b. ca 1834 in NY
- 11 ii. **Catharine Turk** b. ca 1837 in NY
- 12 iii. **George Turk** b. ca 1841 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 13 iv. **Sarah Mae (Sally) Turk** b. Apr 1843 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY. She married **Charles Henry Eastman** 1864 in NY. He was born <1839> in <NY>
- 14 v. **Rachel Ann Turk** b. 1847 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 15 vi. **Harriet (Hattie) Turk** b. 27 Apr 1850 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- + 16 vii. **William Rolla Turk** b. Mar 1856 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY

4. **Henry Benjamin Turk** (Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born Mar 1809 in , Ulster, NY, and died 29 Jun 1895 in Waterman Twp., O'Brien, IA. He married **Deliah (Lila) Hamilton** 22 Feb 1837 in , Tioga, PA. She was born 15 Jan 1815 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY, and died 19 Dec 1906 in Chelan, Chelan, WA. She was buried Dec 1906 in Chelan, Chelan, WA.

Children of Henry Benjamin Turk and Deliah (Lila) Hamilton are:

- + 17 i. **Mary Elizabeth Turk** b. 23 Mar 1839 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY, and died 1 May 1895 in Oakland Valley, Franklin, IA.
- + 18 ii. **Zachariah Turk** b. 1844 in Farmington, Tioga, PA
- 19 iii. **Susan A. Turk** b. 1847 in Farmington, Tioga, PA
- 20 iv. **Sabrina C. Turk** b. 1849 in Farmington, Tioga, PA
- 21 v. **Thomas J. Turk** b. 1854 in Farmington, Tioga, PA
- + 22 vi. **Henry Benjamin Turk Jr.** b. 15 Oct 1857 in Farmington, Tioga, PA, and died 17 Nov 1953 in Wenatchee, Chelan, WA.

6. **Isaac Turk** (Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) b. 1813 in Delaware, NY. He m. **Adeline Doane**, b. 1840, Delaware, NY.

Child of Isaac Turk is:

- 23 i. **Edwin Turk** was born ABT 1847 in NY.

Children of Isaac Turk and Adeline Doane are:

- + 24 i. **Cornelius (Neil) Turk** was born Mar 1857 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 25 ii. **Estella J. (Stella) Turk** was born Apr 1860 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 26 iii. **George W. Turk** was born ABT 1863 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 27 iv. **Ulin Turk** was born ABT 1868 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY

7. [Zachariah Turk](#) (Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born 26 Nov 1816 in Slaterville, Tompkins, NY. He married [Mary L.](#) She was born 27 Dec 1825 in NY.

Children of Zachariah Turk and Mary L. are:

- 28 i. [Melvina Frances Turk](#) was born 1848 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 29 ii. [Amelia Turk](#) was born ABT 1851 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- + 30 iii. [Charles B. Turk](#) was born May 1855 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY, and died 1915.
- + 31 iv. [Marcellous Everett Turk](#) was born ABT 1859 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 32 v. [Sarah M. Turk](#) was born ABT 1868 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY

8. [John B. Turk](#) (Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born May 1818 in NY. He married [Anna Finch](#). She was born ca 1826 in NY.

Children of John B. Turk and Anna Finch are:

- 33 i. [Eliza A. Turk](#) b. Jun 1846 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY. She m. [Richard Rummer](#). He was b. Oct 1852 in NY
- 34 ii. [Emeline \(Emma\) Turk](#) b. May 1850 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 35 iii. [Theodore Turk](#) b. ca 1853 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 36 iv. [Barney Turk](#) b. ca 1856 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- + 37 v. [Montford W. Turk](#) b. Apr 1860 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 38 vi. [Carrie M. Turk](#) b. 1863 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY
- 39 vii. [DeGrove Turk Rev.](#) b. 1871 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY; m. [Grace A. Shear](#). She was b. 1877 in NY.

Generation No. 3

30. [Charles B. Turk](#) (Zachariah Turk¹⁰, Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born May 1855 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY, and died 1915. He married [Elizabeth A. \(Libbie\)](#) in Candor, Tioga, NY. She was born Feb 1853 in NY.

Children of Charles B. Turk and Elizabeth A. (Libbie) are:

- 72 i. [Merton C. Turk](#) b. 1878 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY. He m1. [Bessie H.](#) She was b. 4 Oct 1882 in NY; d. Jul 1977 in Binghamton, Broome, NY. He m2. [Estella](#). She was b. 2 Jun 1881 in NY; d. Jun 1976 in Owego, Tioga, NY.
- + 73 ii. [Nathan Turk](#) b. 16 Aug 1885; d. Jan 1972 in Candor, Tioga, NY

31. [Marcellous Everett Turk](#) (Zachariah Turk¹⁰, Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born ABT 1859 in Caroline, Tompkins, NY. He married [Fannie E. Miller](#). She was b. Nov 1860 in NY.

Children of Marcellous Everett Turk and Fannie E. Miller are:

- 74 i. [Grace E. Turk](#) b. Jan 1885 in NY
- 75 ii. [Marie A. \(Mamie\) Turk](#) b. Oct 1886 in NY
- + 76 iii. [William M. Turk](#) b. 14 Jun 1889 in NY; d. Aug 1971 in Binghamton, Broome, NY.

Generation No. 4

73. [Nathan Turk](#) (Charles B. Turk¹¹, Zachariah Turk¹⁰, Cornelius Turk⁹, Hendrik (Henry) Turk⁸, Benjamin Turk⁷, Johannes Turk⁶, Jacobus Turck⁵, Paulus Jacobszen Turck⁴, Jacobus Turck³, Paulus Turck², Pascasius Justus Turcq¹) was born 16 Aug 1885, and died Jan 1972 in Candor, Tioga, NY. He married [Sarah Manning Holdridge](#) ca 1908. She was born <1887> in <NY>.

Child of Nathan Turk and Sarah Manning Holdridge is:

- 86 i. [Catharine Turk](#) was born <1909> in <NY>. She married [Truman](#). He was born 1905.

76 1958-59 Henry Lloyd Jones (21 Apr 1892-30 Dec 1968)

See <http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Grand/id/285/rec/7>

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1958. biographical sketch, page 174; 1959. Photo at frontispiece; 1969. Tribute on pages 103-105.

M.'W.'. Henry Lloyd Jones was born at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, Wales, where he received his education, coming to the United States in 1913, where he worked at the New York office of the Globe Indemnity Company, later being transferred to the company's Philadelphia branch. Returning to Wales during the First World War, he

enlisted in the Artists Rifles* and was later commissioned in the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). In 1919 he returned to the United States, where he established his permanent home and became a United States citizen.

* The Artists Rifles was a popular unit for volunteers. It had been increased to twelve companies in 1900 and was formed into three sub-battalions in 1914, and recruitment was eventually restricted by recommendation from existing members of the battalion. It particularly attracted recruits from public schools and universities; on this basis, following the outbreak of the First World War, a number of enlisted members of the Artists Rifles were selected to be officers in other units. This exercise was so successful that, early in 1915, selected Artists officers and NCOs were transferred to run a separate Officers Training Corps, the remainder being retained as a fighting unit. Over fifteen thousand men passed through the battalion during the war, more than ten thousand of them becoming officers. The battalion eventually saw battle in France in 1917 and 1918, and suffered higher casualties than those of any other battalion. Members of the Regiment won eight Victoria Crosses, fifty-two Distinguished Service Orders and nearly a thousand other awards for gallantry.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artists'_Rifles



Continuing in the insurance business, he filled various company positions and in January 1926 joined the Phoenix of London Group of insurance companies, since which date he filled increasingly important positions in the group, including United States Manager of the London Guarantee and Accident Company and Union Marine and General Insurance Company. Eventually he became Chief Executive Officer of the whole of the Group's affairs in the United States, including fire, casualty and marine interests. He was Chairman of the Group's Joint Finance and Investment Committee, from which position he retired in 1956, at which time he was also President and Chairman of the Board of the Phoenix Assurance Company of New York and its affiliated companies. He retained membership on the Board of Directors.

A resident of Bronxville, NY, he served that community as Trustee and Police Commissioner from 1939-43, and on the US entry into the Second World War, he served as local director of Civil Defense, and later as a deputy director of Civilian Protection for Westchester County. In 1943 he was designated an Industry Member of tripartite panels appointed by the National War Labor Board for the Second Region. He was a member of the Reformed Church, Bronxville, Leonard Morange Post of the American Legion, and of the Saint David's Society of New York, of which he was President in 1967.

Masonic record:

- 1923 Raised in Atlas Lodge No. 316
Dual member of Gramatan Lodge No. 927, Bronxville; Master in 1939
- 1943-44 District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Westchester-Putnam District
- 1947-49 Senior Grand Deacon
- 1954-56 President of the Masonic Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare and later, as Grand Master dedicated the Medical Research Laboratory at Utica.
- 1956-57 Deputy Grand Master
- 1958-59 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
- 1959 Awarded the Henry Price Medal by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
Grand Representative and Honorary Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Scotland
Honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Israel
He was an Honorary member of 'various Lodges'
Mt. Vernon Chapter No. 228, RAM
Phoenix Council No. 70, R&SM
Bethlehem Commandery No. 53, KT
St. Paul's Conclave No. 12, Knight Red Cross of Constantine
Westchester Consistory, AASR, Valley of White Plains
- 1958 Crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
Mecca Temple, AAONMS
Royal Order of Jesters Court No. 30
Gira Grotto, MOVPER
Royal Order of Scotland

Among his many contributions to Grand Lodge was the service he rendered at the Masonic Center at the World's Fair. As Vice Chairman of the Masonic World's Fair Commission, he was designated to take charge of the daily administration of the Center's office for two years.

His immediate family consisted of his wife, Ellen, and a daughter, Mary Isabel, who married H. R. Scull of Bronxville. The Scull's had two children, Edward Lloyd and Russell LeRoy Scull. He passed away in the twilight hours of 30 Dec 1868, rather unexpectedly at the age of 76. Unafraid of problems, he said in his address to Grand Lodge in 1960: "To be faced with present day challenges is good for us as a Fraternity; they constitute a test of our faith that Freemasonry will long continue to be an effective force for good in this rapidly changing world of ours."

77 1960-61 Carl W. Peterson (16 Mar 1898-28 Aug 1977)

See <http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Grand/id/289/rec/17>



"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1960. Biographical sketch, pages 139-40.

M.'W.'. Carl W. Peterson was born at Ilion, Herkimer County, NY, on 16 Mar 1898, the son of Peter and Mary Peterson. He attended the Ilion public schools, graduating from Ilion High School in 1908, and attended Cornell University for pre-law in 1916-17. Having served in the Naval Reserve during World War I Bro. Peterson resumed his studies at Albany Law School in Sep 1919, receiving his Bachelor of Law degree on 7 Jun 1922. He was admitted to the New York State Bar on 15 Mar 1923 and entered the law office of R.'W.'. Frank A. Schmidt of Ilion, being admitted as to the partnership of Schmidt and Peterson in 1927. In 1930 he was elected District Attorney of Herkimer County, serving in that office for 15 years, and in 1945 was elected County Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer County, serving for 7 years. In 1952 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Fifth Judicial District.

Masonic record:

26 Apr 20 Raised in Ilion Lodge No. 591; Master in 1929

1939-40 District Deputy Grand Master of the Fulton-Herkimer-Montgomery District
President of the Past Masters Association of the Fulton-Herkimer-Montgomery District

1947 Appointed to the Grand Lodge Law Enforcement Committee

1955 Commissioner of Appeals

1956-57 Senior Grand Warden

1958-59 Deputy Grand Master

1960-61 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York; responsible for refurbishing the Grand Lodge Building in New York, as well as part of the Masonic Home property.

Iroquois Chapter No. 236, RAM

Rotica Council No. 12, R&SM

Little Falls Commandery No. 26, KT

Red Cross of Constantine, Utica Conclave

Mohawk Valley Consistory, AASR

Sep 51 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Boston

Ziyara Temple, AAONMS, Utica; Served as Potentate 1953

Royal Order of Jesters, Utica Court, and the Cabiri

Royal Order of Scotland

In the community and professionally, he was a member of or served as follows:

Ilion Post No. 920 of the American Legion

Herkimer County Voiture 40 and 8

Ilion Lodge No. 1444, BPOE

Cedar Lake Club; Organized as Masonic Outing Club, 18 Jun 27 >

Down and Out Club, Herkimer

Herkimer County (Past President), New York State and American Bar Associations

Director of the Ilion Hospital

Director, Ilion Cemetery Association



Director, Ilion Memorial Post, American Legion
 Director, Herkimer County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association
 Director, Ilion National Bank & Trust Company
 Executive Board General Herkimer Council, Boy Scouts of America
 Board of Trustees, Herkimer County YMCA
 Chairman, Ilion Red Cross
 Herkimer County Chairman of American Legion Boys' State Program; seven years
 Herkimer County Historical Society
 Vestryman of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, Ilion

Bro. Peterson married Anna M. Fisher of Ilion on 23 Aug 1925. They had one son, Carl W. Peterson, Jr., a graduated of Hamilton College and Cornell Law School (1956), and one grandson, Carl W. Peterson, III. Carl Jr died on 7 Feb 2005; having served as an attorney; partner, Hancock and Estabrook; corporation counsel, City of Syracuse; active in civic, community, and professional affairs.

78 1962-63 Harry Ostrov (1 Dec 1904-23 May 1994)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1962. Biographical sketch, page 135; 1995. In Memorium, Appendix, pages 36-38.



Down through the ages, the question has been asked: "When a mighty oak falls in the forest, and no one is around, does it make a sound?" We know not the answer, but we do know that when a mighty oak in Freemasonry, M.'W.'. Harry Ostrov fell, on 23 May, the reverberations both within and without the Craft were loud and clear.

A prominent Freemason for over 67 years, the first New York DeMolay to become a Grand Master, an inspiring leader, a distinguished attorney-at-law, a strong supporter of education in the Weld of law, a gentle-hearted man with untold numbers of friends, a wise counselor, a devoted husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather – yes, this mighty oak fell and left an indelible impression on his family, society and the Craft he loved so well. He will be missed by all.

Bro. Ostrov was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi on 1 Dec 1904. Moving to Memphis, TN, in 1909, he attended public school there until 1915. In that year he came to New York and later graduated from the Joseph Rodman Drake School in Hunts Point in 1919, then attended Monticello High School (NY), graduating in 1922 as salutatorian of his class. He was a graduate of the New York Law School, class of 1925. He held memberships in the Nassau and New York Bar Associations, and was a Director of the New York Law School Alumni Association (1964-68). He practiced law for the rest of his life, even when suffering from Parkinson's Disease, total blindness, and assorted other ailments at the end.

http://64.52.229.100:81/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/Honorary&CISOPTR=0&REC=1

Masonic record:

26 Apr 27 Raised in Dirigo Lodge No. 30, New York, NY; Master in 1939, 1944

Affiliated with Guiding Light-Olympia Lodge No. 808 (Charter Member of Guiding Light Lodge No. 1151);

Hancock-Dirgo-Adelphi Lodge No. 23.

Honorary Member of Keystone Lodge No. 235; Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 756; Paul Revere Lodge no. 929; Cambridge Lodge Nol 662; United Grand Lodges of Germany; Grand Lodge of the State of Israel; Grand Lodge of Belgium.

1945-46 District Deputy Grand Master, 1st Manhattan District and President of the Metropolitan District Deputies Association

1946 Board of Relief and Employment Bureau

1947-53 Board of General Activities

1954-56 Committee of Restorations

1957-59 Grand Treasurer, following the death of R.'W.'. Edward J. Smith

1960-61 Deputy Grand Master

1962-63 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

Committee on Constitutions; Member and later Chairman for many years

Member of the Committee on Correspondence and Relations

Member of the Committee on Publications and Public Relations

President of the Masonic Brotherhood Foundation, Inc.
 Member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence (Board of Grand Masters)
 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Texas
 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
 Honorary Past Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodges of Germany
 Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Israel
 Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Belgium
 Scottish Rite, AASR, Valley of New York City
 1936-38 Thrice Potent Master, Lodge of Perfection, New York City
 1954-57 Commander-in-Chief, Consistory of New York; during his term 1,120 Scottish Rite Masons were inducted into the Valley
 29 Sep 54 Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Boston, MA
 1922 New York Chapter, Order of DeMolay
 1926 Legion of Honor
 Served as Scribe and Master Councilor
 Inducted posthumously in the New York DeMolay Hall of Fame
 Waldemar Medical Research Foundation Award for "his vision and ceaseless dedication to the betterment of humankind."
 First Maimonides Brotherhood Award
 Edward Pierrepont Medal from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut
 1962 Interfaith Award
 1987 Man of the Year, by the 1st Manhattan District Association
 1964 M.'W.'.Bro. Ostrov was instrumental in the building and operation of the New York Grand Lodge Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. He was considered a leader among the Grand Lodges of South America in developing interrelationships with the United States.

His term as Grand Master was marked by a significant milestone, his conception, promotion and establishment of the Masonic Brotherhood Center (New York Pavilion) at the New York World's Fair, 1964-65. The project drew Freemasons (and non-masons) for all over the world, and was a distinctive part of this major international event. He was considered a leader by the South American Grand Lodges in developing relationships with the United States, receiving an Interfaith Award in 1962 for what he was doing to bring about better feelings of brotherhood among all races throughout the world. He later was a member of the Committee on Foreign Relief of the Masonic Service Association of the United States. During his term he dedicated the Isaac R. Stewart Memorial Wing and Infirmary of the Masonic Home at Utica.

M.'W.'. Ostrov believed strongly that "Brotherhood is our business," as he often was fond of saying. In 1963 he gave a memorable speech at the Garden City Hotel, titled *Let Us Be Better Americans*. It so impressed then U.S. Senator Kenneth Keating that he had it reprinted in the Congressional Record, as "worth of the consideration of all thinking Americans," which in part read:

"Let us be positive. Do you believe in Masonry? Work for it. Do you believe in America? Fight for it. Do you believe that there is one Almighty Parent in Heaven, which makes us all members of the human family? Brethren, if you believe in that ideal, fight for it. In no other way can these precious liberties and these wonderful privileges, be maintained and preserved for the generations that come after us."

He was President and later Honorary Trustee of the Central Synagogue of Nassau County (1951-52).

1975 Degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* from the New York Law School

1975 Distinguished Alumnus Award from the New York Law School

Founding Director, later President, of the New York Law School Alumni Association; Trustee and Trustee Emeritus.

The Ostrovs were members of Central Synagogue of Nassau County for 53 years, near their home in Rockville Centre, Long Island. He was elected a Trustee in 1943 and served as President in 1951-53. He was most active in the construction of a new edifice and at his passing was an honorary trustee. He married the former Juliette (Bobbie) Marbes on 8 Sep 1935, with whom they had four children Daniel and Charles, and two daughters, Enid and Irene; they had nine grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

79 1964-65 Clarence James “Cass” Henry (15 Aug 1903-23 Aug 1973)
 “Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1962.



of New York. Republican. [Justice of New York Supreme Court](#) 7th District; elected 1960.
 University of Rochester, 1925. District Attorney.,
 Monroe County

Masonic record:

Chief Commissioner, Grand Lodge Commission of Appeals
 1957-58 Senior Grand Warden
 1962-63 Deputy Grand Master
 1964-65 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York



80 1966-67 Frank C. Staples (8 Jun 1905-2 Apr 1995)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1995. Tribute in the Appendix, pages 42-43.

M.‘W.‘. Frank C. Staples was born in Brockton, MA, on 8 Jun 1905, where he attended public schools and, upon graduation, was awarded the Pette-Chase Scholarship, the highest award in the school. In 1927 he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. On 1 Feb 1930 he entered the employ of the American Molasses Company (Sucrest Sugar) and was plant engineer until 1935, when he was appointed Plant Manager. Elected Vice President in 1943, he was in charge of production for all the company’s plants. In 1951 he elected President, an office he held with great distinction for 14 years. Thereafter he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the company. During his tenure with the company, Bro. Staples designed and built Sucrest’s Brooklyn Refinery. He conceived and designed floating cranes to discharge raw suga from ships, and designed a tepee-type silo for the storage of raw sugar. He also pioneered the use of Ion-Exchange in sugar refining. In 1907 his contribution to the Sugar Industry was recognized with the prestigious “Sugar Man of the Year Award.” The first paragraph of the citation read: “Frank C. Staples has consistently contributed technologically and administratively to the growth and welfare of the sugar industry. His determination, skill and energy have been given freely and enthusiastically.”

Bro. Staples was a member of the India House and Past President and Director of the Garden City Country Club. He was a member of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; Past President of the Sugar Club; Treasurer and Director of Sugar Association, an organization with world-wide membership; Treasurer of The Sugar Research Foundation, and Treasurer of the U.S. Sugar Cane Refiners Association. He was a Trustee of the Roosevelt Savings Bank, a Trustee of the Nutrition Foundation and was very active in the Community Church of Garden City.

Masonic record:

14 May 30 Raised in Charter Oak Lodge No. 249; Master in 1941, after serving in all of the line positions
 1943-44 District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Manhattan District
 1946 President of the District Association
 1945-49 Grand Lodge Committee for the Study of Outside Relief
 1949 Benevolence Committee; Chairman, 1951-60
 1960-64 Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
 1964-65 Deputy Grand Master
 1966-67 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
 He served the Craft in many capacities after his tenure in the Grand Line.
 Correspondence and Relations Committee
 Jurisprudence Committee
 Scottish Rite, Valley of Rockville Centre
 Crowned and Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
 Kismet Temple, AAONMS

He married his wife Dorothy, by whom he had two daughters, Doreen Dreistadt and Beverly Nicholson, and was survived by seven grandchildren and four great grandchildren. M.‘W.‘. Staples passed to the Celestial Lodge Above on 2 Apr 1955 and was accorded a Masonic Service on 5 April as a courtesy of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, by Southern Pine Lodge No. 484. A Grand Lodge Memorial Service was conducted in May.

Bro. Staples testified pertaining to Amendments the Sugar Act of 1948, at the 1955 Hearing before the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee. His clear, authoritative, informative and sometimes humorous testimony may be seen in the Appendix below of this present work.

81 1968-69 Charles Francis Gosnell (b. 7 Jul 1910-1 Jul 1993)

<http://books.google.com/books?id=91UjM6TLRJgC&pg=PA110&lpg=PA110&dq=%22james+francis+gosnell%22&source=web&ots=z3zYsKcUp7&sig=HVLXxWs3sNmgn15QB4ZfHhQVGpY>

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of NY,” 1994. Tribute from the Appendix, pages 26-29.

M.’W.’. Charles F. Gosnell was born in Rochester, NY, 7 Jul 1909 to James Francis and Alameda (Whipple) Gosnell.

Charles F. Gosnell, Grand Historian; State Librarian and Assistant State Commissioner of Education
<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9FOCE4DF123BF930A35754C0A965958260> Published: 3 Jul 1993

He was born in Rochester, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Rochester in 1930, receiving a Master of Science degree from Columbia University School of Library Service in 1932 and 1937 (respectively) and a Ph.D. from New York University in 1943. He began his career as assistant librarian and associate professor at Queens College in 1937, becoming librarian in 1945. He also taught at Columbia University’s School of Library Services from 1943 to 1947. He was past president of the National Association of State Libraries and of the New York Library Association.

Dr. Gosnell attracted national attention in the early 1950’s when as State Librarian and Assistant Commissioner of Health and Education in New York he conducted studies showing that the country’s public libraries were in a deplorable state and that the libraries of the majority of colleges and universities were suffering from neglect. He retired in 1974. An authority on the organization of libraries and the design of library facilities, a major responsibility at N.Y.U. was the planning of its new library building at the Washington Square Center, which houses over one million volumes and has seating facilities for 2,000 students.

He was head of the State Library in Albany from 1945 to 1962 when he was appointed director of libraries at New York University and Professor of Library Administration. He held those posts until retiring in 1974. In 1974, he was named adviser to the United States General Services Administration on archives and records centers. Earlier, he had served as a consultant to the University of Brasilia and to the Inter-American Development Bank and headed a UNESCO survey of public library services in Colombia (1959). He was, to name just a few, a:

Trustee of Skidmore College;
Board Chairman, Trustee & Secretary of the Public Affairs Information Service, NYC
Trustee of the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, Fonda, NY
Past President of the American Library Association, Administrative Division
President of the New York Library Association
Past Chairman, Council of National Library Associations
Secretary of the New York State Cultural Heritage Foundation
President of the Society of Colonial History
For many years he belonged to the University Club in Albany and to the Grolier Club of New York.

His honors included the:

Good Citizenship Gold Medal of the Sons of the American Revolution

Velma K. Moore Award given by the New York State Association of Library Boards

He was a *Benjamin Franklin Fellow* of the Royal Society of Arts, London, England

He was also a prolific author of articles and studies, as well as several books, notably the New York State Freedom Train Document Book, which told about the State’s counterpart to the National Freedom Train project (1950).

Masonic record:

12 Feb 50 Following in his father’s footsteps, he was Raised in Masters Lodge No 5 in Albany; later as Master and Life Member

Honorary member of Ramapo Lodge No. 589, Suffern, NY

1953-57 Member of the Committee on Library and Museum

1957-60 Grand Historian; also in 1962-64

1960-62 Junior Grand Warden

1964-66 Chairman, Committee on Public Relations and Publication; also in 1971-85

1964-67 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Rio de Janeiro (until his passing)

1966-67 Deputy Grand Master



1968-69 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York;
 During his administration, New York's Grand Lodge had over 250,000 members.

1968-69 Chairman of the Conference of Grand Masters in North America
 Honorary Past Grand Master of Oklahoma, Guanabara (Brazil) and York (Mexico)
 He belonged to all the concordant and appendant bodies
 Temple Chapter No. 5, RAM
 DeWitt Clinton Council No. 22, R&SM, Albany
 Temple Commandery No. 2, KT, Albany
 Cyprus Temple, AAONMS, Albany
 Giles Fonda Yates Council, Allied Masonic Degrees (AMD), Schenectady; Sovereign Master
 Albany Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine; Past Sovereign
 Scottish Rite, AASR
 Most Wise Master, Albany Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix
 Commander-in-Chief, Albany Consistory
 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
 Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33°, Brazil
 Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis (SRICF)
 Honorary Member of the Legion of Honor, DeMolay International
 Knight Masons of Ireland

Masonic research was a particular love, and he joined research societies all over the world, but was especially close to New York's American Lodge of Research, where he was a Paste Master, Fellow and long-time Trustee.

He was a persistent and valuable promoter of Masonry to the non-Masonic public. One remembers well the three-page *New York Sunday News* article of 28 Jul 1968, in which, under the headline, "The Masons – a universal brotherhood," he tore away the thin curtain masking our great Fraternity, and talked openly about our beliefs in Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love. Remember, this was quite awhile ago when we weren't so open about ourselves. That was time, too, when inter-racial Masonry in the U.S. was more a long-range hope than a reality. Here again was a man who did much to promote it, and was proud to be a Charter Member, a few years later, of Allied Lodge No. 1170, which knew no racial bounds. We recall these words from his 1969 Investiture Address at Utica, "My Brethren, we have, I believe, spread before us a double-track approach to achieving our ultimate ideals of real brotherhood. There are a lot of technical problems, I know, but they are problems that can be solved if we have the will to do so. They are problems that must be solved if we really mean what we say in our ritual about *brotherhood*. They are problems that must be solved if it was a better world tomorrow. They are problems that must be solved if we want to have a world at all."

In later years, he served as first president and the main spirit behind the creation of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library, in Manhattan, one of the largest Masonic libraries in the world. He was a resident of Suffern, NY, for many years where the Gosnells were long time members of the Suffern Presbyterian Church. His first marriage to Patria Aran-Soler ended in divorce. His second wife, Helen Louise Kuhlman, died before him. His survivors include two daughters from his first marriage, Alice and Rita, and three daughters, Deborah, Susan and Catherine, and one son, Marsh Kuhlman, from his second marriage. Bro. Gosnell died on Thursday, 1 Jul 1993 at St. Luke's Hospital in Utica, NY, of complications from pneumonia. He was 83, just six days from his 84th birthday and had resided at the Masonic Home.

Parents of Charles F. Gosnell:

<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=jgosnell&id=I2002>

James Francis Gosnell was born 17 Feb 1878 in Rochester NY, and died there on 11 Oct 1935; bur. Riverside Cemetery, Rochester, NY. He married Alameda Whipple in 1907 in Rochester NY. She was the daughter of Ira Whipple and Susan Bumpus. James F Gosnell was an executive with Skuse Cooperage in Rochester NY. His mother, Katherine Skuse Gosnell was a member of the family that started the cooperage. They made barrels for flour and vegetable storage. James registered for the military draft in 1917. On his Draft Registration Card he reported that he was born 17 Feb 1878 in Rochester, NY, that he was married, and was now living with his wife Alameda at 189 North Union Street in Rochester. He also reported that he worked as an Account Supervisor for Skuse Cooperage in Rochester. The Draft Registration Card lists James as being 5 feet 9 ½ inches tall, of a small build, Grey eyes, and Dark hair.

Records - Death Certificate, Rochester, Monroe, NY

Father: [John Gallagher GOSNELL](#) b: 26 Jan 1844 in County Cork, Ireland
Mother: [Katherine SKUSE](#) b: 14 May 1850 in Rochester, Monroe, NY
 James married [Alameda WHIPPLE](#) b: 21 Nov 1881 in Alameda, CA
Married: 14 Nov 1906 in Rochester, Monroe, NY; Source - City Rochester, NY Marriage Records, Roll 3, Page 313
 Children:

- i. [Charles Francis GOSNELL](#) b: 7 Jul 1909 in Rochester, Monroe, NY; d. 1 Jul 1993, at the Masonic Home, Utica, NY. He was married twice, to Patria Aran-Soler (ca 1938) (b. 15 Jun 1906), and Helen Kuhlman (ca 1945) (b: 3 Dec 1918). He was a prominent librarian, having been head of the New York State Library system, and doing work for the United Nations setting up libraries in other countries.
- ii. Walter Whipple Gosnell b. 10 Sep 1912 in Rochester, NY, d. 1 Jan 1991 of cancer in Lakewood, CA. He married Arline Catherine Barrow (b: 10 Nov 1919 in Cleveland, OH; d. 31 Dec 1993 in Lakewood, Los Angeles, CA), daughter of Arthur Lewis Barrow (b: 5 Aug 1895 in Cleveland, OH) and Jessie Belle Hamilton (b: 2 Dec 1894 in Sheridan, Chatauqua, NY), 10 Jan 1942 in Cleveland, OH. She attended Miami of Ohio University, and worked as a reservation agent for American Airlines in Cleveland, OH, where she met Walter. Walter was an Airline Pilot for American Airlines from 1936 to 1972. He was born in Rochester, NY, and attended Rochester Institute of Technology before starting his flying career. He first flew as a charter pilot and flight instructor for Robinson Airways in Rochester, often flying hunters and fishermen into Canada in a Sikorsky flying boat. He started flying for American Airlines in 1936, flying Stinsons and DC2's. In the course of his career he flew most Douglas commercial aircraft, Convair 240, Boeing 707, and ended his career flying the Boeing 747. His leisure time activities included boating and traveling in his motorhome. For many years Walter and Arline spent much of their time on their boat at Avalon harbor, Catalina Island. Walter served as Commodore of the Catalina Island Yacht Club in 1977.

Grandparents of Charles F. Gosnell:

John Gallagher GOSNELL b. 26 Jan 1844 in County Cork, Ireland; d. 25 Oct 1932 in Rochester, Monroe, NY; Bur. Mt. Hope Cemetery. He married Katherine Skuse on 25 Nov 1875 in Rochester, NY. She was the daughter of Francis Skuse and Elizabeth Gosnell. John was a shoemaker. He immigrated from County Cork to Rochester circa 1871. There is a John Gosnell listed on the manifest of the ship Scotia from Liverpool England to New York, arriving May 1871. Before immigrating he used to work with his father, James Sweetman Gosnell and some of his brothers as a shoemaker in Ireland. His death certificate lists his occupation as shoemaker for over 60 years. John Gallagher Gosnell and his wife Katherine and two children are found in the 1880 US Census listed under the name "Goswell", living in Rochester.

Father: [James Sweetman GOSNELL](#) b: Jul 1812 in Inchinagotagh, Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland
Mother: [Sarah S GALLAHER](#) b: 1819 in County Cork, Ireland
Marriage 1 [Katherine SKUSE](#) b: 14 May 1850 in Rochester, Monroe, NY
Married: 25 Nov 1875 in Rochester, Monroe, NY
 Children, b. in Rochester, NY:

- i. [Elizabeth GOSNELL](#) b: 4 Dec 1876
- ii. [James Francis GOSNELL](#) b: 17 Feb 1878
- iii. [Sadie Sarah GOSNELL](#) b: 10 Oct 1880
- iv. [Mary Jane GOSNELL](#) b: 1 Sep 1883
- v. [Alice K GOSNELL](#) b: 15 Aug 1887

82 1970-71 William R. Knapp (ca 1900-21 May 1973)

See <http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Grand/id/321/rec/19>

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1973. Tribute on pages 290-93.

M.'W.'. William R. Knapp was born in Dover, England, ca 1900, and brought to America at the age of seven when his parents settled in Queensborough. He was educated in the local public and private schools, and later did special work on the technical school and university levels. In World War I he served in the Air Corps. An accomplished pilot he continued for many years to fly his own plane for both business and pleasure. He lost a son, Harold, in World War II. Only his closest friends knew the impact of that tragedy.

His business and professional life was in building construction, with emphasis on architecture. He was president of a construction firm which built many of the fine buildings in the Forest Hills area of Queens. For some years he was special representative for a group of engineers and architects in the eastern United States. He was especially interested in the design and application of ornamental roofing tiles.

For ten years he was a senior officer of the First National City Bank of New York, in charge of real estate. In this capacity he supervised the construction of the great headquarters building on Park Avenue and many branches,

including some overseas. On his retirement from National City, the Marine Midland Bank gave him a similar assignment. When elected Grand Master in 1970 he again retired, but at the end of his two-year term he became consultant to Sylvan Lawrence, builder and operator of many large office buildings in downtown New York City. In his profession he was particularly noted for his ability to cut through red tape and to combine harmoniously both efficiency and durability and aesthetic considerations.

Masonic record:

7 Jun 21 Initiated in Forest Hills Lodge No.946, in the First Queens District; Master in 1940
1941 District Deputy Grand Master
1943-45 Junior Grand Deacon
1945-47 Senior Grand Deacon
1947-48 Member of the Advisory Committee to the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
1954-65 Member of the Board of the Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare
In addition he served a long list of regular and special committees
1966-67 Grand Treasurer
At the same time, Grand Master Frank C. Staples appointed him to be Chairman of a Survey Committee to review the many problems confronting the Grand Lodge and the Craft generally.
1968-69 Deputy Grand Master
1970-72 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

Highlights of his work as Grand Master included a review of the finances of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, and of Grand Lodge. Against the advice of a number of Past Grand Masters and others, he won approval by Grand Lodge for a much needed increase in dues. This increase included one important new project, jurisdiction-wide liability insurance for Lodges and Temples. He organized three groups of upstate District Deputies, similar to that of the metropolitan district, and expanded the program of the Empire State Masonic cruises.

He was a godly man, upright, self-respecting and not infrequently stern. He admired competence, encouraged commitment, and inspired loyalty. He sometimes seemed a bit impatient, but he was always warm and compassionate within. He ruled wisely as Grand Master, encouraging often, admonishing seldom, stimulating always. He thought deeply about the problems of Grand Lodge and of the Masonic Craft as a whole; he knew he could not solve them all, but what could be done he did, and he inspired others to think and do more than they would have thought or would have been able to without his leadership. He had a keen sense of the fitness of things and believed in a well-ordered world. The English language was for him a finely honed tool which he used with great precision and effect. His criticism of the wrong was articulate and often devastating. Like mother who spans most the child she loves best, he spared no one. His recognition and praise of the right was gracious and stimulating. His skill with words couple with a keen sense of humor not infrequently delighted us with most enjoyable puns. He was an omnivorous reader, and a knowledgeable lover of music.

The courage and determination with which he faced a very painful and crippling illness was an inspiration to all who knew him. He carried on with all flags flying and went down with his ship like the gallant captain he was. In every sense of the word he was the epitome of "Grand Master of Masons."

He was survived by his beloved wife, Dorothy, a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Foley, a brother, Harold, and three grandchildren. In the summer of 1972 his granddaughter, Judy Foley, was married to Mr. Hakon J. Jakhelln, an officer on the M.S. Sea Venture. Toward the end of day on 21 May 1973, in his 73rd year, he gently but firmly laid down his Working Tools of Life. Following a Masonic service on 24 May by Forest Hills Lodge No. 946, with M.'W.'. Lloyd S. Cochran delivering the eulogy, he was interred the next morning in the family plot in Pinelawn Memorial Park, Long Island.

On board the M.S. Victoria, in the North Atlantic, members of the Empire State Mason Cruise gathered that same evening for a memorial service conducted by the R.'W.'. Wendell K. Walker. A memorial services was held at Utica, as part of the St. John's Day program, on 16 Jun, where M.'W'.s Charles F. Gosnell and Lloyd S. Cochran spoke. On 21 Jun another memorial service was held in the Oak Room at the New York City Masonic Hall with R.'W.'. Arthur Markewich presiding. R.'W.'. Ernest Leonardi, his Past Grand Marshal, sang, and M.'W'.s Charles W. Froessel and Raymond C. Ellis, Past Grand Masters, spoke.

83 1972-73 Lloyd S. Cochran (the following is merely guesswork, until better sourced data is found)

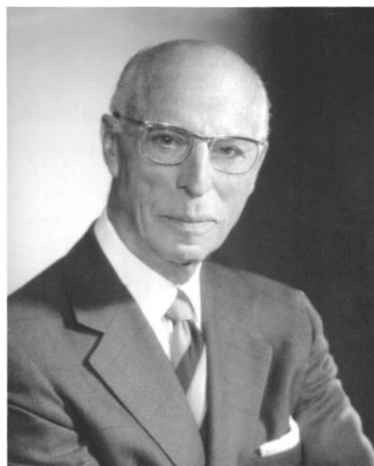
15 May 1901 – 14 Jan 1981 of Lockport, NY ?? (per the Social Security death index).

1981 GL Proceedings Necrology Report, but no Tribute or Eulogy; 5 Davison Road, Lockport, NY

See <http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Grand/id/152/rec/9>

Masonic record:

1962-63 Junior Grand Warden
1970-71 Deputy Grand Master
1972-73 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York



The Niagara Cotton Batting Company was organized in April, 1894, and incorporated by James Cochran, president. The Lockport Cotton Batting Company was started in 1870 and finally quit operation in 1967. During that time they made cotton and wool batts, adding many other items as the years progressed. In its heyday, it operated out of two facilities in Lockport with other facilities elsewhere. None of the buildings in Lockport are standing at present. An article from 1902 says that there were three batting companies in Lockport. The Niagara and Lockport companies merged in 1940 and retained the name of the Lockport Cotton Batting Company. There were other acquisitions through the years. Through the 1940's and 50's, the Lockport Cotton Batting Company was a very large and thriving industry.

Robert Evans Cochran, 75, of Pinehurst died 8 Nov 2003 at the Alois Alzheimer's Center in Cincinnati, OH, and interred at the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati. Mr. Cochran was born on 29 Feb 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. **Lloyd Cochran** of Lockport, NY. He retired as regional vice president

after 33 years in Sales and Marketing at FMC Corp. Mr. Cochran served in the Air Force during the Korean Conflict and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He was an avid golfer and member of the Pinehurst Country Club. He had been active in the Fairwoods on #7 Homeowner's Association in Pinehurst. Mr. Cochran had served as an elder at the Sandhills Alliance Church in Pinehurst. He was a member of Christ Fellowship Church in Southern Pines. Surviving are his wife, Carole Cochran; sons, Robert Cochran and wife Buff of Deerfield Beach, FL, and Phillip Eskridge and wife Anita of Sweden; daughters, Kimberly McCormack of Rowayton, CT, and Dana Cochran and husband James of Cincinnati, OH; brother, James Cochran and wife Patty of Cincinnati; sister, Dorothy Gleason and husband Paul of Rochester, NY; and eight grandchildren.

84 1974-75 Arthur Markewich (1906-25 Feb 1993)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1993. Tribute in the Appendix, pages 30-32



M. 'W.'. Arthur Markewich was born in New York City in 1906, the son of Bro. Samuel Markewich (67 years a Mason), nephew of Bro. Jacob Mark, brother of Bro. Robert Markewich, and father Bros. Maurice, a psychiatrist, and Daniel, a lawyer, all members of Shakespeare Lodge. He graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School, received his A.B. from Cornell University in 1928, where he met his wife of 63 years, Dr. May Elish Markewich, and earned his law degree from Columbia University in 1928. Until his death he was active in alumni affairs of all three institutions, and was a former national President and Board Chairman of his fraternity, as well as Vice President of this college class.

Most men would have been content to take those academic credentials, pursue a career in the law, and enjoy the fruits of what would surely be a lucrative income. Not so for our Brother; he chose public service. After sharpening his skills in eight years as a young Assistant District Attorney in New York County, and nearly a decade in private practice with his father, Samuel, a renowned appeals lawyer, he embarked on a judicial career. He was successively City Magistrate in 1947, City Court Justice in 1951, Justice of the Supreme Court in 1954 and in 1968, Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, by designation of Governor Nelson Rockefeller. He was Senior Justice at his final retirement in 1982 under the State constitutional age limit of 76. In recent years he had served as a special member of the Appellate Division, as a judicial hearing officer of the Supreme Court, and as a member of the Bar Association's Committee on Character and Fitness.

Masonic record:

Initiated 21 Nov 1929; Passed 5 Dec 1929; Raised 20 Feb 1930 in Shakespeare Lodge No. 750; Master in 1937
1948 District Deputy Grand Master
Chairman of the Board of the Sixth Manhattan District; Founding member of its Scholarship Assistance

Board

Grand Lodge Committee on Constitutions; member for many years and later Chairman
 Member of the Committee on Jurisprudence
 1983-84 Chairman of the Special Committee on the 100th Anniversary of the Dedication of the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty
 1970-71 Grand Treasurer,
 1972-73 Deputy Grand Master,
 1974-75 Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York; Theme: "The Pursuit of Excellence"
 Zerubbabel Chapter No. 147, RAM
 Manhattan Council No. 95, R&SM
 1972 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
 Mecca Temple, AAONMS
 Charter member of the Lawyer's Square Club
 Honorary Legionnaire of the DeMolay Legion of Honor
 Honorary member of 'some three score Lodges

Judge Markewich had served as Board Chairman Emeritus of Congregation B'nai Jesurun and as a director of its Men's Club. He had been honored by Freedom-Lincoln-Jordan Lodge No. 15, B'nai B'rith, and by the Jewish Lawyers Guild, the New York City Trial Lawyers Association, the Lawyers' Division of the Anti-Defamation League, and by many other civic and legal groups.

The Markewichs had eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren in whol they took great delight. The Judge was extremely proud of his wife's accomplishments in he later career as a certified psychologist. He ceased his labors on 25 Feb 1993, having spent his closing chapter of life in the Hebrew Home for the Aged, fighting valiantly against the ravages of old age.

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9F0CEFDA143AF935A15751C0A965958260>

Arthur Markewich, a retired Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, died on Wednesday at the Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged on West 106th Street. He was 86 and a longtime resident of the Upper West Side. His son Daniel said that the cause of death was pneumonia and that he had been in the nursing home since suffering a stroke a year ago.

Justice Markewich was the justice presiding on the panel of Appellate Division judges that in 1976 disbarred Richard M. Nixon in New York State after Mr. Nixon's resignation as President in 1974 because of the Watergate scandal. The panel found Mr. Nixon guilty of violating the New York State Code of Professional Responsibility for lawyers. As the historian Stephen E. Ambrose wrote in the third volume of his biography "Nixon" (Simon & Schuster, 1991), "This was the first time Nixon had been found guilty by an official party of charges relating to Watergate." The disbarment came after the Grievance Committee of the City Bar Association in New York brought the charges against Mr. Nixon, contending that he had obstructed justice and had concealed evidence in the Watergate affair. It was by a vote of 4 to 1 that the five-justice panel sustained the charges and found Mr. Nixon, who had practiced law in Manhattan before becoming President, guilty of violating the code.

In an unsigned decision -- of which Justice Markewich was a main drafter, his son Daniel said yesterday -- the panel affirmed that the essential part of Mr. Nixon's misconduct was his "obstruction of the due administration of justice, a most serious offense, but one which is rendered even more grievous by the fact that in this instance the perpetrator is an attorney and was at the time of the conduct in question the holder of the highest public office of this country and in a position of public trust."

Justice Markewich was elected to the State Supreme Court in 1954, served a 14-year term, was re-elected and was elevated to the Appellate Division by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in 1968. He retired after serving another 14-year term.

The future judge was born on the Upper West Side, grew up there and earned a bachelor's degree from Cornell in 1926 and a law degree from Columbia in 1929. In addition to his son Daniel, a lawyer who lives in South Nyack, NY, he is survived by his wife of 63 years, Dr. May Elish Markewich; another son, Dr. Maurice Markewich of Pleasantville, NY; a brother Robert of Manhattan; eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/bitstream/1813/3546/7/031_34.pdf

'26 AB; '28 AB—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice M. Elish have announced the engagement of their daughter, May Elish '28, to Arthur Markewich '26. Markewich graduated from the Columbia Law School this February and was admitted to the bar in April.

http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/bitstream/1813/3548/14/033_22.pdf

'28 AB—Mrs. Arthur Markewich (May Elish '28) is teaching English in Brooklyn, and is working for her A.M. in education at New York University. She lives at 376 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.



85 1976-77 Albert W. Schneider (1909-22 Jul 1980)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1977. Photo in frontispiece.

See

<http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Grand/id/338/rec/17>

of Ilion, NY; lawyer; District Attorney

Deputy Grand Marshal

1970-71 Senior Grand Warden

1974-75 Deputy Grand Master

1976-77 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York; Themes: "The Further Pursuit of Excellence," and "Greater Excellence through Motivation"

Scottish Rite

Ziyara Shrine, Utica

86 1978-79 William R. Punt (20 Dec 1914-7 Jan 2005)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1978. Photo in frontispiece.

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06E4D61638F931A25752C0A9639C8B63&sec=&spon=>

Published: January 12, 2005



William R. Punt was born in St. Louis, Missouri and was educated at St. Louis University, New York University and the American Institute of Banking. He was prominent in the electrical insulation industry. He was President of Punt, Incorporated from 1955 to 1971, after which he was a marketing executive with the Essex Group, Inc., a subsidiary of United Technology Corporation, until retiring in 1981. He was a founding member and past director of the Electrical Insulation Distributors Association of America and served 26 years as a Trustee of the Roosevelt Savings Bank. For four years he served as a member of the Board of Directors of Bethany Methodist Home in Brooklyn, New York.

M.'W.'. Punt's Masonic legacy is his positive influence upon and wise counsel for the Masonic brotherhood he loved so deeply. He was an unparalleled proponent of the Home, now the Masonic Care Community in Utica. During his administration as Grand Master, the "Think Big and Build Campaign" to remodel, refurbish and modernize the Masonic Home's facilities was undertaken and today it is a state of the art facility where residents are treated with a special kind of dignity and certain quality of life that Masons give for their residents.

Masonic record:

- ca 1955 Floral Park Lodge No. 1016; Past Master; Fifty year member
Honorary member of 'innumerable Lodge throughout the State'
- 1977-84 Chairman of the Masonic Home Building Fund (Think Big and Build Campaign), which realized about \$14 million.
- 1982 Charles Henry Johnson Medal recipient
Chief Commissioner of Appeals
Grand Representative of India; four years
Director of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory
Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Home
- 1976-77 Deputy Grand Master
- 1978-79 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York
Member of the Shrine, AAONMS
Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
Active DeMolay Legion of Honor



Brother Punt and his wife, Elsie, were Floral Park residents for 31 years and attend Hillside United Methodist Church, New Hyde Park, where he served as Trustee and Finance Chairman and a lay speaker. Predeceased by his son Robert in 1995, Bro. Punt was survived by his wife Elsie, a daughter, Bonita, four grandchildren and nine great-granddaughters and two great-great grandsons.

He died peacefully on Friday, 7 Jan 2005 at the age of 90 at his home in Largo, Florida, with his wife Elsie at his side.

<http://www.cix.co.uk/~craftings/phil.htm>

8 May 1997

I have noticed that over the last several days there has been a large amount of discussion concerning exactly what Freemasonry is. Well we all know that no one Mason can speak for all of Masonry so we come up with various explanations. I would like to submit to the group what I consider to be the best explanation of Freemasonry that I have seen. I am sort of biased though because it was a speech written by my grandfather, M.'W.'. William R. Punt, PGM, F&AM of NY. He is the most honorable man that I have ever know and I have tried to model my own life after his.

Edward R. Punt

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FREEMASONRY

"In preparing for these brief comments on the Philosophy of Freemasonry, I asked myself, 'Just how does a person go about telling someone else what Masonry is and is not?' I came to the conclusion that perhaps a starting point would be with a definition of Freemasonry. Actually, there were two that I ran across recently. The first said: 'Masonry is more than social good fellowship, more than ritual, more than organized charity. It is a way of living; a philosophy of life.' Another definition said: 'Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, educational, and religious society.' For the next few minutes, let's take these definitions apart and see what they really mean.

"First of all, many will say that Freemasonry is a secret organization. Actually, its only secrets are in its methods of recognition and of symbolic instruction. We maintain secrecy but purely as a means of mutual identification. We take an oath but only after assurance that it 'will not improperly affect any duty we owe to God, our country, our neighbor, or ourselves.' We have forms and ceremonies and symbols but these are all external.

"Actually, the entire ritual is a symbolic representation of the course of a man through his life, leading him step by step from birth, through manhood, to old age, and leaving him with the hope of immortality. The first Degree, called the Entered Apprentice, represents man as he comes into life; helpless, ignorant and dependent, and carries his education through the period of his youth. The second, or Fellowcraft Degree, represents man in his middle age; and the third or Master Mason Degree takes him through old age and ends with a beautiful lesson in the unconquerable hope of immortality. Through the three degrees, the candidate is taught increasing wisdom in the art of upright living.

"Now let's look at that part of our definition dealing with religion. Although in remote antiquity Freemasonry was affiliated with various religions, it has long since ceased to be a religion. It is the friend of every religious faith but is not itself a religion. Essentially, it is the practical applications of a philosophy of life or way of living.

"Not being the product of any one race or system of government, or economics, or philosophy, or religion, Freemasonry welcomes men of every race and creed if they have sufficient integrity of character to become good Masons and if they believe in Deity. Instead of trying to be a religion, Freemasonry deliberately seeks to provide a common meeting place where men of every religion can remain true to their own religions and yet, submerging their differences, can work together in harmony to manifest the finest fruits of all religions.

"While the emphasis of religion is often of intercession for forgiveness of shortcomings, the Masonic emphasis is essentially on the more positive side of seeking to measure up to one's obligations rather than on any theological doctrines of forgiveness. Similarly, Masonry stresses one's duties rather than his rights. Just as Freemasonry exhorts its members to be true and loyal citizens of whatever country is entitled to their allegiance, so, likewise, Freemasonry expects each of its members to be a true and loyal supporter of his chosen religion and of the church, synagogue, or other unit of its organizational worship.

"Now, let's look at other parts of our definition, first that of being a social organization. Freemasonry is a social organization only so far as it furnishes additional inducement that men may forgather in numbers, thereby providing more material for its primary work of education, of worship, and of charity.

"Through the improvement and strengthening of the character of the individual man, Freemasonry seeks to improve the community. Thus, it impresses upon its members the principles of personal righteousness and personal responsibility, enlightens them as to those things which make for human welfare, and inspires them with that feeling of charity, or good will, toward all mankind which will move them to translate principle and conviction into action.

"We believe that the Masonic life should be an orderly life, and that it should be a public spirited life. Furthermore, we believe it should be an industrious life in the pursuit of one's vocation and a physically sane life with due regard

to bodily health. A sound body, orderly industry, public spirit, but primarily the building of character ---- to us these emerge as major laws of successful living.

"Just what, then, does Freemasonry say about man's relationship with God and with his fellowman?

1. In a world of greed and force, it teaches self-restraint and reason.
2. In a world permeated with the spirit of selfish rivalry, it teaches Universal Brotherhood.
3. In a world of intolerance and bigotry it teaches tolerance and kindness.
4. In a world of cynical disbelief, it teaches reverence for Deity.
5. In a world floundering in the depths of a great moral and spiritual depression it teaches industry and self-reliance and temperance and integrity.
6. It aids and comforts and reassures and inspires individuals.
7. It leaps the barriers of race and space to draw together the finest aspirations of all men and unite them in a Universal Brotherhood.

"And finally, we can say that purity of heart, sincerity, truthfulness, fidelity to duty, and similar qualities are emphasized over and over as necessary internal qualifications. The attainment of wisdom, prudence, temperance, justice, reason, self-reliance, strength and beauty are practical objectives. Self-restraint, upright conduct, and morality are worthy means toward the accomplishment of these objectives. These are typical of the Masonic Philosophy.

"Yes, Masonry is more than social good fellowship, more than ritual, more than organized charity. It is a way of living; a Philosophy of Life.

William R. Punt, PGM

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06E4D61638F931A25752C0A9639C8B63>

William R. Punt The Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of the State of New York, records with profound sorrow the passing of The Most Worshipful William R. Punt, Senior Past Grand Master and Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge on Friday, January 7, 2005. He died peacefully at the age of 90 at his home in Largo, Florida, with his wife Elsie at his side. William R. Punt was a 50-year member of Floral Park Lodge No. 1016. He was elected Grand Master at the 197th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge F. & A.M. of the State of New York on May 4, 1978 and was re-elected to a second term on May 2, 1979.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri and was educated at St. Louis University, New York University and the American Institute of Banking. He was prominent in the electrical insulation industry. He was President of Punt, Incorporated from 1955 to 1971, after which he was a marketing executive with the Essex Group, Inc., a subsidiary of United Technology Corporation, until retiring in 1981. He was a founding member and past director of the Electrical Insulation Distributors Association of America and served 26 years as a Trustee of the Roosevelt Savings Bank. For four years he served as a member of the Board of Directors of Bethany Methodist Home in Brooklyn, New York.

William R. Punt's Masonic legacy is his positive influence upon and wise counsel for the Masonic brotherhood he loved so deeply. He was an unparalleled proponent of the Home, now the Masonic Care Community in Utica, New York. During his administration as Grand Master, the "Think Big and Build Campaign" to remodel, refurbish and modernize the Masonic Home's facilities was undertaken and today it is a state of the art facility where residents are treated with a special kind of dignity and certain quality of life that Masons give for their residents. Grand Master Punt was a Past Master of his Lodge, a member of the Scottish Rite (33 degree), a Shriner, a former Director of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory, a former Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Home, and the holder of the Active DeMolay Legion of Honor. From 1977 to 1984, he served as Chairman of the Masonic Home Building Fund (Think Big and Build Campaign) which realized close to \$15 million. He served as Chief Commissioner of Appeals for Grand Lodge, and four years as Grand Representative for India following his appointment in 1982. Brother Punt held innumerable honorary memberships in Lodges throughout the State and was the recipient of the Charles Henry Johnson Medal in 1982.

Brother Punt and his wife, Elsie, were Floral Park residents for 31 years and attend Hillside United Methodist Church, New Hyde Park, where he served as Trustee and Finance Chairman and a lay speaker. Predeceased by his son Robert in 1995, William Punt is survived by his wife Elsie, a daughter, Bonita, four grandchildren and nine great-granddaughters and two great-great grandsons.

1979 Wendell Kirshman Walker (9 Jan 1908-9 Jan 1991) Elected Honorary Past Grand Master

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1987. Distinguish Achievement Award and Photo, pages 75-76.
“10,000 Famous Freemasons,” by William R. Denslow, Volume III – Q-Z



M. 'W.'. Wendell K. Walker was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, on 9 Jan 1908, the son of John Franklin and Clara Kirshman Walker. As a child he was not too well, but survived such debilitating diseases as diphtheria and typhoid, with a few attacks of influenza thrown in. Perhaps, partly because of these childhood illnesses, he became an avid reader. As he grew older his latent literary talents became to manifest when he worked on the junior and senior high school newspapers, during which time he was quite studious and developed a love of the English language and English history.

In 1930 he graduated with a B.A. degree from Western Michigan University, then called Western State Teachers College, and a year later from the University of Exeter, then called the University College of the Southwest of England. In 1947 he received his B.S. degree from the School of Library Services, Columbia University, and in that same year became Director of the Grand Lodge Library and Museum. He rose from the rank of U.S. Army Private to Major, and later Lt. Col. in the Reserve. He served

as lieutenant and captain in WWII in campaigns of Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland and Central Europe. He was recalled for the Korean Conflict, serving two years as a Major.

Masonic record:

- 1932 Raised (as a courtesy to A. T. Metcalf Lodge No. 419, Battle Creek, Michigan) in Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2; Master 1947.
- 1934-63 Librarian and Director of the Grand Lodge Library and Museum
- 1951 Master, The American Lodge of Research; also serving as Master in 1954 and 1955
- 1955-56 District Deputy Grand Master, under M. 'W.'. Ellis
- 1957-58 Most Wise Master, Chapter of Rose Croix, Valley of New York
- 1962 Member, The Society of Blue Friars, Grand Abbot 1982-90
- 1962 Crowned and Honorary member, 33^o, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
- 1963-90 Grand Secretary
- 1968 Grand Chancellor, Grand College of Rites
- 1974 Charles Henry Johnson Medal
- 1977-78 President of the Conference of Grand Secretaries in North America
- 1980 Philip C. Tucker Medal from the Grand Lodge of Vermont
- 1982 Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of England
- May 1979 Honorary Past Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York, by acclaim
- Author of “The Masonic Treasures of New York,” published by the Masonic Service Association. 1956.
- 48 pages
- Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Argentina.
- Orient Chapter No. 138, RAM
- Columbian Council No. 1, R&SM
- Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, KT
- Kismet Shrine Temple, AAONMS, Brooklyn
- Viceroy of St. Quentin Conclave No. 75, Red Cross of Constantine
- and member of many other Masonic connected organizations.

In his honor are named the Wendell K. Walker Lounge on the main floor of the Grand Lodge building (where visiting Brethren and guests may ‘relax in comfort’, the Wendell K. Walker Memorial Lecture, presented annually since 1991, and the Wendell K. Walker Medal, presented annually since its inception in 1993.

87 1980-81 Bruce W. Widger (22 Nov 1924-6 Mar 2017)



M.'W.'. Widger was born 22 Nov 1924 at the family farm on Widger Road in Spencerport, New York. Attending a one room school for eight years, he graduated from Churchville High School in 1942, and Cornell University as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1951. On 12 Oct 1952 he married Mary Louise Currie of Baldwinsville. They had three children, Jane, Byron and Dwight. He spent 25 years as a general practitioner in the partnership of "Nichols & Widger Veterinarians" of Skaneateles. He then became a Veterinarian with the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and completed his professional career with eight years in Albany as the Director of Animal Industry. He served three, six year terms on the Advisory Council of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine. The New York State Medical Veterinary Medical Society awarded him their Outstanding Service Award in 1985.

He was Trustee of Cornell University for 20 years, 1961-81, and remained an Trustee Emeritus for life. He was an active member of the Grange, a farmers organization, all of his life, in which he held many officers at local, county and state level and was their representative on the Cornell Board. He was Trustee of

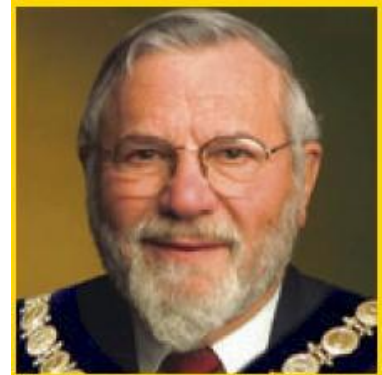
the Skaneateles Savings Bank for 15 years, a Director of Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company for 20 years, a member of the Marcellus Town Zoning and Board of Appeals for 16 years, and a charter and 16 member of the Marcellus Rotary Club.

Masonic Record:

28 Apr 1953 Raised in Freedom Lodge No. 324, Unadilla, NY
1953 Affiliated to Morning Star Lodge No. 524, 1953, Master, 1961.
1969 Assistant Grand Lecturer
1970 District Deputy Grand Master of the 2nd Onondaga District
1972-74 Junior Grand Warden
1978-80 Deputy Grand Master
1980-82 Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York
10 Apr 1957 Exalted in Charles H. Platt Chapter No. 247, RAM, serving as High Priest;
8 May 1968 Greeted in Central City Council No. 13, R&SM
20 Nov 1971 Knighted in Central City Commandery No. 25, KT; Commander, obtaining State Recognition.

In other Concordant Bodies, he was a member of:

23 Apr 1966 He received the Degrees of the AASR, Valley of Syracuse
1974-75 Sovereign Prince, Princes of Jerusalem
Sep 1975 Crowned an Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, NMJ
29 Sep 1983 Elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ.
1 Oct 1992 Deputy for New York and continued in this officer until elected Emeritus following his 75th birthday.



He was also a member of:

American Lodge of Research
"Empire State Mason" District Representative
Masonic Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis (MSRICF), New York College
Masonic Veterans Association of Central New York
Onondaga District's Past Masters and Wives Association
Order of the Eastern Star, Morning Star Chapter
Red Cross of Constantine, St. Leo's Conclave
Right Worshipfuls Association
Royal Order of Jesters, Syracuse Court No. 79
Tigris Shine, AAONMS, Syracuse

He was baptized a Baptist in his youth, became an Elder in the Marcellus Presbyterian Church, and later a Trustee and Active member of the Marcellus United Methodist Church. His apparent excellent health enabled him to travel and participate in many activities of his Church, Community and the Masonic Fraternity for many years. In retirement he was a volunteer worker for several good causes.

88 1982-83 Ernest Leonardi (1916-31 May 1985)

Masonic record:

23 Mar 56 Wakefield Lodge No. 1110 (now Queenboro Lodge No. 592, Richmond Hill, NY; Senior Master of Ceremonies, 1958; Senior Deacon, 1960; Master, 1963; Trustee, 1975; Chaplain, 1975

- 1965-66 Brotherhood Fund Chairman, Second Queens District
- 1966-67 District Service Representative
- 1967 District Deputy Grand Master, Second Queens District
Queens Masonic Association
- 1969-70 Grand Marshal
- 1973-76 Director of the Masonic Foundation for Medical Research
- 1974-75 Bicentennial Committee
- 1978 Grand Lecturer, Second Queens District
- 1980 Deputy Grand Master
- 1982-83 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
Chapter No. 263, RAM
Triangle Council No. 85, R&SM
New York Commandery No. 1, KT
Red Cross of Constantine
Kismet Temple, AAONMS
Scottish Rite, AASR, Valley of Rockville Centre
- 1972 Honorary Legionnaire, Order of DeMolay
- 1969 Hollis Chapter No. 178, Order of the Eastern Star; Patron



1984 Walter Dobler Elected Honorary Past Grand Master (11 Jan 1910-1 May 1996)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1996. Tribute at the Appendix, pages 40-41.



M. 'W.'. Walter Dobler was born in Stuttgart, Germany, on 11 Jan 1910, immigrating to the U.S. in 1927. He was active in the automobile industry for many years as an owner of various dealerships. He was one of the first importers of Volkswagens into the U.S., and was an active member of the Automobile Association of New York. He served as President of the Westchester and Long Island Automobile Association, 1969-70. Bro. Dobler was honored by *TIME Magazine* in 1970 as “Automotive Dealer of the Year.”

He was a respected member of the German American community, which included many activities in the Steuben Society and many other organizations, including the German-American Committee, Civic and Trade Associations. The German Government presented him with the *Distinguished Cross* for his fine efforts. His activity also included the Rotary and Lions Clubs. Bro. Dobler was the recipient of the *Golden Good Citizenship Medal* of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of Advent Lutheran Church in Boca Raton, Florida.

Masonic record:

- 1940 Raised in Lessing Lodge No. 608; Master in 1948-49
- 1949 President of the 9th Masonic District Association
- 1951-52 District Deputy Grand Master of the 9th Masonic District
- 1954-65 Treasurer, German Masonic Home Corp.
- 1962-63 Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge
- 1964-84 Trustee and President (ten years) of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
During his tenure as President, the very successful *Thing Big and Build* campaign was completed, adding a new wing to our Masonic Home, and a vast number of bequests that continue to help sustain this beautiful Masonic legacy. His service also included being a Trustee of the German Masonic Home Corp, 1965-84.
- 1968 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
- 1970-94 Grand Representative of the United Grand Lodge of Germany
- 1979 St. Paulus Medal from the United Grand Lodge of Germany
- 1979 Charles Henry Johnson Medal, from Grand Master William R. Punt, GLNY
- 1984 Honorary Past Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

M.'W.'. Dobler was married to Sadie for 59 years, by whom he had a son Walter and daughter Jeanne. He was survived by son-in-law Jack, five grandchildren, three great grandchildren, two brothers and several relatives in Germany. He passed to the Grand Lodge Above on 1 May 1996.

89 1984-85 Calvin G. Bond (8 Jun 1925-19 Jun 2010 at 3:45 a.m.)



Calvin G. Bond was born 8 Jun 1925 (on his mother's birthday) in South New Haven, New York, the son of the late John and Bertha L. Fairley.

He had three sisters, Bertha Emerson of New Haven; Ruth Schneider of Liverpool; Helen Griffin of Mexico; two sisters-in-laws, Shirley Bond of W. Virginia and Barbara Sawyer of Scriba, and was predeceased by four sisters, M. Isabel LaClair, Evelyn G. Bond, Dora M. Thornell, Elizabeth L. Rein and four brothers, Edward T., John D., Theodore H. and James W. Bond.

He attended local and Oswego schools, graduated from R. B. I. and I. A. S. of Chicago, took employment in Oswego and retired as Treasurer of Oswego Package Boiler Co., Inc. He was involved in many organizations including Oswego Rotary, Red Cross, YMCA, United Way and Oswego Hospital financial matters. Cal was a long time member of the Church of the Resurrection and served in many capacities and was President of the Oswego County United Fund having also served as County Fund

Raising Chairman. He married Constance J. Holmes on 10 Aug 1950.

Masonic Record:

1 Apr 47 Raised in Oswego Lodge No. 127, serving as Master in 1954; Organist 1955-60

1954 Fellowship Committee

1956-59 Assistant Grand Lecturer, Oswego District

1959-60 Fellowship Chairman

1960-63 Assistant Grand Lecturer, Oswego District

1965-66 District Deputy Grand Master, Oswego District

1967-68 Grand Master's Survey Committee

1968-70 Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge of the State of New York

He created the Officers Training Seminars for Grand Lodge and administered them for six years.

1970-76 Chairman, Grand Lodge Committee on Attendance

1976-82 Trustee of the Masonic Home (Masonic Hall & Asylum Fund), Utica, NY

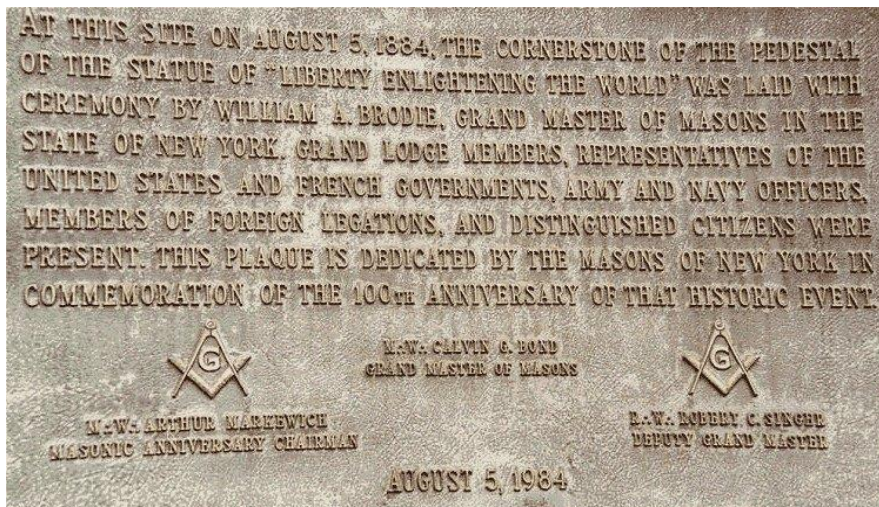
1982-84 Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of the State of New York

1984-86 Grand Master of Masons, Grand Lodge of the State of New York

As Grand Master he began the Widow's Program.

He also made raising \$500,000 for the Order of DeMolay one of his projects, later being elected President of the New York State DeMolay Foundation, nearly tripling their assets during his tenure.

He led U.S. Masons in raising over three million dollars towards refurbishing the Statute of Liberty and presided at the One Hundredth Anniversary celebration of laying of the Cornerstone of the pedestal.



- 1955 High Priest, Lake Ontario Chapter No. 165, RAM, Oswego, NY
Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests, NY
- 1966-68 Grand Representative to the Grand Chapter of Maryland
- 1970-82 Treasurer, Lake Ontario Chapter No. 165, RAM
- 1975 Grand Captain of the Host
- 1976 Grand Scribe
- 1976 Chairman, Grand Chapter Committee on Public Relations and Publicity
- 1977 Grand King
- 1977 Masonic Education and Service
- 1978 Deputy High Priest
- 1979 Grand High Priest, Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York;
Chairman of the Trustees.
- 1984 Chairman, Royal Arch Masons Scholarship Fund
Fulton Council No. 50, R&SM
Lake Ontario Commandery No. 32, KT; Commander, 1975



Photo, frontispiece, "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1969 >

He was for seven years the N. Y. S. Grand Governor of the York Rite Sovereign College, establishing new Colleges in Utica and the Southern Tier during his tenure.

He was active in the Scottish Rite, A.A.S.R., Valley of Syracuse.

27 Sep 77 Crowned an Honorary Member, 33^o, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., NMJ

Founding President of the Oswego County Scottish Rite Club

1978 DeMolay Legion of Honor

St. Leo's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine; Officer

Central New York, York Rite College No. 27; Officer

Whango Grotto, Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm

Giles Fonda Yates Council NO. 22, Allied Masonic Degrees (AMD)

New York College, Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis (SRICF)

1988-99 Appointed Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge,

holding Ritual Conventions in all 65 Districts in New York State for 10 ½ years before retiring.

He was also an accomplished ritualist in the York and Scottish Rites.

Media Temple, AAONMS

New York Court No. 30, Royal Order of Jesters (ROJ)

Oswego County Shrine Club

Royal Order of Scotland

Order of DeMolay:

1955-58 Lake Ontario Chapter Advisory Committee

1956 'Dad' Advisor

1957-58 Chairman, Advisory Committee, Order of DeMolay

1975-81 New York Masonic Youth Foundation, Inc;

1976-78 President

1979-80 Chairman of the Board

1982 New York Foundation Board of Directors

1981-82 Oswego Charities, Inc.; Board of Directors Treasurer



Lake City Chapter No. 351, Order of the Eastern
Star

1975-82 Masonic Service Bureau, Inc. of Central New York (eMeSB); Board of
Directors

1 Dec 98 Honorary Founder, Oswego Masonic District Historical Society (OMDHS)



M.'W.'. and Illustrious Bro. Bond was a member of many related Masonic organizations and presiding officer in several. Throughout his life he maintained a keen interest and devotion to the Episcopal Church, their Vestry and Choir, performing often as tenor soloist and in quartettes and other choral groups. He may be heard on "The Greatest of These – Music from the Masonic Home," a 33 1/3 r.p.m. recording, copies of which are in the archives of the OMDHS.

Happily, as of 2007, he is still among us, receiving his 6 year Service Pin and Award from M.'W.'. Neil I. Bidnick and the Grand Line at a celebratory Dinner in his honor at

the Oswego Temple on 9 Sep 2007; his nephew, W.'. Ronald A. Bond being Master of Lake City Lodge No. 127. Funeral Services were held 10a.m. Wednesday, 23 Jun 2010 at the Church of the Resurrection, with burial in the New Haven Cemetery. A Masonic Service was held 7p.m. Tuesday at the Nelson Funeral Home in Oswego.



Grand Masters Bond and Trosin Honored

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons State of New York along with the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory (MMRL) honored two very dedicated Freemasons, Calvin G. Bond and Edward R. Trosin, this past St. John's Day at the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory (27 June 2009). Both Brothers and Companions have distinguished themselves as past Grand Masters and Past Grand High Priests and each has an extensive Masonic resume. The MMRL's recently renovated auditorium was named the Bond-Trosin Auditorium in their honor.

Grand High Priest Alan C. Lewis presided over the formal Royal Arch Dedication. The two honorees spoke eloquently on their personal careers and how their lives were intertwined with each other and with so many others over the years. They both spoke about the positive role Freemasonry has played in their respective lives as well as of their admiration and high regard for Grand Chapter and MMRL. Deputy Grand Master Vincent Libone, representing Grand Master Edward G. Gilbert, paid tribute to both colleagues and conveyed his heartfelt congratulations for this much deserved honor.

90 1986-87 Robert Clifford Singer (27 Jan 1929-6 Nov 1994; died in office as Grand Secretary)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1995. Tribute in the Appendix, pages 39-41.



M.'.W.'. Robert C. Singer was born in Mt. Vernon, NY, on 27 Jan 1929, the son of W.'. Henry A. Singer, Past Master of Publicity Lodge No. 1000. He attended New York University and earned a Bachelor of Science degree in 1949 and a Master of Arts degree in 1954. Both degrees were in Journalism and Mass Communications. He also taught Political Science as a member of the faculty at N.Y.U.

He married the former Elna M. Campbell on 25 Jun 1954, and made Floral Park, Long Island, their home for over 35 years.

As a Strategic Intelligence Officer in the U.S. Army, he served in the Army Intelligence Reserve from 1948 to 1952 during the Korean Conflict. He continued his interest in intelligence as a member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers and the Military Intelligence Society of New York. In 1981 he founded *The Floral Park Dispatch* as an avocation, serving as its Editor and Publisher for three years.

In his community, Bob Singer had served the Village of Floral Park in many offices, including Deputy Mayor, Police Commissioner, and an Elected Village Trustee from 1981-83. His leadership talents also were applied as a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Floral Park. He served as First Reader for five years; President, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Sunday School Superintendent and as a teacher.

Masonic record:

1953 Raised in Publicity Lodge 1000, New York, NY; Raised by his father, W.'. Henry A. Singer, PM; Master in 1961 (note: his uncle, Maurice A. Singer, was with the GL of PA)

Dual Member of Nassau Lodge No. 1016

He received Honorary Membership from 38 New York Lodges and Honorary membership in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

1965 District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Manhattan District
 President of the 4th Manhattan District Masters Association
 President of the Past District Deputies Association
 1975-82 Chairman, Grand Lodge Committees on Communication
 1976-82 Chairman, Grand Master's Address
 1979-84 Editorial Director, Empire State Mason Magazine
 1982 Grand Treasurer
 1983-85 Vice Chairman, Statue of Liberty Committee
 1984-85 Deputy Grand Master; "If nothing else," then Deputy Grand Master Singer would say, "I'm going to be the most prepared Grand Master, thank to Grand Master (Calvin G.) Bond."
 1985 Northeast Conference on Masonic Education and Libraries (NECOMELI)

1986-87 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
 Honorary member of 38 Masonic Lodges
 1988 Chairman, Conference of Grand Masters of North America
 1988-90 Chairman, Board of Grand Masters
 1988-90 Served on the Steering Committee of the Masonic Renewal Task Force
 1988-90 Chairman, Washington Inaugural Address Observance
 1988-94 Masonic Jurisprudence Committee
 1988-94 Publisher, Empire State Mason Magazine
 1988-91 Consultant, Drug and Alcohol Abuse Committee
 1989-90 Chairman, Grand Master's Advisory Committee
 1991 Grand Representative of Scotland
 1991-94 Grand Secretary (died in Office, 6 Nov); As Grand Secretary he steered the Grand Lodge office through the period of computerization, which led to the restructuring of the methods of reporting information to Grand Lodge. His greatest emphasis was on providing services to the Lodges, distributing more information to Lodges to assist them in the preparation of Annual Returns and establishing the "800" telephone number to encourage the Brethren to call Grand Lodge.

Americus-Orient Chapter No. 38, RAM; High Priest; Grand Chapter Representative to Pennsylvania
 North Shore Council No. 88, R&SM
 Nassau Commandery No. 73, KT
 St. Quentin's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine
 Scottish Rite, Valley of Rockville Centre

1985 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Detroit
 1989-91 Valley and State Membership Chairman
 1990-91 First Lt. Commander, AASR
 Royal Order of Scotland
 York Rite College No. 22
 Richmond Forest No. 66, Tall Cedars of Lebanon
 Half Moon Council No. 2; Allied Masonic Degrees (AMD); Sovereign Master
 Half Moon Lodge No. 1, Allied Masonic Degrees (AMD); Venerable Noah
National Sojourner, Inc.: Knickerbocker Chapter No. 13; Long Island Chapter No. 86 (Past President)
 West Point Chapter No. 344; Nathan Hale-Israel Putnam Camp; General Jacob Morton Camp; Heroes of

'76.

Manhattan Post No 4, Masonic War Veterans of New York
 Long Island College, Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis (SRICF)
 American Lodge of Research (Officer)
 Missouri Lodge of Research
 Texas Lodge of Research
 Corresponding Member, Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, London
 Floral Park Chapter No. 726, Order of the Eastern Star
 Order of the Amaranth

1983 Robert S. Emslie, Jr. Award, GLNY
 1985 Chancellor Robert R Livingston Medal, GLNY
 1985 Honorary Legion of Honor, International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay
 1987 Gold Medal, Grand Lodge National of France
 1987 Pierpont Medal, Grand Lodge of Connecticut

- 1988 Jeremy L. Cross Medal, Grand Lodge of New Hampshire
- 1988 Henry Price Medal, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
- 1988 Charles H. Johnson Medal, Grand Lodge of New York
Medallion of Excellence, National Masonic Foundation
- 1988 Chairman, MSA's Education and Training Committee
- 1987-94 President, National Masonic Foundation for Prevention of Drug & Alcohol Abuse Among Children, Inc.
- 1988 Grand Lodge Speaker, Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario; Charman, 1985; 1990.

Grand Master Singer 'hit the ground running' as soon as he assumed the Grand East. His years were filled with innovation and enthusiasm. He traveled constantly, visiting Lodges in all corners of the Empire State and other Grand Lodges, often accompanied by his wife, Elna. In his efforts to publicize the good work of the Craft, he took full advantage of the events of the day. The Masonic involvement in the signing of the United States Constitution 200 years earlier was promoted throughout the State. The crisis in drug and alcohol abuse was addressed by the Grand Lodge's participation in the National Masonic Foundation for the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Children, Inc., of which Grand Master Singer was Vice President. The DeWitt Clinton Community Service Award was instituted to recognize community service by non-Masons and create another opportunity for publicity.

The Grand Lodge Masonic Hall was renovated during his term as Grand Master. He created the first advertising program by any Grand Lodge, resulting in the Q & A Brochure that was adopted by many Grand Lodges around the country. In 1988, for the first time in the 207-year Grand Lodge history, he held the Annual Communication outside of New York City, in Niagara Falls.

M.'W.'. Singer, his life's Work well done, quietly in his sleep laid down his working tools on 6 Nov 1994. The many lives he touched and the organizations that benefited from his many contributions will continue as an enduring memorial to his presence among us.

91 1988-89 Roswell Taylor Swits



<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/grand.htm>

Roswell T. Swits was born in Schenectady, the son of Harmon and Dorothea Swits, attending local schools and the University of Colorado.

Masonic record:

St. George's Lodge No. 6, Schenectady, NY; Master 1974
 Honorary Member of Copernicus Lodge No. 545; Rensselaer Lodge No. 400; Zion Lodge No. 10; Corlaer Lodge No. 932; King Solomons's Lodge No. 91; Rotterdam lodge No. 1164
 Director of the Past Master's Association of the old 17th Masonic District
 Rensselaer-Schenectady Right Worshipfuls Association
 President of the Capital District Masonic Association
 1976-78 Grand Standard Bearer
 1977-80 Grand Lodge Masonic Charity Corporations Committee
 1977-80 Hudson-Camplain Regional Director of the Masonic Home Building Fund Committee

- 1980-84 Director of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory
- 1984-86 Senior Grand Warden
- 1986-88 Deputy Grand Master
- 1988-89 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
- St. George's Chapter No. 157, RAM
- St. George's Commandery No. 37, KT
- Past Recorder of the Albany Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine
- Cyprus Temple, AAONMS, Albany, NY
- Scottish Rite, AAST, Valley of Schenectady
- 1984 Council of Princes of Jerusalem; Sovereign Prince
- 1985 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
- 1985 Christopher Camplin Medal, Rhode Island
Legion of Honor, International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay

During his tenure as leader of New York State Masons, M.'W.'. 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.

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 had two children, David and Holly, and a granddaughter.

1990 Emanuel Kreisel Elected Honorary Past Grand Master (6 Mar 1911-30 Nov 1995)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1996. Tribute in the Appendix, pages 42-43.

M.’.W.’. Emanuel Kreisel was born in Brooklyn on 6 Mar 1911, receiving his education at Morris High School and Fordham University. His highly successful career in real estate began more than 55 years ago, founding his own company (Kreisel and Company) in the ‘40s, where he served as Chairman of the Board. He was a member of the American Society of Appraisers; the Real Estate Board of New York and many other real estate-affiliated organizations. He also taught a course in Real Estate at Queens College.

Masonic record:

- 1939 Raised in Radiant Lodge; Master in 1947
- 1955 District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Manhattan District
- 1957-66 President of the District Purple Club
- 1963 President of the Real Estate Square Club
- 1964 Member of the District Board of Relief and President of the Ellis Deputy Association
- 1965 Grand Lodge Committee on Endowments
- 1965 Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund; in this capacity he became affectionately known as the “Landlord” in the 23rd Street Building
- 1979 Charles Henry Johnson Medal
- 1981-93 Chairman of the Sixth Manhattan District Association
- 1985 Grand Treasurer
- 1988-90 Chairman, LEAF Campaign to raise money for the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory
- 1985 Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
- 1990 Honorary Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York

Bro. Kreisel was married to Roslyn (Dunay) for 54 years, by whom he had two children, Neil and Cynthia, four grandchildren, Deborah, Lisa, Adam and Michael; and two great grandchildren, Rachel and Jessica. He served the Craft well, and passed softly in the hand of the Great Architect on 30 Nov 1995, with a Masonic service being held on Sunday, 5 Dec at the Riverside Funeral Chapel, Mount Vernon, NY.

92 1990-91 Richard P. Thomas



b. 2 Jun 1932, Yugoslavia; d. 18 Mar 2019, Clifton Park [Oneonta], NY

Masonic record:

- Solon Lodge No. 771 (now Lessing No. 608), Whitestone, NY; Master 1967; Secretary; Trustee
- Dual/Plural Member with Oneonta Lodge No. 466
- Honorary Member of King Solomon Beethoven Lodge No. 232; Klopstock Lodge No. 760; St. George Lodge No. 6; Guiding Light Olypia Lodge No. 808; Trinity Lodge No. 12; Midwood-Fortitude Lodge No. 19
- 1968 German Masonic Home Committee
- 1969 Statistical Secretary
- 1973-74 President, German Masonic Home Corporation; 1st VP, 1971-72
- 1975 District Deputy Grand Master, Ninth Manhattan District
- Past Masters Association
- Fifteenth Street Square Club
- Secretary and V.P. of Ninth Manhattan District Wardens Association
- 1977-87 Trustee of the Statewide Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
- 1980-87 Trustee of the German Masonic Home Corporation
- 1984 Grand Treasurer
- 1988-89 Deputy Grand Master

1990-91 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
 Chairman of the Grand Lodge Long Range Planning Committee; four years
 Chairman of the Dumont Nursing Home Acquisition Committee
 Chairman of By Laws and Charter Revisions Committee of the German Masonic Home Corporation
 Empire Chapter No. 170, RAM
 New York Commandery No. 1, KT
 Scottish Rite, AASR, Valley of Rockville Centre
 Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
 Kismet Temple, AAONMS
 Post No. 22, Masonic War Veterans
 Honorary Legion of Honor of the International Order of DeMolay
 Loreleir Chapter No. 581, Order of the Easter Star; Patron

M:W: Richard "Dick" P. Thomas
 Eulogy for the Most Worshipful Richard "Dick" P. Thomas
 Grand Master (1990 – 1992)
 b. 2 Jun 1932 - d. 18 Mar 2019

"The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker."

Gotthold Ephraim Lessing.

In this journey along the road of life, we occasionally encounter those uncommon men to whom we define as being forthright, honest and genuine in character; men who are motivated by an inner force to stay on the moral high road of openness and sincerity. There is a simple quality about such men, founded upon their strength of truth and integrity. Nothing can be more valuable than having the straightforward reputation of being a good man, true to his principles and to his fellow brothers.

Most Worshipful Richard "Dick" Thomas epitomized the unpretentious and frank man to which the German philosopher Gotthold Lessing spoke. M:W: Richard P. Thomas was indeed a good Man and Mason. We sorrowfully announce the passing of Most Worshipful Richard P. Thomas, who laid down the working tools of a Mason on March 18, 2019 as a resident of the Health Pavilion, which bears his name at the Masonic Care Community in Utica, NY. He is survived by his son, Brother Richard "Rick" Thomas, Jr., a member of Lessing Lodge No. 608, his daughter Linda (nee Thomas) Hendricks, and grandson, Erik Hendricks. His beloved wife of over 60-years, Margie nee Lohrmann, recently predeceased her husband M:W: Richard Thomas.

M:W: Richard P. Thomas was born in Yugoslavia on June 2, 1932. Upon immigrating to the United States, M:W: Thomas attended Grover Cleveland High School in New York. Shortly after graduation from high school, he served honorably for three years in the U.S. Army in both Japan and Korea during the Korean Conflict.

M:W: Thomas then enrolled in the City University of New York, where he majored in textile engineering and business administration. From 1979 to 1991, he held the position of Manager of Manufacturing at the Megastar Apparel Group and Campus Sportswear, while residing on Long Island in Manhasset Hills, New York.

M:W: Thomas and his family were long-time parishioners at Hillside United Methodist Church in New Hyde Park, NY. Shortly after retiring from the textile industry, M:W: Thomas and his Lady Margie relocated to Oneonta, NY around 1994.

In Craft Masonry, M:W: Thomas began his Masonic career in Solon Lodge No. 771 of the Noble Ninth Manhattan District, where he was Raised a Master Mason on December 4, 1962. As M:W: Thomas advanced through the chairs in the Lodge, he served as the Secretary and Vice President of the Ninth Manhattan District Wardens Association.

In 1967, M:W: Thomas was elected and served as the Worshipful Master of Solon Lodge No. 771. Then in 1978, Solon Lodge No. 771 consolidated with Lessing Lodge No. 608, as it is known today. He later affiliated with Oneonta Lodge No. 466 of the Otsego-Schoharie District in 1997. He was appointed in 1968 to the Ninth Manhattan District's German Masonic Home Committee, and he served as the President of the German Masonic Home Corporation from 1973 until 1974.

M:W: Thomas was given the honor and appointment in 1975 of District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Manhattan District by M:W: Arthur Markewich, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York and Associate Justice of the New York State Appellate Court. In 1978, M:W: Thomas was nominated by then Grand Master M:W: William R. Punt and elected Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, and held the post of Treasurer and Supervising Trustee tasked with overseeing the operation of the Masonic Hall at 23rd Street, New York City. M:W: Thomas was also appointed and served as Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Long-Range Planning for four years.

M:W: Thomas continued in his office as Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund until 1984 when he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York. He then proceeded to be elected Deputy Grand Master, culminating with his election to the office of Grand Master, serving from 1990 to 1992.

Always ready to serve this Grand Lodge in ways to improve its image and influence for the good of the community, M:W: Thomas volunteered his talents and leadership by once again serving as an elected Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, now known as the Masonic Hall and Home. Never one to shirk responsibility or duty, when asked to take the helm M:W: Thomas readily served as the Board's President from 2002 until his retirement from the Board in 2009. He also held during these same years the prestigious office of Grand Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England.

It was during this second term as Trustee and owing in part to his relocation to Oneonta, NY, that M:W: Thomas became acquainted with R:W: David F. Stoy, where a budding friendship between brothers blossomed. In reflecting upon their friendship, R:W: David Stoy reminisced how impressed he was with the depth of Dick Thomas' knowledge of Freemasonry, as well as the Constitutions and the history of the Grand Lodge of New York. R:W: Stoy was especially impressed with Dick Thomas' substantial comprehension of matters relative to the Health Care Industry, which lent itself as a tangible asset in running the Board of Trustees.

As poignantly stated by R:W: David F. Stoy, "It was through Dick Thomas' recommendation that I was appointed to the Board of Trustees, and this was when we really became great friends. He had a quick temper and at the top of his voice he could easily let you know his feelings, but within five minutes Dick would have his arm around you like a big brother. He would willingly give you the shirt off his back, if only you would ask. Dick might get mad and upset with you, but he never held a grudge. As President of the Trustees, Dick believed that we should all be a family."

R:W: David Stoy reflects further saying, "...At our monthly meetings as Trustees in Utica, our ladies, if possible, were expected to be nearby. After the men adjourned their meeting, we would all join our ladies and go together to an enjoyable dinner followed by an evening of casual relaxation and conversation held in the drawing-room on the fourth floor of the Knights Templar Building. The men usually sitting together discussing Masonry while the ladies sat opposite playing board games and chatting about their grandchildren and the like."

R:W: Stoy continues, "However, that Board, through the leadership of Dick Thomas truly became an extended family. Although, we had many intense, if not heated discussions, we really loved each other. Possibly the greatest contribution to Freemasonry is what was accomplished at the Masonic Care Community under Dick Thomas' leadership. Some examples include the construction of a new Wiley Hall; a completely new Health Facility built upon the concept of household units; a new laundry facility was built along with a new boiler room and modern heating system; and the establishment of the Great Lawn."

R:W: Stoy concludes, "It was only after the loss of his long-time companion and wife, Margie that Dick Thomas' health began to deteriorate. He was truly a Mason's Mason. He lived Masonry to its full extent. Freemasonry in New York has truly lost one of its great Pillars. All those who truly knew him, loved him and are saddened by his passing. I personally considered it a privilege and an honor to have been able to call him my Brother and my Friend. Rest in Peace my good buddy! Amen."

M:W: Thomas' memberships in Masonic organizations are numerous, which a few are hereby listed: The Past Masters Association; The 15th Street Square Club; The Half Century Club; Post 22 of the Masonic War Veterans; Empire Chapter No. 170 of the Royal Arch Masons (Past High Priest and Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Austria); New York Commandery No. One of the Knights Templar; Kismet Shrine; Valley of Rockville Centre Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Lorelei Chapter No. 581 of the Order of Eastern Star (Past Patron).

M:W: Thomas was coroneted a Thirty-Third Degree Mason at the Scottish Rite Supreme Council meeting at Indianapolis, Indiana in September 1991. He also received the Honorary Legion of Honor of the International Order of DeMolay.

In other community organizations, M·W· Thomas has held membership in the German Society of New York, National Knitted Outerwear Association, the Delaware County Conservation Society, and Fraternity Post of the American Legion.

Perhaps the legacy that M·W· Richard P. Thomas has given to our beloved Fraternity can be summed up in his own words delivered as Grand Master in the Spring of 1992:

“...Ultimately, the shape our Fraternity takes in the next century will not be determined by a Grand Master, or by the Grand Lodge. The key to the future of our Craft is in the hands of the local Lodge and the individual Brother... YOU! Your actions as much as your words will either bring favor or disfavor to the Fraternity. Your willingness to bring other qualified men into our ranks is the only way we will build our membership.

Freemasonry is the greatest Fraternity in the World!

That statement has been true in the past... it is still true today... and depending on what YOU do today, it will remain true tomorrow.”

By my order as the Grand Master, in memory and respect for our fallen Brother, I hereby direct the Altars of every Lodge within this jurisdiction to be draped in black for a period of thirty days as of this date, April 8, 2019.

Fraternally,

William M. Sardone

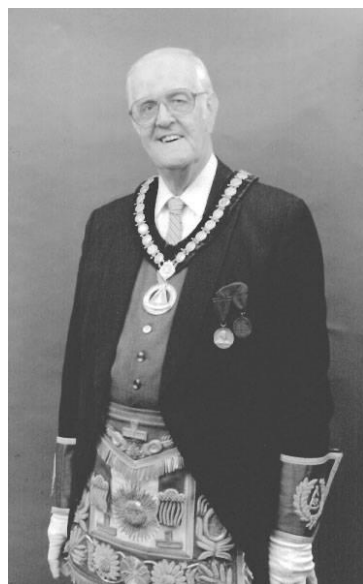
Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York

93 1992 Sheldon Kistler Blank (28 Jun 1921-6 Apr, 1993; died in office)

“Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York,” 1993. Tribute in the Appendix, pages 33-35.

Biographical sketch also from the files of the Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

Shelton Kistler Blank was born 28 Jun 1921 in Lehighton, PA, the son of Lewis R. and Bertha (Kistler) Blank. He graduated from Lehighton High School and attended Ithaca College, where he earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1943. He later earned a Masters Degree in Music Education in 1952. He taught at Ovid and Middlesex Valley Central Schools (Rushville) before going to Mexico, NY, in 1946. He worked as a Music Teacher and Music Department Supervisor, retiring after thirty years of service as Chairman of the Music Department and Director of the Senior Band of Mexico Academy and Central School in 1976. Under his leadership the Mexico Matador Band took literally hundreds of first place titles, participating in parades, conventions and festivals in several states and



foreign counties. He was active in a number of teaching professional organizations and a frequent contributor to musical magazines. He continued to be called upon to adjudicate musical competitions and as an arranger for bands as well as to chart filed drills.

This gentle being (6' 8" tall – or 'five-foot-twenty,' as he was fond of saying), a lifelong bachelor with a sincere love for people, devoted his time on earth to their education and progress. His 'children' were scattered all over the world, but they would always remember their 'Uncle Shelly,' who had given of himself for their benefits, at the Mexico Academy and Central School, in DeMolay, and at Camp Turk. He would often refer to the parents of his present students or campers as having been his pupils at an earlier time.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Mexico, where he served as Deacon for three years; Trustee for six years; Ruling Elder for three years; Sunday School Superintendent for four years. He was a member of the choir since 1947. He was the founder of the Oswego County School Music Association and Mexico Academy's Faculty Association. He also was president of the Central Zone of the New York State Teachers Association and representative to the New York State Music Association. A gregarious and community-oriented person, Bro. Blank was an honorary member of the Mexico

Volunteer Fire Department, and recipient of Community Service Awards from the Oswego County American Legion and the Mexico Lions Club.

Masonic Record:

Fall 1947	Raised in Mexico Lodge No. 136, F&AM; Master 1953 and 1955, also serving as Musician.
1951-52	Secretary-Treasurer of Oswego District Wardens and Deacons Council
1954-55	Assistant Grand Lecturer of the Oswego District

1955-56 Chairman of the Oswego District Fellowship Committee
 1956-57 District Deputy Grand Master of the Oswego District
 1958-89 Grand Lodge Committee on Youth; Secretary 1965-71; Chairman 1972-89
 1960 One of the founders of the Masonic Youth Camp Program;
 Authored the *Handbook for the Masonic Lodge and District Youth Chairman*
Director of Round Lake Camp (now Camp Turk) for 29 years
 1954 Assistant Grand Lecturer, Oswego District
 1956 District Deputy Grand Master, Oswego District
 1988-89 Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge F&AM of the State of New York
 1990-91 Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge F&AM of the State of New York
 1992 Grand Master, Grand Lodge F&AM of the State of New York; died in office April 1993.
 1952 Exalted in Mexico Chapter No. 135, RAM; High Priest 1960; Ritual Advisor 1961-75
 1975-77 Grand Representative to the Grand Chapter, RAM, for the State of Maine
 1961 Greeted in Fulton Council No. 50, R&SM
 1985 Affiliated in Rotica Council No. 12, R&SM; Illustrious Master 1986
 1987 Honorary Member of Grand Council Cryptic Masons
 1987 Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Council of Cryptic Masons
 Recipient, Bronze Medal, General Grand Council, Cryptic Masons
 1988 Grand Marshal
 1989 Grand Captain of the Guard
 Knighted in Lake Ontario Commandery No. 32, KT; Eminent Commander 1978-79
 Grand Representative, Grand Commandery, KT, California
 1978 Grand Master of the First Veil, Grand Chapter, RAM, of the State of New York
 1982-83 Grand Scribe, Grand Chapter, RAM, of the State of New York
 1983-84 Grand King, Grand Chapter, RAM, of the State of New York
 1985 Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter, RAM, of the State of New York
 Member, York Rite Sovereign College No. 27, Syracuse
 Charter Member, United York Rite Sovereign College No. 127, Utica
 Pouissant Sovereign, St. Leo's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine
 Recipient of the Order of the Purple Cross, York Rite Sovereign College
 Crusade Priory, KYCH
 Scottish Rite
 1965 Completed the degrees of the Scottish Rite, AASR, Valley of Syracuse
 1982 Director, Oswego County Scottish Rite Club
 1981-82 Most Wise Master, Chapter of Rose Croix, Valley of Syracuse
 26 Sep 1984 Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, at Boston, MA
 1986 Member of the Finance Committee of the Council of Deliberation
 Meritorious Service Award for the New York Council of Deliberation
 DeMolay Honorary Legion of Honor, 1974
 State Executive Officer (7 years) and instrumental in the formation of LaFiesta Chapter, Order of DeMolay
 Secretary of the Membership Committee
 Chairman of the Memorial Committee
 Member of the Leadership Training Conference Committee of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay
 DeMolay
 5 Aug 2006 'Dad' Blank was posthumously inducted into the DeMolay Hall of Fame by the New York DeMolay Alumni Assn.
 Member, Media Shrine, AAONMS
 Masonic War Veterans Man of the Year Award
 Grand Master's Medallion, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania
 Charles Henry Johnson Medal recipient
 Pierpont Edwards Medal, Grand Lodge of Connecticut
 First recipient of the Youth Leadership Award, Grand Council of Cryptic Masons International, 1984
 Secretary-Treasurer, Oswego District Grand Lodge Officers Association
 Daddy of Astarte Chapter, Organization of Triangles
 Other organizations:
 Mexico Volunteer Fire Department, Elks, American Legion, North Country Music Society

The M.'W.'. Sheldon K. Blank Collection is at the Oswego Masonic District Historical Society Library and Museum in the Phoenix Masonic Temple, New York, among which are some of the following items:

12 Sep 86 Presented with an illuminated work from the 2nd Degree Charge ('My Brother') on sheepskin parchment, by Liverpool Lodge No. 525, at the Rededication of the Lodge. Illuminated by R.'W.'. Gary L. Heinmiller

1992 Presented with an illuminated white leather apron, inscribed with the names of the Masonic District of the State of New York. Illuminated by R.'W.'. Gary L. Heinmiller.

M.'W.'. Blank was accorded a Masonic Service at the Mexico Presbyterian Church on Sunday, 10 Apr 1993, attended by 350 Brother Masons for across the State. He was interred in the family plot at his place of nativity in Lehigh, PA. He was survived by his wife and niece, Leanna Fisher, another niece, Melonie, and a nephew, Craig, all of Pennsylvania.



94 1993-94 Gary Arthur Henningsen (Sr.) (13 Dec 1938-)

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York," 1999. Citation, Distinguished Achievement Award, pages 33-38.

M.'W.'. Gary A. Henningsen was born 13 Dec 1938 in the borough of Brooklyn, the son of Norwegian and German immigrants, Bro. Arthur Henningsen and Elsie Inselmann. He was educated in the New York City public school system and graduated from Fort Hamilton High School in Brooklyn in June 1956. He enrolled with the College of Staten Island to pursue a degree in Liberal Arts at night.

As a young man Bro. Henningsen was an active member of the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter, Order of DeMolay, through which he met his future wife, Ada Demarest*, who had served as the Beloved Queen of Colleen Chapter of the Organization of Triangle Girls in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. His subsequent active participation in DeMolay was recognized with his being awarded the DeMolay Legion of Honor. He served in the Navy, receiving an Honorable Discharge as a Second Class Petty Officer in 1959, shortly after which he married Ada on 18 Dec 1960, the union of which produced sons Gary Arthur, Jr., Scott Allen and Erik Andrew, and daughter Lisa Ann. They have since given

the Henningsens at least eleven grandchildren. Having attained their majority, all three sons were raised as Master Masons, two having membership in Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 756 and the other in Norsemen Lodge No. 878. Lisa Ann is a Past Beloved Queen of Rose E. Scherer Chapter No. 90 of the Triangles.

* See also, "The Demarest Family," by Voorhis David Demarest, Mary Arthur Demarest. 1964

Professionally M.'W.'. Henningsen carried on the family business as proprietor of Henningsen Florist, Inc., located on Eighth Avenue in Brooklyn. This business, together with Ada's career as a Registered Nurse, reaped a comfortable homestead for the family and provided for a fine education for each of their children. When the children had grown and moved out on their own, Ada and Gary transferred ownership of the florist business to its long-standing and loyal employees and staff. In 1964, just before the opening of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, he relocated his family from Bay Ridge to Staten Island. As the family grew, so did his activities in the community, where he became involved with the Great Kills Little League, first serving as a Little League Coach and later as a Manager. With his children on the team he eventually went on to serve as the Chairman of the League's Board of Advisors, and as President of the National Little League. With some twenty years of service, the Little League bestowed its highest honor, the *James Flood Award* and was also elected to the *Little League Hall of Fame* and named *All Star Manager*. Bro. Henningsen was further an active member of Christ Lutheran Church on Staten Island, where he served as Secretary of the Church Council for three years, and as the Head Coach for the church basketball team for several years.

Proud of his Viking heritage, he maintained strong ties with the Scandinavian community, serving as the Grand Marshal of the Annual Scandinavian Parade. He was also an active member of Faeder Lodge No. 109, Fraternal Order of the Sons of Norway, and was elected the *Scandinavian of the Month* in November 1988. Among his other avocations he enjoyed a good game of golf or a quiet game of hearts. He also purchased a thirty-three foot sloop, christened 'The Summer Wind,' after the 1960's song popularized by Frank Sinatra, and entered the exclusive club of fellow yachtsmen.

Masonic Record; it is reported that in his home M.'W.'. Henningsen has, not surprisingly, an entire room dedicated from floor to ceiling with Masonic plaques, awards and memorabilia, partial listing of which follows:

25 May 60 Raised in Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 756, New York, NY; Master in 1966 and 1979
1985 Affiliated Norseman Lodge No 878 (dual member); Master 1986; Secretary 1987-89; Treasurer 1990-92
1963-64 Secretary of the Fellowcraft Club
1965 President of the Fellowcraft Club
1968-81 Lodge Secretary; Emeritus 1982
1983-85 Lodge Trustee
1990-91 Lodge Treasurer
1980-91 President of the Lodge Benevolent Fund
1981-82 District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Kings District, under M.'W.'. Bruce Widger
1982 Brooklyn Masonic Guild; President from 1987-89
1985-92 District Leader, 3rd Kings District; Chairman of the District's Awards Night for 1985-92
1986 President of the 3rd Kings Master Association
 State Chairman of the Related Organizations Committee
 Chairman of the LEAF Campaign for the Metropolitan Area
1988-89 Junior Grand Deacon
1990-91 Senior Grand Deacon
1991 Masonic Renewal Committee of North America
1992 Deputy Grand Master
 Deputy Grand Master Advisory Committee
 Long Range Planning Committee
 Youth Foundation
 DeMolay Foundation Committee
1993-94 Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York; During a subsequent interview, reporter John DeSio of the *Staten Island Advance*, quoted M.'W.'. Bro. Henningsen as saying, "When I was nominated, they decided that I did not need an election. The 1,200 delegates just started to clap; it was a really overwhelming experience. . . . When my family heard the news of my election they were overjoyed. My whole family, especially my wife, has been very supportive through the years."
1995-2003 Grand Secretary; Upon the demise of M.'W.'. Bro. Singer, he was elected by acclamation on 2 May 1995 to fill the office of Grand Secretary.
 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina

Honorary Lodge Memberships:

Advance-Island City-Mizpah No. 586	Fame Lodge No. 945	Liverpool Syracuse Lodge No. 501
Allied Lodge No. 1170	Fiat Lux Lodge No. 1079	Midwood Lodge No. 288
Amos-Fort Greene Lodge No. 922	Flower City Lodge No. 910	Monroe Lodge No. 173
Balder Lodge No. 1053	Forest Hills Lodge No. 946	Mons, Belgium
Beacon Light Lodge No. 701	Fortitude Lodge No. 19	Northfield Lodge No. 426
Bredablick Lodge No. 880	Gavel-Trowel Lodge No. 703	Oatka Lodge No. 759
Bunting Charity Lodge No. 727	Germania Lodge No. 722	Prospect-Sheepshead Bay No. 979
Cannes, France	Golden Rule-Clermont McKinley No. 186	Richmond Lodge No. 66
Cassia-Adytum Lodge No. 445	Great Kills Lodge No. 912	Schenectady Lodge No. 1174
Charlotte-Corinthian Lodge No. 1088	Harry S. Truman Lodge No. 1044	Schiller Lodge No. 304
Churchville Lodge No. 667	Hasbrouck Heights, NJ	Seneca Lodge No. 797
Clio Lodge No. 779	Henrietta Lodge No. 526	Service City-Geba Lodge No. 1009
Connetquot Lodge No. 838	Herder Lodge No. 698	Shakespeare Lodge No. 750
Consolidated Lodge No. 31	Hudson River Lodge No. 309	South Shore Lodge No. 1126
Craftsman Lodge No. 969	Huguenot Lodge No. 381	St. John's Lodge No. 1
Damascus Lodge No. 867	Huguenot Lodge No. 46	Tompkins Lodge No. 471
Dunwoodie Lodge No. 863	John A. Robertson Lodge No. 1032	Towpath Lodge No. 163
East Rochester- Ancient Craft No. 943	Joseph Warren-Gothic Lodge No. 934	Trinity Lodge No. 12
Etolian Lodge No. 479	Kilwinning-Sunset Lodge no. 936	True Craftsman Lodge No. 651
Euclid Lodge No. 136	King Leopold Lodge No. 3	Union Star Lodge No. 426
Evangelist Lodge No. 819	La Guardia Lodge No. 1130	Valley-Simmes Lodge No. 109
Fairport Lodge No. 476	Lessing Lodge No. 608	Von Mensch Lodge No. 765
	Liberty Lodge No. 521	Wakan-Hubbard Lodge No. 154
		Wantagh-Morton Lodge No. 63
		Warrensburgh Lodge No. 425

Nassau Chapter No. 109, RAM; Honorary Member of 1st Capitular District, Americus-Orient Chapter No. 138, RAM.

Columbian Council No. 1, R&SM

New York Commandery No. 1, KT

Mecca Temple, AAONMS; Honorary Member, Past Masters Unit; Cyprus Temple; Kismet Temple; Damascus Shrine.

Royal Order of Jesters

Tall Cedars of Lebanon

Scottish Rite, AASR, Valley of Rockville

Honorary Member, Valley of Rochester

1994 Crowned Honorary Member, 33^o, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, in Cleveland (Exemplar of Class)

ca 1999 Active Member, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ, for Area Five

Unity Post No. 3, Masonic War Veterans

Half Moon Lodge No. 1, Royal Ark Mariners

Half Moon Council No. 2, Allied Masonic Degrees (AMD); Sovereign Master in 1995

Paumanok Council No. 2, Knight Masons

Richmond Forests No. 66, Tall Cedars of Lebanon

Prophet at Sight by Grand Monarch, Azim Grotto

St. Paul's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine (Exemplar)

Royal Order of Scotland (Exemplar)

American Lodge of Research

Mecca Yacht Club

Honorary Grand Lodge Officer, Grand Lodge of Portugal

3 May 99 Distinguished Achievement Award, Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York

Charles H. Johnson Medal

Montezuma Medal from the Scottish Rite of Brazil

The Centennial Anniversary Medal from the Grand Lodge of Norway

The 250th Anniversary Medal of the United Grand Lodge of England

The Giordano Bruno Medal from the Grand Oriente of Italy

The Philip C. Tucker Medal from the Grand Lodge of Vermont

The Diploma of Honor from the Grand Lodge of Russia

The Latin American Award of Liberty and Unity

The Fiorello LaGuardia Medal

1995 DeMolay Legion of Honor

1995 Deputy Member of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay

Daddy of Rose E. Scherer Triangle No. 90 and Staten Island Triangle No. 57

1986 Honey of Rose E. Scherer Triangle No. 90

Other Honorary Memberships:

Past Masters Association of Allegany

Knickerbocker Chapter, Order of DeMolay

Masonic Yacht Club

Long Island Chapter, National Sojourners

Knickerbocker Chapter, National Sojourners

West Point Chapter, National Sojourners

Western New York Lodge of Research

1992-96 Metropolitan Deputies Association

Azim Grotto

Academia Paulista Masonica de Letra, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Finlandia Masonic Club

Garibaldi Masonic Club, Bridgeport, CT

Marine Square Club

Purple Club, Monroe Districts; Second Manhattan District

1993-94 Director of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association

Grand Masters of North America Conference Committee

National Masonic Foundation for Children

- Chairman of the Scottish Rite Children's Learning Center, Fund Raising
- 1969-94 Active in Third Kings Camp Fund
- District Bowling and Golf Activities
- 1985-92 Chairman of District Awards Night
- 1982-96 State Masonic Education Committee
- 1990-91 Chairman of Education Committee
- Vice President, Board of Managers of the Bay Ridge Masonic Temple
- Honorary Commander-in-Chief, Masonic War Veterans
- Member, Heritage Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star
- Senior DeMolay, Theodore Roosevelt Chapter.

In his Grand Master *Address* he spoke of his vision for the next Millenium as follows: "I see a Fraternity where all men, regardless of their race, religion or ethnic background, work together as equals in true Brotherhood for mankind to emulate. I see a Fraternity where all are educated in Masonry, know their Fraternity, are well-versed in it, and are proud to talk about it. I see a Fraternity so intertwined in community programs, that we will be a beacon for all to follow." Bro. Henningsen was quick to point out, upon his receipt of The Distinguished Achievement Award, his long and memorable relationship with M.'W.'. Raymond C. Ellis, noting, "Aside from my Father who was a Mason and his Father, Grand Master Ellis has been the largest influence to me and I've tried to model myself after the greatest Master we've had in this State that I can remember. When I was 21 years old, Most Worshipful Brother Ellis put his arms around the shoulders of this relatively new Mason and he said, 'Do what you can do for this Fraternity, do it not for what you can get. Don't forget the little people.'" M.'W.'. summed this up perhaps in his 1993 St. John's Day Weekend address in his closing remarks: "My Brethren, there are no strangers in Masonry, only Friends!"

On Sunday, 10 Apr 2005, the Trustees of the Library presented the Library's first Journal Dinner Dance at Russo's on the Bay, Howard Beach, NY. The dinner honored M.'W.'. Gary Arthur Henningsen, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Secretary, for his outstanding support and dedication to the Library and its mission. M.'W.'. Edward R. Trosin, members of the Elected and Appointed Grand Line, Grand Lodge committee members, Brothers, friends and family were in attendance. A journal was distributed which featured a color representation of the original Masonic oil painting by Brother Angel Millar, presented to M.'W.'. Henningsen at the dinner.

95 1995-97 Earl J. Hino, Jr.



Masonic record:

Casimir Pulaski Lodge No. 1158 (now Charles W. Cushman Lodge No. 897), merged in 1999; served as Master in 1999
 Dual Member of Tokyo Masonic Lodge No. 2, Tokyo, Japan (Raised); Justice Robert H. Jackson Lodge of Research No. 9010; Perservance-Suburban Lodge No. 948; Holy Land Masonic Lodge No. 10, Tel Aviv, Israel; Educational Lodge No. 1002, Minneapolis, MN
 Honorary Member of Tonawanda Lodge No. 247; Bunting-Charity Lodge No. 727; Drumlin Lodge No. 1180; Buffalo-Lakeland Lodge no. 846.

1970 Credentials Committee

1981-89 Committee on Related Organizations
 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah

1990-91 Senior Grand Warden

1995-96 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
 Royal Arch

1981 Grand High Priest

1993 Trustee, Grand Chapter

1989 Grand Master, Cryptic Masons of the State of New York
 Scottish Rite, AASR

Crowned Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

1991 DeMolay Honorary Legion of Honor

"A Eulogy for Most Worshipful Earle J. Hino, Jr., Grand Master (1995 – 1998)"

b. 14 Aug 1933 d. 23 Feb 2019

March 11, 2019

Dear Brethren:

The core principles of our beloved fraternity were expounded upon by the Mother Grand Lodge in the "Charges of a Free Mason" written centuries ago, defining the modes of conduct to be strictly adhered to inside and outside the parameters of the Lodge. One such clearly essential rule admonishes the Craft that "a Mason is obliged by his tenure, to obey the moral Law... to be good Men and true, or men of Honor and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the center of Union, and the means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must else have remained at a perpetual distance... They are to salute one another in a courteous manner, ...calling each other Brother. ...For though all Masons are as Brethren upon the same Level, yet Masonry takes no Honor from a Man that he had before; nay rather it adds to his Honor, especially if he has deserved well of the Brotherhood, who must give Honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners..."

A highly crafted and time-tested code of honor the "Charges of a Free Mason" have paved the path through life for each of us, especially this mystic design had been the *Raison d'être* of Past Grand Master Earle J. Hino, Jr.

M.: W.: Earle J. Hino, Jr. was born on August 14, 1933 and laid down the working tools of a Mason on Saturday, February 23, 2019 near his retirement home in La Jolla, California. He spent most of his working life in Buffalo, New York. He was married in 1957 to Barbara Hino nee Cawley of Buffalo, who predeceased him. They were blessed with a daughter, Holly Ann Hino nee Gallo, who sadly also predeceased her father. Earle was extremely proud of his daughter and her entrepreneurial accomplishments.

Our heartfelt condolences are extended to his Lady Terri Heslin and the Hino family, friends and fellow Lodge Brothers, as they look for strength during these difficult times. May your memories of the good times shared provide you with some degree of comfort during these overcast hours.

Professionally, M.: W.: Earle Hino had a successful career as a Manufacturing Manager. Scholastically, he majored in Business Administration and Psychology at the University of Buffalo. He earned a Management Certificate of Achievement while attending Management Seminars at Princeton University. He was accepted as a member of the Phi Kappa Psi National College Fraternity. He was also the recipient of the Pilot Freight Carriers' Association Scholarship for academic achievement.

M.: W.: Earle Hino was an active athletic sports enthusiast with interests in wrestling and rowing competitions. He became a Champion on the Intercollegiate Wrestling Team. As a member of the Westside Rowing Club of Buffalo, M.: W.: Earle Hino received prominence as a National United States and Canadian Rowing Champion.

M.: W.: Earle Hino had a special love for animals, especially the breeding and raising of pedigree Great Dane canines for show. He held an All Breed Professional Handlers' License granted by the American Kennel Club and he became the President of the Great Dane Club of Western New York.

M.: W.: Earle Hino's Masonic life began on February 8, 1957, March 22, 1957 and May 10, 1957 when he was initiated, passed and raised by Buffalo Lodge No. 846 (known today as Buffalo-Lakeland Lodge No. 846). He affiliated in 1963 with Casmir Pulaski Lodge No. 1158 (known today as Charles W. Cushman Lodge No. 879). He was elected and installed the Master of Casmir Pulaski Lodge No. 1158 in 1969.

M.: W.: Earle Hino subsequently affiliated with several other Lodges, namely Tokyo Lodge No. 2 of Tokyo, Japan; Holy Land Lodge No. 20 of Tel-Aviv, Israel; and Educational Lodge No. 1002 of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

M.: W.: Earle Hino's advancement toward finding further light in Masonry knew no bounds as he excelled in the York Rite, the Scottish Rite and sundry other Masonic Orders as follows:

Capitular Masonry:

Buffalo-Keystone Chapter No. 71, Royal Arch Masons
Excellent High Priest (1966)
Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons NYS
Grand Representative – North Dakota (1968 – 1971)
Grand High Priest (1981)
Director, R.A.M. Medical Research Foundation
Chairman, R.A.M. Scholarship Foundation (1982 – 1992)

Cryptic Masonry:

Buffalo-Keystone Council No. 17
Illustrious Master (1971)

Grand Representative – Wisconsin (1979 – 1984)
Grand Council Cryptic Rite Masons NYS
Illustrious Grand Master (1989 – 1990)

Chivalric Masonry:

Tancred Commandery No. 80, Knights Templar
Eminent Commander (1969 – 1970)
Grand Commandery NYS, Knights Templar
Grand Representative – Montana (1980 – 1983)

The Scottish Rite:

Valley of Buffalo, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (1958)
Sovereign Prince, Palmoni Council, Princes of Jerusalem (1982 – 1983)
Chancellor – Buffalo Consistory (1984 – 1988)
First Lieutenant Commander (1988 – 1990)
Commander-in-Chief, Buffalo Consistory (1990 – 1992)
Coroneted 33°, Cincinnati, Ohio (1986)
Thirty-Third Club of Buffalo (1986) President (1994 – 1996)

Related Masonic Organizations:

Knights York Cross of Honor, Empire State Priory No. 46
Eminent Prior (1982)
Knights Red Cross of Constantine, St. Mark's Conclave
Puissant Sovereign (1989)
Intendant General NY Western (1995)
Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests, Good Shepherd Tabernacle
Very Eminent Preceptor (1986)
Niagara Frontier York Rite College No. 77
Preeminent Governor (1980 – 1982)
Iroquois Council No. 37, Allied Masonic Degrees USA
Sovereign (1977 – 1978)
Royal Order of Scotland
Order of the Purple Cross of York, Sovereign York Rite College of North America
Associate Regent (1983)
Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests

Most Worshipful Earle J. Hino, Jr., was nominated, elected and installed the Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York on May 2, 1995, an office he held with distinction for three consecutive years.

As the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge F. & A.M. of the State of New York, M.:W.: Earle J. Hino was firm, decisive, benevolent and fair. Incorporating the universal code of a Mason into the fabric of his thinking, he established a high-bar for the performance of the Fraternity. Thereby, setting a clear and singular path toward the successful implementation of these aforementioned magnanimous ideals and goals. When it came to exercising Masonic protocol and proper decorum, M.:W.: Earle Hino was an absolute stickler for perfection and respect for the Order. Masonic work is serious business, which in our late Brother's opinion left no room for poor behavior and substandard ritual work. Yet, he also knew when it was appropriate to relax and enjoy the company of his fellow Brothers.

During the epitome of his Grand Mastership, M.:W.: Earle Hino had the distinct honor and foresight to host and encourage the World Conference of Grand Masters for the first time to meet in the United States of America. It was a global event held in New York City that welcomed and received over sixty Grand Masters from every corner of the Planet. The World Conference witnessed brothers from faraway parts of the World and extreme ideologies embracing one another as true Brothers of the Craft. Sitting together at table with M.:W.: Earle Hino, breaking-bread and enjoying genuine fellowship together were Brother Masons that hailed from Australia, Haiti, India, Ecuador, Italy, Bolivia, the Ivory Coast, Romania, Iran, Lebanon, and the State of Israel to name but a few. It was definitely a feather in the cap of Grand Lodge... Thank You, M.:W.: Earle Hino for shining the light upon Freemasonry in New York.

After M.:W.: Earle J. Hino retired as Grand Master in 1998, he went on to serve on the Board of Past Grand Masters and continued to serve on the Jurisprudence Committee, where his experience and wise counsel were much appreciated by his successors. Although it has been quite some time since M.:W.: Earle Hino served as Grand Master, he had remained extremely versatile, and continued to offer much to so many in the Craft, even when illness placed a damper on his ability to travel from the Western frontier to the "Big Apple". M.:W.: Earle Hino, as a Brother Mason, he was always larger than life and we will always have the fond memory of him to guide us into the future.

Let us close this Chapter of Masonry, remembering the inspirational and positive words of M.:W.: Earle J. Hino, Jr., presented to Grand Lodge on May 6, 1996, "I would suggest that each of us in the Grand Jurisdiction of New York "Harken to the Call to Action!" Take pride in your membership in one of the World's most renowned and illustrious Institutions. Roll up your sleeves and pick up the working tools of the faithful Craftsman – the Standard of the Medieval Knight and the Baton of Leadership – Place your indelible mark upon your labors and assist Grand Lodge in moving this Fraternity forward to new and unprecedented heights of achievement. In doing so, you will gain much personal satisfaction and our beloved Craft will rise to greatness!"

By my order as the Grand Master, in memory and respect for our fallen Brother, I hereby direct the Altars of every Lodge within this jurisdiction to be draped in black for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally,

William M. Sardone

Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York

96 1998-99 Stewart C. McCloud (20 Jun 1927-16 Jan 2005)

<http://esmason.com/pgm%20pics/passed/MCCLLOUD%20BIO.DOC>

M.:W.: Brother McCloud's journey through Life and Masonry originated from humble beginnings on 20 Jun 1927 in Brooklyn, NY. Many remember the graphic stories of how as a young man, Stewart McCloud, working in 1946 as a Fireman on the Long Island Rail Road fed the boiler of a steam locomotive racing its way from Jamaica to Montauk Point and back again. He proudly showed the scars that he received on his hand where he accidentally burned himself on one such junket. Over time with much experience, training and schooling under his belt and with due diligence, M.:W.: McCloud climbed the ranks of the railroad's hierarchy becoming the Assistant Superintendent of Transportation before retiring in 1978. But Railroadng was in his blood and in 1979, he accepted a position as Consultant to Taconic International Rail-Transit Operations, followed by several years as Manager, Test and Acceptance of Equipment at Bombardier Inc., for Metro North Commuter Railroad before he retired again in 1990.

M.:W.: Stewart C. McCloud lost his wife Georgine to cancer in Feb 1987. In 1988, he married Irene L. Adair and they resided in Floral Park, NY, prior to relocating to Rossmoor, NJ. They also wintered at their home in Ormond Beach, FL. His widow Irene, sons Brother Geoffrey and R.:W.: Stewart II and grandchildren Stewart III, Jason, Theresa and Geoffrey Jee Ho survived him.

Masonic record:

26 Nov 1957 Raised in Dunton Lodge No. 1017 (now Springfield Gardens Lodge no. 1057),

Rockville Centre, NY; Master 1970.

Dual member with Lessing Lodge No. 608

Honorary member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, King's County Lodge No. 511, Amos-Fort Greene No. 922,

Harry S. Truman No. 1066, LaGuardia No. 1330

1979 Assistant Grand Lecturer

1990-91 Grand Treasurer

1981 District Deputy Grand Master

1995-97 Deputy Grand Master

1982 Assistant Grand Marshal

1998-99 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

1984-85 Deputy Grand Marshal

1986-87 Grand Marshal

Honorary Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of New Jersey

Ridgewood Chapter, RAM; High Priest 1963

1965-90 Secretary of Ridgewood Chapter, RAM

Grand Master of the First Veil

1968 Grand Representative to the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland

1978 Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter of the State of New York

-2005 Trustee of the Royal Arch Masons Medical Research Foundation

- 1985-05 President of the Royal Arch Masons Medical Research Foundation
Scottish Rite, Rockville Centre
- 1997 Honorary Member, 33^o, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ
- 2004 Charles H. Johnson Medal
- 2004 M.'W.'. Stewart C. McCloud Conference Room dedicated to him in the new Molecular Genetics facility of the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory, sponsored by the Royal Arch Masons Foundation.

He is said to have credited his service in Royal Arch Masonry as a strong foundation for his leadership as Grand Master and launched a program to gather every member into a spearhead of accomplishment under the banner Together We Build. That year the World Conference of Grand Lodges in New York set that course in motion. During his term he established The Grand Lodge Fund to assist Lodges and indigent members in overcoming their financial difficulties.

Never one to forget from "Whence he Came," M.'W.'. McCloud welcomed and received brothers from every station. Whether or not their collar or background was blue, white or any shade in between, he found each of them to be worthy of the same level of respect and importance as he would members of his own family.

During his travels throughout the State, it was not uncommon for him to stop along the way to make an unannounced visit to an elderly or infirm brother's home. Knocking on the door, he brought good tidings and brotherly love to those he greeted. In like fashion, he was well known for his impromptu visits to Lodges that intersected his path to share in their labors. Many of which, had not seen or been visited by a Grand Master in well over a half century. He was never one to stand on ceremony and wait for a special invitation; he made it his business to embrace his fellow Brethren.



To quote M.'W.'. McCloud from his Spring 2000 Message in the Empire State Mason, "Serving as your Grand Master... has indeed been a very gratifying and inspiring experience. It has afforded me countless opportunities at making new friends and renewing old acquaintances. My trips throughout this great Empire State have assured very clearly to me that our Masonic ideal of universal brotherhood is much more than a worthwhile ambition... The primary purpose of our beloved Fraternity is to liberally spread the cement of brotherly love and affection throughout our communities. The maxim that actions speak louder than words cannot be over emphasized... We need to ask ourselves, have I done something today to help a member of my Masonic family?"

During his tenure as Grand Master, he demonstrated the universality and true spirit of Freemasonry by hosting a special conferral of the Master Mason Degree in the Grand Lodge Room by the Oklahoma Indian Degree Team. Dressed in traditional ceremonial costumes of the Osage Indian, the Team under the leadership of our Grand Master imparted the ancient wisdom of their culture in concert with our Masonic principles.

Limited by no boundaries, he reached across the Atlantic and joined the Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of France to consecrate the "Twinning" of three Masonic Lodges, namely St. John's Lodge, Evangelist Lodge and Reliance Lodge. A ceremony whereby three new Lodges in France assume the names of three Lodges in New York and exchange duplicate warrants as an overt sign of brotherhood. In M.'W.'. McCloud's own words, "[Masonry] opens up new avenues toward improving us as individuals as well as bettering our relationship with others..."

In closing, let us remember our dearly departed Brother with the immortal words of the poet Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Work in every hour, paid or unpaid; see only that thou work, and thou canst not escape the reward; whether thy work be fine or coarse, planting corn or writing epics, so only it be honest work, done to thine own approbation, it shall earn a reward to the senses as well as to the thought; no matter how often defeated, you are born to victory. The reward of a thing well done is to have done it."

We can say with certainty that our beloved Brother has heard the comforting words, "Well done, good and faithful servant. Welcome thou into the joy of thy Lord."

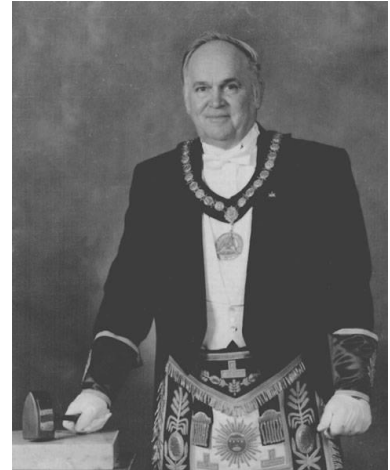
The Most Worshipful Stewart C. McCloud, on Sunday afternoon 16 Jan 2005, laid the working tools of life aside to commence labor in that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. He had fought a long and tough battle with cancer.

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97 2000-01 Carl J. Smith

Masonic record:

Raised in Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 263
 Affiliated to Northeast Lodge No. 955
 (now Amherst Lodge No. 981, Williamstown, NY); Master 1991-92, Java Village, NY
 Justice Lodge No. 753
 Dual Membership; Drumlin Square Lodge No. 1180
 1993-94 Deputy Grand Standard Bearer
 1995 Grand Standard Bearer
 1996-97 Grand Senior Warden
 1998-99 Deputy Grand Master
 2000-01 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
 Chairman of the Grand Master's Advisory Committee
 Long Range Planning Committee
 Western Region Liaison Officer
 Tonawanda Chapter No. 278, RAM; served as High Priest
 Grand Sentinel, Grand Chapter
 Hamburg Council No. 91, R&SM; served as Illustrious Master
 Tonawanda Commandery No. 78, KT; served as Commander
 Red Cross of Constantine
 Scottish Rite, Valley of Buffalo
 Palmoni Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Senior Warden
 Ismailia Temple, AAONMS; Circus Train Unit
 Sylvanus Council No. 37, Allied Masonic Degrees (AMD)
 Sep 2007 New York College, Masonic Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis (MSRICF)
 Royal Order of Scotland
 DeMolay Foundation



98 2002-03 Carl J. Fitje

Married Renee _____

Mr. Fitje, a retired New York City detective, was encouraged to join by his father, also a Mason. "My father urged me to get involved because he thought I was keeping company with the wrong crowd," said Mr. Fitje, who grew up in Brooklyn and moved to Long Island in 1970. He remembers his father's saying that DeMolay, the Masonic youth organization, kept him from becoming a gang member.

Masonic Record:

Ridgewood Lodge No. 710, College Point, NY; Master 1987; Secretary 1995-2000; President of the Fellowcraft Club; Chairman of the Finance Committee; Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Chairman of the Education and Leadership Committee; Chairman of the Membership Development Team

2006-07 President of the Ridgewood Masonic Temple Guild, Inc.

1990-91 District Deputy Grand Master, 2nd Kings District (first group to serve a two year term)

Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Norway

Vice Chairman of the Grand Master's Advisory and Planning Team

Vice Chairman of the Membership Development Team (Downstate)

Vice Chairman of the Blood Donor Program

1993 Junior Grand Deacon

1994 Senior Grand Deacon

1995-00 Chairman of the Grand Lodge Convention Team

2000-01 Deputy Grand Master

2002-03 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York

2004 President of the North American Grand Master's Conference

2003-06 Served on the Board of Directors of the George Washington National Memorial

Honorary Past Grand Master of New Jersey

Honorary Member of 30 Lodges within New York State, including:

Midwood Fortitude No. 19

Tompkins No. 471

Transportation No. 842

Genesis No. 201

Advance-Island City Mizpah No.

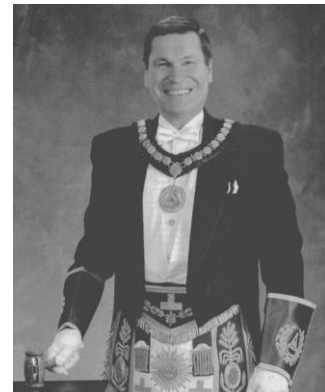
Harry S. Truman No. 1066

Harmony No. 241

586

The Grand Orient of Haiti

Grand Oriente Do Brasil



September 1191 Lodge, Udine, Italy
 Atlas-Pythagora Lodge No. 10, New Jersey
 Ameicus-Orient Chapter No. 138, RAM
 Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut
 Honorary Member, Oneonta Chapter No. 277
 Columbian Council No. 1, R&SM
 Columbian Commandery No. 1, KT
 Knight Commander of the Temple, Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar
 Honorary Member, Patchque, KT
 Kismet Temple, AAMNMS
 Honorary Member, Sahib Temple, Sarasota, FL
 Scottish Rite, AASR, Valley of Rockville Centre
 Honorary Member, 33°, Supreme Council, AASR, NMJ

Awards and other:

Two Grand Master's Achievement Awards
 Chancellor Robert R Livingston Meday
 DeMolay Legion of Honor
 Charles H. Johnson Medal
 90 year old Norwegian Medal
 Elected 3rd, 2nd, 1st Vice President of the 2nd Kings District
 President of the Second Kings District
 Chairman of the Child ID Committee
 Chairman of the Charities Fund
 District Deputy Grand Master's Testimonial Committee
 Chairman, Past DDGMs' Long Range Planning Committee
 President, PDDGM' Long Range Planning Committee
 President of the Master's Association
 President of the Warden's Association
 District Newsletter Coordinator
 District Service Representative
 Trustee of the Second Kings District
 Trustee of the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, Inc.
 Past Paster Councilor of DeMolay
 Red Cross of Constantine, St. Paul's Conclave

Masonic War Veterans
 Amaranth
 National Sojourners, Knickerbocker Chapter No. 13
 Police Square Club
 Medford Square Club
 Chancellor Robert R Livingston Council No. 23, Allied Masonic Degrees (AMD)
 MIP Long Island Chapter No. 86
 Honorary Member of the:
 Masonic Yacht Club
 Tall Cedars of Lebanon No. 66
 High Twelve International
 Justice Robert H. Jackson Lodge of Research
 Metropolitan District Deputies Association; 2000-01
 Queens Purple Circle

99 2004-05 Edward R. Trosin



M.'W.'. and Ill.'. Brother Edward R. Trosin was born in Tonawanda, NY, on 13 Mar 1935. He was the first of five children born to Edward R. Trosin, Sr. and Lillian H. (Holtz) Trosin, both of Tonawanda, NY. Bro. Trosin was educated in the Tonawanda school system, where he distinguished himself both as a student and an athlete, receiving varsity letters in three sports. Upon graduation, he attended Syracuse University, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration in 1961. While at Syracuse, he was a member of the varsity swimming team, and a member of Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity.

His profession is Data Processing, and was employed by Bell Aerospace Textron. He held numerous positions in the Data Processing field, and served as Manager of Information Systems Services prior to retirement. He has furthered his education by completing numerous training courses with IBM and other hardware and software vendors.

In May 1964, Brother Trosin married Barbara J. Ingram of Campbellford, Ontario, Canada. They were blessed with two daughters: Heather, married to Aaron Marshal, is a graduate of Canisius College in Buffalo, NY, and resides in Fredonia, NY; Rhonda, who is married to Chris Brown, currently resides in Woodstock, GA. Rhonda is also a graduate of Canisius College. Rhonda and Chris have a daughter, Miranda, and a son, Eric. Heather and Aaron have two daughters, Lauren and Claire.

He is a member of Salem United Church of Christ in Tonawanda, has served as a Deacon, and as a member of several committees including data processing, stewardship, and the church council. He has served the community as a member of the board of directors of a local competitive youth swim club, and has assisted in coaching the club.

Masonic record:

Symbolic Masonry

Tonawanda Lodge No. 247 Free and Accepted Masons, Master 1981.
 1992-94 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Hawaii F.&A.M..
 1996-Present Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
 1993-95 Junior Grand Deacon.
 1995-98 Senior Grand Deacon.
 1998-00 Deputy Grand Marshal.
 2000-02 Grand Marshal.
 2002-04 Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F& AM of New York.
 2004-06 Grand Master of Masons in New York.
 2004 Grand Lodge of Finland, Grand Cross of Merit with Square.
 2006 Grand Orient of Italy, Order of Giordano Bruno.
 2006 Honorary Member of Grand Orient of Haiti.
 Past Masters Association of Erie County, Life Member.
 Grand Lodge Committee on Related Organizations, 1986-89, 1991-94, 2002-04.
 1988-93 Grand Lodge Committee on Drug and Alcohol Abuse.
 1989-95 Grand Lodge Masonic Youth Foundation.
 1991-94 Grand Lodge Committee on Publications.
 1995-02 Grand Lodge Committee on Unity.
 Grand Lodge DeMolay Foundation, 1996-99, 2000-01.
 2006-Present Grand Lodge Jurisprudence Committee
 1998 Received Chancellor Livingston Medal
 1999-02 Chairman of the Grand Master's Advisory Committee
 2005 Eighth Manhattan District 'Man of the Year'.

Honorary Memberships:

2003 Harry S. Truman Lodge 1066.	2005 Unity Lodge 479.
2003 Niagara Lodge 375.	2005 St. Johns Lodge 1.
2004 Medina Lodge 336.	2005 Cobleskill Lodge 394.
2004 James W. Husted-Fiat Lux Lodge 1066.	2005 Kings County Lodge 511.
2005 LaGuardia Lodge 1130.	2006 West Seneca Lodge 1111.
2005 Great Kills Lodge 912.	

Capitular Masonry

Tonawanda Keystone Chapter No. 71, Royal Arch Masons, High Priest 1977, 78, 83.
 1979-86 Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Canada in the Province of Ontario RAM.
 1993 Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, Royal Arch Masons.
 1994-05 Vice President, Royal Arch Medical Research Foundation.
 2005-Present President, Royal Arch Medical Research Foundation.
 2005 Recipient of Ezra Ames Silver Medal.
 Past High Priest's Association of Western New York, Life Member, President 1979-80.
 Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests, Life Member.
 1977-88 31st District Scholarship Fund Committee..
 Honorary Member of the Grand Chapter of Ohio.
 Honorary Member of the Grand Chapter of Michigan.
 Honorary Member of the Grand Council of Anointed High Priests In Virginia.

Cryptic Masonry

Hamburg Council No. 91, Cryptic Masons, Illustrious Master 1981-82.
 Dual Member of Buffalo Keystone Council No. 17, Cryptic Masons.
 1982-83 Assistant Grand Lecturer of the 9th Cryptic District.

Recipient of the Ish Sodi Award of the Grand Council.
Honorary Thrice Illustrious Master in the Grand Council Thrice Illustrious Masters of Virginia.

Chivalric Masonry

Tonawanda Commandery No. 78, KT, Eminent Commander 1978-79.
1987 Right Eminent Grand Commander, Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, State of New York.,
1992-02 Chairman of Trustees, Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, State of New York.,
1992 Knight Commander of the Temple
2004 Knight Grand Cross of the Temple
Honorary Member of Lake Erie Commandery No. 20
Honorary Member of the Grand Commandery of Ohio
Honorary Member of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania
Sovereign Order of Knights Preceptor of New York, Life Member
Knight Crusaders of the Cross of Connecticut, Life Member

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite

Valley of Buffalo, A.A.S.R.
1989-90 Palmoni Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Sovereign Prince
1992 Coroneted an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, NMJ
1997-02 Deputy's Representative to Valleys of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Lockport.
2004 Honorary Most Wise Master – Valley of Jamestown
2005 Crowned 33° Active Member of the Supreme Council, NMJ
2006-Present Grand Representative of the Supreme Council of Germany
2007-Present Director of 32° Masonic Learning Centers for Children, Inc..
2005-Present Information Systems/Electronic Communications Committee
2005-Present Membership Services Committee
2007-Present Fraternal Relations Committee

Related Organizations

St. Mark's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, Sovereign 1995-96.
Empire State Priory No. 46, Knights, York Cross of Honour (KYCH).
Knickerbocker Priory No. 3, Knights, York Cross of Honour (KYCH).
Good Shepherd Tabernacle No. XXX, H.R.A.K.T.P., Preceptor 1987.
Sylvanus F. Nye Council 37, Allied Masonic Degrees, Master 1988-89.
Red Branch of Eri 1989
Niagara Frontier York Rite College No. 77.
Royal Order of Scotland.
Ismailia Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.
Richmond Forest No. 66, Tall Cedars of Lebanon
2003 Honorary DeMolay Legion of Honor
2004 Zuleika Grotto - Member at Sight.
2004 Knickerbocker Chapter – National Sojourners
Sirius Chapter No. 301, Order of the Eastern Star, Patron 1983-84.
Honorary Member of Justice Robert H. Jackson Lodge of Research.
Honorary Member of Sahib Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. Sarasota, FL 2005.
Honorary Member of High Twelve International 2005.

101 2008-09 Edward G. Gilbert

M..W.. Edward G. Gilbert was born and raised in Buffalo, NY and is an active member of Buffalo Lakeland Lodge No. 846. He began the road to the East in 1965 as Marshal, but withdrew due to the demands of his work. As employment permitted he returned to the line and served Buffalo Lodge as Master in 1989-90 and 1993.

In his District he was an officer with the Erie County Wardens Association in 1988 and the Masonic Past Masters Association in 1997. He was appointed Moderator of the Erie County School of Instruction from 1994 to 1998, and Grand Master Stewart C. McCloud appointed him Grand Lecturer in 1999 to succeed the retiring M.'W.'. Calvin G. Bond. M.'W.'.s Smith, Fitje, and Trosin reappointed him in turn. He has served on the Grand Master's Education Committee as well as the Custodians of the Work.



He maintains memberships in Zuleika Grotto — Monarch in '69, and Past President of the Empire State Grotto Association — Scottish Rite, and Royal Arch Masonry.



Bro. Gilbert has been married to Helen “Babe” for fifty years and they enjoy three sons, a daughter and twin grandsons. The Deputy Grand Master is retired from Security Division of General Motors (American Axle Plant).

<http://www.nymasons.org/cms/docs/NYNETNEWS-May2008.pdf>

“My goal for my term as Grand Master is to bring Masonry in New York State back to the basic tenets that have been the hallmark of our beloved fraternity for hundreds of years. These include love and support for our families, our Masonic Brothers and their families and of course, our great country.”

Mr. Gilbert is a lifelong resident of South Buffalo. He was raised as a Master Mason in Buffalo Lodge No. 846 over 40 years ago. He went on to serve as Master of Buffalo Lodge in 1989-90 and 1993, and remains an active member of Western Star Lodge No. 1185, a new consolidated Lodge formed last year. He was appointed Moderator of the Erie County School of Instruction from 1994 to 1998, a key position in overseeing the Masonic ritual work in local Lodges in the Buffalo area. In 1999, Grand Master Stewart C. McCloud appointed him Grand

Lecturer, the statewide officer in charge of Masonic rituals and ceremonies. He went on to serve as Grand Lecturer under three subsequent Grand Masters until he was elected Deputy Grand Master in 2006. Mr. Gilbert has also served on the Grand Master’s Education Committee.

Mr. Gilbert is also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Buffalo. On August 27, 2007 he was coronated a 33° Mason at a special ceremony in Washington D.C. during the annual meeting of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Free Masonry. The 33° is awarded for outstanding achievement within the fraternity or for contributions to others reflecting credit upon the Masonic Fraternity.

Gilbert is retired from the General Motors Company, where he held various security positions over the years including heading up security at the company’s American Axle Plant.

Ed and his wife Helen, known to many as ‘Babe’, have been married for over 50 years and are the proud parents of daughter Donna and sons Michael, Mark and Matthew. Michael and Matt Gilbert have followed their Dad into the Masonic fraternity, with Matt serving two terms as Master of the former Buffalo-Lakeland Lodge and going on to serve as the first Worshipful Master of the newly consolidated Western Star Lodge. The Gilberts also have twin grandsons.

102 2010-11 Vincent Libone

R.’W.’. Vincent Libone of Bayside was elected to his first term as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Bro. Libone had previously served as Grand Treasurer from 2004-2006. As Deputy Grand Master, Mr. Libone carries out the executive functions of the Grand Lodge as delegated to him by the Grand Master, and such duties delegated to him under the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge on behalf of the 54,000 Masons in the state of New York.

He recently retired as the President of the Enobil Partition, Inc. in New York City. He has previously served as an interior general contractor.

R.’W.’. Libone said, “I will work and strive to accomplish the coming together in harmony and unity of our brethren, under the leadership of our Grand Master.

His distinguished Masonic service began in 1973, when he was raised in Garibaldi Lodge No. 542 in Manhattan. He has served as Grand Marshal (1998-2000), and has been a member of several District and Grand Lodge Committees, including the Grand Lodge Convention Committee, for which he was Vice Chairman from 2002-04; he was a consultant to that committee from 2004-06.

"For almost 35 years, Brother Libone has demonstrated his commitment to his fellow Masons, and to the betterment of his community and of the fraternity," said Grand Master Edward G. Gilbert in commenting on the election of Mr. Libone. "In his professional life and in his family life, I have known Brother Libone to adhere to the Masonic virtues of friendship, moral values and brotherly love. I am proud that he will serve the Grand Lodge and its members as Deputy Grand Master, and I look forward to working with him."



Mr. Libone is a lifelong Queens resident; he currently lives in Bayside with his wife, Virginia. They have two married daughters and three grandchildren.

103 2012-13 James E. Sullivan



M.'.W.'. James Sullivan of Lockport was recently elected to his first term as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of F&AM of the State of New York. Grand Master Sullivan had previously served as Junior Grand Warden from 2002-2004, Senior Grand Warden from 2004-2006 and as Grand Lecturer from 2006-2008.

Grand Master Sullivan attended the State University of New York at Potsdam (Mathematics), State University of New York at Brockport and Niagara University (graduate studies in Math, Education and Computers)

He married Gail Hetherly in June of 1969. They are the proud parents of Michael and Lynn, and the proud grandparents of Alexandra, Nick, Ben, Josh and Sarah.

2012 Robert D. Stack Honorary Past Grand Master



M.'. W.'. Brother Stack served in the U. S. Marines from 1951-53. He graduated from Columbia College of Pharmacy in 1954 and operated a pharmacy for 43 years in Floral Park. He was President of the Chamber of Commerce and Little League sponsor in Floral Park. Bro. Stack and his wife Natalie have two children and two grandsons.

Masonic Record:

- 1961 Raised in Modin Lodge [No. 1153], Lynbrook/Baldwin, NY, in 1961; served as Secretary for 18 years
- 1975 Dedicated Service Award
- 1979 District Deputy Grand Master
- 1985 Chairman, Masonic Brotherhood Fund; 27 years, as of 2012.
- 1988 Honorary DeMolay Legion of Honor
- 1992-94 Grand Treasurer
- Freeport-Long Island Chapter [No. 302], R.A.M.
- Cryptic Council
- Member of Valley of Rockville Centre; serves as Secretary
- 2003 Coroneted 33° Honorary Member, Supreme Council, A.A.S.R.
- Kismet Shrine, A.A.O.N.M.S.
- Royal Order of Jesters, Court 30
- Certificates of Appreciation from Grand Masters Henningsen and Swits

Notes: M.'.W.'. Stack's photo is on the cover of the Fall 2012 Empire State Mason, with another photo and brief article [from which the above was edited] on page 38.

<http://cdm15088.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Wallets/id/6>

Modin Lodge No. 1153; Lynbrook; NY [the Lodge merged on April 20, 1994, it is now Guiding Light-Olympia Lodge No. 808, Baldwin; NY]

Bro. Robert Stack's father, Irving Stack, was a member of Modin Lodge No. 1153, Lynbrook, NY. He was Initiated on 14 Mar 1966; Passed 9 May 1966; Raised 13 Jun 1966. He worked as a pharmacist at the time of his Raising, he was a World War II Veteran and he died on 17 May 2002, having been a Mason for 36 years .

Robert Stack's grandfather, Abraham Wagner, was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 27, New York, NY. He was born in Russia and at the time of his initiation, was 37 years old, worked as a painter, and lived at 1480 Madison Avenue in New York City. He was Initiated 17 Jul 1911; Passed 18 Sep 1911; Raised 6 Nov 1911. He was honored as a 20 year Lodge Veteran in the 19 Nov 1931 Lodge notice, and his death on 13 Apr 1936 was given tribute on the

104 2014-15 William J. Thomas

Brother Thomas was previously Deputy Grand Master and Grand Treasurer. He is a Past Master of Shakespeare Lodge, and of the American Lodge of Research. Previously Brother Thomas was Trustee of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library. Brother Thomas was District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Manhattan District under Most Worshipful Edward R. Trosin. He also serves on the Committee on Unity for the Grand Lodge, the Brotherhood Foundation and various other appointments.

Brother Thomas is a frequent lecturer on various topics of Masonic interest, including Traditional Observance, history, biography and ritual. He is a Life Member of the Philalethes Society, and founded its Knickerbocker Chapter in New York City. He is a member of Thomas Smith Webb Chapter of Research, New Hampshire's Anniversary Lodge of Research, and is Past Master of the American Lodge of Research. Brother Thomas has hosted a number of research programs for the Masonic Library on a variety of topics, including the 2008 tour with the Library's Processus Contra Templarios, acquired from the Secret Archives of the Vatican.

Brother Thomas is active in all the York Rite bodies. He is Viceroy for St. Paul's Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine, and a member of the York Rite College in Long Island. He is a member of the Valley of New York, Scottish Rite; Kismet Temple; and Azim Grotto. Brother Thomas also is active in National Sojourners.



Brother Thomas is also a retired Enforcement Branch Chief for the New York office of the US Securities and Exchange Commission. He is currently in private practice with his own company, SEC Intelligence LLC, in New York City. His work includes forensic accounting, accounting fraud, due diligence, anti-money laundering and corruption cases involving the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Brother Thomas was previously a Federal Special Agent with Navy Intelligence, and a peace keeper with the United Nations in Somalia.

Brother Thomas is a US Military veteran, and honorably served with the US Navy during the Viet Nam era. He is a member of the American Legion and the Military Order of the World Wars. The Honorary Order of Kentucky Colonels commissioned him a Colonel in 2000 for his philanthropic work and service.

He is a member of the International Association for Asset Recovery, and both the French American Lawyers Association, and the Swiss American Lawyers Association of Greater New York.

Bill lives in Manhattan with his loving wife, Susan, and where they serve as principal staff for Willie, a demanding feline of undetermined origin. They attend St. John the Evangelist Church on East 55th Street in Manhattan.

105 2016-18 Jeffrey M. Williamson

Jeffrey M. Williamson is a 33rd Degree Mason; Past Grand High Priest of New York, and served as Deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter RAM International.

Professionally, MW Jeffrey M. Williamson is a Project Manager-Engineer for Ferguson Electric of Buffalo, NY, which is one of the largest electrical contractor in the western region of New York, and holds all of the Master Electrician Licenses required for the various municipalities located in that area. He is also responsible for electrical design-build, estimating and project management.

In what little spare time he has, Brother Jeff enjoys spending time in the great outdoors which includes fly fishing, hunting and traveling. Brother Jeff is celebrating his 35th year in the Craft, and has an active and enjoyable life. He is married for 40 years to Carla Williamson; they have two sons, a daughter-in-law and two granddaughters. Bro. Jeff is an Ordained Elder and member of the Alden Presbyterian Church and a former Clerk of Session. He is involved in the Western New York community and also serves as Chairman of the Ferguson Electric's United Way of Buffalo and Erie County Annual Campaign for more than 14 years having raised over a million dollars for this major community charity.

Masonic Resume



Grand Lodge Officer

- 2014-2016-Deputy Grand Master
- 2012-2014-Sr. Grand Warden
- 1998-2000-DDGM, Second Erie District

Grand Lodge Committees

- 2014-present- Chair, Communications Committee.
 - 2014-Present-Chair, Membership Development Committee.
 - 2014-Present- Member, Long Range Planning Committee.
 - 2014-Present-Vice Chair, Library and Museums.
 - 2014-Present-Chair, Concordant Bodies Committee.
 - 2014-Redistricting Committee.
 - 2014-Present-Ex-officio-several miscellaneous Grand Lodge Committees.
 - 2012-Consultant-Advisory (Grand Master's and Deputy Grand Master's).
 - 2012-Consultant-Empire State Mason Magazine.
 - 2012-present-Masonic Brotherhood Foundation.
 - 1998-1999, & 2000-2012-Leadership & Educational Services Committee.
 - 1998-1999 – Vice Chair, Long Range Planning Committee.
 - 1998-Member of the Grand Masters Task Force.
- 1997-Vice Chair, Leadership Services Committee, and western regional training liaison.

Brother Williamson is active in many related bodies of Freemasonry which includes:

- Past Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter State of New York.
- Past Deputy General Grand High Priest, Northeast USA Region, General Grand Chapter RAM Int'l.
- President, Royal Arch Masonic Medical Research Foundation.
- Past Sovereign Prince, Scottish Rite, Valley of Buffalo.
- Past High Priest, Royal Arch Masons, Holy Ark Chapter No. 304.
- Past Illustrious Master, Cryptic Masons, Hamburg Council No. 91.
- Past Commander, Knights Templar, Lake Erie Commandery No. 20.
- Trustee, Grand Commandery, New York.
- Past Deputy Zone Commander, Zone 12, Grand Commandery, New York.
- Grand Commandery Drill Team and judge.
- Grand Representative Indiana, Grand Commandery.
- Past Governor, Niagara York Rite College No. 77.
- Past District Deputy and AGL, Ninth District, Grand Council State of New York.
- Past High Priest, Thomas Smith Webb Research Chapter No. 1798.
- Member, Western New York Lodge of Research.
- Member, Philalethes Society.
- Founding Member, Masonic Society.
- Magister Grade VIII°- New York College, Societas Rosicrucian in Civitatibus Foederatis.
- Past Sovereign Master, Iroquois Council No. 37, Allied Masonic Degrees.
- Past Knight Commander, Sovereign Order of the Knights Preceptor, New York Grand Commandery.
- Past Knight Preceptor, Good Shepherd Tabernacle XXX, Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priest.
- Member, Ismailia Shriners.
- Member, St. Marks, Red Cross of Constantine.
- Life Member, the Royal Order of Scotland.
- Life Member, Fenian Council No. 72, Knight Masons.
- Member, Richmond Forest No. 66, Tall Cedars Lebanon.
- Past President, WNY Past High Priest Association.
- Member, Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests.
- Founding Member, Zerubbabel Society.

Awards and Recognitions include:

33rd Degree Mason, Honorary Supreme Council AASR
Order of Purple Cross (York Rite equivalent of 33°)
Silver Distinguished Service Medal, General Grand Chapter RAM Int'l
Ezra Ames Medal, Meritorious Service, Grand Chapter, State of New York
Jewel of Merit, General Grand Chapter RAM Int'l
Knight Commander of the Temple (KCT)
Knight York Grand Cross Honour (KYGCH)
Order of the Secret Vault, General Grand Council Cryptic Masons International
Ish Sodi Award, Grand Council State of New York
Grand Council State of New York "Cryptic Masons of the Year Award"
York Rite Service Award, York Rite College
Keystone Award
Remember the Blue Lodge Award
Honorary member of multiple Lodges, Chapters, Grand Commandery and Grand Chapters

106 2019-21 William M. Sardone



William M. Sardone was the 1st NY DeMolay State Master Councilor of the combined Jurisdictions, and a Past Master of Equality Lodge in the Bronx, NY and Composite Lodge in the 1st Manhattan District. He is a Past Grand Master of the Global Organization DeMolay International, an Honorary Member of Great Kills Lodge, Queensbury and Huguenot Lodges, the 1st Kings Masonic District, Niagara Frontier Masonic War Veterans as well as Five International Grand Lodges. He is an Honorary Member of Royal Arch in Paraguay, Shrine in Connecticut, DeMolay in Brazil, Italy and Paraguay. Brother Sardone is a member of Mecca Shrine, Royal Arch, Red Cross of Constantine, Commandery, Cryptic Masons, Scottish Rite, Tall Cedars of Lebanon and DeMolay International. Brother Sardone is a Past Commander of Knights Templar and was awarded the Honorary Knight Commander of the Temple. He is designated to receive the 33rd Degree in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite. Brother Sardone has been the Chairman and member of several Grand Lodge Committees prior to his election as Grand Master.

Having served on numerous boards, Brother Sardone is currently on the board of a health care initiative for the Country of Jamaica. Brother Sardone is retired from AT&T and retired from the United States Army as a Master Sergeant.

Appendix

Abbreviations

used in this present work

AAONMS	Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shine
AASR	Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite
Bro.	Brother
DDGM	District Deputy Grand Master
DGM	Deputy Grand Master
F&AM	Free and Accepted Masons
GM	Grand Master
JGW	Junior Grand Warden
KT	Knights Templar
MOVPER	Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Grotto
MW	Most Worshipful
NMJ	Northern Masonic Jurisdiction
OMDHS	Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies, Liverpool and Phoenix, New York
R&SM	Royal and Select Master

RAM	Royal Arch Mason
SGW	Senior Grand Warden
SRICF	Societas Rosicruciana in Civitabus Foederatis
WM	Worshipful Master

Grand Masters Distinguished Achievement Award Recipients

		Years GM	Lodge
1966	Charles W. Froessel	1944-45	Tadmor Lodge No. 923, Queens
1987	Raymond C. Ellis	1954-55	Aurora Grata – Day Star Lodge No. 756, Brooklyn
1987	Wendell K. Walker	1979	Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2; Honorary Past Grand Master
1999	Gary A. Henningsen	1993-94	Aurora Grata – Day Star Lodge No. 756, Brooklyn

Charles Henry Johnson Medal Recipients

		Years GM	Lodge(s)
1951	Townsend Scudder	1906-07	Glen Cove Lodge No. 580
1974	Wendell K. Walker	1979	Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2; Honorary Past Grand Master
1979	Walter Dobler	1984	Lessing Lodge No. 608, Manhattan; Honorary Past Grand Master
1982	William R. Punt	1978-79	Nassau Lodge No. 1016, Floral Park
1985	Raymond C. Ellis	1954-55	Aurora Grata – Day Star Lodge No. 756, Brooklyn
1986	Sheldon K. Blank	1992	Mexico Lodge No. 136
1986	Calvin G. Bond	1984-85	Lake City Lodge No. 127, Oswego
1987	Harry Ostrov	1962-63	Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi 23, Manhattan; Guiding Light Olympia 808, Rockville Centre
1988	Arthur Markewich	1974-75	Shakespeare Lodge No. 750; Allied Lodge No. 1170, Manhattan
1990	Roswell T. Swits	1988-89	St. George's Lodge No. 6, Schenectady
1992	Frank C. Staples	1966-67	Willard Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 250; Nassau Lodge No. 1016
1992	Richard P. Thomas	1990-91	Lessing Lodge No. 608, Manhattan
1994	Bruce W. Widger	1980-81	Morning Star Lodge No. 524, Marcellus
1995	Gary A. Henningsen	1993-94	Aurora Grata – Day Star Lodge No. 756, Brooklyn

STATEMENT OF FRANK C. STAPLES, VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN MOLASSES CO.

AMENDMENTS TO SUGAR ACT OF 1948
HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION ON H. R. 5406
JUNE 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, JULY 6, 7, 14, 15, 1955

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture

Serial Z; UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON : 1955. Pages 156-164
http://books.google.com/books?id=eJKNk_2r1GUC&pg=PA156&dq=%22frank+c.+staples%22&lr=#PPR1,M1

Mr. STAPLES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Frank C. Staples, and I am vice president of the American Molasses Co. We operate two plants for the manufacture of refined crystalline and liquid sugar, and consequently have been conducting our business under the Sugar Act and its predecessors since their inception. It has been our experience that the act in its present form has worked well. It has not hampered our sugar operations and has permitted us to make substantial technological advances in the production of sugar. Under these circumstances we are reluctant to see any changes in the statute and do not believe that any adjustments in the basic definitions of the act need be made.

I shall address myself only to those portions of the committee print bill dated June 22, 1955, which propose changes in the definitions of "raw sugar" and "direct-consumption sugar." Obviously, the intent of these proposed amendments is to attempt to facilitate the administration of the Sugar Act by seeking a precise distinction between "raw sugar" and "direct-consumption sugar," in order to prevent entry into the United States mainland of such high quality raw sugars that the so-called further processing necessary to convert them into refined sugar would be a mere sham. This is sought to be accomplished in two ways: (1) by defining the quality of sugars which would be admissible as raw sugar in terms of polarization, and (2) by prescribing the minimum processing to which "raw

sugars" must be subjected in order to qualify as "further processing."

At the outset, it is essential to understand that polarization is not necessarily an accurate measure for determining the refinability or degree of processing to which a raw sugar must be subjected in order to produce a quality of sugar recognized commercially as refined sugar. Two samples of raw sugar of equal polarization do not necessarily possess the same characteristics of refinability but, in fact, may vary widely in the extent of processing required. In the operation of a sugar refinery raw sugars of varying polarizations must necessarily be subjected to all the refining operations. For example, a raw sugar testing 99° would be subjected to all the refining operations to which a sugar testing only 96° would be subjected in order to produce refined sugar from either. Nor does polarization have any relation to edibility; brown sugar polarizing 85° is as edible as refined sugar polarizing 99.9°. In short, polarization is not the appropriate method for distinguishing between "raw sugar" and "direct-consumption sugar" for the purposes of the Sugar Act. I participated in the industry task force referred to by Mr. Heeney, and I regret that the committee was unable to compose its differences. I was and am compelled to take issue with those provisions of the bill which seek to introduce into the Sugar Act any polarization requirements. In the first place, we believe that the inclusion of a maximum polarization limit on raw sugar is both impracticable for the operations of a sugar refinery and an unwise restriction upon the future growth and development of the sugar-refining industry. Secondly, we believe that this proposal is not only unnecessary for the proper administration of the act but will in fact add infinite complexities to its administration. A polarization limitation will result in many problems to both refiners and the Sugar Division. Cargoes originating in the Tropics polarizing at point of origin below the set limit and qualifying as raw sugar may, by merely drying out in transit, polarize upon arrival in the United States above the set limit and thereby become direct consumption sugar. We shall allude later to the problem of experimental error in determining polarization but at this point we should like to refer to the possibility of a cargo polarizing by shippers' test at the point of origin as raw sugar, upon arrival in the United States polarizing by United States customs' test as direct consumption sugar. In other words, raw sugar at place of shipment may well be direct consumption sugar at the place of arrival. It is customary at most refineries upon arrival of a raw-sugar ship immediately to cut in and commence processing the incoming cargo so that, depending upon the size of the cargo, the entire shipment is often processed before a final determination is made as to the settlement polarization of the cargo for the purpose of determining the price of the sugar between the buyer and seller.

The receipt by the refinery of the United States Customs' determination of polarization normally is received between 2 to 4 weeks after arrival of the cargo. If the customs' determination of polarization deems the cargo to be direct consumption sugar rather than raw sugar, a situation of incredible confusion will result. The sugar which has been considered between sugar mill and refinery and between refinery and the Sugar Division as raw sugar is thereby converted into direct consumption sugar. The cargo which had been charged to the raw-sugar quota of the country of origin must now be credited back to the raw-sugar quota and charged to the direct-consumption quota. If the country of origin possesses no direct-consumption sugar quota or if the direct-consumption sugar quota of the country of origin is filled, an impossible situation is created.

This chaos is not mere imagination but is almost of certain occurrence by reason of the fact that the determination of the status of a cargo must in many cases be made after the cargo has been completely refined and at a time when a revision of the transaction is physically impossible. Once the egg has been scrambled it cannot be unscrambled. Furthermore, the price between buyer and seller has been paid on the basis of raw sugar and the sugar in turn has been priced by the refinery on that cost. Upward revision of the price is economically impossible to the refinery and yet essential to the shipping sugar mill since it will be charged against the latter's direct-consumption sugar quota, assuming that it has one. If the shipper has filled his direct-consumption quota, then necessarily the charge against the total direct-consumption quota of country of origin will necessarily have to be made against some other innocent shipper.

The criterion for distinguishing between raw and direct consumption sugar must be one applicable with unquestioned certainty before the contract for the purchase of the sugar is entered into. Any other criterion is so impossible of utility that the proposed amendment has not even considered the problems which I have just discussed or their solutions. It seems plain that far from simplifying the administration of the Sugar Act the proposal will create complications which will make the administration of the present act seem very simple by comparison. Another serious limitation upon the use of polarization as a criterion is the high degree of error attendant upon its application. Without going into the complexities of how a polarization test is made, the test is not one readily reproducible even in the same laboratory. It is generally agreed among sugar technicians that the unavoidable error within a single laboratory amounts to as much as 0.12 sugar degrees.

The variation among different laboratories frequently runs as great **III 0.3 degrees**. The cargo which is comfortably "raw sugar" to one laboratory may well be "Direct consumption sugar" to another.

Possibly even more serious than these objections is the restriction which a polarization limitation will necessarily place upon the development of bulk sugar handling techniques at efficient discharge rates.

It is my belief that the sugar industry is on the threshold of a strong trend toward the shipment of raw cane sugar in

bulk thao will ultimately result in the shipment of substantially all raw sugar in this form rather than in bags. This has already occurred in England where virtually all sugar is now imported in bulk. Its complete adoption by United States refiners is merely a question of time. The

ability of raw sugar to flow freely is of major importance in the loading and unloading of bulk cargoes. To a considerable extent the free flowing quality of raw sugar varies directly with the polarization.

It would be a most serious error to restrict this trend by setting an artificial limit on polarization at this time. The discharge rates of bulk raw sugar cargo in the United States are pitifully low when compared with the discharge rates of other commodities shipped in bulk such as grain, iron ore, bauxite, and others. Iron ore, for example, is discharged in bulk at the rate of 2,700 tons per hour.

Bulk sugar shipments, however, are presently discharged at the rate of about 100 tons per hour per hatch. The imposition of a polarization limit can only worsen the present low discharge rates of bulk raw sugar.

Of particular interest in this respect is the English experience on this subject. In England a surtax is imposed upon the importation of raw sugar polarizing above 98. As a consequence, English refiners are compelled to seek raw sugars polarizing well below this figure.

The result has been a lower discharge rate of bulk sugar cargoes than has been the experience in this country where no polarization limitation exists. The English experience spells out perfectly what will be the consequence of the imposition of a polarization limitation in the Sugar Act. Low polarization sugar will flow no faster here than in England.

The last, and particularly important objection, to a polarization limitation will be its effect upon the so-called ion exchange system of producing liquid sugar. This is the most recent technological development in the production of refined liquid sugar. There are at present in the United States to our knowledge 5 plants utilizing this process, of which my company operates 2. It is a highly technical process and in the past decade our firm alone invested in excess of \$1 million in its development and installation and have built a substantial business in the liquid sugar produced by this method. The process operates efficiently on only relatively high test raw sugars selected for low mineral content. This process was developed under the terms of the present act and its future would be seriously threatened by the proposed polarization limitation. Our company is a publicly owned company and its stockholders have the right to expect that no governmental action will be taken which would adversely affect a valuable branch of our business which has been in existence for 10 years.

I should like to repeat that I do not believe any amendments of the definitions necessary. However, if it is thought desirable to do something to further distinguish between "raw sugar" and "direct consumption sugar," the proposed bill will accomplish this objective completely by the provision requiring that "raw sugar" be only such sugar as is subjected substantially to the processes of (1) affination or defecation, (2) clarification, and (3) further purification by adsorption or crystallization. This provision will necessarily assure that only sugars recognized commercially as "raw sugar" will be used since it would be entirely uneconomic to subject the equivalent of direct Incidentally it is significant to observe that the language of this part of the amendment has been carefully designed to include the ion exchange process. It would be strange to enact this into law and at the same time seriously damage the future of the ion exchange process by the inclusion of a polarization limitation consumption sugar to these processes. With this amendment a polarization limitation is clearly superfluous.

It has been suggested that the polarization limitation for raw sugar be fixed at 98.5°. Were this to be done the effect of laboratory error and other factors, coupled with the legitimate apprehension of sugar mills and sugar refiners against incurring the penalties of a noncomplying raw sugar, would be to fix a practical limit on polarization of near 98°. In addition to carrying with it all of the problems and evils inherent in a polarization limitation, the resulting practical limit upon raw sugar would virutally doom the ion exchange process.

I have here two samples. The first I think is readily recognized as refined sugar. The second is a sugar which polarizes at 98.56.

Under the proposed limitation of 98.5 this could only come into the country as direct consumption sugar and direct consumption sugar was defined yesterday by a witness as being refined sugar.

I think by any standard that might be used, the standard of color, taste, flavor, bacteria count, this is not refined sugar.

Thank you for your time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. HILL. You say on page 1 that you are talking about the committee print bill, but the bill is H. R. 5406 and it has no section in it regarding the changing of the polarization in the manufacture and importation of sugar.

Mr. STAPLES. That would suit us very well.

Mr. HILL. You are not opposing this bill?

Mr. STAPLES. Not in any way.

Mr. HILL. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. You directed your remarks to that subject because of the recommendation of the Department, did you not ?

Mr. STAPLES. Because the Department had in the print bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Because of the committee print that we have here?

Mr. STAPLES. The committee print bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. The witness stated on page 3:

In other words, raw sugar at place of shipment may well be direct consumption sugar at the place of arrival.

Not knowing anything about sugar except when it is in the sugar bowl, to me that means one grade of sugar leaves Cuba or some country and comes to this country, and in the course of the shipment it changes and becomes another grade of sugar.

Mr. STAPLES. What we are referring to there is this, that if you set some maximum limit on the polarization of raw sugar that sugar can dry out in transit, so that it might test below that limit and be raw sugar when the shipper shipped it.

Mr. SIMPSON. Here is what I would like to know. Is there any advantage or disadvantage in the change of the condition of the sugar upon its arrival; if so, is it a higher value because of the change or a lower value?

Mr. STAPLES. I do not think so. I think it is raw sugar in either event so far as I am concerned.

Mr. SIMPSON. The fact that it changes chemically or due to atmospheric conditions on shipment, makes no difference on arrival?

Mr. STAPLES. It does not change chemically. It only dries out.

Mr. SIMPSON. Does it change in any value?

Mr. STAPLES. If you impose a 98.5 limitation and it comes in as direct consumption sugar it has much less value to a refiner.

Mr. SIMPSON. Who loses?

Mr. STAPLES. I much prefer we did not go into that by not setting a limitation.

Mr. SIMPSON. I want to go into it. I would like to know if there is any advantage or disadvantage to the shipper or the buyer in this change in the sugar.

Mr. STAPLES. None whatsoever. The sugar even if it tested must be put through all of the processes of the refinery the same as it would if it tested 96.

Mr. SIMPSON. Your statement then is that when sugar is loaded aboard the ship and shipped to the United States the fact that it goes through a change from raw sugar to direct consumption sugar has no added value or decreased value?

Mr. STAPLES. It has not done that in the past. We hope it will not in the future. I mean, in the past the definition has been that the raw sugar had to be further refined and improved in quality in this country. Now they want to change that by saying that anything which tests above 98.5 automatically becomes "direct consumption sugar" and is no longer "raw sugar."

Mr. SIMPSON. If the law is changed, will that change the price?

Mr. STAPLES. It will make so many complexities. I have been in the business 25 years, I cannot imagine all it will make.

Mr. SIMPSON. If you do not know, it is sure that I do not.

Mr. McINTIRE. In connection with the Sugar Act, am I correct in my thought that within the quota system sugar which is under the quota can be used only for human consumption, so to speak, and that which is used for livestock feed or alcohol is not under quota?

Mr. STAPLES. That is a point that frankly I am not completely sure of. I believe it is not a part of the quota.

Mr. McINTIRE. It is my understanding that the act specifies only for the use of livestock feed or alcohol, and should that provision be broadened to permit the sugar industry to explore other nonfood uses of sugar? Would that not broaden their marketing base?

Mr. STAPLES. The industry task-force committee discussed that at considerable length and it was the general consensus of opinion that there was no need of broadening that at this time.

Mr. McINTIRE. I am assuming that being in the molasses business you are dealing rather substantially with some of the byproduct uses of sugar, rather than just the refined sugar. I am wondering if the present act is a limitation upon the expansion, through research, of potential uses of sugar.

Mr. STAPLES. I do not believe so, sir, because raw sugar is such a relatively cheap raw material that I think any process that might be developed for using that for some other use other than human consumption, I think it could stand a slight amount of processing tax. That is all we are talking about.

Mr. McINTIRE. Then the differential between what would be the price for commercial use of sugar out from under the quota and the price within the quota is not substantial in relation to expanding the use of sugar for nonfood uses?

Mr. STAPLES, I do not believe so, sir.

Mr. McINTIRE. Could you tell me to what extent the development of liquid sugar is a factor in the industry? Is the use of liquid sugar expanding?

Mr. STAPLES. The use of liquid sugar has been expanding at a considerable rate.

Mr. McINTIRE. Is there a further potential in liquid sugar for food uses?

Mr. STAPLES. In answer to you, sir, I would like this, the shipment of sugar in bulk is a very strong trend toward that. Liquid sugar is only one form of bulk shipment. There are bulk railroad cars, bulk trucks. There is some particular industry that for one reason or another prefers it in liquid form. Another industry cannot use it in liquid form. They must have it in the dry form. And therefore if they want the benefits of a bulk shipment they must go to something the same as a bulk rail car, and so forth.

Mr. McINTIRE. At the present time the liquid sugar that moves commercially is all from statewide refineries?

Mr. STAPLES. Outside of a small quota that comes in from Cuba and other Latin American countries.

Mr. McINTIRE. Is there liquid sugar shipped out of those areas ?

Mr. STAPLES. There is about 8 million gallons that comes in under the quota system from Cuba. I believe Santo Domingo and the British West Indies, also. That is fixed. That is a very small percentage of the total liquid sugar used in the country.

Mr. McINTIRE. That comes in as "direct consumption sugar"?

Mr. STAPLES. I think in most cases it is processed further to some degree.

Mr. McINTIRE. It comes in under the "direct consumption sugar" quota ?

Mr. STAPLES. It comes in under a special quota all its own.

Mr. McINTIRE. In the continental industry is liquid sugar a "direct consumption sugar"—does it come within that category or does not that apply on the continent ?

Mr. STAPLES. I do not think it applies on the continent.

Mr. McINTIRE. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BASS. You buy sugar by the ton; is that the way you buy it!

Mr. STAPLES. I buy some by the hundred pounds.

Mr. BASS. If you were to buy sugar on the competitive market, and take the subsidy away from the American grower, how much difference would there be in the price of the domestic sugar and the offshore sugar?

Mr. STAPLES. I cannot answer that question. I do not believe anybody else in this room can answer that question.

Mr. BASS. Do you mean to tell me that that question is so complicated that we do not know the difference in what it would cost to produce sugar in America and in some other place?

Mr. STAPLES. I think it is a matter of supply and demand. Roughly, raw sugar in this market today is selling at roughly 6 cents a pound. I believe the world price is at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound, or something in that range.

Mr. BASS. In other words, it costs 2.75 cents more in America than you could buy it on the world market?

Mr. STAPLES. The world market is about three and a quarter cents. If you took away this amount that comes here, it would unquestionably raise the world price; by what amount, I do not know.

Mr. BASS. I do not mean to take it away. I mean, just say, for comparison, you take the subsidy away from the American grower and buy it in the competitive market, what would be the difference in what you have to pay in that market for offshore sugar, and for American sugar? You cannot answer that question?

Mr. STAPLES. All I can say is what we pay now, and what the world price is.

Mr. BASS. What do you pay for sugar now?

Mr. STAPLES. Right around 6 cents—6.05.

Mr. BASS. If we would let you go over to Cuba and buy all of it, what could you buy it for there and get it into this country without a tariff?

Mr. STAPLES. The world price is around $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Mr. BASS. Delivered in America?

Mr. STAPLES. I do not know whether it is delivered or not.

Mr. BASS. In other words, how much then would it raise the price of sugar to the American housewife if we eliminated the subsidy on sugar and imposed a tariff of that same amount on offshore sugar?

Mr. STAPLES. If you put the tariff the same amount, I do not think it would make any difference.

Mr. BASS. In the price of sugar to the American housewife?

Mr. STAPLES. I do not think it would.

Mr. BASS. If it would not make any difference to the housewife, then we are a little bit stupid in paying the subsidy, are we not?

Mr. STAPLES. I only came here to talk "definitions." I do not know anything about subsidies or anything else.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BASS. You can talk sugar prices, you are in the sugar business.

Mr. STAPLES. I am.
 Mr. BASS. You buy, refine, and sell sugar?
 Mr. STAPLES. We buy raw sugar and refine it into white sugar. That is my sugar right there [indicating].
 Mr. BASS. You know what it costs you for raw sugar, and you know what it sells for.
 Mr. STAPLES. Yes.
 Mr. BASS. If you then pay 6 cents for it by the pound, you know how much it sells for in the retail market, do you not?
 Mr. STAPLES. If we could buy raw sugar for 3¼ cents and instead of 6 cents our price would be that much lower. That makes sense.
 Mr. BASS. So we are paying the American grower the difference between 3% cents and 6 cents in order to keep our American grower on an equal market with the offshore sugar, is that the way it is?
 Mr. STAPLES. I do not think I am competent to answer that question. I am a producer. That gets into ranges that I do not know anything about.
 The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Myers will be able to give us that figure when he is recalled. You testified that you had two plants. Where are they located?
 Mr. STAPLES. Brooklyn and Chicago.
 The CHAIRMAN. Brooklyn, NY, and Chicago. ILL?
 Mr. STAPLES. Yes.
 The CHAIRMAN. What has happened to all of the cheap molasses? [Laughter.]
 Mr. STAPLES. I do not know what has happened to all of the cheap molasses.
 The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where you can buy a barrel of cheap molasses?
 Mr. STAPLES. I know where you can get a lot of good molasses.
 The CHAIRMAN. I am talking about cheap molasses. Thank you very much.
 Mr. STAPLES. Thank you.

Dedication of the Masonic Temple in New York

2 June 1875

The New England Freemason.

By Sereno Dwight Nickerson, Charles H. Titus, pages 241-252

<http://books.google.com/books?id=oyE4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA247&dq=%22ellwood+engle%22&lr=#PPA242,M1>

THE NEW ENGLAND FREEMASON.
 VOL. II. BOSTON, JUNE, 1875. No. VI.

Dedication of the Temple in New York.

This ceremony, so long anticipated and so laboriously prepared for, was most successfully performed on the 2d inst. The weather was delightful, the gathering of Brethren from all quarters the largest ever known, and the numbers and appearance of the procession unprecedented in the history of the Fraternity. The New York Herald of the following day expressed the general opinion when it said: "No event has occurred in Masonic history, either in this or in the Old World, around which will gather more pleasant memories than those which attach to the great procession that yesterday marched through the streets of New York. The march was made admirably.

The arrangements of the Grand Marshal and his assistants were in every way successful, and, altogether, the occasion was one that may well be long remembered. Few spectators who looked upon the display could fail to observe not merely the dignity and decorum that marked the entire proceedings, the solidity and strength of the several organizations, and the moral power which they represented; but they must also have remarked that many of the distinguished men of the country were present, and that old age, intellect, and experience were largely represented from the beginning to the end of the line. It is a theme of general comment that there never has been an occasion of this character in the city of New York when more decorum was exhibited and more universal admiration expressed. The Masonic Fraternity may well feel glad that the day has been blessed both by Heaven and by the congratulations of their fellow-citizens."

THE BUILDING.

The lot upon which the Temple stands is on the northeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and its size is 92 feet by 111—about 13,000 square feet. The Boston Temple covers 9,000 square feet, while that in Philadelphia embraces 37,500 feet. The cost of the ground was \$340,000. The **cornerstone** was laid by Grand Master **James Gibson**, June 8, 1870, when 700 Lodges and 10,000 Brethren participated in the ceremonies. The

Temple is five stories in height, including the Mansard pavilion. The style of architecture of the exterior is French Renaissance, graduated, in each story, in sub-orders, viz., Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

Its height from the street to the cornice is 94 feet; the Mansard rises 30 feet higher, while the dome reaches an altitude of 165 feet. The main entrance is on Twenty-third Street, through a Tuscan portico, flanked by two bronze pillars 14 feet in height.

The Grand Lodge Hall is 85 by 92 feet in area, and 28 feet high.

It is to be rented for church services, lectures, &c., and will probably be rarely used for other Masonic purposes than the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. It will seat ten or twelve hundred persons. There are seven Lodge Rooms, the largest of which measures 62 by 30 feet, and the smallest 47 by 21. The Egyptian Hall is devoted to Chapter meetings, and is 62 by 30 feet in size. The entire fifth or Mansard story will be occupied by the Commanderies and Bodies of the Scottish Rite. The Asylum is 78 feet long, 41 wide, and 21 high; it is finished in the French-Gothic style of the fourteenth century. Two elevators conduct to the top of the Temple, one for passengers, and the other for miscellaneous purposes.

We copy from the Hebrew Leader the following interesting account of the origin of the Temple Fund, and the Dedication Ceremonies:

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE.

Among the latest additions to the beautiful buildings of New York is the one which has been recently completed by the Masonic fraternity as a fitting home for the highest body of brethren of the mystic tie in the State. It stands on the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, and to the advantage of its location are added the attractions of unusual size and rare architectural beauty. It is fitting that a building to be occupied by the ancient and honorable Order, and to be filled with the mysterious symbols of the Craft, should be of the rarest beauty; and especially is the elegance of design and perfection of finish appropriate, when the history of the scheme is considered. The project is thirty-odd years old, and its history an interesting one. From the small beginning of the single silver dollar cast on the altar of his Lodge by Greenfield Pote, a brother whose family was dependent on the labors of his hands, to the magnificent result shown in the massive granite building, the cost of which is not exactly known outside of the brotherhood, but which cannot be less than \$1,000,000, the work has gone on until the time has come for the dedication of the Temple.

As will be seen by the description of the building, the utmost care has been taken to make it in every respect worthy of being the home of the Grand Lodge, and to serve as well the ultimate aim of the fund which has been so patiently and persistently gleaned, and so jealously guarded for over thirty years. Nothing within the resources of modern science has been omitted that could in any way add to the permanent nature or safety of the Temple, while, in elaboration of detail and rich, harmonious decoration, there is probably no rival building in America (except the Temple in Philadelphia.—ED. N. E. F.). The plan which has been so carefully cherished by the craft for a generation has had no unworthy result.

Of the ultimate purpose of the fund it is not now time to speak fully, but no little of the interest of the recent dedication attaches because of the fact that the entire receipts from the Hall are to found and support a Masonic Asylum.

Members of the Masonic craft, when relating the history of the effort which began in 1843, and which has culminated in the building of the Masonic Temple on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, say that it has arisen from a desire of the society to devote its time and means to an object which shall prove a monument to it. Such an object is deemed to exist in the plan on which the "Hall and Asylum Fund" has been founded. It was thought that the great need of the fraternity was a demonstration to the public, as well as to themselves, of their capacity for great deeds, and their devotion to the spirit of fraternity which binds them together and induces each to make sacrifices for the general good. One of the prominent objects of the association is that of furnishing aid and protection to those of the Order who have become enfeebled by age or sickness, and the widows and orphans of the members laid low in death.

These objects have been, after a manner, united with the great work which now approaches completion. Feeling the need of some such general manner of doing a work which was quietly going on in hundreds of Lodges and thousands of households, and in order that the energies of every Mason might be strengthened by unison of aim, the last generation of Masons in the State of New York laid the foundation of a fund which should be devoted to the endowment of an asylum where every one having a legitimate claim on the benevolence of the society might be cared for in the amplest manner without feeling that the aid extended was charity, or partook of the nature of the help to be obtained at the public institutions, but was the response to a legitimate demand made by those who were entitled to it. The question of the investment of the fund was settled before the fund was established. It was determined—and the wisdom of the decision has never been questioned—to invest it in real estate in New York City, which, when secured and paid for, should be as secure as any material property can ever be, and should forever produce an income for the maintenance of the asylum which it is proposed to found. .

A subscription list was then opened, more than one hundred Masons pledging themselves to the payment of about three hundred dollars. The first subscriber on the list who paid the amount he had pledged was Greenfield Pote, who was for many years Grand Tiler of the Grand Lodge. He paid to the fund one silver dollar.

This was the origin of the original fund. The project enlisted at once the sympathies of the Fraternity, and many plans were proposed for the speedy realization of the object to be attained. Among others, a plan was sketched out and printed on a handbill which was distributed among the members of the Lodge. Only one copy of this is now known to be in existence, and that is in the possession of the Grand Master. It was not adopted, but some of its provisions are interesting. It begins as follows:

Plan for the erection of a Freemason's Hall in the city of New York; and an asylum for the aged Brethren and the widows and orphans of the Fraternity, of the State of New York.

We, the subscribers, do agree to associate in the formation of a company for the purpose of erecting, in the city of New York, a Freemasons' Hall for the accommodation of the Masonic Fraternity, with suitable apartments. And we severally agree to conform to the following articles of association:

First—There shall be formed a fund of \$20,000 in shares of \$10 each.

Second—The fund thus raised shall be used solely for the purpose of erecting in the city of New York a Freemasons' Hall, to be devoted to Masonic purposes, and for forming an asylum for decayed Masons and the widows and orphans of the Fraternity of this State.

Third—Ten per cent, to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, twenty per cent, when ten thousand dollars is subscribed, thirty per cent, in two months after the second installment, and forty per cent, when the whole amount of \$20,000 is subscribed.

Fourth—The funds thus raised shall be placed under the control of a Board of Managers, to be chosen annually by the Lodges in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, and by the Grand Lodge, and shall consist of one member from each subordinate Lodge and five from the Grand Lodge, to be properly certified under the seals of the bodies they respectively represent; and, should vacancies occur by death, removal, or withdrawal from the Lodge, such vacancy may be filled by a new election or appointment by the Lodge, to be certified as before.

Fifth—Each body represented in the Board may subscribe for as many shares as they may direct through their representative.

Sixth—The Board of Managers shall never have power to contract any debt or obligation to pay money for the purchase of land, or the erection or fitting up of the Freemasons' Hall beyond the amount of money hereby authorized to be raised, viz., \$20,000.

The plan as sketched in this document is composed of seventeen articles in all. Their nature can be estimated by the foregoing.

Article 10 is also interesting, and being brief, is added. It is as follows :

There shall no provision be made in the Freemasons' Hall for any tavern or house of refreshment.

THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

The great event of dedicating the new Masonic Temple in this city, on Wednesday last, was one of the most successful and imposing events which has ever taken place in this country. It is only half a century since the Masonic Order was an angry element in our politics, and many men are still living who entered on political life through their opposition to the Order. The festivities of June 2d will be the harbinger of greater prosperity for the Masonic Fraternity, and the occasion will be long remembered as one of the epochs in the lives of those who participated.

The day was everything that could be desired, the crowds in the streets assembled early, and by the time announced that the procession would march, the streets were almost impassable. On the line of march, the windows of the buildings were a framework of living faces, and even the roofs of the principal buildings were covered with spectators, who loudly cheered as each division passed. It was estimated that at least 30,000 members of the Fraternity took part in the parade, but as there was a hitch somewhere in obtaining the full returns, no correct number can yet be given.* (The actual count was about 28,000.—ED. N. K F.)

At 8.30 A.M. the Grand Lodge, having completed all the business before it, entered barouches and proceeded to the review-stand which had been erected in Washington Square, there to inspect the grand pageant as it passed. At 9 A.M. precisely, the head of the column moved, and each division, as the rear of the preceding division passed, fell in with military precision. Some idea of the length of the procession may be formed from the fact that, when the head of the column was passing Tenth street, the 20th Division had not yet fallen in line.

At ten minutes to 10 A.M., the Police turned the corner of Canal street and Broadway, closely followed by the "Marshal of the day," Harry Clay Preston, and his staff, mounted. They were followed in turn by Sir. E. M. Ehlers, Marshal of the Knights Templars, and his aids, also mounted.

The Knights Templars occupied forty-five minutes in steady marching in passing a given point. After these

followed, in carriages, the Grand Commandery; Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction A. A. R. and their guests, escorted by the Sir Knights of the 32d degree; the Grand Chapter; and the aged and infirm brethren of the Order.

The procession (excluding all time lost in the few brief halts) occupied two hours and fifteen minutes, at a steady rapid march in close order and with broad formation, in passing Broadway and Fourteenth street, and was over five miles in length. When the right of the line reached the Temple, the divisions as they passed were ordered to their respective places of formation, and there dismissed.

On the arrival of the Grand Lodge, the police had great difficulty in keeping the surging multitude from blocking up all approaches to the Temple.

At the close of the procession, the Grand Master, followed by the Present and Past Grand Officers, followed by the special guests and others, proceeded to the seats assigned to them. When all had been seated, and the musicians taken the places set apart for them, the Grand Marshal proclaimed "Silence ! Silence ! Silence!"

The Grand Chaplain, R. W. John G. Webster, offered up prayer, to which the brethren responded in ancient Masonic form, "So mote it be."

A Masonic hymn, arranged to music by Leopold Damrosch, was sung as a baritone solo by Mr. Stoddard, and a chorus by the Handel and Haydn Society with full orchestral accompaniment. R. W. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, read the scriptural selection, II. Chronicles, chapter vi.

Orchestra, organ and vocalists then joined in a Te Deum in unison, written expressly for this occasion by Bro. A. S. Caswell. In the execution of this piece, a solo assigned to Mr. A. Wilkie, tenor, was finely rendered. **M. W. Ellwood Engle Thorne**, G. M., then delivered the following brief address:

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

BRETHREN:—We have assembled at this time and in this place to crown the labor of more than a quarter of a century by solemnly dedicating and setting apart this building for the purposes of the great Fraternity of which we are all proud to be constituent members; and while we may justly feel elated that in this, the great commercial metropolis of the country, there is at least a temple builded with the best care and appliances of human skill, garnished and adorned in a manner fitting the power and wealth of 100,000 craftsmen of this jurisdiction, yet that, after all, is the least important part of the work. These solid walls, built to stand unshaken before generations yet unborn, the proud dome overlooking the marts where commerce and manufactures give sustenance to millions, may lend additional lustre to the eye, and an honest swelling of the heart of the craftsmen who look upon them and feel that this is the work of their hands, the splendid result of their labor, devotion and sacrifice. The earnest and gratefully received congratulations from every part of the world may excuse our joy on this festal day. But more than all this is our reflection that, with the close of this day's labor, we have reached the second step in that undertaking, conceived in fear and amid doubt

and perplexity, that there should be erected in the city of New York a hall, the revenues of which are to be a perpetual and an unalienable endowment to the largest system of benevolence ever undertaken by the Craft. This hall, therefore, is not so much for the convenience of our working—in the ordinary acceptance of the word—as it is for the benefit of the aged and needy Brethren, the destitute widows and orphans of our household. I would, therefore, dear Brethren, while we pause for the solemn services of this occasion, that we here and now gather fresh zeal, more earnest devotion, more unchangeable resolve to go on with the appointed labor. I would that in your prayers you solicit from the Great Architect not only the continuance of the blessings He has thus far and so abundantly showered upon the works of your hands, but that He will give light and courage and tireless energy to persevere unto the end. I would that you may all understand and appreciate how great, how noble, how elevating the design drawn upon our trestle-board by the founders of this enterprise, and that it may be given to each of you to give a portion at least of his Masonic life to the completion of the task still before us, looking not here for our rewards, but remembering that our Father who seeth in secret will reward us openly ; remembering that when we have received the summons which bids us lay down the working tools of our profession and pass to the better life beyond, the gratitude and prayers of the little ones will adorn our memory as with gems of untold value. I now invoke your assistance in the ceremonies of the dedication.

The three lesser lights were then, by the Grand Master's order, illumined, and the symbolic Lodge was uncovered. R. W. James M. Austin, G. S., read the resolutions and correspondence relative to the fixing of the date of the dedication. R. W. J. W. Husted, D. G. M., then advanced in front of the station of the Grand Master, and addressed him as follows :

"M. W. GRAND MASTER: In behalf of the trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, under whose auspices and direction this enterprise has been thus far advanced, it is fraternally requested that you will now dedicate and set apart this hall to the uses of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and its revenues to the endowment and perpetual maintenance of an asylum for the relief of the poor, oppressed, and

distressed of the brotherhood." M. W. John J. Crane then presented to the Grand Master the architect of the building, W. Bro. Napoleon Le Brun, and the master builder.

The architect thus addressed the Grand Master : "M. W. GRAND MASTER: Having been intrusted five years since with the duty of supervising and directing the workmen in the erection of this edifice, and having, under Divine Providence, been enabled to witness its completion, I now very respectfully and most fraternally return to you the implements intrusted to me at the laying of the corner-stone ; adding my prayers to those of the Craft in general, that the Great Architect of the universe may have its benevolent intentions in His holy keeping, and that from the labors thus far completed may go down to the latest generations the incentive to labor and to wait for the cause here represented."

A Masonic ode, written expressly for the dedication by Brother II. Millard, was then sung, after which the master builder, Brother John T. Conover, thus addressed the Grand Master: "M. W. GRAND MASTER: Having under the plans of the architect, and by direction of the Board of Trustees and the Building Committee, superintended the work of this building from the excavation of the soil to the placing of the cope-stone, I now with all due respect present it to you and through you to the Craft, for inspection and approval, taking occasion to add my humble aspirations that the great design of which this is a part may receive the benison without which all our endeavors are in vain, and that the Father above may dispose the hearts of the brethren to carry forward the work we now place in their keeping "

To these addresses the Grand Master responded : "BRETHREN : In behalf of the Board of Trustees and the Craft in general, I accept the work of your hands, assuring you in all sincerity of my own hearty approval, as well as that of all whose privilege it has been to examine it. I most earnestly and fraternally join with your aspirations for the future. Those who in coming years may desire to inquire of you need only come here and look around them."

During the performance of an organ voluntary, a procession was formed on the platform in the following order:

Grand Marshal,	District Deputy Grand Masters, two abreast,
Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tyler, with drawn swords,	Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer,
Grand Sword Bearer, with the Sword of State,	Grand Junior Warden, with vessel of corn,
Grand Standard Bearer,	Grand Senior Warden, with vessel of wine,
Four Past Masters, with Great Lights,	Deputy Grand Master, with vessel of oil,
Four Past Masters, bearing the Ark,	Two Grand Stewards, with rods crossed,
Grand Chaplains,	The Grand Master,
Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon,	Grand Steward, rod erect, Grand Steward, rod erect.
Grand Lecturer, Grand Librarian,	

This procession, to the music of an inspiring march played by Gilmore's Band, marched down from the left of the platform once around the body of the Lodge-room and back to their places, where the Gr. Chaplain, J. G. Webster, offered up prayer, and the Brethren responded, "So mote it be."

THE DEDICATION.

An invocation, basso solo and chorus was sung. The Junior Gr. Warden, Levi M. Gauo, then advanced and presented a vessel of corn to the Grand Master, who solemnly poured it upon the floor in the East, saying: "In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be ascribed all honor and glory, I solemnly dedicate this hall to Freemasonry." The grand honors were then given once, and the choir chanted a selection from Psalm ciii., verses 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Again, while the band played a march, the procession, as before, passed around the body of the hall, and then the Grand Senior Warden, Jesse B. Anthony, presented to the Grand Master the wine to be used in the ancient Masonic form.

And the Grand Master, pouring out the wine, said : "In the name of the Universal Father, and in remembrance of His manifold blessings, I solemnly dedicate this hall to Virtue."

Thereupon the grand honors were given twice, and the choir chanted another selection from the Psalm cv., verses 1, 2, 3, 4.

A third time the procession wound its way about the hall, and then, returning to the platform, the Deputy Grand Master, J. W. Husted, presented the oil for use according to the custom of the Fathers in dedication, and the Grand Master, once more calling up the brethren, said : "In the name of the brethren, wherever dispersed ; kindly and fraternally remembering all who are in need, praying that the sick maybe healed, the distressed succored, the unfortunate and cast-down raised up, I solemnly dedicate this hall to Universal benevolence."

Then the grand honors were given thrice; time, as before, being taken from the East.

The choir chanted another selection, from Psalm cvi., verses 1, 47, 48 ; and Gr. Chaplain J. G. Webster pronounced an invocation.

The Grand Master then introduced Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master, who delivered the oration. After the oration the Grand Master directed the Grand Marshal to make the Proclamation declaring the new Masonic Hall dedicated.

On this being done, the choir sang the chant, "That this may be a hallowed place."

The Grand Master then directed the Lights to be covered, instrumental music playing while that duty was being performed, closing with the Doxology by all the brethren.

In the evening a Grand Banquet took place, in which the Grand Officers and invited guests participated.

The Thorne Family

See below, 1010 i. Elwood E. Thorne was born on 2 Oct 1831.

Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, 1874-1875

<http://thorn.pair.com/williamthorne1/d48.htm#P158>

FIRST GENERATION

1. **William Thorne** was born about 1617 in England. He FREEMAN on 2 May 1638 in Massachusetts Bay Colony. He died between 1657 and 1664 in Jamaica, Queens, NY. He REMONSTRANCE on 27 Dec 1657 in Flushing, Long Island, NY. Another of the combination father and son signers of the Remonstrance was the Thorne family; William Sr. and William Jr. Like so many of his friends and neighbors William Thorne Sr. followed the pathway to Flushing in order to escape the religious intolerances of his earlier New England associations.

The first New England reference to William Thorne is that of his admittance as a freeman to Lynn, Massachusetts on May 2, 1638 having (possibly) arrived that year in the ship "Confidence" from England. He is also shown to have served on a Salem jury on June 29, 1641. Shortly thereafter he was convicted of giving assistance to escaped prisoners and was fined f 6 2/3 for "concealing, hiding and supplying." This display of sympathy toward non-conformists and antipathy toward existing authorities presaged an early departure from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

This finds expression in a entry of the Quarterly Court (Salem) dated February 28, 1643 referring to "Divers of Lynn Gone to Long Island and some not warned." Included in the group were the names "Goodman Thorne" and "Michael Miller". A further entry stated that "Michael Millner of Lynn, cited for idle and unprofitable spending his time" had gone to Long Island. That William Thorne was just an ordinary person of no social pretensions is adduced by the appellation "Goodman" as distinguished from that of "Mr." The expression "not warned" apparently refers to the fact that certain of the non-conformists, sensing the immanency of interrogation by the local magistrates, took this opportunity for their hasty departure prior to being served with a summons to appear.

The evidence is very strong that William Thorne (and possibly Michael Milner) left the Bay Colony and migrated to Long Island as one of the friends and close followers of Lady Deborah Moody. Both he and the Flushing blacksmith were named among the patentees of flushing in October 1645, Milner being identified therein as "Michael Milliard".

Lady Deborah Moody was the daughter of a member of Parliament (Walter Dunch) and the widow of Sir Henry Moody of Wiltshire, England, a baronet created by King James in 1622. She arrived at Lynn between 1638 and 1640 and in the same year united with the church of Salem. She became impressed with the views of Roger Williams and his utterances upon the invalidity of infant baptism (Lady Moody was actually associated with Anabaptists in London prior to her hasty departure). A strong-willed and determined woman she made no secret of her non-conformist views. Just as Roger Williams was forced to leave the Bay Colony Lady Moody was first admonished and finally excommunicated for her views that infant baptism might not be an ordinance of divine origin. Although personally respected by many of her neighbors "she removed to the Dutch against the advice of her friends", being accompanied by her son (Wrong! at this time, her son was still serving as a member of the Star Court in London for Charles I) and a small group of friends.

To these emigrants there was considerable attraction in the idea of helping found under Dutch auspices and near to Fort Amsterdam, an essentially English settlement, where fellow countrymen could congregate and settle in the congenial atmosphere of a common language, customs and heritage. The Dutch were interested in stimulating new settlements and in developing trade so that Lady Moody was able to obtain a patent from Governor Kieft without great difficulty. Gravesend has the distinction of being the only settlement where the original patentees were headed

by a woman, and one who enjoyed the respect and confidence of both Governors Kieft and Stuyvesant to an unusual degree.

Gravesend was first settled in June 1643, several months after the emigration from Lynn. The timing was unfortunate in its coincidence with the increased intensity of the Indian conflicts. Repeated raids necessitated the settlers fleeing to Flatlands and it is probable that Lady Moody and her adherents, including Thorne, returned to Gravesend only after August 30, 1645 when Governor Kieft and the Indian sachems negotiated a treaty of peace which brought at least a temporary respite to hostilities. Later that same year (December 19th) the Governor and Council of New Netherlands granted a formal patent to Gravesend to Lady Moody and her associates.

Only fragmentary portions of the first Town Minutes of Gravesend are in existence. Among them are records showing allocation of planters' lots i.e., farms of some 40 acres each. A number of the named allottees, including William Thorne, appear in the Lynn records prior to 1644. There is little doubt from this close association both at Lynn and Gravesend, that William Thorne was one of the original adherents and close followers of Deborah Moody.

The path taken by this titled Englishwoman and her group from Lynn en route to Gravesend in the spring of 1643 unquestionably lay through the more sheltered passage of Long Island Sound. The original destination necessarily was New Amsterdam, there to discuss with Governor Kieft the subject of planting a colony. Confirmation of the itinerary may be contained in an entry supposedly made by John Bowne on a page now missing from his famous journal. "William Thorne came from Sandwich to Flushing 1642". The difference in dates (late 1642 as against the spring of 1643) may be explained by variations between the old and new style calendar. The reference to "Sandwich" alludes to the community within the Plymouth Colony as a possible port of embarkation for Lady Moody's entourage in their hasty exodus from Lynn. In their desire to escape the bounds of the Massachusetts Bay Colony the group may well have found neighboring Sandwich offered at least some opportunity to properly organize the venture.

The route to New Amsterdam would probably have been through the sheltered waters of Long Island Sound and a stop-over at Flushing, referred to in the Bowne Journal, could be reasonably explained as a natural desire of the group to consider the possibilities of its becoming a potential site for the colony.

The year in which William Thorne actually settled in Flushing is not clearly established. From pertinent language in the Indian deed to Flushing (April 14, 1684) it is probable that the actual settlement took place in the fall of 1644 or in the spring of 1645; more likely the later in view of the rigors of the winter season. Whether Thorne actually remained in Gravesend until 1646 when he received his planter's allotment or whether as a patentee of Flushing (October 10, 1645) he was already living in that settlement is unknown. However he had definitely become a permanent resident of Flushing in 1648 as evidenced by his appointment on April 27th as a magistrate, together with John Townsend and John Hicks.

In July 1657, the year of the Remonstrance, there are indications that William Thorne was a proprietor of Jamaica, founded the preceding year, and that he may actually have resided there, as adduced from the marriage reference to a "Sussannah Thorne" in the early Jamaica Town Records (July 10, 1667). This move to Jamaica may have been induced by the waning activity of Lady Moody in Gravesend's affairs and the natural desire to seek sanctuary from the serious Indian raids in a less exposed and vulnerable community.

Governor William Kieft, a confirmed blusterer, had been exceedingly inept in his handling of affairs with the Indians. This probably more than any other single factor led to his ultimate recall to Holland and to his being replaced by Peter Stuyvesant. As a result of Kieft's attempts to levy a tax on the surrounding tribes and the unprovoked slaughter of the red men at Corlear's Hook the entire area around New Amsterdam flamed with reprisals against the settlers. The Indians attacked outposts in Harlem, Staten Island and Long Island, forced the evacuation of Maspeth and for five years laid waste the fields, killed cattle, burned barns and harassed settlers. Even nearby plantations were deserted as the fear-stricken farmers sought the protection of Fort Amsterdam.

The general situation is well-described in a letter of November 3, 1643 by a leading figure in New Amsterdam, Jochem Pietersen Kuyter. He said, "We wretched people, with our wives and little ones that survive must in our destitution find refuge together in and around the Fort at Manhattan, where we are not safe even for an hour as the Indians daily threaten to overwhelm us. Very little can be planted this autumn and now much less in the spring; so it must come to pass that those of hunger and grief as also our wives and children, unless our God have pity on us".

Kuyter's earlier premonition of personal disaster was borne out since he was killed in another Indian raid in 1655, at which time Stuyvesant felt obliged to issue an ordinance prohibiting settlers from exposed locations and requiring those in isolated bouwerries to come closer to the protection of the fort. Under these hazardous conditions to which outlying Gravesend was particularly vulnerable William Thorne's removal to Jamaica is understandable.

When William Thorne's name next appears on the Flushing records twelve years after his first visit, it is as a signer of the Remonstrance in which signing he is joined by his son William Jr. a child of his marriage to Susannah Booth whom he had married while at Lynn. In addition to William Jr, born circa 1639, their children included John (b 1640-43), Joseph (b 1642-46), Samuel (b 1648-55) and Susannah (Lockerson) (b circa 1645).

William Thorne Jr., son of the patentee and himself a Remonstrance signer married Winifred ----- and had three sons, William (The third of that name), John and Richard. The baptismal records of the Dutch Church identify him as "Wilt Toorn". This branch of the family migrated to Madnan's Neck (Great Neck) and is readily distinguishable from the families of the other three sons of the patentee, John, Joseph and Samuel who all remained in Flushing or a longer period.

William Jr. (the signer) is listed among the inhabitants of Hempstead in 1673, as a freeholder in 1685 and had already acquired substantial land there in 1683 as evidenced by a deed from Edmund Titus to "Will Thorne of Madnan's Neck" (Queens County Deeds Liber A, page 143). His three sons continued to add to the family's property at Great Neck. Their father, possibly in contemplation of death, deeded to his son Richard on February 24, 1698 "all and every parcel of land I have on said Great Neck together with all the housing (as above Liber A, page 165). Richard Thorne during the previous year had bought other property at Great Neck from Daniel Whitehead of Jamaica and Samuel Moore of Newtown (supra Liber B, page 77).

John Thorne, second son of the original patentee, married Mary Parsell, daughter of another Remonstrance signer, Nicholas Parsell and continued to live in Flushing. He apparently accumulated considerable property since in 1670 he sold 50 acres at Mattagarrison's Bay (Little Neck Bay) to Anthony Field, (supra Liber A, page 85) and sold additional land to him in 1683. In 1696 John Thorne sold 90 acres to Charles Morgan "on the south side of the hills" (supra Liber A, page ? March 12, 1696). John's will, dated July 23, 1709 indicates that his death took place about that time. By it he devised all of his housing, lands and meadows, goods and chattels to his wife and children.

Joseph Thorne, a third son of the patentee, married Mary Bowne, daughter of John Bowne in 1690 and likewise remained in Flushing. He too traded in land, selling a tract of 60 acres to Paulas Amerman of Flatbush in 1696 for the sum of f 55 (supra Liber B1, page 321). Joseph remained in Flushing throughout his life and died there "the 3rd month 1727". Three of Joseph's sons, including Israel, the eldest, moved during the period of 1725-50 to the Nine Partners Patent (northeast of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County) where they became active in the Quaker movement.

Samuel Thorne, the last of the sons of the patentee is infrequently mentioned in the early records. He too acquired property at Little Neck Bay, buying 50 acres from William Chatterton in April 1673 (supra Liber A, page 77) and as late as 1694 was still at Flushing, buying land consisting of 20 acres from Joseph Tindall (supra Liber B1, page 292).

Since the Thorne family has been so frequently identified in the records with the acquisition and sale of real property it may be timely to consider briefly the general customs of the early Dutch with respect to patents and land grants or "ground-briefs" as they were called. Using the Flushing Patent from Governor William Kieft as an example, it required that "a complete number of families (to be determined by the Governor General) shall settle within a space of two years". It Further provided that the settlers build a town or towns, together with the necessary fortifications, required that after ten years the settlers pay a rental of 10% of the revenues derived from the produce of the land and make appropriate payments in butter and cheese from their dairy herds.

In certain respects, including the affirmation concerning the right to enjoy liberty of conscience, the Flushing patent varied from others of the period. Some patents included an undertaking to provide the particular village with military protection when needed. Other stipulations agreed that when the appropriate number of families, perhaps 24 or 30, had settled they would be provided with a good, pious, orthodox minister. Still another proviso was the agreement that no other competitive village or settlement would be permitted until the prior community had obtained its requisite number of families.

Apart from the town patents, land grants or ground-briefs were given directly to individual settlers on the "out-

plantations" or outlying farms somewhat removed from the communal centers. Generally within the town patent each eligible inhabitant or freeholder received by lot a grant of meadow land. Those entering the town subsequently were required to petition the town for membership or acceptance and upon becoming freeholders would thereafter share in the allocation of the undivided town lands.

The undivided lands and meadows, laid out in areas of approximately the same size were then subjected to a drawing by lot, with subsequent frequent swapping the order of the day. For example, if William Thorne drew lots 1 and 23 in the new division, he might trade with Robert Field who wanted lot 23 to go along with lot 24 which had already drawn, and hence was willing to give up lot 2 which he had also drawn. Thus each of the two participants through the exchange would emerge with two contiguous plots. Generally the complications of multiple trading were more complex than the simple example cited before any one individual could effectively assemble a substantial number of contiguous parcels.

In form and contour the plots were frequently laid out in long and relatively narrow strips fronting upon the bay, cove, stream or waterway abutting the tract to be subdivided. This was a favorite mode of dividing meadowland borrowed from Holland and gave to each farmer his settled water privileges and enabled him to remove crops by scows in the absence of available roads. Salt hay being needed for the bedding of cattle small parcels of salt meadow were allocated to each freeholder. These meadows were utilized wherever found, often at quite a distance from the house lots and were usually conveyed as a necessary appurtenance to the home site when the latter was sold.

Many of the real estate transfers involving members of the Thorne family undoubtedly represented the assembly of various tracts into single consolidated farms or were sales of marginal parcels to neighbors who were similarly engaged in consolidating their holdings. However the most significant document of the entire period as it affects the Thornes is the one which discloses that prior to 1698 Joseph Thorne, Samuel Thorne, Benjamin Field and others had already bought 5,000 acres at Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Among the influences contributing to this rising tide of emigration to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, particularly for the Quakers, were the William Penn purchase of 1682; the well publicized offers of New Jersey plantations to be accompanied by complete freedom of religion; and the resurgence of Anglican domination on Long Island under the sponsorship of Governor Cornbury.

The twenty five year period between 1685 and 1710 witnessed the migration from Flushing and Newtown of many of the Remonstrance families including the Chews (Tues.), Blackfords, Fields, Harts, and Stocktons. Migratory trends within the respective family groups appear to have been governed primarily by religious considerations. Thus the members of the Thorne family remaining in the town of Hempstead were generally identified with the Anglican Church. This is also true of some who continued to live in Flushing, as evidenced by a petition to the legislature from Flushing on May 27, 1761 praying for incorporation of the Church of England, claiming that they had no minister of their own, that they had erected a decent church and intended to provide for the support of a clergyman. Among the petitioners were William and Benjamin Thorne, to whom particular interest attaches since they were owners of substantial property at Whitestone which shortly thereafter was acquired by Francis Lewis and constituted an important part of that patriot's 224 acre farm. That part of the Flushing branch of the Thorne family remained strongly Anglican is further evidenced by the fact that the rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Flushing during the years 1820 to 1826 was Rev. John G. V. Thorne.

It is indeed fitting tribute to their common ancestor and Remonstrance signer William Thorne that later generation of the family included Quakers, Episcopalians, and probably adherents of other faiths. He who had learned religious tolerance under the precepts of Lady Deborah Moody in Lynn and Gravesend and who had reaffirmed that doctrine in Flushing in December 1657 certainly would not have denied that right to freedom of conscience to his own succeeding generations.

He was buried in Quaker Cemetery, Flushing, NY. He is believed to be buried in the Friends Cemetery in Flushing. He was Puritan and Anabaptist. William was a Puritan, with Anabaptists leanings. He arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1635 and 1638. He was one 17 English families to establish Flushing Long Island in 1645 and Gravesend in 1643. 3rd signer of Remonstrance of Flushing (precursor to the Bill of Rights). Religious activist. Considered the Progenitor of the Thorne Family of America. Possibly arrived on Confidence (1635) age/EST 18 years, with Peter Thorne, believed by some to have been a close relative, though there is nothing to substantiate this position.

The genealogical material contained in this record regarding William Thorne of England, Lynn, Mass and Long Island New York covering the first 6 generations down to John 6 Thorne and Mary Birdsall of Newburgh, New York is derived from the archives of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Record. The individual responsible

for much of the work must be recognized. He was Thorn Dickinson. He was a Thorne descendant, who never married, was an engineer by profession and a grand lover of his Thorne birthright. The man who oversaw this publication on the family of William Thorne is named Harry Macy, an imminent Long Island genealogist. I spoke personally with him in June of 1992. He said it was the most singularly extensive family project they have undertaken to date. It was of particular difficulty as William's descendents seem to have largely ignored their family history. Thus the info was retrieved from many family histories with whom the Thornes have married, as well as all the other usual sources. Macy feels that the info is accurate and reliable.

It is generally believed he came from Dorsetshire, however, there is no evidence to support that. There was another William Thorne, who for a short time, became embroiled in a legal matter in New York. In a statement to the court, this William Thorne declared that he was from Dorset in old England. This William has been proven to be another Thorne. The info regarding our William Thorne and Dorset must stem from this instance. While there are those who feel he may have arrived aboard the English ship THE CONFIDENCE. In fact, there is no William Thorne of record on any ship arriving in Boston during the years of 1635-1638. Many of these early English arrivals travelled under false names as they were fleeing the evils of Charles I and his Star Court. While other ships were limited to a set number of passengers per family. In cases of the latter they would travel with friends or family under their family names.

On 2 May 1638 He was made a FREEMAN of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which indicated that he was a landowner and a man of at least modest means. It also gave him the right to vote, which was limited solely to landowners. At this time there were about 10,000 people in the colony only 400 plus had the right to vote. One of these was our William. He was a man of tremendous political and religious convictions, which led him to be at odds, with the status quo from the outset. That trait seems to have come down to us from him through these many generations. Many of his offspring were to later become Quakers and as such the family has played an active role in founding of what was eventually to become a very powerful and diverse nation.

The information on Jonathan 7 Thorne and his parents comes from Quaker records at the Haviland Library in Manhattan and Shirley Anson's compilation of the Quaker records of the Marlboro Monthly Meeting. Family documents tell us of Jonathan and Cornelia (Jones) Thorne but not of his parents. At Jonathan's 2nd marriage to Charity C. Rider, He testifies in the recording of that marriage that his parent's were John and Mary Thorne of Newburgh New York. The information on the births and the marriages are not only from family sources but Daniel Oliver Thorne (last grandchild of Francis and Laurinda Thorne) has the pages from his Grandfather's journal showing the family from Jonathan and Cornelia Thorne to their Grandchildren.

([See Philip V. Thorn's Notes for more information.](#))

He was married to Susannah Booth about 1636 in England. **Susannah Booth** was born before 1617 in England. She died in 1675 in Flushing, Long Island, NY. She was buried in 1675 in Quaker Cemetery, Flushing, NY. Philip V. Thorne Notes:

Susannah Booth Thorne's exact parentage is unknown. There was an Ensign John Booth who came with Reverend John Youngs to New Southold on Long Island. He resided on Shelter Island. Youngs was a militant puritan with strong anti Quaker feelings. In more than one instance Booth sided with the quakers against Youngs. Given this bent towards religious tolerance and given the fact the Reverend Youngs group was from Southold in Suffolk County, England (next to Lincolnshire) we have some circumstantial evidence tying the Booths and Thornes to the same general area. There was a very large and very ancient Booth family in Great Grimsby an old seaport and military site at the mouth of the river Humber, Lincolnshire. Travelling inland from Grimsby, not far from the Humber River lies the City of THORNE. Thorne is located in South Yorkshire and is less than 35 miles from Grimsby and is less than 60 miles from where Gunby was formerly situated. Further it's only about 80 miles south towards London to Southold (John Youngs and John Booth)

In the City of Thorne there are numerous Thorne place names but MORE interesting is the widespread occurrence of the names PURDY and BIRDSALL.. These were all families that early on under Charles 1 had strong Anabaptist leanings. The Thorne, Birdsalls and Purdys were largely Quaker families in the New York Colony. These 3 families had numerous inter marriages.

Gary Wayne Williams of Indiana, a Thorne/Booth descendant, gives Susannah's father as Nicholas Booth, without documentation. William Thorne and Susannah Booth had the following children:

+2 i. [William Thorne.](#)

- +3 ii. [Joseph Thorne.](#)
- +4 iii. [John Thorne.](#)
- +5 iv. [Susannah Thorne.](#)
- +6 v. [Samuel Thorne.](#)

SECOND GENERATION

3. [Joseph Thorne](#) was born about 1642 in Flushing, Long Island, NY. He was buried in 1727 in Friends Cemetery, Flushing, NY. Original Friend's Cemetery, later moved to another site on LI. He died in May 1727 in Flushing, Long Island, NY. Abstracts of Unrecorded Wills, Vol XI, Prior to 1790, pages 60 & 61:

I, Joseph Thorne, of Flushing, in Queens County, being aged and indisposed. Being well advised with ye weighty concern I am now about. I leave to my son Benjamin, all my Plantation and homestead where I now live in Flushing, with all housing, orchards, and lands, and all my meadow and woodland. I leave to my wife Mary, the use of 1/2 of all lands and meadows, and 1/2 of all housing and orchards during her life. After he death I leave 1/2 to my son Benjamin and he is to pay legacies, viz.: To his brother Jacob, 100s, and to his brothers, Isaac, Thomas, and Abraham, 20s each. To my son Isaac I leave 5 shillings. I leave to my sons, Thomas, Abraham, and Isaac, all that tract of land lying at a place called (???), in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. I leave to my wife Mary, a negro man, and an Indian woman. To my daughter Sarah, a negro girl. I leave to my son Joseph, 5 shillings over and above what I have formerly given him by deed of gift. I leave to my son William, 5 shillings besides what I gave him in West New Jersey. To my son John, 5 shillings and a negro boy. To my wife Mary, 1/2/ of the rest of my movables. To my daughter, Mary Shadwell, a negro girl. I leave to my daughters, Hanna Field, Mary Shadwell, Susanah Hedger, and Sara Thorn, 1/2/ of my movables. I make my wife and my son Benjamin, executors.

Dated July 27, 1724. Witnesses, Thomas Farrington, Richard Laurence, John Haight. Proved, November 27, 1727.

He was married to Mary Bowne (daughter of John Bowne and Hannah Feake) about 1679. Marriage one **Mary Bowne** was born on 6 Jan 1660 in Flushing, Long Island, NY. She died in 1728 in Woodbridge, Somerset, NJ. Abstracts of Unrecorded Wills, Vol XI, Prior to 1790, pages 80 and 81:

I, Mary Thorne, of Flushing, in Queens County, widow of Joseph Thorne. June 20, 1726. In order to settle all worldly affairs, as much as in me lies, to prevent contention. I leave to my son Benjamin, my negro man Tom. Also all my share of that our waggon, and all implements of husbandry on the place where he now lives. All the rest of my estate to my seven children and granddaughter, viz.: my children, Thomas, Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Hannah, Mary, and Sarah, and my granddaughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Eliahim Hedger. I make my son Benjamin, and my brother, Samuel Bowne, executors.

Witnesses, John Haight, John Bowne, D. Humphries. Prove August 12, 1728. Joseph Thorne and Mary Bowne had the following children:

- +17 i. [Hannah Thorne.](#)
- +18 ii. [Joseph Thorne.](#)
- +19 iii. [William Thorne.](#)
- +20 iv. [Mary Thorne.](#)
- +21 v. [Susannah Thorne.](#)
- +22 vi. [John Thorne.](#)
- +23 vii. [Thomas Thorne.](#)
- +24 viii. [Benjamin Thorne.](#)
- +25 ix. [Abraham Thorne.](#)
- +26 x. [Isaac Thorne.](#)
- +27 xi. [Jacob Thorne.](#)
- +28 xii. [Sarah Thorne.](#)

He was married to Anna Lawrenson on 1 Feb 1672 in Long Island, NY.

THIRD GENERATION

23. [Thomas Thorne](#) was born on 1 Jan 1692/93 in Flushing, NY. He died about 1748 in Burlington County, NJ. He was a large slave owner & builder of the large brick farmhouse known as "Thornedale Farmhouse" in New Jersey. He was married to Letitia Hinchman (daughter of John Hinchman and Sarah Clement) in 1727 in New Jersey. **Letitia Hinchman** died in Oct 1794 in Burlington County, NJ. Lived Gloucester New Jersey. On 12 Jun 1758 Letitia requested membership in the Chester Friends MM, Burlington, NJ Thomas Thorne and Letitia Hinchman had the following children:

- +107 i. [Sarah Thorne.](#)
- 108 ii. Mary Thorne was born about 1732.

- +109 iii. [Hannah Thorne.](#)
- +110 iv. [Thomas Thorne.](#)
- +111 v. [Phillip Thorne.](#)
- +112 vi. [Abigail Thorne.](#)

FOURTH GENERATION

110. [Thomas Thorne](#) was born on 10 Jan 1739 in Burlington County, NJ. He died on 17 Sep 1809 in New Jersey. He lived in THORNEDALE FARMHOUSE.

He was married to Abigail Burroughs (daughter of Samuel Burroughs and Ann Gray) in May 1759. **Abigail Burroughs** was born on 22 Jul 1738 in New Jersey. She died on 24 Dec 1822 in New Jersey. Thomas Thorne and Abigail Burroughs had the following children:

- 309 i. **Sarah Thorne** was born on 5 Jul 1760. She died in 1761.
- +310 ii. [Samuel Thorne.](#)
- +311 iii. [John Thorne.](#)
- +312 iv. [Joseph Thorne.](#)
- +313 v. [Ann Thorne.](#)
- +314 vi. [Isaac Thorne.](#)
- 315 vii. Mary Thorne born 26 Nov 1773. She died on 27 May 1860 unm. She lived at Thorndale Farmhouse.
- +316 viii. [Thomas Thorne.](#)
- +317 ix. [William Thorne.](#)
- +318 x. [Abigail Thorne.](#)
- +319 xi. [Benjamin Thorne.](#)

FIFTH GENERATION

312. [Joseph Thorne](#) was born on 14 Mar 1767. He died on 31 Jul 1856.

He was married to Esther Dudley (daughter of Joshua Dudley and Rachel Roberts) on 17 Dec 1801. **Esther Dudley** was born in 1773. She died in 1854. Joseph Thorne and Esther Dudley had the following children:

- +599 i. [Joshua Thorne.](#)
- +600 ii. [Josiah Thorne.](#)
- 601 iii. Hannah Thorne was born on 17 Jul 1805 in Burlington County, NJ. She died 29 Oct 1807 in Burlington County, NJ.
- +602 iv. [Joseph Thorne.](#)
- +603 v. [Rebecca Thorne.](#)
- +604 vi. [Nathan Thorne.](#)
- +605 vii. [Hannah Thorne.](#)



SIXTH GENERATION

602. [Joseph Thorne](#) born on 16 Nov 1808 in Burlington County, NJ. He died on 3 Apr 1871.

He was married to Edith Ann Engle (daughter of Job Engle and Sarah Borton). **Edith Ann Engle** died on 3 Jun 1881 in Ohio. She was buried in Hamilton, OH.

Joseph Thorne and Edith Ann Engle had the following children:

- 1010 i. **Elwood Engle Thorne** **born 2 Oct 1831.**
- 1011 ii. Joseph Howard Thorne born 30 Oct 1837.

Grand Masters of the 'Phillips' or 'Herring*' Grand Lodge

1	1849-52	Phillips, Isaac	1812	37	1889	77	
2	1853-58	Myers, Mordecai	1776	77	1871	95	
3	1858-59	Waring, Nathaniel F.	1806	52	1877	71	
4	1858-59	Jenkinson, James	1802	56	1879	72	Owner of Jenkinson's Hotel, Highlands, NJ

* So, also, named for James Herring, Grand Secretary of the 'Phillips Grand Lodge,' whose biographical sketch may be found in "The Freemasons Monthly Magazine," Volume XVII, 1868. pages 43-45 at <http://books.google.com/books?id=6a1LAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA43&dq=%22isaac+Phillips%22+%22grand+master%22#PPA44,M1>

1. 1849-52 Isaac Phillips (16 Jun 1812-4 Aug 1889; funeral 8 Aug)

Member of Albion Lodge.

"Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Family History of New York," by William Smith Pelletreau, Volume III. 1907. pages 254-58.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=m9ZtFcegDKcC&pg=PA254&dq=%22isaac+Phillips%22+%22grand+master%22#PPA3,M1>

THE FAMILY OF PHILLIPS, AND THE HEBREW COLONY.

The earliest arrivals of any of the Hebrew race in New Amsterdam were Jacob Aboof and Jacob Barsimou, who came in the ship "Pear Tree," 8 Jul 1654. They were soon followed by a larger party from Brazil, their object being to escape the persecutions of the Inquisition, which some Catholic writers of the present day attempt to delude themselves and the world with the belief that it was a mild and beneficent institution.

Among the prominent in the new arrivals were the descendants of Dr. Samuel Nunez, a court physician, and eminent in his profession in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. He was imprisoned by the Inquisition, but was released when his medical skill was required, but upon condition that two of the spies of the Inquisition should live in his house. Under these galling circumstances he resolved to escape to a land of greater freedom.

Being a man of wealth, he had an elegant mansion on the shore of the Tagus, and made an agreement with the captain of a British brigantine, who was invited with a party to dine at the house. The whole family, including the spies and invited guests, went on board the vessel, and while they were being regaled in the cabin the captain spread sail and escaped to open sea and thence to England. The members of the family had concealed on their persons all their gold and valuables, but the property left behind was confiscated. Among them was David Mendez Machado, a relative, whose elder brother had been burned by the Inquisition as a relapsed heretic. From England they came to America, and went to Georgia in 1733. David Mendez Machado married Zipporah, daughter of Dr. Samuel Nunez, and came to New York, where he acted as "reader" in the synagogue, and was also licensed to slaughter cattle after the Jewish method.

Among the more prominent at that time were David Gomez, born 14 Aug 1697, and died 16 Jul 1769, and Benjamin Pereira Mendez, who as "reader" was the successor of Machado.

David Mendez Machado and his wife Zipporah were the parents of two children: Sarah, who married Raphael J. Moses, of Charleston; and Rebecca Mendez Machado, born in Stone street, New York, 17 Nov 1746. She was married in Philadelphia, 16 Nov 1762, to Jonas Phillips, and the event was duly entered upon the records of Shearith Israel in New York city.



Jonas Phillips was born in Germany, 1736, his native place being Busick, or, according to some accounts, Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was son of Aaron Phillips, and came to America, November, 1756. He settled first at Charleston, but came to New York, bringing a good recommendation from the former place. He was a freeman, and in business was a retailer and auctioneer, or "vendue master," as it was then termed. During the Revolution he with most of the congregation joined the patriot cause.

The result was that they found themselves compelled to place the scrolls of the law and the valuable portable property of the synagogue in a locked chest in the care of the rabbi, Rev. Gershom Mendez Seixas, and carried to Philadelphia. Jonas Phillips, who removed to that city, was licensed to trade there in 1778. He enlisted in Captain John Linton's company of militia, Colonel William Bradford's battalion, and was mustered into the service of the United States. After the war he returned to New York and engaged in

OBITUARY.

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Isaac Phillips, a native of this city, whose long life has been full of activity in several relations, died at his residence, 324 West Twenty-second-street, yesterday morning, after a short illness, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Phillips was of Portuguese Hebrew parentage, born in this city June 16, 1812, in a building which is still standing at the corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery. His father was Naphthali Phillips, himself a prominent citizen and Custom House official and editor of the *National Advocate*. Isaac attended the public school in Franklin street, near Centre, until he was twelve years old, when he entered the employ of the outlery importing house of Burokle & Co., at 66 Pine-street, as Custom House clerk. Four years later he wrote a book called "The Routine of Business at the Custom House," which ran through two editions. It was here that he made the acquaintance of Moses Taylor, which ripened into a life-long intimacy. Mr. Phillips continued his studies during this time, making a special study of French in company with a son of Chancellor Kent and becoming in course of time a proficient French scholar.

In 1834 he married Sophia Phillips of this city, who, although bearing the same family name, was in no way related to him. He went to Philadelphia and engaged in the outlery business, but continued there only until 1837, when he returned to New-York and engaged in the same business at 44 Cedar-street. He gave this up in 1839 to assume the editorship, in company with Major M. M. Noah, of the *Union* and, subsequently, of the *Courier-Enquirer*, daily papers of that period. He retired from journalism in 1842 to accept an appointment, by President Tyler, in the Custom House. Shortly afterward he became Customs Examiner, and in 1853 President Pierce appointed him Surveyor of the Port, an office he held continuously until 1869, through Lincoln's and Johnson's Administrations, although he was a fervent Democrat.

Mr. Phillips refused a restoration to his office when President Grant was about to make it upon petition of most of the merchants and importers of the city, and in January, 1870, in his fifty-eighth year, he was admitted to the bar. He followed the practice of his profession from that time, making a specialty of United States customs and revenue laws. Always an active Democrat, he was a member of the National Convention that nominated James K. Polk in 1844, and of that which nominated Cass in 1848. He was a School Trustee of the Eighth and Sixteenth Wards, and in 1853 a School Commissioner in the board of which Andrew H. Green was President. He had resided twenty-seven years in the house in which he died. Thirty-one years ago yesterday he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and there have been but few meetings of that body for years that he did not attend and submit resolutions upon some interesting question for the consideration of the Chamber.

Mr. Phillips stood very high in the ranks of Freemasonry in this State, being at his demise the oldest surviving Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He became affiliated with Albion Lodge in 1833, and was for many years its Master. In 1846 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and in 1849 was elected Grand Master, an office which he continued to hold until 1855, being the first Hebrew to hold the office.

He was one of the founders of Mount Sinai Hospital and was the last surviving member of the charter board. He was, according to the strictest sect, an Orthodox Jew until the day of his death. His first wife dying in 1855, he married in 1856 Miss Miriam Trimble, a Gentile, who became a convert to Judaism before her marriage. She died in 1882. Five children survive Mr. Phillips—three daughters, all of whom are married, and two sons, one of whom, Moses Taylor Phillips, has been employed with his father in the practice of the law.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Thursday from the family residence.

business, but in 1789 went again to Philadelphia, and died there 29 Jan 1803.

His remains were brought to New York and laid to rest in the Jewish cemetery on Oliver street. His widow survived for many years, and died in Philadelphia in 1831. They are the parents of twenty-one children, some of whom died young. Of the rest were Sarah, who married Michael Levy, father of Commodore Ulrich P. Levy, United States navy, Benjamin I., whose son, James B. Phillips, was assistant district attorney of New York; Manuel, a prominent physician and assistant surgeon United States navy, 1809 to 1824; Joseph, a soldier in the War of 1812; Aaron J., famed as an actor; Zipporah, who married Manuel Noah, and was the mother of Mordecai M. Noah, famous as an author, politician and editor; and Naphtali.

Naphtali Phillips was the father of Isaac Phillips, who was at one time appraiser of the port of New York. He was born at his father's residence, corner of Rivington street and Bowery, 16 Jun 1812. and died 4 Aug 1889. In 1834 he first married Sophia Phillips and in 1856 he married secondly Miriam Trimble, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada. She was born 25 Apr 1830, and died 9 Jan 1882. Her parents were Matthew and Jane (Crowe) Trimble. Isaac Phillips was also commissioner of education, **Grand Master of the Masonic Order**, editor of the Union and other papers in New York, one of the incorporators of Mount Sinai Hospital, and a well known member of the New York bar from 1870 to 1889.

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Naphtali Phillips, the father, was born 19 Oct 1773. 5 Jul 1797 he married, at Newport, RI, Rachel Hannah (1773-1822), daughter of Moses Mendez Seixas and Jochebed Levy. Naphtali died 1 Nov 1870 in New York, NY.

A mention of a Jewish synagogue in New York is contained in a deed dated October 30, 1700, by which Jacob Melyn sells to Katharine Kerfbyl a house and lot bounded "south by Mill street, and east by the house and lot of John Harperdimrh, now commonly called the Jews' Synagogue." How long it had been used for this purpose we do not know, but it was long enough.



< Foremost among the officers of this synagogue is the name of N. Taylor Phillips (**son of Isaac and Miriam Trimble Phillips**), who was born at No. 324 West Twenty-second street, New York, 5 Dec 1868. He attended Columbia Grammar School, and entering Columbia University, graduated in 1886 with the degree of LL. B. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York, and three years later was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was at first connected with the law firm of Stanley, Clarke & Smith, and afterwards by himself until 1 Jan 1902, when he became deputy comptroller of New York city. In 1897 he was elected member of the legislature, and re-elected in 1898-1899 by the largest majorities ever received by a candidate from the Ninth (New York city) district. While a member he served on committees on the judiciary, banks, public health, canals, labor and industries. In 1900 he was appointed member of the joint statutory revision commission of legislature to

revise the statutes of the state, and which made report in 1901. On 1 Jan 1902, he was appointed first deputy comptroller of Greater New York by Comptroller Edward M. Grout, and reappointed in 1904. He was continued in office by Herman A. Metz, when he assumed the office of comptroller in 1906, and still retains the position. As acting comptroller he is a member of the board of revision of assessments, and since January, 1904, has presided as chairman of that board. Under his direction the law division of the department of finance was organized, and of that department he is still the leading head.

From 1889 to 1901 Mr. Phillips was a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, but resigned to assist in the organization of the Greater New York Democracy, of which he was one of the founders, and delivered an address at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, April, 1901, when it was organized.

This organization was one of the principal elements in the "Fusion movement" which elected Seth Low to the mayoralty on the Reform ticket.

The military services of his ancestors have been mentioned, and it remains to add that Reuben Phillips (grandson of Jonas) served in the Civil war, and several grandsons were in the Spanish-American war.

Since 1889 Mr. Phillips has been clerk to the Synagogue of Shearith Israel. In this position he succeeded his father, **Isaac Phillips**, who in turn was the successor of his father, Naphtali Phillips, who served as trustee, clerk and president from 1803 to 1870. This position of clerk has now been held by the family for nearly a century.

Mr. Phillips is treasurer of the American Jewish Historical Society, also of the societies: Hebra Hased Va Amet of Congregation Shearith Israel, Columbia Industrial and Religious School for Jewish Girls. He is also director of the Federation of American Zionists, and is a member of all the Jewish charitable and educational institutions of New York, and of many nonsectarian institutions. He is chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the

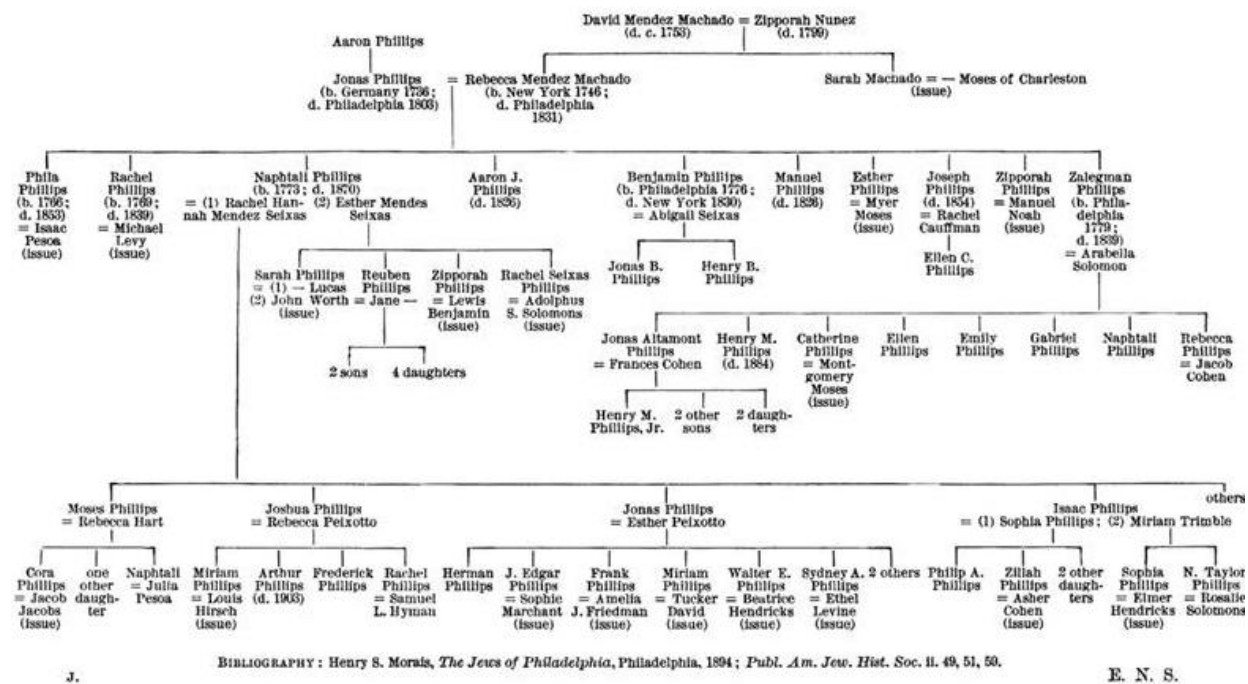
Fifteenth Assembly District, New York city.

He is also a member of the Bar Association, Democratic Club, chairman Board of Governors, Amsterdam Democratic Club, New York Historical Society, treasurer of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is honorary president; trustee of Hudson Fulton Commission, and member of executive committee. He is also member of Sons of the American Revolution, Kings County Democratic Club, Royal Arcanum, Loyal Association, Albion Lodge of Free Masons, University Settlement, honorary member of Hebrew Veterans War with Spain, Washington Continental Guard, Masonic Historical Society, and Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Mr. Phillips married, at Washington, DC, 9 Mar 1892, Rosalie Solomons, daughter of Adolphus S. Solomon and Rachel Mendez Seixas Phillips, his wife, of the same ancestry as his own.

1880 Census, 16th Ward, District 14, New York, New York (Manhattan), New York City-Greater, New York

Isaac PHILLIPS	Self	M	67	NY	Lawyer	NY	RI
Miriam PHILLIPS	Wife	M	50	CAN	Keeping House	SCOT	SCOT
Zillah PHILLIPS	Dau	S	29	NY	At Home	NY	ENG
Isaac PHILLIPS	Son	S	26	NJ	Clerk-Gov. Svc.	NY	CAN
Sophie PHILLIPS	Dau	S	14	NY	At School	NY	CAN
Naphtalie PHILLIPS	Son	S	10	NY	At School	NY	CAN
Margaret JOHNSON	Other	S	31	IRE	Servant	IRE	IRE
Noeler LEHON	Other	M	20	FRANCE	Servant	FRANCE	FRANCE



<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=273&letter=P>

<http://64.52.229.100:81/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/Fabric&CISOPTR=12&REC=4>

Apron of M.'W.'. Isaac Phillips, Grand Master of the Phillips Grand Lodge



2. 1853-58 Mordecai Myers (1 May 1776-20 Jan 1871) Phillips Grand Lodge 1828-33 Deputy Grand Master, GLNY

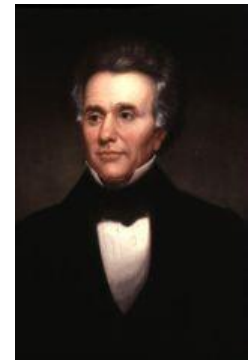


<http://jbuff.com/mmye.htm>

Earliest Jewish resident of Western New York (1776-1871). Born in Newport, Rhode Island. Myers was captain of the cantonment of Williamsville during most of 1813 and therefore qualifies as the earliest known Jewish resident of Western New York.

Myers saw substantial action throughout the War of 1812. He sustained a serious wound at the end of the Battle of Crysler's Farm on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River in November 1813, while leading the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. Myers became mayor of Schenectady in 1851 as a

Democrat, and again in 1854 as a Whig.



While in the Pacific mail service **Reuben Hyde Walworth** (23 Oct 1788-23 Nov 1867, Grand Master 1853), married, at Panama, Central America, 27 Oct 1861, **Fannie Myers**, born 14 Jul 1838, in Kinderhook, NY, died 10 Sep 1879. They had no issue. **She was a daughter of Major Mordecai Myers (Grand Master, F&AM, of the Phillips Grand Lodge in the State of New York, 1855)** born in 1776, died in 1871, a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he was wounded. He was past grand master of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, a member of the state legislature, and several times mayor of the city of Schenectady. Major Myers married Charlotte Bailey, sister of Admiral Theororus Bailey, second in command under Farragut, and one of the small force of men landed from the warships who marched through the streets of hostile, defiant New Orleans, to the City Hall and demanded the surrender of the city. Major Myers and wife were the parents of ten children, of which Fannie (Mrs. Edgar M. Jenkins) was the youngest. Another child was Colonel Theororus Bailey Myers, who was prominent socially in New York and Washington, D. C., and married a daughter of Sidney Mason, of New York City. He was a well known writer on historical subjects, his best known work being: *Letters and Manuscripts of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, *The Tories or Loyalists in America*, and *One Hundred Years Ago*.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuben_H._Walworth >

<http://www.fau.edu/library/brody14.htm>

Captain Mordecai Myers: A Military Hero and Politician

by Seymour "Sy" Brody

After not faring well as a storekeeper in Richmond, Virginia, Captain Mordecai Myers, who was self-educated, achieved success as a military hero and a politician. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1776, the same year that the American Revolution began. One of the great thrills of his life happened while watching General George Washington take the oath of office as the first President of the United States of America.

He joined the military company under the command of Colonel John Marshall, who was to become the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. After his tour of duty in the army, he went to New York to try again operating a retail store, which also turned out to be a failure. He then turned to politics, where he achieved success.

He became a member of Tammany, which was a political group fighting the old conservative Federalist Party in New York. This political machine managed to break the strangle-hold of the Federalists and Myers started politically moving up the ladder.

While he was engaged with his newfound political life, Myers studied military tactics for two years. He joined an artillery company under the command of Captain John Swarthout and, later, he was commissioned as an officer in the infantry. When the War of 1812 started, Mordecai Myers was commissioned a captain in the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry. Captain Myers became a hero when he saved more than two hundred men and their military supplies.

General John Parker Boyd sent Captain Myers to Sacketts Harbor, where two boats loaded with more than 250 men and military supplies were wrecked. When he arrived to rescue them, he found the two boats were fast filling up with water, the sails were flapping aimlessly in the wind, many of them were drunk from partaking freely of the liquor from the hospital stores and there was complete chaos among the crew.

Exercising great energy and skill and risking his life, Myers and his men rescued more than 200 men and saved what was left of the military supplies. However, fifty men lost their lives by drowning.

Myers distinguished himself in a number of engagements during the Canadian campaign. During one of these engagements at Chrysler's Farm, he was seriously wounded. He recovered from his wounds and became involved in politics in New York City. He was elected to the New York State Assembly and then decided to move to Schenectady, where he became the city's first Jewish mayor.

Myers died at the age of 95 in 1871, remaining active to the end in politics and Jewish circles.

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<http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=77564182>

Veteran of the War of 1812

Mordecai Myers was born in Newport, RI, in 1776, the son of Loyalists. His father was a learned Hungarian Jew who may have been known as Myer Benjamin. Young Mordecai grew up in New York City where, it would seem, he made his living as a merchant or auctioneer. He was active in the Spanish-Portuguese synagogue, Shearith Israel, served as one of its trustees in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and voted against a raise in the rabbi's salary. (Apparently, he wasn't doing so well himself.)

When the War of 1812 broke out, Myers, who had served as an officer in the militia, took up arms and became a captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army. As he wrote to his friend, Naphtali Phillips, then the editor of what Myers facetiously termed a "kasher" newspaper: "Sum must spill there blud and others there ink." Myers belonged to the former category, for he almost died of wounds received in the Battle of Chrysler's Field, on 11 Nov 1813.

Most of his life Myers was busy with politics. In the 1820's he represented the city of New York in the State Assembly and, when eighty-four years of age, attempted unsuccessfully to win a seat in Congress.

In the 1850's, while he was mayor of Schenectady, NY, and at the age of seventy-seven, he wrote his memoirs in the form of letters to a son. In view of his age, and inasmuch as he wrote from

The Schenectady Star gives the following brief but interesting sketch of the life of Major MORDECAI MYERS, of that city, whose death, on the 20th inst., was announced in the TIMES of Sunday morning:

Major MORDECAI MYERS was born at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of May, 1776. He was educated in New-York City and became a merchant in Richmond, Va. There he served in a military company, under Col. (afterward Chief-Justice) MARSHALL. He soon returned to New-York, engaged in business there, and served in an artillery company under the command of Capt. JOHN SWARTWOUT. He was afterward commissioned an officer of infantry, and for two years studied military tactics assiduously. When war was threatened he was active in raising volunteer companies, and in March, 1812, he was commissioned a Captain in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and ordered to report to Col. PETER B. SCHUYLER. During the boisterous weather which assailed Gen. WILKINSON's expedition from Sackett's Harbor in October, 1813, Capt. MYERS was very active in saving lives and property. It was resolved to send back to Sackett's Harbor all who could not endure active service in the campaign. Nearly 200 of these were put on board two schooners, with hospital stores. The vessels were wrecked, and Capt. MYERS, on his own solicitation, was sent by Gen. BOYD with two large boats for the rescue of the passengers and crew. He found the schooners lying on their sides, the sails flapping, and the sea breaking over them. Many had perished, and the most of those alive, having drunk freely of the liquors among the hospital stores, were nearly all intoxicated. The hatches were open, and the vessels were half filled with water. By great exertions and personal risk, Capt. MYERS succeeded in taking to the shore nearly all of the 200 persons who had embarked on the schooners. Forty or fifty of them were dead. At the battle of Chrysler's Field, a bullet passed through Capt. MYERS' arm near the shoulder, while at the head of his men, in assailing the British behind a stone wall. The desperateness of the encounter may be conceived when the fact is stated that of eighty-nine men he lost twenty-three. During the war he performed laborious and gallant services under several commands in the Northern Department, and in 1815 the disability produced by his wound caused him to be disbanded and placed on the pension roll for the half pay of a Captain. Thus ended his military career. He was the oldest as well as the last surviving officer of the old Thirteenth Regiment, of which the late Major-Gen. WOOL was Senior Captain.

Major MYERS represented New-York City in the Legislature of the State for six years, and served two terms as Mayor of this city. He was present at the inauguration of WASHINGTON, as President, by Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and retained a vivid recollection of that event.

Major MYERS was probably one of the oldest Masons in the country, having been a member of the fraternity for nearly seventy-five years. He took a high rank among the fraternity, having been Grand Master and Grand High Priest, respectively, of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of this State.

Mr. MYERS was in many respects a remarkable man. He was possessed of a clear mind, strong will, and the fact that, with all the hardships incident to the life of a soldier in the war of 1812, he lived to be nearly ninety-six years of age, is proof that he possessed a strong and robust constitution. His physical appearance was striking. No stranger ever met or passed him on the street without being struck with his appearance, being of large proportions, and having a remarkably clear and keen black eye that gave evidence of the strong intellectual power of the man. As Mayor of this city he added dignity to the office, and brought all the power of his strong common sense and an indomitable will to bear against wrong, and in favor of right and justice.

memory, it is not surprising that he confused names, dates, and other data. These memoirs, therefore, must be used with caution; they are interesting recollections of an old man, but can hardly be considered as a reliable source.

After the War of 1812, and his marriage out of the faith, Myers drifted away from Judaism and no longer played a part in the Jewish community. The memoir material, edited after his death, betrays no relationship to his religion. The word Jew does not occur in it; the name of the writer's father is not even mentioned.

<http://home.eznet.net/~dminor/NYNY1800.html>

14 Mar 1801 - Margaret Schuyler Van Rensselaer, wife of lieutenant governor **Stephen Van Rensselaer**, dies in Albany at the age of 42, leaving three children.

30 Mar 1801 - Austrian-born Rachel Myers, widow of former Loyalist Benjamin Myers and mother of future Schenectady mayor **Mordecai Myers**, dies in New York City.

4. James Jenkinson, b. ca 1807; d. 1 Apr 1879; Grand Master, Phillips Grand Lodge, 7 Jun 1858.

Brother Jenkinson had cast his Masonic lot with the Phillips Grand Lodge in 1849, and in it held various Grand Offices from time to time. He was Grand Sword Bearer in 1850; Senior Grand "Warden from 1851 to 1856; Deputy Grand Master in 1857, and on June 4, 1858, was elected Grand Master by 44 votes, beating his opponent, Nathaniel F. Waring, by nine votes. Brother Jenkinson was installed June 7. His famous proclamation of a "Union" was dated November 1, 1858, although the Union had been consummated on the same day he was installed, in fact, **he was Grand Master for only a few hours.**

Brother Jenkinson was a native of Dublin, in which city he was made a Mason; He came to this country while yet a young man and was a Masonic enthusiast. He was the Representative of Ireland at the Grand Lodge of New York for seventeen years. He died suddenly at his residence, Highlands, New Jersey, on April 1, 1879, in the seventysecond year of his age. The remains were buried at Greenwood, the funeral services being performed by Right Worshipful Charles Roome in the presence of a large gathering of friends and brethren.

"The Ashlar," edited by Allyn Weston, Charles Scott. Volume III. 1858. pages 541-543.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=nMBJAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA542&dq=%22james+Jenkinson%22&lr=#PPA541,M1>

UNION IN NEW YORK.

IT seems to be a matter of general rejoicing, that an union has finally been effected between the Grand Lodge and the Phillips organization in the State of New York. We think this arrangement will be permanent, and that hereafter peace and harmony will prevail among the Craft in the Empire State. In such a result, all must rejoice. Too long has strife prevailed for the good of our glorious Institution, and the return of the erring into the fold cannot fail to carry joy to every Masonic heart. There is but one defect in the resolutions which we consider important. They recognize as Masons in good standing, all who were initiated under or by virtue of the authority of the Phillips body. This we believe to be wrong. A man upon whom degrees are conferred by a spurious organization is not a Mason, and cannot be made such by a resolution of a regular body.

Bro. Milnor, of the Mirror and Keystone, says: "The union has been accomplished in a manner honorable to all; no surrender of principle was either claimed or conceded.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York still maintains and upholds the principle that Past Masters have no vested or inalienable rights in the body. She has courteously granted a privilege to old and tried servants."

The following are the ARTICLES OF UNION.

PREAMBLE.

"Whereas, the honor, usefulness and beneficent objects of the Institution of Freemasonry of the State of New York have suffered, and are now suffering, by reason of differences and disagreements among the Fraternity of the State; Now, therefore, the undersigned committee, appointed by the parties hereinafter mentioned, in view of amicably and permanently ending such differences and disagreements, to the end that the harmony which is compatible with the true principles of Freemasonry may prevail, do mutually assent and interchangeably subscribe to the following provisions, as a proper and equitable manner of ending such differences and disagreements.

And if said provisions are adopted and confirmed by the parties respectively, to wit: that known as the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of which John L. Lewis, Jr., is Grand Master, and that known as the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of which James Jenkinson is Grand Master, then these provisions shall be considered and constituted a fundamental regulation of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. There is but one Grand Lodge of the State of New York, that of which the M. W. John L. Lewis, Jr., is now Grand Master, whose territorial jurisdiction is coextensive with the limits of the State.

SEC. 2. That all proceedings had in relation to suspensions or expulsions arising out of the transactions known as the 'difficulties of 1841,' shall be, and are hereby, rescinded; and all such persons as may have been so suspended or expelled are hereby restored to full membership, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

SEC. 3. That all Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of the last-named party mentioned in the preamble, shall have the rank and title of Past Grand Officers, and be recognized as such. For the purpose of obviating embarrassments in cases where Lodges in both bodies have the same number, the following plan shall be adopted: If the two Lodges bearing the same number cannot mutually agree to consolidate into one Lodge, then the Lodge having the original warrant, or warrant of senior date, shall retain its number, while the other Lodge shall change its number, and pass to the next junior vacant number in the list of Lodges, and its warrant shall be so numbered, endorsed and registered. Any Lodge working under a warrant granted since 1849 by the body of which James Jenkinson is Grand Master, shall surrender its warrant, and a new warrant be granted, without charge.

SEC. 4. That all suits at law, of whatever nature and kind, arising out of the aforesaid 'difficulties of 1840,' shall be withdrawn and discontinued, and the parties of record in said suits shall assent thereto.

The expenses of both parties shall be paid from the fund known as the 'Permanent Fund;' and the balance of the moneys of the said 'Permanent Fund,' together with all interest accruing thereon, and all other moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge on the 5th of June, 1849, shall be paid into and become, and are hereby constituted, a part of the fund known as the 'Hall and Asylum Fund,' and the Trustees are hereby authorized to make the transfer.

The 'Hall and Asylum Fund' now held in trust for the Grand Lodge, together with the moneys above-named, shall remain intact, and be applied, with such additions and accumulations as may hereafter be made thereto, to the purposes for which such fund was created.

SEC. 5. The Grand Lodge is composed of all the Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, and of the Masters and Wardens, or the representatives legally appointed, of all the Lodges under this jurisdiction, and of all such Past Masters of Lodges under this jurisdiction as shall have been elected, installed and served one year in the chair, as Master, prior to December 31, 1849.

SEC. 6. The Constitution and general Regulations, as now in force in the Grand Lodge of which M. W. John L. Lewis, Jr., is now Grand Master, shall remain in force until amended in pursuance of its provisions.

SEC. 7. The archives and properties of the parties hereto shall be the property of the Grand Lodge, and be placed in the custody of the appropriate Grand Officers.

SEC. 8. All allusions to past differences shall be avoided.

SEC. 9. On the ratification of these provisions by the parties hereto, all their several subordinates, on complying with the provisions of section 3, shall be considered of equally regular Masonic standing, and as such are hereby declared united in Masonic fellowship, under one common jurisdiction, and entitled to all those rights and privileges pertaining to the Fraternity as freely and fully as though no differences had heretofore occurred.

June 7th, A. D. 1858."

Further Notes on the GL 'Disturbance'

"Transactions of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan," 1884. Pages 13-20.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=QGNLAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA8-PA20&dq=%22john+horspool%22&lr=#PRA8-PA13,M1>

From New York your committee have received proceedings from two bodies, each styling themselves the Grand Lodge of New York; one bearing the name of John D. Willard, as Grand Master; and R. R. Boyd, as Grand Secretary; the other, Isaac Phillips, as Grand Master; and James Herring, as Grand Secretary. It becomes therefore a matter of no small importance to distinguish which is the just and lawful Grand Lodge, for as but one G. L. can exist in the jurisdiction, it follows that one of these must be a clandestine body. After a careful examination of the proceedings of each, your committee believe the following to be a correct statement of the case:

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, held in the city of New York, in June 1848, an amendment to the constitution was proposed, by which all Past Masters, except those who have last passed the chair, should be entitled to be present at its meetings, and participate in its deliberations, but should not, as such, be entitled to vote; and that the last P. M. should be an acting member, and as such, be entitled to vote; so that each Lodge, by its officers or proxy, would be entitled to three votes, and the last P. M., if present, to one vote, making four votes in all.

Her constitution provides that no regulation affecting the general interest of the craft shall be changed or adopted, except at the June communication. At the annual communication in June, there is usually a full representation from all parts of the State, while the quarterly meetings are generally attended by a few of the members, other than those who reside in New York city, and its immediate vicinity.

Her constitution further provides, that no amendment shall be made or have effect, until the same shall have had the affirmative vote of the G.L., at two successive June communications; unless, in addition to live affirmative vote of the G. L. at one June meeting, it shall have received the affirmative vote of a majority of the lodges within the jurisdiction.

These amendments were approved, and the Grand Lodge did adopt and sanction the same, as far as it was in their power to adopt and sanction any amendment at the June communication. It was further resolved, that the said proposed amendments be appended to the published proceedings, for the consideration of the lodges, pursuant to the 106th article of her constitution.

At the quarterly communication, held in the city of New York, in March, 1849, at which, as usual, there were but a small number of the members present, and those, probably, mostly residing in the city or vicinity, a preamble and resolutions were proposed and with great unanimity, adopted, declaring "that it is not in the power of one portion of the members of the G. L. to disfranchise another portion of its members; that the proposition offered at the last annual communication, to deprive Past Masters of their right to vote in the Grand Lodge is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and that any action tending to its consummation would be void, and of no force or effect;" and that it was "their unalterable determination to maintain the union of 1837, whatever might be the action of the lodges on the proposed amendments to the constitution, by preserving the rights of Past Masters, as they exist under said compact of union."

On motion being made to accept and adopt the above preamble and resolutions, R. W. Oscar Coles, D. G. M., presiding, declined to put the question, declaring that he considered it unconstitutional for the Grand Lodge at its quarterly session to act on any measure which interested the whole body.

This decision was appealed from and reversed, and on the motion being put, it was carried unanimously. While these discordant elements were at work the annual communication drew near, and was held in New York in June, 1849. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, by M. 'W'. John D. Willard, G. M. Before the Grand Secretary called the roll of lodges, he made the following announcement: "Before proceeding to call the list of lodges? I officially announce as Grand Secretary to the M. W. G. L. of New York, that the amendments to the constitution in relation to Past Masters, proposed at the last annual June communication, and which then received the affirmative vote of this Grand Lodge, have since received the affirmative votes of a majority of all the lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and have thereby become a part of the constitution."

The Grand Master then delivered his annual address, in which he stated that there were ninety-nine warranted lodges, that fifty-nine of them had acted on the amendments, fifty-six had given them an affirmative vote and three a negative ; and of the fifty-six which voted affirmatively, the certificates showed that forty-nine had done so unanimously.

He farther learnt from undoubted sources, though not official, that a few other lodges had also voted in the affirmative and some of them unanimously, but through mistake or neglect, no certificates of their votes had been sent to the Grand Secretary. The whole number of warranted lodges, understood to have voted in favor, was something over sixty, and there were more than thirty that had not voted at all; it is believed some would have been for, and a large proportion probably against the amendments. A majority of the lodges under dispensation voted affirmatively, though he (the GM) was of opinion that their votes could not be counted, he looked upon them as important, as showing the views and wishes of respectable members of the fraternity, who hereafter were to take an active part in its affairs.

He then stated that the amendments had become a part of the Constitution, and all good Masons would now cheerfully submit to it, until it should be changed in a constitutional mode ; that he was persuaded, the strong feeling against it which then existed in the minds of some, would soon die away, and that all objections to it would soon cease; but that he for one was prepared to make great sacrifices to the spirit of conciliation; and such he believed to be the feeling of the Fraternity in the State. He thought the amendment in its present form would best promote the interests of the Craft; but still he was ready, and he believed the Fraternity were ready, to consent to any reasonable modification which, retaining the great principle for which they have contended, would yet make the amendment more acceptable to its opponents.

During the delivery of the Grand Master's Address, the preceedings of the Grand Lodge were disturbed by great confusion and riot; he was interrupted by several members, who called for the reading of the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication, held in March. The GM declined to put the question, until he had made his address to the Grand Lodge. From the decision of the G. M. an appeal was claimed, which appeal the G. M. refused to entertain before he had delivered his address. Several motions were made, which the G. M. declared to be out of order. After the Grand Master had refused to sustain the appeal, as above stated, the member acting as Senior Grand Warden put to the Grand Lodge the question on the appeal, and declared the appeal to be sustained. After the Grand Master had

concluded his Address, he was asked by the member acting as Junior Grand Warden, if he meant, in view of all the circumstances, to declare that said amendments had become a part of the Constitution, and were binding on the body over which he was presiding. To this question the Grand Master replied he did mean so to declare. The Junior Grand Warden then declared to the Grand Master, and to all present, that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York was dissolved ; or as one party says, that the body over which Grand Master Willard presided, was not the Grand Lodge of New York, as originally constituted.

This was attended with a degree of turbulence and confusion which the Grand Master was utterly unable to control. The Junior Grand Warden, amidst the uproar, called upon those who were opposed to the amendments relative to Past Masters, to assist him in organizing, or as they say, continuing the constitutional organization of the Grand Lodge.

On his motion, which was declared to be carried, by **William Willis**, who had been nominated chairman, a provisional Grand Master and other Grand Officers were said to be elected by hand vote. These persons then assumed the offices so assigned to them, and proceeded to the election of Grand Master and Officers for the ensuing year, and declared them elected. They subsequently adjourned to the next day. During all this time, M. W. John D. Willard, the legal and hitherto acknowledged G. M., sat in the Oriental Chair, clothed with the proper habiliments of his office, endeavoring to the utmost of his power by his voice and by his gavel to command and preserve order, that the regular business of the Grand Lodge might proceed. After the noise and tumult had sufficiently subsided to enable him to be heard, - he adjourned the Grand Lodge to the next day. During this scene of disorder (but faintly described in this short sketch,) R. W., R. R. Boyd, the Grand Secretary, requested a brother to carry to the Grand Secretary's Office, for safety, a small tin box, which the said Boyd then had in his possession, containing about \$2,000 in money, the most of which had been that day received by him from the Representatives of Lodges, for dues. The brother, on this request being made of him, took the box under his arm, when he was immediately assailed and seized upon, by as many as half a dozen of the rioters around him, and one or more of the ruffians seized him by the throat; und the box and contents were wrested from him by force and violence, and have not since been recovered. While some were thus forcibly wresting the box and money from the brother, others of them ***i?ed** and bore out various important books and papers. Another party, a short time afterwards, got possession of the Grand Secretary's office and the records and other valuable papers and property it contained.

On the next day (6th June) both parties met at different places, the party headed by the Junior Grand Warden, electing Isaac Phillips Grand Master, and James Herring, Grand Secretary; the other under M.W. John D. Willard, electing John D. Willard, G. M., and R. R. Boyd, G. S.

The question at issue between these two bodies is narrowed down to the following point: The Grand Lodge of which Isaac Phillips is G. M., assuming that the right of Past Masters to permanent membership in the Grand Lodge was indefeasible and unchangeable, like the unwritten laws of the order, sanctioned by the obedience of ages. While the other body, headed by John D. Willard, deny this principle, and consider the practice as a merely constitutional regulation, liable, like all Grand Lodge regulations, to be changed or abrogated.

This question, involving as it does, the right of one of the parties to be acknowledged by this Grand Lodge as the just and legal Grand Lodge of the State of New York, your Committee have endeavored to determine by the best attainable authority.

The present organization of Grand Lodges is by no means coeval w'th the origin of the Institution. Every Lodge was originally independent, and a sufficient number of brethren meeting together, were empowered to practice all the rights of Masonry, without a warrant of constitution. This privilege, as Preston remarks, was inherent in them as individuals. The brethren were in the custom of meeting annually, at least as many as conveniently could, for the purpose of conference on the general concerns of the Order, and on this occasion a Grand Master or General Superintendent of the whole Fraternity, was usually chosen.

These meetings were not called Grand Lodges, but Assemblies; the privilege of attending them was not restricted, as it now is, to the Grand Officers and the Masters and Wardens of subordinate Lodges, "it constituted one of the obligatory duties of every Mason. Thus, among tte ancient charges in possession of the Lodge of Antiquity, at London, is one which declares that "Every Master and Fellow shall come to ye Assemblie, if itt be within fifty miles of him, and if he have any warning, and if he have trespassed ye craft, to abide ye award of Masters and Fellows."

The American Book of Constitutions published in 1798, declares that the Grand Lodges shall consist of the Masters and Wardens of all the regular Lodges under its jurisdiction, and it goes on to state that all Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens, are considered as members of, and admitted to vote in all Grand Lodges. It further states, that by permission, also, Past Masters, Past Grand Treasurers, and Past Grand Secretaries

have in some countries the privilege of sitting in Grand Lodge, and voting in such matters, as by the rules of the Grand Lodge they might or could have done while in office.

It is alleged, in the pamphlet dated New York, June, 1848, signed by Jas. Herring, that the amendments proposed were in violation of the articles of compact of 1827, when the two Grand Lodges, which till then had existed in the State of New York, were united into the present Grand Lodge. But your Committee find nothing in said articles which give a successive and inalienable right to Past Masters to be members of the Grand Lodge.

Your Committee then, in view of these plain and universal principles of the Order, would say, in the language of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, that "Whosoever may have been in the right, or in the wrong, in the original acts, which led to the present unfortunate difficulties, we feel bound to declare that those who, in the Grand Lodge of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1849, resisted the authority of the Grand Master, while presiding in his open Grand Lodge, and who put motions, declared votes, and professed to choose Grand Officers, without his consent, and in opposition to his legal authority and known will, were guilty of gross violations of Masonic laws, usages, and propriety.

Conduct so lawless and unmasonic, can never be justified or excused, however pure may have been the purposes of those who participated in it. Such proceedings are utterly at variance with every requisition of usage and propriety." Since writing the above, your committee have received a pamphlet containing the "Opinion of Chancellor Walworth upon the questions connected-with the late Masonic difficulties in the State of New York, together with the action of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Kentucky, South Carolina, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and Illinois, upon the same subject."

At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, a resolution was adopted, that the first five officers be authorized at their discretion, to take legal means for the recovery of property and funds of the Grand Lodge, which were then or should thereafter be withheld — under this resolution, the Grand Officers have thought proper to ask the opinion of that distinguished jurist, Chancellor Walworth, himself a Free Mason, and Past Master, whose opinion we have in the pamphlet above alluded to. The Chancellor, after giving the subject a thorough investigation, comes to the conclusion, "Even upon the facts, as they appear in the printed pamphlets, with which he had been furnished," dated October 33d, 1849, and signed by James Herring as Grand Secretary, that the proceedings of the seceding body were unauthorized, and that their Officers were not duly elected. That John D. Willard is the Grand Master of the legal Grand Lodge of New York; and that Isaac Phillips, and the others who claimed to be Grand Officers with him, even if the facts which occurred are as stated by themselves, on points upon which the two parties differ, cannot be legally considered as the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge which previously existed. But that they and their associates and adherents constitute an entire new and voluntary association or Grand Lodge.

"That the said amendment of the Constitution in relation to Past Masters, is not in violation of any inherent right existing in Past Masters.

"That the said amendment is not contrary to the articles or compact **of U327**.

"That said amendment is valid and binding upon the officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, and of the subordinate Lodges, as a part of the Constitution."

Your Committee would therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes as the legal Grand Lodge of New York, that which in June last selected John D. Willard as Grand Master, and **Boyd B**, Boyd as Grand Secretary; and that we regard that body styling themselves the Grand Lodge of New York, of which Isaac Phillips purports to be the G. M and James Herring, G. S., to be a clandestine body, with whom we can hold no **illicit** intercourse, and the Lodges under this jurisdiction are hereby forbidden to admit any person hailing from subordinate Lodges recognizing it as their G. Lodge.

The difficulties existing with respect to a body styling themselves the St. John's Grand Lodge of New York, was in a fair way, in June '49, of being amicably adjusted, by reference to arbitration; but St. John's Grand Lodge having failed to take steps to carry out the reference, the whole matter remains in statu quo.

Your Committee are pleased to learn that the Grand Lodge of New York is receding from the position she has heretofore occupied in reference to Grand Lodge Certificates, as will appear by the following proposed amendment to her Constitution, which was adopted in June, and agreeably to the Constitution is now referred to the subordinate Lodges, for action on it:

"Resolved, That the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York, be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out of said Constitution the 81st article thereof, in the words and figures following:

"Article LXXXI. No Mason shall be admitted by any Lodge, or receive charity therefrom, unless he shall exhibit a Grand Lodge Certificate, duly attested by the proper authority, in addition to the evidence usually required on a first visit, or unless he is known to the Lodge to be a worthy brother."

This Grand Lodge has expelled the following members :

William Willis, P. D. G. M* Lodge No. 93.

Isaac Phillips, P. D. G. M., Lodge No. 26.

Joseph Cuyler, P. G. 8. G. W., Lodge No. 4.

John Horspool, P. G. Treasurer, Lodge No. 23.

W. F. Tisdall, W. M., Lodge No. 1. P. S.

Van Houten, P. M., Lodge No. 20.

James Herring, P. G. Secretary, Lodge No. 94.

Frederick W. Herring, Lodge No. 1.

The Grand Lodges which have held sessions since these transactions, viz : Massachusetts, Kentucky, South Carolina, District of Columbia, Rhode Island and Illinois, have noticed this subject at greater or less length, but all unanimously repudiate Isaac Phillips' and James Herring's so-called Grand Lodge of New York.

Grand Masters of the St. John's Grand Lodge

1. Henry Marsh – Grand Master, St. John's Grand Lodge. 1837-

b. ca 1777; d. 24 Jul 1840

MARSH LODGE, NO. 188. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WARRANT: The warrant under which the Lodge is working is dated December 27, 1850.

It was No. 10 on the register of St. John's Grand Lodge; it became No. 188 on December 27, 1850.



< Henry Marsh. First Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge

Marsh Lodge was named in honor of **Henry Marsh**, a prominent Freemason, and who had also attained prominence as a public official in the City of New York. He was a man of versatile character, and during his life "played many parts."

For a time he was a seaman, afterward a tavern keeper; for several years he was lessee of Castle Garden when it was used as a place of amusement; for several years he was a constable of the Second Ward, and while constable he petitioned the Common Council to be made a Freeman of the City; his petition was granted November 16, 1807. Upon receiving the certificate, he repeated the following oath:

"I _____ do swear that I as a Freeman of the City of New York will maintain the lawful franchises and customs thereof and keep the same City from harm much as in me lieth, and that I will in all things do my duty as a good and faithful Freeman of the said City ought to do."

That he faithfully kept his vows is attested by the fact that subsequently he was elected to other important public positions.

It was Henry Marsh who at the special session of the Grand Lodge, held on July 12, 1837, made such earnest effort to stay the action to expel the members of the Lodges that participated in the celebration of St. John's Day, June 24, 1837.

In making his appeal he said:

"Brothers, for God's sake, pause before you take this step. You are about to open a breach which will take a long time to heal and bring disgrace upon the Order."

A deaf ear was turned to his appeal, the motion to expel was declared carried, and the outcome was the formation of St. John's Grand Lodge in September following, and he was elected its first Grand Master.

He was made a Mason in Benevolent Lodge, No. 142, November 30, 1813: was its Master in 1810-17-18, and again in 1835. He died July 24, 1840. aged sixty-three years.



GRAVE OF HENRY MARSH.
(Prospect Cemetery, Jamaica, L. I.)

Henry C. Atwood – Grand master ca 1850-

Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1920. Page 139.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=PUdLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA140&dq=%22st.+john%27s+grand+lodge%22+%22marsh%22#PPA139,M1>

"St. John's Grand Lodge" Secession

Rejoicing in the re-establishment of the Fraternity in the confidence of the people, a number of City Brethren determined to revive the custom of celebrating St. John Baptist Day by a public procession. York Lodge, Number 3C7, took the lead. It invited other Lodges to join with it in the undertaking. Benevolent, Sileutia and Hibernia Lodges expressed their readiness to participate. A joint Committee of Arrangement was appointed to prepare a program and engage a church, an orator, a band of music, and a banqueting hall. Announcements of the contemplated celebration were published in the New York City newspapers. On the night of June 23rd, Acting Grand Master Van Benschoten issued an edict forbidding a public celebration. The notice was attested by the Grand Secretary. The planned program was carried out in defiance of the known prohibition.

Thereupon an emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge was called and charges preferred against Henry C. Atwood, Master of York Lodge, and William P. Piatt, Past Master of Lafayette Lodge, for having taken a leading part in the prohibited procession. The Grand Stewards' Lodge conducted the trial, and on its findings these two Brethren were

expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry. Other expulsions followed. The charters of York and Silentia Lodges were declared forfeited.

The impetuous Atwood now called a meeting of the expelled Brethren. A Lodge was opened under the warrant of Benevolent, Number 142. Grievances were aired and proclamations made. On September 11th, 1837, another meeting was held and a "Declaration of Rights and Independence" adopted. An election of "Grand Officers for a new Grand Lodge" was decided upon and Henry Marsh made Grand Master. On September 15th the title of "St. John's Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York" was adopted. Henry Marsh was installed as Grand Master, William F. Piatt acting as Grand Marshal.

(Both, Marsh and Piatt, had been candidates for office in the legitimate Grand Lodge, and both had been defeated, in 1837.)

For a short space of time, the St. John's Grand Lodge was very active and issued many charters. However, it soon declined. A revival of interest manifested itself in 1849. Atwood succeeded in enlisting the help of several zealous workers. The prospect of an early reunion with the Grand Lodge of the State no doubt was the inducement. Atwood became Grand Master of his organization that year. Associated with him on the board of officers were two men who later became very influential in the Masonic affairs of the State. They were John W. Simons and Robert Macoy. It was due largely to the tactful endeavor of these two men that a union was brought about with the legitimate Grand Lodge on December 27, 1850, which was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies and much rejoicing.

CHAPTER XVIII THE SCHISM OF 1849

Meanwhile many changes had taken place in the Grand Lodge of the State. General Morgan had died in 1844. Alexander H. Robertson, who had served as Deputy, became Grand Master. He was succeeded, in 1846, by the Hon. John Dwight Willard, with whom was associated Isaac Phillips, of Albion Lodge, as Deputy Grand Master.

Judge Willard was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and occupied many offices of trust, being held in high esteem throughout the State. Isaac Phillips was a self-made man and a lawyer; honest, but hot-headed and inordinately ambitious for honors.

In 1847, with seventy-five Lodges in good standing, the Grand Lodge re-elected the officers of the preceding year. There was a contest for the office of Grand Secretary. James Herring who had retired, and had been succeeded by Robert R. Boyd, made an effort to get back into the Secretaryship. He was unsuccessful, and took his defeat rather ungracefully, as we shall presently see.

The next year Isaac Phillips made an attempt to be elected Grand Master. He received only 133 votes, as against 241 cast for John D. Willard. His friends then tried to have him retained as Deputy, but failed, only 157 out of 348 votes being recorded in his favor. James Herring made another effort to secure the Grand Secretaryship, but received only 113 votes, against 222 cast for Robert R. Boyd.

The 1848 meeting indicated that the feelings which had at one time divided the State into up State and city factions were still alive. The reason was that the city Lodges had an advantage of being represented in the Grand Lodge by all their Past Masters, as well as their ruling officers, while the country Lodges, as a general rule, had only three votes each. Grand Master Willard's re-election was a victory for the contention of the country Lodges that a more equitable plan of representation should be adopted. As a result, a resolution was passed to abolish life membership of Past Masters, and to abrogate their right to vote in Grand Lodge.

When the Grand Lodge opened in 1849, Grand Master Willard announced that the proposed change had been ratified by the affirmative votes of fifty-six Lodges and had thereby become part of the Constitution. He recommended a further curtailment of power in Grand Lodge by depriving Past Grand Officers of the right to vote and making them simply honorary members.

Isaac Phillips then rose and called upon the members who stood ready "to continue the organization of the Grand Lodge according to its original Constitution, to unite for that purpose." Past Grand Deputy Grand Master Willis was called to the chair as Grand Master *pro tern*. Others were appointed to take the places of the constitutional officers for the time being. Herring assumed the Grand Secretaryship and called the roll of Lodges. A full list of officers was then elected by the rebels.

Excitement ran high. Grand Secretary Boyd tried to remove his official records and other possessions, including \$2,000.00 Lodge dues received at the session, but all of this was taken from him by the rebellious brethren. Grand Master Willard remained immovable in his chair, declaring he would not adjourn the meeting until order should be

restored. Thereupon the followers of Phillips left the hall. After they had gone, the Grand Lodge adjourned until the next day, on motion of Ebenezer Wadsworth.

(Grand Master Willard was re-elected, much against his wishes. The "first five officers" were authorized, "at their discretion, to take legal means for the recovery of property and funds of this Grand Lodge, which are now or may hereafter be withheld." Ten Brethren, who were designated as the leaders of the confusion, were cited to appear and show cause why they should not be expelled. They paid no attention to the summons, and were excluded from membership. Among them were Isaac Phillips, Past Deputy Grand Master Willis, and former Grand Secretary John Herring. Subsequently, Grand Treasurer Horspool was also expelled for refusing to turn over Grand Lodge property to the rightful owner.

The committee authorized to recover the Grand Lodge property illegally taken and held by the Phillips body, proceeded to obtain the opinion of Chancellor Walworth, a Free Mason and Past Master, distinguished as the foremost jurist of the State, who, with other eminent counsel, concurred in the opinion that the property and funds of the Grand Lodge should be restored forthwith, that the proceedings of the "seceding body" were "unauthorized, and that their officers were not duly elected." It was also held that the amendment depriving the Past Masters, by virtue of the Provincial Grand Warrant granted by the Duke of Atholl, or otherwise, howsoever, was not contrary to the "Compact of 1827," and that the amendment "is valid and binding upon the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, and of the subordinate Lodges, as a part of the Constitution."

The Lodges of which Willis, Cuyler and David Booth were members repudiated the action of the seceders, and voted to adhere to the legitimate Grand Lodge; they were Independent Royal Arch, No. 2; St. Patrick's. No. 4, and Union, No. 87.

New York now presented the unedifying condition of having three Grand Lodges at work, each claiming supreme authority. The union of the Atwood body with the Grand Lodge, under the Grand Mastership of William H. Milnor, in 1850, reduced the number to two.

As happens frequently, when jealousies and personal ambitions are the dominating passions, the pretense of championship of a fundamental principle was seized upon as a respectable excuse for the secession of the Phillips body. The ancient Provincial warrant was exhibited as authority for the contention that Past Masters could not be excluded from voting membership in the Grand Lodge. The false principle of making individuals rather than the Lodges the component parts of the Grand Lodge, was a distinguishing mark of the "Ancients," which did much to popularize the Dermott Grand Lodge in its day. At the revival of 1811, the proper principle of representation had been restored in England. That, however, did not disconcert the followers of Phillips in the least, if they did inform themselves regarding the issue. Later accessions were probably misled by the reading of the Atholl warrant.

The main point is that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, whatever its Provincial predecessor may have been, is an independent, sovereign body with inherent Masonic powers to make its own local laws, as long as the "ancient Landmarks of the Craft" are not violated.

The Phillips body, largely because of its being in possession of the records and funds, managed to prolong its existence, though steadily declining in influence and numbers, until November, 1849, when a union was effected with the legal Grand Lodge on exceedingly generous terms.

The Brethren who had been suspended or expelled for participation in the "difficulties of 1840," were restored to full Masonic membership. The Grand and Past Grand Officers of the seceders were to be recognized as Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge. The Lodges which had been warranted by the Phillips body were granted legal charters, without charge. One of the articles of union met the contention for the rights of Past Masters by providing that the Grand Lodge shall be "composed of all the Grand Officers, and of the Masters and Wardens, or the representatives, legally appointed, of all the Lodges under the jurisdiction, and all such Past Masters of Lodges under this Jurisdiction as shall have been elected, installed, and served one year in the chair, as Master, prior to December 31, 1849." All funds, archives and other properties were placed in the keeping of the Grand Lodge as the rightful owner. All difficulties were adjusted "freely and fully as though no differences had heretofore occurred."

John L. Lewis, Jr., was Grand Master at the time (1858).

CHAPTER XIX MORE CONFUSION IN THE CRAFT

Grand Masters Coles (1851) and Randall (1852) had done their best to establish peace and harmony. Surface appearances looked hopeful enough, but there were restless spirits who could not be subdued long. A new storm broke out when Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth was elected Grand Master, in 1853.

Reuben H. Walworth was, perhaps, the ablest equity jurist of his time. He reduced the bewildering formalities of court procedure to simple standard rules that could be easily understood and applied and did much toward simplifying the equity laws of the United States. He was a man of genial, sympathetic manner, ever ready to help the needy. It was in answer to the insistent urging of the leaders in the Grand Lodge that he consented to accept the Grand Mastership.

The Chancellor was no sooner declared elected when the pugnacious Atwood arose and gave notice that he would not sit in Grand Lodge with one who had basely forsaken the Fraternity in the troublous times of the Morgan excitement, and he called upon the Lodges which had composed the former St. John's Grand Lodge to follow him and have nothing to do with the Grand Lodge presided over by Reuben H. Walworth.

A formal protest was presented also by a number of Brethren, stating that they had been informed and believed that Brother Walworth had "lent" the powerful aid of his pen to the injury of the institution "during the dark days."

The Chancellor replied : "I was never a renouncing Mason, and no man ever heard me speak one word of derogation of the institution. On the other hand, at all times, and in all circumstances when I had occasion to speak thereof, I have strenuously defended it and insisted upon the purity of its principles as one of the noblest of charitable institutions."

The explanation for the existing ill-feeling was that the Chancellor had been grossly misrepresented during the dark days by the enemies of Freemasonry, who were ever ready to use the names of distinguished leaders to give credence to their own calumnies. His frank "explanation" was accepted by the Grand Lodge and, on motion of Past Grand Master Willard, voted "full, complete and entirely satisfactory."

The aroused discontent continued, nevertheless. A number of rebellious brethren, among them R. B. Folger, of Independent Royal Arch, No. 2, determined to revive the former St. John's Grand Lodge. They issued a manifesto in which they said that "indignity had been heaped upon them by a certain clique ruling the present Grand Lodge of the State of New York in forcing on them, as Grand Master, Reuben H. Walworth, late Chancellor of the State, whom they deemed as entirely unfit to fill that high office." Subsequently they elected, on June 24th, 1853, their Grand Officers, who were installed by Henry C. Atwood.

Atwood and Folger soon became identified with another departure. The discredited James Foulhouze, who styled himself "Commander of the Louisiana State Supreme Council, Scottish Rite," had arrived in New York, early in the year, to promote his system. Warrants were issued to two Lodges to work the three symbolic degrees of the Lodge according to Scottish Rite procedure. Atwood, who had espoused the Foulhouze cause, was cited before the Grand Lodge to answer charges preferred against him for his clandestine activities. He did not appear, but sent instead an abusive letter, and was thereupon expelled, along with R. B. Folger and others.

There were now no less than six bodies claiming authority over Symbolic Lodges in the State:

1. The Grand Lodge.
2. The Phillips Grand Lodge.
3. Pythagoras Lodge, working under warrant from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Germany, in violation of indivisible sovereignty and Grand Lodge supremacy.
4. Negro Lodges, working under a "Grand Lodge of North America."
5. The revived St. John's Grand Lodge.
6. The Foulhouze-Atwood-Folger Scottish Rite Council.

CHAPTER XX RESTORATION OF UNITY

In spite of the "confusion" the Grand Lodge prospered under the leadership of Chancellor Walworth. No less than twenty-six dispensations for new Lodges were issued by him, bringing the list up to 268, with an aggregate membership of about 15,000. Financially, too, the gains were substantial. The Brethren desired to retain the Chancellor in office, but he declined to serve another year.

Joseph D. Evans, who was elected Grand Master in 1854, was an enthusiastic Mason and accomplished much lasting good for the Fraternity. He instituted the District Deputy system which has continued, with steadily increasing importance, to this day. The ritual was definitely fixed, and the Grand Lodge Library also had its beginning under his administration. When he retired from office, after serving two terms as Grand Master, there were enrolled 310 chartered Lodges, and thirty-two additional Lodges were working under dispensation.

In 1856, Judge John L. Lewis, Jr., was elected Grand Master. Under his administration, the last vestige of division and schism disappeared, and unity was restored to continue unbroken to the present, and, let us hope, for evermore.

The Phillips body returned to the fold, under conditions already described. Pythagoras Lodge became a lawful Lodge. The Negro Lodges, and the Atwood bargain scheme for making Masons, were outlawed as clandestine. The revived St. John's Grand Lodge was abandoned, in 1850. The following year, Grand Master Lewis was able to proclaim, "We have effected a durable union of the entire Craft in our State under one governing body, and without sacrifice of principle."

Grand Masters

1781-1783 William Walter	1883 J. Edward Simmons	1948-1949 Frank M. Totton
1783-1784 William Cock	1884 William A. Brodie	1950-1951 Richard A. Rowlands
1784-1800 Robert R Livingston	1885-1888 Frank R. Lawrence	1952-1953 Ward B. Arbury
1801-1805 Jacob Morton	1889-1890 John W. Voorman	1954-1955 Raymond C. Ellis
1806-1819 De Witt Clinton	1891 William Sherer	1956-1957 Nathan Turk
1820-1821 Daniel D. Tompkins	1892 James Ten Eyck	1958-1959 H. Lloyd Jones
1822-1824 Joseph Enos	1893 Frederick A. Burnham	1960-1961 Carl W. Peterson
1825-1829 Stephen Van Rensselaer	1894 John Hodge	1962-1963 Harry Ostrov
1830-1843 Morgan Lewis	1895-1896 John Stewart	1964-1965 Clarence J. Henry
1844-1845 Alexander H. Robertson	1897-1898 William A. Sutherland	1966-1967 Frank C. Staples
1846-1849 John D. Willard	1899 Wright D. Pownall	1968-1969 Charles F. Gosnell
1850 William H. Milnor	1900-1901 Charles W. Mead	1970-1971 William R. Knapp
1850 Henry S. Atwood*	1902-1902 Elbert Crandall	1972-1973 Lloyd S. Cochran
1851 Oscar Coles	1904-1905 Frank H. Robinson	1974-1975 Arthur Markewich
1852 Nelson Randall	1906-1907 Townsend Scudder	1976-1977 Albert W. Schneider
1853 Reuben H. Walworth	1908-1909 S. Nelson Sawyer	1978-1979 William R. Punt
1854-1855 Joseph D. Evans	1910-1911 R. Jodson Kenworthy	1980-1981 Bruce Widger
1856-1859 John L. Lewis Jr.	1912-1913 Charles Smith	1982-1983 Ernest Leonardi
1860 John W. Simons	1914-1915 George Freifeld	1984-1985 Calvin G. Bond
1861 Finlay M. King	1916-1917 Thomas Penney	1986-1987 Robert C. Singer
1862 John J. Crane	1918-1919 William S. Farmer	1988-1989 Roswell T. Swits
1863-1864 Clinton F. Paige	1920-1921 Robert H. Robinson	1990-1991 Richard P. Thomas
1865-1866 Robert D. Holmes	1922-1923 Arthur S. Tompkins	1992 Sheldon K. Blank
1867 Stephen H. Johnson	1924-1925 William A. Rowan	1993-1994 Gary A. Henningsen
1868-1869 James Gibson	1926-1927 Harold J. Richardson	1995-1997 Earle J. Hino Jr.
1870-1871 John H. Anthon	1928-1929 John A. Dutton	1998-1999 Stewart C. McCloud
1872-1873 Christopher G. Fox	1930-1931 Charles H. Johnson	2000-2001 Carl J. Smith
1874-1875 Ellwood E. Thorne	1932-1933 Chris C. Mollenhauer	2002-2003 Carl J. Fitje
1876 James W. Husted	1934-1935 Robert Elliott Owens	2004-2005 Edward R. Trosin
1877 Joseph J. Couch	1936-1937 Jacob Charles Klinck	2008-2009 Edward G. Gilbert
1878 Edmund L. Judson	1938-1939 Dana B. Hellings	2010-2011 Vincent Libone
1879 Charles Roome	1940-1941 Henry C. Turner	2012-2013 James E. Sullivan
1880 Jesse B. Anthony	1942-1943 William Frederick Strang	2014-2015 William J. Thomas
1881 Horace S. Taylor	1944-1945 Charles W. Froessel	2016-2018 Jeffrey Williamson
1882 Benjamin Flagler	1946-1947 Gay H. Brown	

Other Grand Lodge Officers

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1781	William Walter		J. Studholme Brownrigg	John Beardsley		
1782	William Walter	James McEwen	J. Studholme Brownrigg	John Beardsley	Joshua Watson	William Cock
1783	William Walter	James McEwen	Patrick McDavitt	John Beardsley	Samuel Kerr	William Cock
1783	William Cock	Archibald Cunningham	Patrick McDavitt	William Cock	Samuel Kerr	James Clarke
1783	William Cock	J. Studholme Brownrigg	Patrick McDavitt	Patrick McDavitt	Samuel Kerr	Charles Horton P. T.
1783	William Cock	J. Studholme Brownrigg	Patrick McDavitt	James Saidler	Samuel Kerr	Charles Horton P. T.
1784	William Cock	Samuel Kerr	Patrick McDavitt	James Saidler	Daniel McCormick	James Giles
1784	Robert R Livingston	Samuel Kerr	Peter W. Yates	James Saidler	Daniel McCormick	James Giles
1785	Robert R Livingston	Samuel Kerr	Peter W. Yates	James Saidler	Daniel McCormick	James Giles
1786	Robert R Livingston	Richard Harison	Peter W. Yates	Peter McDougall	John Shaw	James Scott
1787	Robert R Livingston	Richard Harison	Peter W. Yates	Peter McDougall	William Maxwell	James Scott

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1788	Robert R Livingston	Richard Harison	Peter W. Yates	Peter McDougall	William Maxwell	Jacob Morton
1789	Robert R Livingston	William Malcom	Peter McDougall	John Meyer	White Matlack	Jacob Morton
1790	Robert R Livingston	William Malcom	Peter McDougall	John Meyer	John Pintard	Jacob Morton
1791	Robert R Livingston	Peter McDougall	John Meyer	John Pintard	Francis Childs	Jacob Morton
1792	Robert R Livingston	Peter McDougall	Jacob Morton	James Scott	William Wright	John Abrams
1793	Robert R Livingston	Peter McDougall	Jacob Morton	James Scott	William Wright	John Abrams
1794	Robert R Livingston	Peter McDougall	Jacob Morton	James Scott	William Wright	John Abrams
1795	Robert R Livingston	Jacob Morton	James Scott	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	John Abrams
1796	Robert R Livingston	Jacob Morton	James Scott	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	John Abrams
1797	Robert R Livingston	Jacob Morton	James Scott	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	John Abrams
1798	Robert R Livingston	Jacob Morton	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	John Jacob Astor	John Abrams
1799	Robert R Livingston	Jacob Morton	Martin Hoffman	Abraham Skinner	John Jacob Astor	John Abrams
1800	Robert R Livingston	Jacob Morton	Martin Hoffman	Abraham Skinner	John Jacob Astor	R. J. van den Broeck
1801	Jacob Morton	Edward Livingston	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	Daniel D. Tompkins
1802	Jacob Morton	Edward Livingston	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	Daniel D. Tompkins
1803	Jacob Morton	Edward Livingston	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	Daniel D. Tompkins
1804	Jacob Morton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	Daniel D. Tompkins
1805	Jacob Morton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	John Wells
1806	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	James Woods	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	John Wells
1807	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	James Woods	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	John Wells
1808	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	James Woods	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	John Wells
1809	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	James Woods	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	John Wells
1810	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	John Wells
1811	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Robert Cocks	John Wells
1812	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Philip S. Van Rensselaer	Sampson Simson	John Wells
1813	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Elisha Gilbert, Jr.	Sampson Simson	John Wells
1814	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Elisha Gilbert, Jr.	John W. Mulligan	John Wells
1815	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Elisha Gilbert, Jr.	Sampson Simson	John Wells
1816	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Elisha Gilbert, Jr.	Cornelius Bogert	John Wells
1817	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Elisha Gilbert, Jr.	Cornelius Bogert	Elias Hicks
1818	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Elisha Gilbert, Jr.	Cornelius Bogert	Elias Hicks
1819	De Witt Clinton	Martin Hoffman	Cadwallader D. Colden	Elisha Gilbert, Jr.	Cornelius Bogert	Elias Hicks
1820	Daniel D. Tompkins	John Mulligan	William Irving	Elisha Gilbert Jr.	Cornelius Bogert	Elias Hicks
1821	Daniel D. Tompkins	John Brush	John Greig	Richard Hatfield	Cornelius Bogert	Elias Hicks
1822	Joseph Enos	John Brush	John Greig	Richard Hatfield	Cornelius Bogert	Elias Hicks
1823	Joseph Enos	John Brush	Nathaniel Allen	Thomas Barker	Welcome Esleeck	Charles G.

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
						Haines
1824	Joseph Enos	John Brush	Nathaniel Allen	Thomas Barker	Welcome Esleeck	John W. Oakley
1825	Stephen Van Rensselaer	John Brush	Ezra S. Cozier	Elial T. Foote	Welcome Esleeck	Ebenezer Wadsworth
1826	Stephen Van Rensselaer	Richard Hatfield	Ezra S. Cozier	Elial T. Foote	Welcome Esleeck	Ebenezer Wadsworth
1827	Stephen Van Rensselaer	Henry J. Feltus	Ezra S. Cozier	Welcome Esleeck	George W. Hyer	Oliver M. Lounds
1828	Stephen Van Rensselaer	Mordecai Myers	Ezra S. Cozier	Welcome Esleeck	George W. Hyer	Oliver M. Lounds
1829	Stephen Van Rensselaer	Mordecai Myers	Ezra S. Cozier	Welcome Esleeck	James Van Benschoten	James Herring
1830	Morgan Lewis	Mordecai Myers	Ezra S. Cozier	Welcome Esleeck	James Van Benschoten	James Herring
1831	Morgan Lewis	Mordecai Myers	Ezra S. Cozier	John Van Buren	James Van Benschoten	James Herring
1832	Morgan Lewis	Mordecai Myers	Ezra S. Cozier	John Van Buren	James Van Benschoten	James Herring
1833	Morgan Lewis	Mordecai Myers	John Van Buren	Joseph Cuyler	James Van Benschoten	James Herring
1834	Morgan Lewis	James Van Benschoten	John Van Buren	Joseph Cuyler	James Van Benschoten	James Herring
1835	Morgan Lewis	James Van Benschoten	Joseph Cuyler	John D. Willard	James Van Benschoten	James Herring
1836	Morgan Lewis	James Van Benschoten	Joseph Cuyler	John D. Willard	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1837	Morgan Lewis	William Willis	Joseph Cuyler	John D. Willard	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1838	Morgan Lewis	William Willis	Joseph Cuyler	John D. Willard	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1839	Morgan Lewis	William Willis	Joseph Cuyler	John D. Willard	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1840	Morgan Lewis	William Willis	Joseph Cuyler	John D. Willard	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1841	Morgan Lewis	William Willis	Joseph Cuyler	John D. Willard	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1842	Morgan Lewis	William Willis	John D. Willard	Richard Carrique	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1843	Morgan Lewis	Alexander H. Robertson	John D. Willard	Richard Carrique	Richard Ellis	James Herring
1844	Alexander H. Robertson	John D. Willard	Richard Carrique	Ezra S. Barnum	John Horspool	James Herring
1845	Alexander H. Robertson	John D. Willard	Richard Carrique	Ezra S. Barnum	John Horspool	James Herring
1846	John D. Willard	Isaac Phillips	Richard Carrique	Ezra S. Barnum	John Horspool	Robert R. Boyd
1847	John D. Willard	Isaac Phillips	Richard Carrique	Ezra S. Barnum	John Horspool	Robert R. Boyd
1848	John D. Willard	Oscar Coles	Richard Carrique	Ezra S. Barnum	John Horspool	Robert R. Boyd
1849	John D. Willard	William H. Milnor	Ezra S. Barnum	Nelson Randall	Gerardus Boyce	Robert R. Boyd
1850	William H. Milnor	Nelson Randall	Dan S. Wright	William Holmes	Gerardus Boyce	James W. Powell
1850	Henry S. Atwood*					
1851	Oscar Coles	Nelson Randall	Dan S. Wright	William Holmes	Gerardus Boyce	James W. Powell
1852	Nelson Randall	Joseph D. Evans	Dan S. Wright	Jarvis M. Hatch	Thomas Dugan Sr.	James W. Powell
1853	Reuben H. Walworth	Joseph D. Evans	Jarvis M. Hatch	Finlay M. King	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1854	Joseph D. Evans	John L. Lewis Jr.	Finlay M. King	James Hyde	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1855	Joseph D. Evans	John L. Lewis Jr.	Finlay M. King	James Hyde	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1856	John L. Lewis Jr.	Robert Macoy	Finlay M. King	James Hyde	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1857	John L. Lewis Jr.	Robert Macoy	Finlay M. King	Benjamin H. Austin	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1858	John L. Lewis Jr.	John W. Simons	Finlay M. King	Clinton F. Paige	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1859	John L. Lewis Jr.	John W. Simons	Finlay M. King	Clinton F. Paige	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1860	John W. Simons	Finlay M. King	Clinton F. Paige	Stephen H.	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
				Johnson		
1861	Finlay M. King	John J. Crane	Clinton F. Paige	Stephen H. Johnson	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1862	John J. Crane	Clinton F. Paige	Stephen H. Johnson	Peter P. Murphy	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1863	Clinton F. Paige	J. B. Yates Sommers	Stephen H. Johnson	James Gibson	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1864	Clinton F. Paige	Robert D. Holmes	Stephen H. Johnson	James Gibson	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1865	Robert D. Holmes	Stephen H. Johnson	James Gibson	John R. Anderson	Charles L. Church	James M. Austin
1866	Robert D. Holmes	Stephen H. Johnson	James Gibson	John R. Anderson	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1867	Stephen H. Johnson	John H. Anthon	James Gibson	Christopher G. Fox	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1868	James Gibson	John H. Anthon	Christopher G. Fox	Edmund L. Judson	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1869	James Gibson	John H. Anthon	Christopher G. Fox	Edmund L. Judson	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1870	John H. Anthon	Christopher G. Fox	Edmund L. Judson	James W. Husted	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1871	John H. Anthon	Christopher G. Fox	Edmund L. Judson	James W. Husted	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1872	Christopher G. Fox	Ellwood E. Thorne	Edmund L. Judson	James W. Husted	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1873	Christopher G. Fox	Ellwood E. Thorne	Edmund L. Judson	James W. Husted	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1874	Ellwood E. Thorne	James W. Husted	Jesse B. Anthony	Levi M. Gano	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1875	Ellwood E. Thorne	James W. Husted	Jesse B. Anthony	Levi M. Gano	John W. Simons	James M. Austin
1876	James W. Husted	Joseph J. Couch	Jesse B. Anthony	John D. Williams	Gregory Satterlee	James M. Austin
1877	Joseph J. Couch	Edmund L. Judson	Jesse B. Anthony	Benjamin Flagler	Gregory Saterlee	James M. Austin
1878	Edmund L. Judson	Charles Roome	Jesse B. Anthony	Benjamin Flagler	Gregory Saterlee	James M. Austin
1879	Charles Roome	Jesse B. Anthony	Benjamin Flagler	William A. Brodie	Charles S. Arthur	James M. Austin
1880	Jesse B. Anthony	Horace S. Taylor	Benjamin Flagler	William A. Brodie	John Boyd	James M. Austin
1881	Horace S. Taylor	Benjamin Flagler	William A. Brodie	John W. Vrooman	John Boyd	James M. Austin
1882	Benjamin Flagler	J. Edward Simmons	William A. Brodie	John W. Vrooman	John Boyd	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1883	J. Edward Simmons	William A. Brodie	John W. Vrooman	James Ten Eyck	John Boyd	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1884	William A. Brodie	Frank R. Lawrence	John W. Vrooman	James Ten Eyck	John Boyd	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1885	Frank R. Lawrence	John W. Vrooman	James Ten Eyck	John Hodge	John Boyd	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1886	Frank R. Lawrence	John W. Vrooman	James Ten Eyck	John Hodge	John Boyd	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1887	Frank R. Lawrence	John W. Vrooman	James Ten Eyck	John Hodge	Washington E. Connor	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1888	Frank R. Lawrence	John W. Vrooman	James Ten Eyck	John Hodge	Washington E. Connor	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1889	John W. Voorman	William Sherer	James Ten Eyck	John Hodge	John J. Gorman	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1890	John W. Voorman	William Sherer	James Ten Eyck	John Hodge	John J. Gorman	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1891	William Sherer	James Ten Eyck	John Hodge	William A. Sutherland	John J. Gorman	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1892	James Ten Eyck	Frederick A. Burnham	John Hodge	William A. Sutherland	John J. Gorman	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1893	Frederick A. Burnham	John Hodge	William A. Sutherland	Charles E. Ide	John J. Gorman	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1894	John Hodge	John Stewart	William A. Sutherland	Charles E. Ide	John J. Gorman	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1895	John Stewart	William A.	Charles E. Ide	Charles W.	Jerome E. Morse	Edward M. L.

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
		Sutherland		Cushman		Ehlers
1896	John Stewart	William A. Sutherland	Charles E. Ide	Charles W. Cushman	William J. McDonald	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1897	William A. Sutherland	Wright D. Pownall	Charles E. Ide	Charles W. Cushman	George Hayes	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1898	William A. Sutherland	Wright D. Pownall	Charles E. Ide	Charles W. Cushman	George W. White	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1899	Wright D. Pownall	Charles W. Mead	Charles W. Cushman	Frank H. Robinson	George W. White	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1900	Charles W. Mead	Elbert Crandall	Charles W. Cushman	Frank H. Robinson	Theodore A. Taylor	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1901	Charles W. Mead	Elbert Crandall	Frank H. Robinson	S. Nelson Sawyer	Theodore A. Taylor	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1902	Elbert Crandall	Frank H. Robinson	S. Nelson Sawyer	Charles Smith	Theodore A. Taylor	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1903	Elbert Crandall	Frank H. Robinson	S. Nelson Sawyer	Charles Smith	Theodore A. Taylor	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1904	Frank H. Robinson	Townsend Scudder	S. Nelson Sawyer	Charles Smith	John R. Gardner	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1905	Frank H. Robinson	Townsend Scudder	S. Nelson Sawyer	Charles Smith	Frederick P. Morris	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1906	Townsend Scudder	S. Nelson Sawyer	Charles Smith	Thomas Penney	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1907	Townsend Scudder	S. Nelson Sawyer	Charles Smith	Thomas Penney	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1908	S. Nelson Sawyer	R. Jodson Kenworthy	Charles Smith	Thomas Penney	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1909	S. Nelson Sawyer	R. Jodson Kenworthy	Charles Smith	Thomas Penney	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1910	R. Jodson Kenworthy	Charles Smith	Thomas Penney	William S. Farmer	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1911	R. Jodson Kenworthy	Charles Smith	Thomas Penney	William S. Farmer	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1912	Charles Smith	George Freifeld	Thomas Penney	William S. Farmer	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1913	Charles Smith	George Freifeld	Thomas Penney	William S. Farmer	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1914	George Freifeld	Thomas Penney	William S. Farmer	Arthur S. Tompkins	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1915	George Freifeld	Thomas Penney	William S. Farmer	Arthur S. Tompkins	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1916	Thomas Penney	George J. Jackson	William S. Farmer	Arthur S. Tompkins	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1917	Thomas Penney	George J. Jackson	William S. Farmer	Arthur S. Tompkins	William H. Miller	Edward M. L. Ehlers
1918	William S. Farmer	Robert H. Robinson	Arthur S. Tompkins	Harold J. Richardson	Chris C. Mollenhauer	R. Judson Kenworthy
1919	William S. Farmer	Robert H. Robinson	Arthur S. Tompkins	Harold J. Richardson	Chris C. Mollenhauer	R. Judson Kenworthy
1920	Robert H. Robinson	Arthur S. Tompkins	Harold J. Richardson	Charles H. Johnson	Chris C. Mollenhauer	R. Judson Kenworthy
1921	Robert H. Robinson	Arthur S. Tompkins	Harold J. Richardson	Charles H. Johnson	Chris C. Mollenhauer	R. Judson Kenworthy
1922	Arthur S. Tompkins	William A. Rowan	Harold J. Richardson	Charles H. Johnson	Jacob C. Klinck	R. Judson Kenworthy
1923	Arthur S. Tompkins	William A. Rowan	Charles H. Johnson	Charles H. Johnson	Jacob C. Klinck	R. Judson Kenworthy
1924	William A. Rowan	Harold J.	Charles H. Johnson	Robert Elliott	Jacob C. Klinck	R. Judson

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
		Richardson		Owens		Kenworthy
1925	William A. Rowan	Harold J. Richardson	Charles H. Johnson	Robert Elliott Owens	Thomas Channing Moore	R. Judson Kenworthy
1926	Harold J. Richardson	John A. Duytton	Charles H. Johnson	Robert Elliott Owens	Thomas Channing Moore	R. Judson Kenworthy
1927	Harold J. Richardson	John A. Duytton	Charles H. Johnson	Robert Elliott Owens	Fred G. Lemmermann	R. Judson Kenworthy
1928	John A. Dutton	Charles H. Johnson	Robert Elliott Owens	Dana B. Hellings	Fred G. Lemmermann	R. Judson Kenworthy
1929	John A. Dutton	Charles H. Johnson	Robert Elliott Owens	Dana B. Hellings	Fred G. Lemmermann	R. Judson Kenworthy
1930	Charles H. Johnson	Chris. C. Mollenhauer	Robert Elliott Owens	Dana B. Hellings	Fred G. Lemmermann	R. Judson Kenworthy
1931	Charles H. Johnson	Chris. C. Mollenhauer	Robert Elliott Owens	Dana B. Hellings	John J. MacCrum	R. Judson Kenworthy
1932	Chris C. Mollenhauer	Robert Elliott Owens	Dana B. Hellings	William Frederick Strang	John J. MacCrum	Charles H. Johnson
1933	Chris C. Mollenhauer	Robert Elliott Owens	Dana B. Hellings	William Frederick Strang	George Russell Irving	Charles H. Johnson
1934	Robert Elliott Owens	Jacob C. Klinck	Dana B. Hellings	William Frederick Strang	George Russell Irving	Charles H. Johnson
1935	Robert Elliott Owens	Jacob C. Klinck	Dana B. Hellings	William Frederick Strang	William Klingenstein	Charles H. Johnson
1936	Jacob Charles Klinck	Dana B. Hellings	William Frederick Strang	Gay H. Brown	William Klingenstein	Charles H. Johnson
1937	Jacob Charles Klinck	Dana B. Hellings	William Frederick Strang	Gay H. Brown	Arthur E. Delmhorst	Charles H. Johnson
1938	Dana B. Hellings	Henry C. Turner	William Frederick Strang	Gay H. Brown	Arthur E. Delmhorst	Charles H. Johnson
1939	Dana B. Hellings	Henry C. Turner	William Frederick Strang	Gay H. Brown	Charles W. Froessel	Charles H. Johnson
1940	Henry C. Turner	William Frederick Strang	Gay H. Brown	Richard A. Rowlands	Charles W. Froessel	Charles H. Johnson
1941	Henry C. Turner	William Frederick Strang	Gay H. Brown	Richard A. Rowlands	John F. Dempsey	Charles H. Johnson
1942	William Frederick Strang	Charles W. Froessel	Gay H. Brown	Richard A. Rowlands	John F. Dempsey	Charles H. Johnson
1943	William Frederick Strang	Charles W. Froessel	Gay H. Brown	Richard A. Rowlands	Hamilton McInnes	Charles H. Johnson
1944	Charles W. Froessel	Gay H. Brown	Richard A. Rowlands	Ward B. Arbury	Hamilton McInnes	Charles H. Johnson
1945	Charles W. Froessel	Gay H. Brown	Richard A. Rowlands	Ward B. Arbury	Marshall R. Kernochan	Charles H. Johnson
1946	Gay H. Brown	Frank M. Totton	Richard A. Rowlands	Ward B. Arbury	Marshall R. Kernochan	Charles H. Johnson
1947	Gay H. Brown	Frank M. Totton	Richard A. Rowlands	Ward B. Arbury	Lewis Levine	George R. Irving
1948	Frank M. Totton	Richard A. Rowlands	Ward B. Arbury	Clarence E. Armstrong	Lewis Levine	George R. Irving
1949	Frank M. Totton	Richard A. Rowlands	Ward B. Arbury	Clarence E. Armstrong	Clarence Glass	George R. Irving
1950	Richard A. Rowlands	George A. Barnewall	Ward B. Arbury	Nathan Turk	Clarence Glass	George R. Irving
1951	Richard A. Rowlands	George A. Barnewall	Ward B. Arbury	Nathan Turk	Edward R. Carman	George R. Irving
1952	Ward B. Arbury	Raymond C. Ellis	John H. Chambers	Gerald M. Lynch	Harry M. Ketcham	Edward R. Carman
1953	Ward B. Arbury	Raymond C. Ellis	John H. Chambers	Gerald M. Lynch	Harry M. Ketcham	Edward R.

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
						Carman
1954	Raymond C. Ellis	Nathan Turk	H. Douglass Van Duser	Orville R. Dunn	Samuel Kaltman	Edward R. Carman
1955	Raymond C. Ellis	Nathan Turk	H. Douglass Van Duser	Orville R. Dunn	Samuel Kaltman	Edward R. Carman
1956	Nathan Turk	H. Lloyd Jones	Carl W. Peterson	Otto C. Brown	Edward J. Smith	Edward R. Carman
1957	Nathan Turk	H. Lloyd Jones	Carl W. Peterson	Otto C. Brown	Edward J. Smith	Edward R. Carman
1958	H. Lloyd Jones	Carl W. Peterson	Clarence J. Henry	Fred R. Sears	Harry Ostrov	Edward R. Carman
1959	H. Lloyd Jones	Carl W. Peterson	Clarence J. Henry	Fred R. Sears	Harry Ostrov	Edward R. Carman
1960	Carl W. Peterson	Harry Ostrov	George E. Richter	Charles F. Gosnell	Raymond Bourne	Edward R. Carman
1961	Carl W. Peterson	Harry Ostrov	George E. Richter	Charles F. Gosnell	Raymond Bourne	Edward R. Carman
1962	Harry Ostrov	Clarence J. Henry	Wilmer E. Bresee	Lloyd S. Cochran	Walter Dobler	Edward R. Carman
1963	Harry Ostrov	Clarence J. Henry	Wilmer E. Bresee	Lloyd S. Cochran	Walter Dobler	Wendell K. Walker
1964	Clarence J. Henry	Frank C. Staples	Sanford C. Bush	William E. Richards	Edward J. Lowy	Wendell K. Walker
1965	Clarence J. Henry	Frank C. Staples	Sanford C. Bush	William E. Richards	Edward J. Lowy	Wendell K. Walker
1966	Frank C. Staples	Charles F. Gosnell	Albert H. Hunt	Louis M. Greenblott	William R. Knapp	Wendell K. Walker
1967	Frank C. Staples	Charles F. Gosnell	Albert H. Hunt	Louis M. Greenblott	William R. Knapp	Wendell K. Walker
1968	Charles F. Gosnell	William R. Knapp	Calvin G. Bond	Robert G. Shield	Robert L. Olson	Wendell K. Walker
1969	Charles F. Gosnell	William R. Knapp	Calvin G. Bond	Robert G. Shield	Robert L. Olson	Wendell K. Walker
1970	William R. Knapp	Lloyd S. Cochran	Albert W. Schneider	George H. Van Valen	Arthur Markewich	Wendell K. Walker
1971	William R. Knapp	Lloyd S. Cochran	Albert W. Schneider	George H. Van Valen	Arthur Markewich	Wendell K. Walker
1972	Lloyd S. Cochran	Arthur Markewich	Frederick L. Stutz	Bruce Widger	George C. Dietel	Wendell K. Walker
1973	Lloyd S. Cochran	Arthur Markewich	Frederick L. Stutz	Bruce Widger	George C. Dietel	Wendell K. Walker
1974	Arthur Markewich	Albert W. Schneider	LaVerne W. Getman	John H. Wells	Eugene C. Barton	Wendell K. Walker
1975	Arthur Markewich	Albert W. Schneider	LaVerne W. Getman	John H. Wells	Eugene C. Barton	Wendell K. Walker
1976	Albert W. Schneider	William R. Punt	R. Kenneth Crawford	Andrew F. Haynes	Max L. Kamiel	Wendell K. Walker
1977	Albert W. Schneider	William R. Punt	R. Kenneth Crawford	Andrew F. Haynes	Max L. Kamiel	Wendell K. Walker
1978	William R. Punt	Bruce Widger	Edward G. Eschner	LeGrand Roe	Henry Emmerson	Wendell K. Walker
1979	William R. Punt	Bruce Widger	Edward G. Eschner	LeGrand Roe	Albert I. Cohan	Wendell K. Walker
1980	Bruce Widger	Ernest Leonardi	W. Bradley Wadsworth	Paul N. O'Neill	Frank P. McLoughlin	Wendell K. Walker
1981	Bruce Widger	Ernest Leonardi	W. Bradley Wadsworth	Paul N. O'Neill	Frederick J. Lawler	Wendell K. Walker
1982	Ernest Leonardi	Calvin G. Bond	Frank M. Chupp	H. Joseph Heath	Robert C. Singer	Wendell K.

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
						Walker
1983	Ernest Leonardi	Calvin G. Bond	Frank M. Chupp	H. Joseph Heath	Arthur E. Smith	Wendell K. Walker
1984	Calvin G. Bond	Robert C. Singer	Roswell T. Swits	Robert H. Bahn	Richard P. Thomas	Wendell K. Walker
1985	Calvin G. Bond	Robert C. Singer	Roswell T. Swits	Robert H. Bahn	Emanuel Kreisel	Wendell K. Walker
1986	Robert C. Singer	Roswell T. Swits	Charles C. Kysor	Frederic A. Williams	William Perlman	Wendell K. Walker
1987	Robert C. Singer	Roswell T. Swits	Charles C. Kysor	Frederic A. Williams	Murray Goldstein	Wendell K. Walker
1988	Roswell T. Swits	Richard P. Thomas	Sheldon K. Blank	Ronald D. Mertens	William H. Mueller	Wendell K. Walker
1989	Roswell T. Swits	Richard P. Thomas	Sheldon K. Blank	Ronald D. Mertens	Gilbert Savitsky	Wendell K. Walker
1990	Richard P. Thomas	Sheldon K. Blank	Earle J. Hino Jr.	Arthur H. Hartmuller	Stewart C. McCloud	Wendell K. Walker
1991	Richard P. Thomas	Sheldon K. Blank	Earle J. Hino Jr.	Arthur H. Hartmuller	Stewart C. McCloud	Robert C. Singer
1992	Sheldon K. Blank	Gary A. Henningsen	John R. Fuller	Sandy F. Samson	Robert D. Stack	Robert C. Singer
1993	Gary A. Henningsen	Earle J. Hino Jr.	John R. Fuller	Sandy F. Samson	Robert D. Stack	Robert C. Singer
1994	Gary A. Henningsen	Earle J. Hino Jr.	Donald C. Vetal	Robert G. Balzer	Ivan Obolensky	Robert C. Singer
1995	Earle J. Hino Jr.	Stewart C. McCloud	Donald C. Vetal	Robert G. Balzer	Ivan Obolensky	Gary A. Henningsen
1996	Earle J. Hino Jr.	Stewart C. McCloud	Carl J. Smith	Norman E. Moon	Louis H. Juers	Gary A. Henningsen
1997	Earle J. Hino Jr.	Stewart C. McCloud	Carl J. Smith	Norman E. Moon	Louis H. Juers	Gary A. Henningsen
1998	Stewart C. McCloud	Carl J. Smith	Duncan M. Bellinger	Ralph W. Bailey	John R. Prout	Gary A. Henningsen
1999	Stewart C. McCloud	Carl J. Smith	Duncan M. Bellinger	Ralph W. Bailey	John R. Prout	Gary A. Henningsen
2000	Carl J. Smith	Carl J. Fitje	Reinold H. Nelson	Richard C. Friedman	Verner H. Kniesel	Gary A. Henningsen
2001	Carl J. Smith	Carl J. Fitje	Reinold H. Nelson	Richard C. Friedman	Verner H. Kniesel	Gary A. Henningsen
2002	Carl J. Fitje	Edward R. Trosin	Alan J. Morgan	James E. Sullivan		Gary A. Henningsen
2003	Carl J. Fitje	Edward R. Trosin	Alan J. Morgan	James E. Sullivan		Gary A. Henningsen
2004	Edward R. Trosin		James E. Sullivan	Dennis A. Breheny	Vincent Libone	Gilbert Savizky
2005	Edward R. Trosin		James E. Sullivan	Dennis A. Breheny	Vincent Libone	Gilbert Savizky
2006		Edward G. Gilbert	Dennis A. Breheny	Stephen S. King	Joseph A. Quarequio	Gilbert Savizky
2007		Edward G. Gilbert	Dennis A. Breheny	Stephen S. King	Joseph A. Quarequio	Gilbert Savizky
2008	Edward G. Gilbert	Vincent Libone	W. Bruce Renner	Thomas M. McMullin	Marino Cesarini	Gilbert Savizky
2009	Edward G. Gilbert	Vincent Libone	W. Bruce Renner	Thomas M. McMullin	Marino Cesarini	Gilbert Savizky
2010	Vincent Libone	James E. Sullivan	Thomas M. McMullin	Charles P. Uhle	William J. Thomas	Gilbert Savizky
2011	Vincent Libone	James E. Sullivan	Thomas M. McMullin	Charles P. Uhle	William J. Thomas	Gilbert Savizky
2012	James E. Sullivan	William J. Thomas	Jeffrey Williamson	William Fink	Kurt Ott	Vincent Libone

Year	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
2013	James E. Sullivan	William J. Thomas	Jeffrey Williamson	William Fink	Kurt Ott	Vincent Libone
2014	William J. Thomas	Jeffrey M. Williamson	Charles P. Uhle	Richard S. Morley	Charles Catapano	Paul M. Rosen
2015	William J. Thomas	Jeffrey M. Williamson	Charles P. Uhle	Richard S. Morley	Charles Catapano	Paul M. Rosen

