

## Freemasonry in New York from 1730 to 1787

Transcribed and Edited by R.'W.'. Gary L. Heinmiller, Grand Historian  
July 2019

The below excellent paper was found in the Digital Lodge files of Centerville Lodge No. 648, pages 20 through 50. It was originally 29 pages, hand typed and double-spaced in 10 point, Courier type. Considering this paper was prepared B.C. [before computers], Bro. MacKall is to be commended for the diligent research and care shown in the presentation of his paper.

A companion List of Lodges may be viewed at the History Tab of the OMDHS website at [Grand Lodge of New York - Lodge List 1759-Present](http://GrandLodgeofNewYork.org/LodgeList1759-Present), an updated version of which is available from the present compiler at [garylheinmiller@gmail.com](mailto:garylheinmiller@gmail.com).

Text added below in blue type has been inserted for clarity by the present transcriber.

Fraternally yours,  
R.'W.'. Gary L. Heinmiller

[https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/66972864/kenneth-w\\_-mackall](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/66972864/kenneth-w_-mackall)

**Kenneth Walker Mackall**, b. 28 Oct 1889, Mackall, Calvert, MD; d. 3 May 1974, Syracuse, NY; m. Esther Herrick (1899-2000) bur. Pine Plains Cemetery, Clay, NY. Centerville Lodge No. 648; Initiated 10 Apr 1947; Passed 8 May 1947; Raised 22 May 1947.

### **Kenneth W. Mackall Dies; Headed Division at C-H**

**Kenneth Walker Mackall**, 84, of 5599 Thompson Road, DeWitt, died yesterday at Crouse-Irving Memorial Hospital.

A native of **Mackall**, Md., he attended McDough School for Boys, Md., and graduated from the University of Virginia Polytechnical with a degree in electrical engineering, Class of 1910.

He was employed 42 years with Crouse-Hinds Co., retiring in 1956. He was vice president of the company's Traffic Signal Division.

Mackall was said by the company to be largely responsible for the early development of floodlights, airport lighting and traffic signals for the company.

As the department grew, he devoted most of his time to the Traffic Signal Division.

He was an avid genealogist and published the genealogy of the **Mackall** ancestry. He traced his ancestry back to the

pioneer, James **Mackall** who landed in Maryland in 1655.

He was a member of St. David's Episcopal Church in DeWitt, Centerville Lodge F&AM in North Syracuse; Central Centerville City Scottish Rite Bodies; the William Cummings Chapter of AMD (masonic history group); the National Electrical Manufacturers Association; and other

professional associations.

Surviving is his wife, the former **Esther Herrick**.

Services will be at the family's convenience at Sears-Middleton Funeral Home, 209 N. Main St., North Syracuse. Burial will be in Pine Plains Cemetery, Clay.

Contributions may be made to the American Lung Association of Central New York.

Publication: Syracuse Post Standard

Location: Syracuse, New York

Issue Date: May 4, 1974

### **Esther H. Mackall**

**Esther Herrick Mackall**, 101 of Thompson Road, **DeWitt**, died Sunday at Crouse Hospital.

She was born in Cicero during World War II. She served as a chief personnel officer for the county townships for the Office of Civilian Preparedness, Syracuse, Onondaga War Council.

She was a founding communicant of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, North Syracuse.

She was recognized in 1953 by WBL Radio for her work with the American Cancer Society. She was a member of the American Cancer Society's transportation committee and chairwoman of the American Red Cross, Cicero, serving as a surgical dressings instructor during the 1950s.

Her husband of 36 years, **Kenneth W.**, died in 1974.

**Survivors:** A daughter, Ruth Midge Weissberger of Yarmouth Port, Mass., two granddaughters.

**Services:** Private Burial, Pine Plains Cemetery, Clay. Calling hours, 5 to 7 p.m. today at Ferguson Funeral Home, 215 S. Main St., North Syracuse.

**Contributions:** American Cancer Society, Research Division, 6725 Lyon St., Box 7, East Syracuse 13057.



**Mackall**



ONONDAGA COUNCIL NO. 42  
[aka William L. Cummings Council No. 42]  
ALLIED MASONIC DEGREES  
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK  
FROM  
1730 TO 1787

Presented by:  
Kenneth W. MacKall, P.S.M.  
June 25, 1960

FOREWORD

In preparing this paper, the author makes no pretense of having done any original research, for which he has neither the time nor the inclination.

Many years ago he became interested in old lodges; those which were established in the several provinces, territories and states before the founding of the present Grand Lodges in the forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions, and actually started compiling such lists, but came to the conclusion that the project was too ambitious for one of his years.

For the past three years he has concentrated on the State of New York. In this paper he attempts to collect in one place all the pertinent data. The books and articles cited in the bibliography have not only been read, but have been studied and compared. Information on many of the old lodges is very meager; often consisting of a single reference in an early newspaper, the files of which are far from complete.

It is realized that the lists of lodges given in the paper may not be complete, but it is hoped that the data will be of assistance to later researchers.

Freemasonry in New York from 1730 to 1787

K. W. Mackall, PSM Onondaga Council No. 42, A.M.D.

Freemasonry came early to the Province of New York. Theoretically, it dates from the year 1730 when Mr. Daniel Coxe was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. His Deputation was issued June 5, 1730 by the Duke of Norfolk and covered a period of two years from June 24, 1730 to June 24, 1732.

So far as is known the Deputation to Daniel Coxe was the first one issued by the Premier Grand Lodge of England for any place in the New World. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, formed in 1725, issued no Deputations for Provincial Grand Masters in this country. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, formed in 1736, created at least three Provincial Grand Masters; John Young, Joseph Warren, and James Grant, none of whom was known to have been active in New York.

Following Daniel Coxe, The Premier Grand Lodge of England deputized four other Provincial Grand Masters for the Province of New York; Richard Riggs, Francis Goelet, George Harison and Sir John Johnson, the latter fleeing to Canada in 1775, while still in office.

We know of no Masonic acts by either Coxe or Goelet, and very little about Riggs. George Harison was extremely active and about twenty lodges were established during his regime, not only in New York, but in Michigan Territory, Connecticut and New Jersey, many of which lodges are active today.

So far as is now known, neither the Grand Lodge of Ireland nor the Grand Lodge of Scotland ever established any daughter lodges in the Province of New York, but Army lodges of the ambulatory variety, chartered by both Scotland and Ireland were reasonably active in the formation of Provincial Grand Lodge of New York in 1781, which was chartered by the Antient Grand Lodge of England on January the fifth of that year as Lodge No. 219.

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It was inevitable that the friction between the Moderns and the Antients of England should be brought to the Colonies by the adherents of the two systems, but happily the differences were settled here long before 1813, when the present United Grand Lodge of England was formed.

While the Provincial Grand Lodge, established in New York in 1781, was composed entirely of lodges having Antient leanings, its membership by the year 1787 was almost entirely composed of lodges which formerly had been "Modern."

The Regime of Daniel Coxe

The Deputation issued to Daniel Coxe was an unusual one, since it granted to the brethren "in all or any of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania" the right to elect their own Provincial Grand Masters every two years. This particular clause

has not been found in any other Deputation issued for the Colonies. The Province of Pennsylvania did act in accordance with this provision and on June 24th, 1732 elected Brother William Allen to the office of Provincial Grand Master of that Province.

We know of no Masonic acts by Coxe. He was apparently more interested in the acquisition of land than in Masonry; but, despite what some historians have written, Coxe was definitely in this country most of the time of his Deputation, and thereafter until his death on April 25, 1739.

He is known to have been in New York in December of 1734, since issue No. 59 of the New York Journal, dated December 23, 1734, stated that Col. Daniel Coxe was the defendant in an action lasting four days before Governor Cosby acting as chancellor.

Theoretically Coxe's deputation expired on June 24, 1732, but since the brethren of the Province did not elect his successor, it is not too unreasonable to suppose that he was continued in office by the Grand Lodge of England until his successor, Richard Riggs, was elected or appointed and installed.

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When Daniel Coxe returned to England for a visit he attended a meeting of Grand Lodge on January 29, 1731, and was toasted as "Provincial Grand Master of North America," although his deputation was limited to the three provinces mentioned above.

#### The Regime of Richard Riggs

The second Provincial Grand Master of New York was Captain Richard Riggs, who was appointed by Lord Darnley on November 15, 1737, while Riggs was on a visit to England. Richard Riggs was in New York as early as 1730, for the issues Nos. 247 and 275 of the New York Gazette, issued July 30, 1730 and February 2, 1730/1 respectively, mention his being there and living on Bridge Street. Riggs returned from England on May 20, 1738 to take up his duties as Provincial Grand Master.

The earliest written record pertaining to Masonry in New York was a letter signed by one "Bob Chisel" printed in the New York Journal of January 7, 1733/4. In the letter the words "Rule," "Compass," and "Square" were in italics, which would seem to indicate that the author was a Mason and that he was writing for the benefit of other Masons.

On January 24, 1737/8 the New York Journal, issue No. 220, stated that the Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons met at the Black Horse Tavern on January 21, 1737/8, at which time the Master David Prevoost, Jr. resigned because he was leaving the Province, and the Lodge elected and installed his successor, the Senior Warden, Matthew Morris, Esquire.

In the November 28, 1737 and the February 7, 1737/8 issues of the New York Gazette there appeared articles derogatory to Masonry, indicating its presence in New York.

Therefore, when Riggs arrived in New York on May 20, 1738, he found at least one lodge, probably Trinity Lodge No. 1, meeting regularly. We know nothing of this lodge beyond its mere existence. It was presumably the lodge of which Matthe Morris was elected Master on January 21, 1737/8. If so, it was either warranted by Daniel Coxe, which is possible, or it was a self-constituted lodge, meeting by time-immemorial

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custom. If the latter, Riggs' acceptance of it made it legal by the regulations of the Grand Lodge of England. We do know that a Trinity Lodge No. 1 was in existence much later. John Davan was its Master in 1771.

The first known Quarterly Communication was called by Riggs on September 27, 1738, four months after his arrival in New York to assume his duties as Provincial Grand Master. Thereafter Masonry continued in a limited manner in the Province. In the New York Gazette of January 22, 1738/9 there appeared the following notice:

"The 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

The last sentence "By order of the Grand Master" could only refer to Riggs. Since Charles Wood signed as Secretary and not Grand Secretary, it would seem therefore, that this was another case of a one-lodge Grand Lodge, as was true of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of which William Allen was elected Grand Master on June 24, 1732 and St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston, of which Henry Price became Provincial Grand Master on April 13 or 30, 1733, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Carolina, of which John Hammerton was appointed Grand Master about April 15, 1736.

There are no other recorded Masonic activities during the regime of Richard Riggs, but we may be sure that Masons were meeting and acting during his entire term of office, which expired in 1751.

#### The Regime of Francis Goelet

Richard Riggs returned to London in 1751, and in his place Lord Byron appointed Francis Goelet as Provincial Grand Master, who was continued in office until his successor George Harison was appointed and installed. There is no record of any Masonic

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activity on the part of Goelet, other than an order by him to convene the Grand Lodge on November 19, 1753 [sic – 1753] for "business of importance"; probably the forthcoming installation of his successor, Brother George Harison.

### The Regime of George Harison

The fourth Provincial Grand Master, George Harison, arrived in New York in July of 1738, to take his father's place in the Custom House. At the time Richard Riggs was the Provincial Grand Master and there was only one known lodge in New York; the one of which Matthew Morris had been elected Master six months previously. Harison probably associated with this lodge.

With the appointment of Harison by Baron Carysfort on June 9, 1753, and his installation by Richard Riggs on December 27, 1753, Masonry in the Province of New York entered upon its era of greatest expansion and prosperity. He called the craft together twice in 1754; the first time on June 19th and again on December 27th. These two meetings were recorded in the New York Mercury of June 10th and December 9th respectively. During his regime of nearly eighteen years there came into being approximately twenty lodges, of which there remain today five in New York, four in Connecticut, and one each in New Jersey and Michigan.

Perhaps the first recorded act of importance by Harison was the issuance of a Deputation on August 6, 1755 to Dr. Peter Middleton, Surgeon-General of the Army destined for the reduction of Crown Point, to constitute the Masons in the city and county of Albany into a regular lodge. This mission was never consummated by Dr. Middleton, as he was taken sick and returned to New York in September of 1755. Dr. Peter Middleton, Senior Grand Warden under Harison, later became Deputy Provincial Grand Master under Harison's successor, Sir John Johnson, and he acted for the latter after he fled to Canada in 1775.

Masonry in New York owes much to Harison, a very active and dedicated Mason. He was one of the greatest Masons of Colonial times, and the large number of lodges established during

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his regime is evidence of the debt we as Masons owe him. He alone of the five Provincial Grand Masters appointed by the Modern Grand Lodge of England left an indelible mark upon Masonry, not only in the Province of New York, but on the State of New York. Despite the fact that not a single so-called "Modern" lodge took part in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge established in 1781, the lodges established by Harison completely dominated this Grand Lodge before the end of the eighteenth century.

### Lodges Chartered During the Regime of George Harison

The lodges listed below were either chartered by George Harison, or were in existence during the time he was Provincial Grand Master. Harison was installed on December 27, 1753 and served until his successor, Sir John Johnson, was installed in 1771, although Johnson was appointed in 1767.

St. John's No. 2 of New York City - Chartered December 7, 1757 by George Harison. The charter was confirmed by the Grand Lodge of England as No. 272. The lodge met on Ann Street in New York City. This is apparently the first lodge chartered by Harison, and since it bore No. 2, it is reasonable to presume that only Trinity No. 1 was chartered before it. The lodge was composed of patriot and loyalist officers, and when the Colonial forces left New York in September of 1776, the patriots took the charter with them.

The loyalists continued to meet without a charter and at a meeting of the Grand Lodge on February 5, 1783 a charter was issued them as St. John's No. 4.

In the fall of 1783, after the British evacuated New York, the patriot members of the lodge returned to New York and resumed work. On March 3, 1784 it surrendered its original warrant to the Antient Provincial Grand Lodge, and on March 27, 1784 the lodge was re-chartered as St. John's No. 2. Its present charter was issued as No. 1 on June 3, 1789. The lodge shows continued existence from December 7, 1757 to today.

\*Temple Lodge of New York City - Chartered before December 27, 1758, as it is mentioned in the public prints as celebrating St. John's Day.

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Royal Arch-King Solomon Lodge No. 2 of New York City - Chartered in 1758 or before. Little is known of this lodge beyond its mere existence. It is mentioned in history three times; once in 1758 and twice in 1759. There are in the files of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania two certificates issued to one William McKee; one being dated June 30, 1758 certifying that McKee was a Master Mason, and the other dated June 23, 1759 certifying that McKee was a Royal Arch Mason. Both of these certificates were signed by the same Master, Wardens and Secretary. We know nothing of the Wardens and Secretary, but history tells us a little of the Master John Davan.

The 1758 certificate carries the seal of Lodge No. 218, which was a British Army lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in the 48th Regiment of Foot. According to Gould, Vol. V, page 195, Lodge 218 came into existence in 1750 and went out in 1858 [sic]. This regiment is known to have been in New York several times between 1755 and 1759. It is a well-known fact that Irish army lodges initiated, passed and raised civilians. The fact that the 1758 certificate carried the seal of Army Lodge No. 218 indicated a close connection between Royal Arch-King Solomon No. 2 and Irish Army Lodge No. 218. It would, therefore, be a fair assumption that this New York City Lodge consisted of civilians raised in the Army Lodge No. 218, who worked as a lodge during the absence of the 48th Regiment. Possibly the seal of the lodge was left with the civilians while the Army lodge was campaigning.

The Master of the lodge was John Davan, a leather worker who advertised in the New York Gazette March 310 1760. In 1771 this same John Davan was the Master of Trinity Lodge No. 1 of New York City.

The third mention of this lodge was in 1759 in the minutes of Kirkwall-Kilwinning Lodge No. 382 of Kirkwall, Scotland where there is a reference to a visitor from Royal Arch-King Solomon Lodge of New York City.

Is it possible that this lodge was the fore-runner of the present Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2 of New York City?

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Union Lodge No. 1 of Albany, N. Y. - Warranted April 11, 1759. In 1758 and 1759 Irish Army Lodge No. 74 was in Albany, N. Y., where it initiated some civilians. The 2nd Battalion of the 1st Regiment containing the lodge left Albany in 1759, but, before leaving, it gave the civilian brethren left behind an exact copy of its warrant, which was dated October 26, 1737. The copy of the warrant under which the Albany brethren worked was endorsed on April 11, 1759. Union Lodge applied to the Provincial Grand Lodge for a "confirmation" of its warrant, and strange to say it was twice confirmed; once by George Harison on February 21, 1765, and again by Sir John Johnson on July 30, 1773.

Union Lodge was loath to surrender its three old warrants. On June 4, 1800 it acknowledged the authority of Grand Lodge, but refused to surrender them. In 1802 the lodge was under dispensation as Union Lodge No. 3. In 1806 there were two factions in the lodge; a small one under its long-time Master Peter W. Yates which continued to work as Union Lodge No. 1, and the majority of the brethren who worked as Union Lodge No. 3. On December 3, 1806 it became Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 4, and in 1827 it became Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, and continues as such today.

The small faction under Peter W. Yates went out of existence January 6, 1807.

La Parfait Union of New York City - Chartered November 1, 1760 by George Harison. The date of charter has been variously given as October 22, 1760 and April 160.1761. The date of November 1, 1760 is generally accepted as being correct. This lodge had a short life. It was a French-speaking lodge.

Independent Royal Arch No. 8 of New York City - Chartered on or before December 15, 1760. The beginning of this old lodge is shrouded in mystery and its early records are lost. Like Union Lodge of Albany (now Mt. Vernon No. 3) it could have been set to work by some now forgotten army lodge of Irish or Scottish origin. One possibility is that it could have been the outgrowth of Royal Arch-King Solomon Lodge No. 2, mentioned above. Another possibility is an early charter from Scotland, by way of some army lodge. We find similar names of Scottish charter, such as: St. Patrick's Royal Arch No. 156 chartered in 1769 in

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the 34th Infantry; St. Andrew's Royal Arch No. 158, chartered in 1770 in the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons; and Union Royal Arch No. 211 chartered in 1785 in the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry.

Its very name is interesting and intriguing, as is its clothing; it still uses red bordered aprons.

On April 21, 1784 it surrendered its warrant to Grand Lodge, retaining its No. 8. On June 3, 1789 it became No. 2. It has had a long and continuously honorable career, and let us hope that the future will reveal its true origin.

St. John's No. 1 of Newark, N. J. - Chartered May 13, 1761 by George Harison. This lodge was dormant from 1764 until 1769, when it was revived. It was warranted by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey on July 3, 1787 as No. 2, and became No. 1 on November 3, 1842, and continues as such today.

New York No. 7 in the 55th Regiment of Foot - Chartered early in 1762 by George Harison. The authority for this lodge is Gould, Vol. V, page 195. The 55th Regiment was sent to Crown Point, and when that part of the regiment containing the lodge left, the remaining brothers and others petitioned Jeremy Gridley, Provincial Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge at Boston for a charter. In all probability the request was not granted, as there was another army lodge at Crown Point, charter for which was issued by Gridley to Col. Joseph Ingersol on March 20, 1762.

St. John's No. 1 at Fairfield, Conn. - Chartered February 12, 1762 by George Harison. This lodge moved to Bridgeport, Conn where it continues as No. 3 of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Zion No. 1 at Detroit, Michigan Territory - Chartered April 24, 1764 by George Harison, and confirmed as No. 448 by the Grand Lodge of England. The charter was for a lodge without name, and was issued to Lt. Christie of the 60th Regiment of Foot. This was not an ambulatory army lodge but was always located at Detroit. When the British took

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Detroit the lodge was re-chartered by the Grand Lodge of Quebec as Zion No. 10 on September 7, 1794. When the British were driven out of Detroit this lodge was re-chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York as Zion No. 62 on March 6, 1816 and became No. 3 of New York on June 4, 1819. It is now No. 1 of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Union Lodge No. 1 at Stamford, Conn. - Chartered November 18, 1764 by George Harison. The lodge worked originally at Stamford, Horseneck, and Greenwich, Conn., but finally settled down at Stamford. It is now No. 3 of the Grand Lodge in Connecticut. While New York records show that the year of charter was 1764, Connecticut records show 1763.

St. John's No. 1 at Norwalk, Conn. - Chartered May 23, 1765 by George Harison. This lodge is now No. 6 of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

St. John's No. 1 at Stratford, Conn. - Chartered April 22, 1766 by George Harison. One authority (Tatsch) gives the date as April 27, 1765, but all others agree on the former date. This lodge is now No. 8, of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

St. Patrick's No. 4 at Caughnawaga (Johnstown) N. Y. - Chartered May 23, 1766 by George Harison. Its charter master, Sir William Johnson, and the fifteen other charter members were raised in Union Lodge No. 1 at Albany. The lodge was closed from May 5, 1774 until July 20, 1784. Sir William Johnson died July 11, 1774. Its original warrant, together with the jewels of the lodge, was taken to Canada in 1775 by Sir John Johnson. The lodge was re-chartered as New York No. 9 by the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York on July 20, 1784. On June 4, 1819 it became No 11, and on June 24, 1828 it again became No. 4, Sir John Johnson visited this lodge many times between 1767 and 1774. Before he died in 1830, Sir John Johnson arranged to have the original charter and jewels returned to the lodge, which was done in 1831. It is now No. 4 of the Grand Lodge of New York.

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\*Hiram Lodge of New York City - Chartered, before 1767 by George Harison. This is one of several Hiram lodges in existence before 1784. The New York Gazette of January 21 1768 states that Hiram Lodge contributed one hundred pounds to charity on St. John's Day, December 27, 1767.

Trinity No. 1 of New York City - Chartered before June 22, 1767, as it is mentioned in the public prints as celebrating St. John's Day. This is probably the lodge of which David Prevost was Master in 1737.

King Solomon's No. 7 of New York City - Chartered before July 9, 1767 by George Harison. McClenachan, in his history of New York, Vol. 1) pages 233-4, shows a lodge certificate issued July 9, 1767 to Brother John Ledsam, which certificate states that the charter was issued by George Harison. It is possible that this lodge originally had a Scottish military warrant, which was confirmed by Harison.

Union Lodge of New York City - Chartered before December 27, 1767, as it is mentioned in the public prints as celebrating St. John's Day. Robert Livingston was Master of this lodge in 1771 when he constituted Solomon's Lodge at Poughkeepsie on May 22, 1771.

Masters Lodge No. 2 of Albany, New York - Chartered March 5, 1768 by George Harison. On February 11, 1769 it petitioned Grand Lodge to change its name to St. John the Evangelist Lodge. This petition was addressed to Sir John Johnson in London, who had been appointed Provincial Grand Master in 1767. Sir John, who was in New York at the time, replied that he would not act on such matters until after he was installed. It remained No. 2 when chartered by the Grand Lodge on April 4, 1798, after which it became No. 4. In 1819 it became No. 5. Its minutes show that it worked all through the Morgan incident. It is active today as Lodge No. 5.

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Note \* - McClenachan, Vol. II, page 296, dates Temple, Trinity, Union and Hiram lodges from 17581 but offers no proof. The dates given in this tabulation are taken from newspaper articles.

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King David's Lodge of New York City - Chartered February 17, 1769 by George Harison. Moses Hays, of Scottish Rite fame, was the charter Master. In 1780 the lodge, which was largely Jewish, moved from New York City to Newport, R. I., where labor was continued until 1791, when it consolidated with St. John's Lodge of that city. St. John's Lodge of Newport was chartered by St. John's Grand Lodge of Boston on December 27, 1749.

Solomon's Lodge No. 1 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. - Chartered April 18, 1771 by George Harison, and constituted May 22, 1771 by Robert R Livingston, the then Master of Union Lodge of New York City. Livingston later became the first native-born Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, serving from 1784 until 1801. Benedict Arnold, raised in Hiram Lodge in New Haven, Conn., was a frequent visitor of this lodge; the minutes of which, dated May 16, 1781, contain the following: "Ordered that the name of Benedict Arnold be considered as obliterated from the minutes of this lodge." This lodge worked all during the Revolution. It held itself aloof from the Grand Lodge as late as June 1, 1796, and denied its authority. Jacob Morton, the Deputy Grand Master, convinced the members of the lodge to acknowledge Grand Lodge authority, and surrender its Provincial warrant. On March 2, 1797 Morton installed its officers, and it became Solomon's Lodge No. 5 under its new charter. This was the last lodge chartered during the regime of George Harison; as Sir John Johnson, who had been appointed in 1767, was installed as Provincial Grand Master late in 1771.

Summary: From the above record it will be seen that there were a total of twenty one lodges in existence during the regime of George Harison. Of these, at least one, probably Trinity No. 1 of New York City was established sometime in the seventeen thirties. Eleven of the remaining twenty lodges are still active today: five in New York; four in Connecticut; one in New Jersey; and one in Michigan. This is truly a remarkable record, and one which cannot be equaled in any other grand jurisdiction.

13.

#### Lodges Chartered During the Regime of Sir John Johnson

The last of the Modern Provincial Grand Masters of the Province of New York was the Tory Sir John Johnson, son of Sir William Johnson, who enlisted the Indians on the British side against the Colonies. To cement this British-Indian alliance Sir William married by Tribal Rites Molly Brandt, sister of Joseph Brandt, known as Chief Thayendanegea of the Mohawks. Sir William and Molly were later married in the Episcopal church.

In 1767 the Duke of Beaufort appointed Sir John Johnson Provincial Grand Master, and he arrived in New York December 5, 1767 to take up his duties. However, he remained up-state with his father, and was not installed as Provincial Grand Master until November of 1771. He did little for the craft, and when he fled to Canada in 1775, such Grand Lodge records as he may have had went with him, together with the charter and the jewels of St. Patrick's Lodge of Schenectady.

During most of his years of office, his Deputy, Dr. Peter Middleton acted for him, and when Dr. Middleton died on June 9, 1781 the Modern Provincial Grand Lodge also died. After the British occupied New York in 1776 every lodge in New York City ceased to work, with the exception of Irish Army Lodge No. 399. During the Johnson-Middleton regime a few lodges were chartered, some of which were re-charters of existing lodges. Sir John Johnson was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Canada on May 5, 1788 by the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of England.

Union Lodge No. 1 of Albany, N. Y. - This lodge originally set to work by an Irish Army lodge was first re-chartered by George Harison, and again by Sir John Johnson on July 30, 1773.



Sion Lodge of New York City - McClenachan, Vol. 1, page 302 dates this lodge from 1773 to 1777 and states that it was of Ancient charter, pending the Grand Mastership of Sir John Johnson. However, Johnson was appointed in 1767 and was installed in 1771.

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There is mention of this lodge in the New York Gazette of June 30, 1777. This Sion Lodge must not be confused with Antient Sion Lodge given a dispensation by Antient Lodge No. 210, and later chartered by the Antient Provincial Grand Lodge.

St. George's Lodge No. 1 at Schenectady, N. Y. - Chartered by Sir John Johnson or his Deputy on September 14, 1774, after having been under dispensation since June 21, 1774. It consistently denied Grand Lodge authority until December 2, 1816, when it requested an additional charter from Grand Lodge, still refusing to surrender its original charter. On June 4, 1819 it was dropped from the rolls. Finally on April 29, 1822 it petitioned to join Grand Lodge, which repealed its act of June 4, 1819 and assigned it No. 8. In 1839 it received its present No. 6, and is active today.

St. John's Regimental Lodge - Chartered July 24, 1775 by Deputy Dr. Peter Middleton, and was probably the first military warrant issued by any Provincial Grand Lodge in the colonies. After the war the warrant was carried to Clark's Town, where a lodge was set up, and on June 23, 1784 some of its officers appeared in Grand Lodge and were seated. On December 23, 1789 certain brothers of the lodge petitioned for a charter for the town of Warwick "on the other side of the mountain," and on March 26, 1790 Grand Lodge moved the charter from Clark's Town to Warwick, where it became St. John's No. 18. Its charter was suspended on December 3, 1823,

Military Union Lodge No. 1 - Chartered in April of 1776 by Dr. Peter Middleton. This is a re-charter of the famous American Union Lodge, originally chartered on February-15, 1776 by St. John's Grand Lodge of Boston; John Rowe Provincial Grand Master. This army lodge was in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. Most of its life was in New York. The brethren of this lodge resented its New York charter and name, and always referred to itself and kept its records under its original name, American Union Lodge. It last reported from Ohio on May 15, 1791, where it became a civilian lodge, and was one of the lodges which set up the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio.

15.

Hiram Lodge of New York City - Chartered February 20, 1779 by Dr. Peter Middleton. This could have been a re-charter of the Hiram Lodge which was known to have been in New York City in 1767. Later there appeared still another Hiram Lodge chartered by the Ancient Provincial Grand Lodge as Hiram No. 5 on March 10, 1783.

Summary: Of the six lodges chartered or re-chartered during the regime of Sir John Johnson two remain; Union No. 1 of Albany, now Mt. Vernon No. 3, and St. George's No. 1 of Schenectady, now No. 6.

For the time being this is the end of the era of the Modern Provincial Grand Lodge of the Province of New York. With the influx of British army regiments, many carrying Military Lodges chartered by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, the Antients take over New York City and some of the surrounding territory. With the close of the war in 1783 the patriots return to the city, following the evacuation of the British army. The Ancient Provincial Grand Lodge of the Province of New York was chartered by the Antient Grand Lodge of England as Lodge No. 219, on September 5, 1781, and that is the beginning of another era.

#### The Antient Provincial Grand Lodge of New York

The Antient Provincial Grand Lodge of New York was chartered by the Atholl Grand Lodge of England on September 5, 1781 as Lodge No. 219. In studying the transition from the Provincial Grand Lodge to the present Grand Lodge of the State of New York several important dates must be remembered.

January 23, 1781 - Preliminary meeting of Lodges Nos. 133, 169, 210, 441, Solomon's, and Sion's UD.

September 5, 1781 - Charter granted.

December 5, 1782 - First meeting of the Grand Lodge, at which time Brother William Walter of Lodge No. 169 was installed Provincial Grand Master. The lodges represented at this meeting were Nos. 521 133, 169, 212 (formerly Solomon's) 210, 213, 215, 441, and Sion's UD.

16.

September 19, 1783 - Grand Master William Walter resigned and William Cock was elected to succeed him.

February 4, 1784 - William Cock resigned and Robert R Livingston was elected to succeed him.

June 23, 1784 - First meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, under the regime of Robert R Livingston.

March 7, 1786 - A committee was appointed to consider the formation of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

**December 6, 1786 - The Provincial Grand Lodge announced the policy of exclusive jurisdiction.**

Page 54, Volume I, GL Proceedings: The resolution of Lodge No. 210, referred from the last Grand Steward's Lodge was produced. Upon which it was voted that no Lodge can exist in this State but under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

**December 23, 1786 - The Provincial Grand Lodge took steps to determine the precedence of lodges.**

Page 55, Volume I, GL Proceedings: "Resolved, That the next Grand Lodge be appointed for all the Lodges in the State to give in their Respective Warrants of Constitutions, or copies of them properly authenticated, that the Rank and Precedency of the whole may be then determined. . . .

**June 6, 1787 - Grand Lodge of the State of New York declared its independence.**

Page 60, Volume I, GL Proceedings:

"That the Grand Lodge of this State is established, according to the antient and universal usages of Masonry, upon a Constitution formed by the representatives of the regular Lodges, convened under a legal warrant from the Grand Lodge England, dated the fifth day of September, in the year of Masonry five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one [5 Sep 1781], the Most Noble **Prince John the Third, Duke of Atholl, being then Grand Master**. And your Committee further beg leave to report, that, in their opinion, nothing is necessary or essential in the future proceeding of the Grand Lodge upon the subject matter referred to them but that a Committee be appointed to prepare a draft of the style of Warrant to be hereafter granted by the Grand Lodge, conformable to the said Constitution. All of which is, nevertheless, most respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

"Witness our hands, this sixth day of June 1787 . . . "

\* Note: John Murray, **3rd Duke of Atholl** died 5 Nov 1774; he held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1773 and 1773; he was Grand Master Antients - 1771-74 – glh

The Atholl Warrant actually reads: ". . . The Right Worshipful and Most Noble **Prince John the Third**, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathray and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquider, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask, Heretable Captain and Constable of the Castle and Constabulary of Kincleaven, Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Falkland, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, and in that part of Great Britain called England, and Masonical Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, Grand Master of Masons . . . " . . . 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 . . . [5 Sep 1781]"

Sir John Murray, 1st., 3rd and 4th Dukes of Atholl, were the three Dukes of Atholl by the name of John Murray. The 2nd Duke of Atholl was James Murray. The 5th Duke of Atholl was also named John Murray.

If the correct numbers were placed in the above Atholl Warrant, it would read:

"The Right Worshipful and Most Noble **Prince John the Third, 4th Duke**, 5th Marquis and 6th Earl of Atholl, 4th Marquis and 5th Earl of Tullibardine, 4th Earl of Strathray and Strathardle, 4th Viscount of Balquider [Balwhidder], Glenalmond and Glenlyon, 5th Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask , . . "

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

**Sir John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl** was born 30 Jun 1755. He was the son of Sir John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl 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 Sep 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 to the title of 7th Earl of Tullibardine [S., 1628] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 5th Lord Murray, Balvany and Gask [S., 1676] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 5th Viscount of Balquhidder [S., 1676] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 6th Earl of Atholl [S., 1629] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 9th Lord Murray of Tullibardine [S., 1604] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 7th Lord Murray, Gask and Balquhidder [S., 1628] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 5th Earl of Tullibardine [S., 1676] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 4th Earl of Strathray and Strathardle, co. Perth [S., 1703] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 4th Marquess of Tullibardine, co. Perth [S., 1703] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of **4th Duke of Atholl**, co. Perth [S., 1703] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 5th Marquess of Athole [S., 1676] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 4th Lord Murray, Balvenie and Gask, co. Perth [S., 1703] on 5 November 1774.

He succeeded to the title of 4th Viscount of Balwhidder, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, co. Perth [S., 1703] on 5 November 1774.

In 1777 he raised a Regiment for public service, the 77th Regiment of Foot, or **Atholl Highlanders**. This regiment is the only legal private army in Europe. In 1842, the regiment escorted Queen Victoria during her tour of Perthshire and, in 1844, when the Queen stayed as a guest of the Duke at Blair Castle, the regiment mounted the guard for the entire duration of her stay. In recognition of the service . . . , the Queen announced that she would present the Atholl Highlanders with colors, thus giving the regiment official status. Ref. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atholl\\_Highlanders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atholl_Highlanders)

He held the office of **Grand Master of the Freemasons [Scotland] between 1778 and 1780.**

**Grand Master Antients 1775-1781 and 1791-1813**

He held the office of a Representative Peer [Scotland] between 1780 and 1786.

He was invested as a Fellow, Royal Society (F.R.S.) on 9 November 1780.

He was created 1st Earl Strange [G.B.] on 18 August 1786.

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

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

He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire between 1794 and 1830.

He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.) on 28 June 1797.

He was Colonel of the Perthshire Militia in 1798.

He was invested as a Knight, Order of the Thistle (K.T.) on 4 April 1800.

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.



He succeeded to the title of 9th Baron Strange [E., 1628] on 13 October 1805.

### **June 3, 1789 - Precedency of lodges determined.**

On pages 82 to 84 of Volume I of the GL Proceedings [1781-1815], the precedence of the Lodges is set forth as follows:

... Brother Malcom moved as the first step necessary to be taken, that the warrants of the several Lodges be read ...

... The question being put was carried in the affirmative, and the warrants being read, their dates, etc., were as follows:

<i>Style of Lodges</i>	<i>Places where to be Held</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Dates of Warrant</i>
No. 212	City of New York	GL of England	01 Nov 1789
St. Patrick's 212	City of New York	GL of State of NY	21 Oct 1788
St. John's No. 4	City of New York	Prov. GL of NY	05 Feb 1783
St. John's 210	City of New York	GL of England	20 Feb 1779
Ind. Royal Arch 8	City of New York	Pro. L of NY	15 Dec 1760
St. Andrew's 169	City of Boston, Prov. of MA	GL of England	13 Jul 1771
St. John's No. 2	City of New York	Pro. GL of NY	07 Dec 1757
5 *	City of New York	Pro. GL of NY	10 Mar 1783
Holland Lodge	City of New York	GL of State of NY	20 Sep 1787

Worshipful Brother Malcom then moved that the Committee so proceed to ascertain the ranks of the several Lodges from the dates of their respective warrants. The question being put was carried in the affirmative.

[on pages 83 and 84 the Proceedings then record the following 'ranks' of the several Lodges]

Rank	Lodge	Rank	Lodge
1	St. John's Lodge No. 2	5	No. 212 [St. Patrick's]
2	No 8 [Ind. Royal Arch]	6	St. John's No. 4
3	St. Andrew's Lodge No. 169	7	No. 5 [Hiram, see below *]
4	No. 210 [St. John's] [Temple]	8	Holland Lodge

... Ordered, that the several Lodges do proceed to surrender up their old warrants agreeably to a former resolution of this Lodge, and that the Grand Secretary do issue new warrants under the jurisdiction of this Lodge.

Worshipful Brother Thomas, Master of Lodge No. 210, requested, as the wish of his Lodge, that in the new warrant to be granted to his Lodge the style of "Temple Lodge" may be added to the number, which by its rank, it may be entitled to.

*Resolved*, That the said request be granted.

[Of the lodges which organized the Provincial Grand Lodge, only one has continued to this day. It is No. 210. Thanks to the careful researches of Dr. Robert W. Reid, Past Master of Washington Lodge [No. 21], there is available a well authenticated, though brief account of its early history. [For the further account of Dr. Robert W. Reid of No. 210, see the below Appendix.]

The charter under which it was organized emanated from the Grand Lodge of "Ancients," under date of February 20, 1779. The membership consisted principally of British officials and Tory sympathizers stationed or resident in New York City.

No. 210 became [Temple Lodge No. 4 and then] Jerusalem Lodge No. 4, in 1789. Dissensions engendered by the political upheavals of the period led, in 1795, to a division into two Lodges: Trinity, No. 10, and Phoenix, No. 11. Trinity is No. 12 on the roster of the present Grand Lodge of the State. Phoenix itself is no longer in existence, but an offshoot, warranted in 1800, is very much alive; it is Washington Lodge, No. 21.

<https://books.google.com/books?pg=PA169&pg=PA169&dq=jerusalem+Lodge+210&sig=T17MmTFxo702bT4v6jhmKMChZAQ&id=5z1LAAAAMAAJ&ots=QpYAjWMtli&output=text> ]

\* Regarding Lodge No. 5, the following notes appear to apply to this Lodge: This is confirmed by the GL Proceedings, pages 86 and 87, for dates of 10 Jun 1789 and 18 Jun 1789, where it is recorded under Lodges "Present": "Hiram Lodge No. 5."

Lodge Hiram, No. 5 - Regiment de Knyphausen. 10 Mar 1783. Provincial. A traveling warrant. See Lodge No. 213.

Lodge No. 213 - Fourth Royal Artillery. 1781. Ancient. Members who remained in New York after 1783 were granted a warrant by Grand Lodge to form Hiram Lodge, No. 5.

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One of the important dates in the above list is February 4, 1784, when Robert R Livingston was elected Grand Master. He was a "Modern" and a former member of Union Lodge of New York City. His election did much to bring the "Ancients" and the "Moderns" together. The six ambulatory Army lodges which had taken part in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge had left New York and the "Modern" lodges, composed mostly of patriots, were returning to the city, and in a short time peace and harmony reigned.

Of the nine lodges which took part in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge six were definitely military lodges of the ambulatory variety. The other three Nos. 169, 210 and 212 were civilian lodges, although there were some military men in them.

These lodges have been at times referred to as "garrison" lodges, meaning that they were basically military lodges which were stationed in one place. The writer feels that this designation is wrong, and that they were civilian lodges in the truest sense. All three were chartered by the Antient Grand Lodge of England, and were not attached to any regiment.

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### Lodges Which Formed the Antient Provincial Grand Lodge of New York

### Civilian Lodges

No. 169 Antient - Chartered July 13, 1771 by the Atholl Grand Lodge of England. Prior to obtaining their charter from England, the brethren of this lodge had requested a charter from Massachusetts Grand Lodge on March 2nd, May 11th, June 1st, and October 14th of 1770. For some reason unknown, but probably because the brethren requesting the charter were "loyalists," the Massachusetts Grand Lodge delayed action. Finally, on December 3, 1770, the brethren withdrew their petition, probably because they had become disgusted with the local situation and had already appealed to the Atholl Grand Lodge for a charter, which was later granted.

When the British Army left Boston in 1776, the civilian brothers of this lodge left with it, and went to Nova Scotia. This British army went from Nova Scotia to New York in the fall of 1776, but as far as can now be determined the brethren of the lodge, being for the most part civilians, did not accompany the army.

Since the British controlled New York from 1776 to the late summer or early fall of 1783, some members of this lodge returned to New York with the charter and started to work as a lodge, the first evidence of which is a notice in the New York newspaper in December of 1779 stating that the brethren of Lodge No. 169 would celebrate St. John the Evangelist Day. In 1781 the lodge had 35 members, 10 of whom had been members of the lodge in Boston.

On June 21, 1786 it changed its name to St. Andrew's No. 169. When the lodges were numbered by Grand Lodge on June 3, 1789 it was given No. 3, which number on June 4, 1819 was changed to No. 7. It surrendered its warrant on November 28, 1834. Thus this lodge is the only one of the nine lodges which formed the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1781 which was in existence in New York after 1800.

No. 210 Antient - Chartered February 20, 1779 by the Atholl Grand Lodge of England. This was another civilian lodge chartered by the Antients but it was constantly in trouble with dissension. On December 5, 1787 it was suspended for non-payment of dues,

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but the suspension was lifted on February 27, 1788, On June 3, 1789 it became Temple Lodge No. 4, but six months later on December 2, 1789 the lodge was dissolved. On December 7, 1789 a charter was issued to some of the former members of this lodge and they formed Jerusalem Lodge, to which the Grand Lodge assigned the old number 4. The life of Jerusalem Lodge was very short, due to the continued dissension, and about July 16, 1794 it voted to disband, but was restored to Masonic communication on December 17, 1794. The brethren could not work in peace and harmony, and on March 4, 1795 Jerusalem Lodge No. 4 was dissolved.

The two competing factions decided to go their separate ways, and petitioned for two separate lodges. On March 23, 1795 Grand Lodge issued a charter to Trinity Lodge No. 10, which later became No. 39, and is now No. 12. Another charter was granted on March 30, 1795 to Phoenix Lodge No. 11, which later became No. 40. Its life was short and it soon passed out of existence.

No. 212 Antient - Chartered November 1, 1780 by the Atholl Grand Lodge of England. This lodge was in existence late in 1779 or early in 1780, probably working as a time-immemorial lodge without charter, and known as Solomon's Lodge without number, and as such celebrated St. John's Day on December 27, 1780. On March 1, 1782 it was constituted by the Atholl Grand Lodge meeting in New York, at which time it was designated as Lodge 212, without name. On February 28, 1787 its name was designated as Solomon's Lodge No. 212. A little over three months later on June 4, 1788 it surrendered its warrant.

From the remnants of this lodge there was another short-lived lodge formed on October 21, 1788 and known as St. Patrick's Lodge No. 212, which when the lodges were re-numbered on June 3, 1789, became St. Patrick's No. 5. Six months later on December 2, 1789 the lodge was dissolved.

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### Ambulatory Lodges

No. 52 Irish - Chartered May 19, 1756 by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in the 37th Regiment of Foot. This regiment left England late in 1775 for the Colonies, going first to North Carolina. It arrived in New York early in August of 1776. It left New York in the fall of 1783 and went to Nova Scotia, arriving September 28, 1783, and remained there several years. According to Gould the lodge disbanded in 1813.

No. 441 Irish - Chartered in 1765 by the Grand Lodge of Ireland in the 38th Regiment of Foot, and was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where it lost heavily. It appeared on Long Island on August 1, 1776 as a part of General Howe's army. It left New York in the fall of 1783. Gould states that this lodge was in existence as late as 1886.

On March 6, 1775, this Army Lodge, of which Sergeant Batt was the Master, was stationed at Castle William in Boston Harbour, where it initiated, passed and raised Prince Hall and fourteen other Negroes.

Moriah No. 133 Scotland – [held in His Majesty's 22nd Regiment of Foot] - Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1767 and remained on its rolls until 1809. It was with General Howe on Long Island on August 11 1776. On January 161 1780 it joined with Scottish Lodge, Eskdale Kilwinning No. 134, in recommending that Antient Lodge No. 210 grant a dispensation to Sion's Lodge in the 57th Regiment of Foot, which lodge, although under dispensation only, took part in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge. It returned to Europe in the fall of 1783.

No. 213 Antient - Chartered by the Atholl Grand Lodge of England on July 3, 1781. The date of its petition for charter was January 23, 1781. It was constituted by the Atholl Grand Lodge meeting in New York on February 21, 1782. The lodge was in the 4th Battalion of Royal Artillery, which left New York for Newfoundland in the fall of 1783. It afterward went to Quebec where it obtained a civil warrant on January 27, 1829. It is now Albion Lodge No. 2 of Quebec.

20.

No. 215 Antient - Chartered October 10, 1781 by the Atholl Grand Lodge of England in the 2nd Regiment of Anspach-Berauth. The regiment has been designated by several names and the correct name was probably Brandenburg-Anspach, and was composed of Hessian troops. It was constituted by the Atholl Grand Lodge meeting in New York on February 21, 1782.

Sion's Lodge UD - On January 16, 1780 Antient Lodge No. 210, upon the recommendation of Scottish Lodges Nos. 133 and 134, granted a dispensation to certain brethren in the 57th Regiment of Foot to form a lodge. Despite the fact that this lodge was only under dispensation it was represented at the preliminary meeting on January 21, 1781, and at the first meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge on December 5, 1782. On January 2, 1783 it was duly chartered by newly-organized Provincial Grand Lodge as New York No. 3.

The regiment and lodge left New York in the fall of 1783, and went to Nova Scotia, where it worked under its New York warrant until 1791 when it returned to England.

This lodge must not be confused with Zion Lodge of Detroit, Michigan; chartered by George Harison on April 24, 1764, or with Sion Lodge of 1773-1777.

Summary: Of the nine lodges which formed the Provincial Grand Lodge on September 5, 1781, three civilian and six ambulatory; only one, No. 169, later St. Andrew's Nos. 3 and 7, remained active in the jurisdiction after the year 1800. The six ambulatory lodges left New York, and the two remaining civilian lodges were dissolved; No. 210 on December 2, 1789, and No. 212 also on the same date.

#### Meetings of the Atholl Grand Lodge in New York

It is unusual for a Grand Lodge to meet for business on the soil of another country, but the Atholl Grand Lodge of England met three times in the city of New York for the business of formally constituting daughter lodges. The circumstances were somewhat unusual, and were in a way an honor to Provincial Grand Master-elect, William Walter. The lodges could have been constituted either by the Master of

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Lodge No. 169, or by the Master of Lodge No. 210, but the Atholl Grand Lodge chose to honor Walter, and, at the same time, strengthen the position of the newly-chartered Provincial Grand Lodge. The Atholl Grand Lodge had chartered the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York on September 5, 1781, but the Grand Lodge had not been constituted; in fact it did not hold a meeting until December 5, 1782. Between these two dates the Atholl Grand Lodge met in New York and constituted Lodges 212, 213, and 215.

In all three cases the Atholl Grand Lodge of London deputized William Walter, Provincial Grand Master-elect, to act as Deputy Grand Master of the parent Grand Lodge for three hours on each occasion, to constitute the lodges in question. Suitable Grand Wardens and Grand Secretaries were also deputized. Lodge 213 was duly constituted on October 18, 1781; Lodge 215 on February 21, 1782; and Lodge 212 on March 1, 1782. These three events are fully documented by Howard Nash in his articles on the Origins of the Grand Lodge. (See Transactions of the American Lodge of Research, Vol. IV, No. 3)

#### Lodges Chartered by the Antient Provincial Grand Lodge of N. Y.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of New York existed from September 5, 1781 **until it declared its independence on June 6, 1787, when it became the present Grand Lodge of the State of New York.** Despite the Tory dominance from its inception until the Grand Master William Walter resigned on September 19, 1783 the Provincial Grand Lodge was very busy chartering new lodges and re-chartering some of the older "Modern" lodges chartered by George Harison. The following record is probably incomplete, but it does show the flourishing state of Masonry during that period. It should be borne in mind that when the British army left New York in the fall of 1783, six of the original nine lodges went with it; leaving only Nos. 169, 210, and 212.

During the nearly six years of its life, the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York had three Grand Masters; William Walter, William Cock and Robert R Livingston. During this relatively short interval it chartered twelve new lodges and re-chartered four old ones.

22.

#### Lodges Chartered During the Regime of William Walter September 5, 1781 to September 19, 1783

St. George's No. 2 - Chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge at its first meeting on December 5, 1782, and on February 3, 1783 it became No. 2. This was an army lodge, the charter being issued to some former members of Lodge 169 and officers of the 3rd

Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. The regiment left New York in the fall of 1783, going to Nova Scotia where the lodge worked presumably under its New York charter until September 22, 1789 when it became No. 19 under the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. One authority gives the date of its New York charter as January 29, 1783.

Sion's No. 3 - Chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge on January 2, 1783 in the 57th Regiment of Foot. This lodge was granted a dispensation by Antient Lodge 210 on January 16, 1780. The regiment and lodge left New York in the fall of 1783.

St. John's No. 4 of New York City - Chartered on February 5, 1783 by the Provincial Grand Lodge. The charter was issued to some loyalist brethren of old St. John's No. 2. When the patriots left the city in 1776, they took the charter with them. Despite the lack of a charter these loyalists met as a lodge from 1776 until a new charter was issued. On June 3, 1789 it became St. John's No. 6. From 1790 the lodge was wracked by dissention, charges and counter-charges, during which time the charter was suspended and restored, until on November 15, 1825 the lodge voted to surrender its charter. There were two factions in the lodge and since they could not live and work in harmony, Grand Lodge issued two charters; the first on December 23, 1825, and the second on December 24, 1825, to Bolivar Lodge and Montgomery Lodge respectively, numbered 386 and 387.

Hiram No. 5 of New York City - Chartered March 10, 1783 by the Provincial Grand Lodge. The charter was granted to certain brothers of Lodge 213 and officers of Knyphausen Auxilliary Corps, and while its background was military, it became civilian. The lodge became No. 7 on December 6, 1789, and in 1800 it was eighth on the list, and in

23.

1819 it was No. 14. Little is known of this lodge and one wonders what became of the Hiram Lodge of 1767 and the one supposedly chartered by Dr. Peter Middleton on February 20, 1779.

Concordia No. 6 of New York City - Chartered March 13, 1783 by the Provincial Grand Lodge. It apparently had a very short life, as it was not present on June 6, 1787 when the present Grand Lodge was formed, nor was it represented at Grand Lodge on June 23, 1784.

New York No. 7 - Chartered May 7, 1783 by the Provincial Grand Lodge in the 60th Regiment of Foot or Elsewhere. This regiment was known as "His Majesty's Loyal American Regiment." The lodge was recommended by Lodge No. 210, and was constituted on June 12, 1783. There was another New York No. 7, chartered by George Harison in 1762.

#### Lodges Chartered During the Regime of William Cock

September 19, 1783 to February 4, 1784

When Grand Master William Walter resigned on September 19, 1783, the Grand Junior Warden succeeded him. He was in office less than six months and chartered only one lodge.

Union Lodge No. 8 of New York City - Chartered November 29, 1783. In all probability this was a re-charter of the old Modern Union Lodge of which Robert R Livingston was the Master in 1771. Such a re-charter was necessary, since the Antients refused to recognize the Moderns officially; otherwise Livingston, a Modern, could not have been elected Provincial Grand Master. This lodge apparently had a very short life. It was represented at the Grand Lodge meeting called by Livingston on June 23, 1784, but was not present on December 6, 1789 when the lodges were numbered.

#### Lodges Chartered During the Regime of Robert R Livingston

February 4, 1784 to June 6, 1787

Robert R Livingston was elected on February 4, 1784 and was installed by proxy the same day. He was installed in person a month later, and served as Provincial Grand Master until the Grand Lodge declared its independence on June 6, 1787 and as Grand Master of

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the Grand Lodge of the State of New York until June 3, 1801, when he resigned. Livingston was the great solidifying force and brought the Antients and the Moderns together in peace and harmony. The union of the two factions preceded by some twenty-nine years the union of the two Grand Lodges in England.

First Lodge on Long Island - Chartered February 4, 1784. This lodge was chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge at the meeting when Livingston was elected. Its exact location is unknown. It continued on Grand Lodge rolls in 1800, but was dropped before the re-numbering of lodges in 1819. It should not be confused with Jamaica Lodge at Jamaica, Long Island which was chartered August 13, 1787. This lodge was also on the list in 1800, but was dropped before the lodges were re-numbered in 1819.

St. John's No. 2 - Re-chartered March 27, 1784 by the Provincial Grand Lodge. When the lodges were re-numbered on June 3, 1789 it became St. John's No. 1, and has remained so ever since.

Independent Royal Arch No. 8 - On April 21, 1784 this lodge surrendered its warrant to the Grand Stewards, and Grand Lodge accepted it on June 2, 1784 and issued a new charter the same day. On June 3, 1789 it became No. 2, and has remained so ever since.

St. John's No. 1 at Clark's Town, N. Y. - Chartered June 23, 1784. At the Grand Lodge meeting held on this day there appeared certain brethren of old St. John's Regimental Lodge which was chartered July 24, 1775 by Deputy Provincial Grand Master Dr. Peter Middleton. These brethren were seated and a new charter issued for a civilian lodge at Clark's Town. On March 26, 1790 the charter was moved to Warwick, and the lodge re-numbered in 1819 as No. 18.

St. Patrick's No. 4 at Johnstown, N. Y. - Re-chartered July 20, 1784 by the Provincial Grand Lodge. This lodge had been inactive since May 5, 1774. It was numbered nine at the time. On June 24, 1828 it became No. 4 and still remains so.

Temple Lodge in Dutchess County - Chartered September 26, 1785 by the Provincial Grand Lodge.

25.

Washington Lodge at Fort Edward in Washington County - Chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge on September 26, 1785.

St. Simon and St. Jude Lodge at Fishkill, N. Y. - Chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge June 20, 1786.

Hudson Lodge No. 7 at Hudson, N. Y. - Chartered March 7, 1787 by the Provincial Grand Lodge. It is still No. 7 of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This is the last lodge chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge, before declaring its independence on June 6, 1787.

#### The Moderns and the Antients

When the Antient Provincial Grand Lodge was chartered on January 5, 1781 and constituted (held its first meeting) on December 5, 1782, there was little or no evidence of the Moderns. Sir John Johnson, the last Provincial Grand Master fled to Canada in 1775, and his Deputy, Dr. Peter Middleton, died on June 9, 1781. Middleton, although a Modern, did not leave New York and apparently was respected by both patriots and loyalists.

The Modern lodges in New York City were either dormant, or their members left the city during the British occupation from July of 1776 to the fall of 1783. There were ten Modern lodges chartered by either Harison or Johnson, which maintained some sort of an existence. In the tabulation below, out-of-state and purely military lodges are neglected.

#### Lodges Chartered by George Harison

1757 St. John's No. 2, of New York City  
 1759 Union No. 1 of Albany, New York  
 1760 Independent Royal Arch No. 8 of New York City  
 1766 St. Patrick's No. 4 of Johnstown, N. Y. (Dormant 1774-1784)  
 1769 Masters' No. 2 of Albany, New York  
 1771 Solomon's No. 1 of Poughkeepsie, New York

26.

#### Lodges Chartered by Sir John Johnson

1773 Sion's of New York City  
 1774 St. George's No. 1 of Schenectady, New York  
 1775 St. John's Regimental (Later St. John's No. 1 of Clark's Town)  
 1779 Hiram of New York City

None of these lodges took any part in the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge, yet some of them took an important part in the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

It is a misconception to suppose that foreign military lodges were the dominant factor behind the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge on December 5, 1782. Nine lodges were concerned; three of which, Nos. 169, 210, and Solomon's (later 212), were definitely civilian. The other six Nos. 52, 441, 133, 213, 215 and Sion's UD were ambulatory army lodges, but Nos. 213, 215 and Sion's UD were formed in New York. All six lodges left New York in the fall of 1783. Those remaining in New York were:

1771 No. 169, later St. Andrew's No. 169, 3 and 7  
 1779 No. 210, later Temple No. 4 and Jerusalem No. 4  
 1780 No. 212, later Solomon's No. 212 and St. Patrick's No. 212

#### Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge December 5, 1782

G. M. Rev. William Walter of Lodge No. 129  
 D. G. M. James McEwen of Lodge No. 169  
 S. G. W. Lt. John S. Brownrigg of Lodge No. 441  
 J. G. W. Rev. John Beardsley of Lodge No. 210  
 G. Sec. William Cock of Lodge No. 212  
 D. G. Sec. James Clarke of Lodge No. 210  
 G. Treas. Joshua Watson of Lodge No. 210

Thus it will be seen that only one of the first seven Grand Officers was a military man.

27.

#### Meeting of Grand Lodge of June 3, 1784

At this meeting of Grand Lodge, the first held under Robert R Livingston, there were represented a total of eleven lodges, of which six were Modern. In the tabulation below all lodges were New York City lodges unless otherwise noted:

#### Antient

No. 169  
 No. 210  
 No. 212  
 St. John's No. 4  
 Hiram No. 5

#### Modern

Union No. 8  
 St. John's No. 2  
 Independent Royal Arch No. 8  
 Masters' No. 2 of Albany  
 Solomon's No. 1 of Poughkeepsie  
 St. John's No. 1 of Clark's Town

#### First Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York

When the Grand Lodge was formed on June 6, 1787, the Grand Officers were almost entirely men who were formerly members of Modern lodges.

G. M. Robert R Livingston  
 D. G. M. Richard Harison [son of George Harison]

S. G. W. Peter W. Yates  
 J. G. W. Peter McDougall  
 G. Sec. James Scott  
 G. Treas. William Maxwell

### Numbering of the Lodges

The next important event in the Grand Lodge was the numbering of the lodges. On June 3, 1789 Grand Lodge was convened and there were present representatives of eight lodges. These were polled with the following results:

No. 1	Dec. 7, 1757	St. John's No. 2 of New York City
No. 2	Dec. 15, 1760	Independent Royal Arch No. 8 of New York City
No. 3	July 13, 1771	No. 169 (later St. Andrew's) of New York City
No. 4	Feb. 20, 1779	No. 210 (later Temple) of New York City
No. 5	Oct. 21, 1783	St. Patrick's No. 212 of New York City (This lodge was formerly Solomon's No. 212)
No. 6	Feb. 5, 1783	St. John's No. 4 of New York City
No. 7	Mar. 10, 1783	Hiram No. 5 of New York City
No. 8	Sep. 20, 1787	Holland of New York City. This lodge was chartered after the Grand Lodge was formed, but before the lodges were numbered.

28.

It is to be noted that not a single up-state lodge was represented at this meeting. Although these lodges had early charter dates, they did not join the Grand Lodge for some years. These lodges were:

		<u>Joined Grand Lodge</u>
April 11, 1759	Union No. 1 of Albany	Dec. 3, 1806
March 5, 1768	Masters No. 2 of Albany	Apr. 4, 1798
May 23, 1766	St. Patrick's of Johnstown	July 20, 1784
April 18, 1771	Solomon's No. 1 of Poughkeepsie	March 2, 1797
Sept. 14, 1774	St. George's No. 1 of Schenectady	June 4, 1819

The lodges of the State were apparently not again re-numbered until June 4, 1819, but the proceedings of Grand Lodge in 1800 show the following rank of lodges then on its roster. The list below includes only those lodges chartered before January 1, 1788.

Rank in 1800	Present No.	Age	Name and Location of Lodge
1	1	203	St. John's of New York City
2	2	200	Independent Royal Arch of New York City
3	3	201	Union (now Mt. Vernon) of Albany
4	5	192	Masters of Albany
5			Solomon's of Poughkeepsie
6			St. Andrew's (formerly No. 169) of New York City
7	6	186	St. George's of Schenectady
8			Hiram of New York City
9			St. John's No. 4 of New York City
10	4	194	St. Patrick's of Johnstown
11			Temple of Dutchess County
12			Washington of Fort Edward
13			St. Simon and St. Jude of Fishkill
14	7	173	Hudson of Hudson
15			Jamaica of Jamaica
16			Hiram of Lansingburgh
17	8	173	Holland of New York City

Of the eight lodges still in existence, six were of Modern origin, and the other two were chartered by the Grand Lodge in 1787, when the officers of the Grand Lodge were brothers who were formerly officers of old Modern lodges.

Thanks to Grand Master Livingston and his associates, who brought the Antients and the Moderns together in peace and harmony, we are now Masons and brothers.

29.

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#### Appendix

Lodge No. 210 / Washington Lodge No. 21  
by Dr. Robert W. Reid

Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. & A.M., and Some of Its Members, By Robert W. Reid (M.D.), pages v through x.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=PkEuAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=210&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=PkEuAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=210&f=false)

#### INTRODUCTION

On February 20, 1779, the Grand Lodge of England (Ancients) granted a charter to certain brethren to hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the City of New York, which charter appears on the Registry of that Grand body as Lodge No. 210.

The earliest membership of this Lodge consisted in great part, if not entirely, of English (British) officials and Tory sympathizers—the city being in the hands of the British troops at that time.

As to the individual life of this Lodge, we know little, for the minute books, etc., have disappeared, but, from what records we have, we know that it was an active Lodge and took a very important part in the organization of the Provincial Grand Lodge and its successor, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The first Junior Grand Warden and the first Grand Treasurer were chosen from this Lodge.

The year 1783 saw many changes in the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, owing to the approaching evacuation of the city by the British soldiers and those English sympathizers who had taken advantage of the offer of homes in Nova Scotia presented by the English Government.

Wor.'. Bro. Joshua Watson, the Master of Lodge No. 210, left for Nova Scotia, and we read in the minutes of the Grand Lodge for June 19, 1783, "The Grand Lodge being convened in consequence of a memorial from Bro. Richard Jenkins, Senior Warden of Lodge No. 210, and in the absence of Bro. Joshua Watson, Master of said Lodge, in behalf of himself and sixteen brethren, members of said Lodge, representing that Bro. Isaac Collins, with some other brethren belonging to said Lodge, are using their utmost endeavors to remove the Warrant by which the said Lodge is established in this city, to St. Johns in Nova Scotia, and praying that this Grand Lodge will take the same into their serious consideration.

After a careful consideration of the matter, the Grand Lodge decided unanimously that the charter and jewels of Lodge No. 210 should remain in New York City.

At the end of the year 1783, there remained only Lodges Nos. 169, 210 and 212 of those which organized the Grand Lodge, and of these No. 210 is the only one represented in the Grand Lodge today. (The present Trinity Lodge No. 12, which has wandered from the traditions of its ancestry and become German in sentiment and language, and Washington Lodge No. 21, constituted old No. 210.)

In 1786 the competency of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York came under question. Bro. [John] Harrison of Lodge No. 210 informed the Grand Lodge that his Lodge had voted that no dues should be paid to the Grand Lodge of this State in consequence of receipt of letters from the Grand Lodge of England requesting them to pay up their dues.

The New York Grand Lodge announced that no Lodge can exist in this State other than under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. This opened the question of the propriety of holding the Grand Lodge under the warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of England (Ancients). In 1781 a committee was appointed to consider the subject and make a report. They reported as follows: That the Grand Lodge of this State is established according to the ancient and universal usages of Masonry upon a constitution formed by the

representatives of the regular Lodges, convened under a legal warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, dated the fifth day of September, in the year of Masonry five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, the Most Noble Prince John [Murray] the Third [Fourth], duke of Atholl, being the then Grand Master. And your committee begs leave to report that, in their opinion, nothing is necessary or essential in the future proceeding of the Grand Lodge upon the subject-matter referred to them, but that a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of the style of Warrant to be hereafter granted by the Grand Lodge conformable to the said constitution. All of which is, never theless, most respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

This may be called our Masonic Declaration of Independence.

Lodge No. 210, sincerely doubting the "regularity" of these actions, parleyed, stating that it was in daily expectation of receiving letters from England to solve some doubt about the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England over the Grand Lodge of this State. What instructions the Lodge received from England we do not know, but Lodge No. 210, on February 27, 1788, having been threatened with suspension by the Grand Lodge of this State, informed that body that it was determined in future to conform in every respect to the regulations of the Grand Lodge of this State and that it had renounced every idea of foreign jurisdiction, etc.

In 1789 the Lodges in the city were renumbered, and Lodge No. 210 became No. 4. During this year also some difficulties or differences between the members of this Lodge had reached such a state as to attract the attention of the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Lodge. The Worshipful Master, Bro. Thomas Thomas, had turned the charter into the hands of the Deputy Grand Master and he and several of the members presented a petition praying that the Grand Lodge would cancel the old Warrant and issue a new one under the title and to the persons named in said petition.

The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to investigate the matter, who reported that they regretted that they found the Lodge divided into two parties, having complaints against each other of such a nature as to totally exclude all hope of their reconciliation and meeting with each other as they ought to do. They therefore saw no recourse but to either advise a total dissolution of the Lodge or to renew the Warrant to one of the parties. They preferred the latter course, and therefore recommended that each side present a petition for renewal to the Grand Lodge. The brethren accordingly presented their several petitions, Bro. Harrison having been appointed head of one faction and Bro. Delaney head of the other. The report also stated that, from what the committee had seen and from the information they had been able to gain in regard to the character of the brethren composing the two parties, they were decidedly of the opinion that the interest and honor of Masonry would be most promoted by granting the Warrant to Bro. [John] Harrison and his associates.

Acting upon this report, the Grand Lodge passed a resolution authorizing the immediate dissolution of Lodge No. 210, and granting a Warrant to Bro. Harrison and his associates, under the title of "Jerusalem," as requested in their petition, and with the rank which No. 210 formerly held. It was also stated that the Warrant be granted free from expense, with the exception of the Secretary's fee; and that the brethren elect their officers and send a report of the same to the Grand Secretary.

Bro. Delaney and his associates were subsequently denied a Warrant.

Jerusalem Lodge No. 4 was now launched (Dec. 2, 1789) on its career, which was to be a stormy one. We know very little about the Lodge except its troubles and that it was regularly represented in the Grand Steward's and Grand Lodge. The trouble reached such a height that the Deputy Grand Master, on July 16, 1794, called a special session of the Grand Lodge to consider the dissension and irregularities existing among the members of Jerusalem Lodge. Strong efforts were made to heal the differences between the two factions, one headed by Wor.'. Bro. Rollinson, the Master, and the other by Wor.'. Bro. Harrison, but without success. After months of discussion and special meetings, it was finally decided (March 4, 1795) to cancel the charter of Jerusalem Lodge No. 4 and to grant to each of the parties a new Charter. Wor.'. Bro. Harrison's faction received Charter "Trinity" No. 10, and Wor.'. Bro. Rollinson's faction was assigned Charter "Phoenix" No. 11.

It was also resolved, as the opinion of the Grand Lodge, that the property of the late Jerusalem Lodge, in the possession of the Grand Secretary, should be equally divided between the Lodges so proposed to be established.

Phoenix Lodge was now started on a career which seemed to indicate great things for the future. Candidates were numerous and they were men of brains and ability, many of their names adorning the pages of our City's history.

An interesting fact, which may be noted in passing, is that the first candidate introduced in Phoenix Lodge was Mordecai Myers, who subsequently filled such an important place in our own Lodge. Our first Master, Alexander S. Gordon, was also one of the earliest candidates, and from the first took an active part in the Lodge's affairs.

But some misunderstanding arose among the members and before it reached a serious state they decided to separate.

So, at a special communication of the Lodge held on March 4, 1800, the following resolution was passed: "That in consequence of some misunderstandings which at present exist, and for the benefit and harmony of the Institution of Masonry in general, the members of this Lodge consent to a division, and that the Grand Lodge be petitioned for that purpose, which petition shall be signed by the Members who wish to separate, and by the Master, Wardens and Secretary recommending the same."

In the division, the larger faction sought the new Charter, leaving the smaller party in possession of the old one (Phoenix No. 11).

It would be interesting to know the cause or causes which created this lack of harmony in these bodies. As the records are lost, we can but surmise. It is possible and even probable that they were the outgrowth of changed social conditions and the formation of political parties in a new country. At such times, feelings are apt to run high and lead to extravagance and bitterness in speech and action.

Remembering the Tory origin of Lodge No. 210, with the evacuation of the city and country by the British, it is to be expected that this Lodge must shortly either cease to exist or admit members of contrary sentiments. Again, in the establishment of a new government, parties are formed and reformed with a violence of sentiment sufficient to break the most sacred ties. An illustration may be found in the history of Washington Lodge No. 21 during the year 1802. And it is more than possible that the

division in Phoenix Lodge No. 11 in 1800 was also of such a nature, for the withdrawing members were unanimous in their political sentiments at that time and were actively engaged in propagating the same.

