In compiling the historical sketches for the Masonic Districts of New York State I have saved the Greater New York City area for last owing to the very many Lodges which formed in this area. In very general terms this large metropolitan area, to include Nassau County, had numerous Lodges which found themselves in various of these counties over the years, or met at the Grand Lodge Building at several different locations.

The labor of completely and accurately identifying the actual location of the meeting places of these numerous Lodges is a somewhat daunting task, which at sometime may be able to be completely unraveled, but the present compilation the historical sketches will be written from extant sources which give locations for these Lodges.

The Lodges which have met or currently meet the Grand Lodge Building in Manhattan are sometimes referred to as ‘Transient Lodges,’ in that, unlike villages Lodges they do not have a Temple they can claim as their ‘own,’ where they can store their Lodge records. Over the years, as with many other Lodges, there have been numerous Charters surrendered or forfeited, and a vast array of mergers and consolidations, making for an interesting and difficult situation in attempting to follow the trail the Masonic history of such Lodges and their members.

You will regretfully note in this present compilation a vast lack of information for many of the Lodges. Additions and corrections are Fraternally welcomed to assist in more fully recording  the interesting history of the Lodges and members of the Manhattan Districts.

General sources used for compiling a list of Lodges for this present work:
1898 List of New York Lodges, arranged by Districts from A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 6, et seq.
http://books.google.com/books?id=kYWfAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA7&dq=%22manhattan+masonic+districts%22&hl=en&ei=L6_4TYDOG8bw0b_pyybCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false

A brief overview of the Greater New York City area, gives some appreciation of the complexity of the many Lodges which appeared in this area over the years.
New York City

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

New York City is composed of five boroughs. Each borough is coextensive with a respective county of New York State as shown below. Throughout the boroughs there are hundreds of distinct neighborhoods, many with a definable history and character to call their own. If the boroughs were each independent cities, four of the boroughs (Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, and the Bronx) would be among the ten most populous cities in the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Approx Pop.</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manhattan</strong></td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,629,054</td>
<td>The most densely populated borough and is home to Central Park and most of the city's skyscrapers. The borough is the financial center of the city and contains the headquarters of many major corporations, the United Nations, a number of important universities, and many cultural attractions. Manhattan is loosely divided into Lower, Midtown, and Uptown regions. Uptown Manhattan is divided by Central Park into the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side, and above the park is Harlem. Located primarily on Manhattan Island at the mouth of the Hudson River, the boundaries of the borough are identical to those of New York County, an original county of the state of New York. The borough and county consist of Manhattan Island and several small adjacent islands: Roosevelt Island, Randall’s Island, Wards Island, Governors Island, Liberty Island, part of Ellis Island, Mill Rock, and U Thant Island; as well as Marble Hill, a very small area on the mainland bordering the Bronx. The original city of New York began at the southern end of Manhattan, expanded northwards, and then between 1874 and 1898, annexed land from surrounding counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Bronx</strong></td>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>1,397,287</td>
<td>New York City's northernmost borough, the location of Yankee Stadium, and home to the largest cooperatively owned housing complex in the United States, Co-op City. Except for a small section of Manhattan known as Marble Hill, the Bronx is the only section of the city that is part of the United States mainland. It is home to the Bronx Zoo, [265 acres]. The Bronx is the birthplace of rap and hip hop culture. It is also known as Bronx County, the last of the 62 counties of New York State to be incorporated [in 1914].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brooklyn</strong></td>
<td>Kings</td>
<td>2,567,098</td>
<td>Since 1896, Brooklyn has had the same boundaries as Kings County. On the western tip of Long Island, is the city's most populous borough and was an independent city until 1898. Brooklyn is known for its cultural, social and ethnic diversity, an independent art scene, distinct neighborhoods and a distinctive architectural heritage. It is also the only borough outside of Manhattan with a distinct downtown neighborhood. The borough features a long beachfront and Coney Island, established in the 1870s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queens</strong></td>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>2,306,712</td>
<td>Queens was established in 1683 as one of the original 12 counties of New York and was supposedly named for the Queen consort, Catherine of Braganza (1638–1705), the Portuguese princess who married King Charles II of England in 1662. Originally, Queens County included the adjacent area now comprising Nassau County. On 7 Oct 1691, all counties in the Colony of New York were redefined. Queens gained North Brother Island, South Brother Island, and Hulett's Island (today known as Rikers Island). On 3 Dec 1768, Queens gained other islands in Long Island Sound that were not already assigned to a county but that did not abut on Westchester County (today's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New York State Lodges at about the time of the Revolutionary War

Freemasonry was in New York State and New York City before the founding of the Grand Lodge of New York. On 23 Jan 1781, in New York City, a meeting of representatives of six Lodges (numbers 169, 441, 133, 210, Solomon's, and Sions) convened for the purpose of forming a Provincial Grand Lodge. This was held at the invitation of Lodge 169, which had moved from Boston to New York in 1776, along with the British forces. The six Lodges, which had been warranted by the "Ancient" Grand Lodge in London, petitioned to become a legal Provincial Grand Lodge with the Rev. William Walter as Grand Master.
On 5 Sep 1781, in London, the Duke of Atholl, Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge, signed the Provincial Grand Lodge Warrant also known as the Atholl Charter. In Dec 1782, the Atholl Warrant arrived from London.

The first meeting was held on 5 Dec 1782 in Rouballet’s Assembly Hall in New York City with Rev. William Walter presiding as Grand Master. Grand Master Walter continued in office until 19 Sep 1783 and was replaced by M'. W'. William Cock. The following February, Grand Master Cock was replaced by Chancellor Robert R Livingston.

From the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York 1900, pages 294-316

http://books.google.com/books?id=QoBLAAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:LCCN06007447&lr=#PPA301,M1

Grand Historian Peter Ross recorded the following report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance:

M'. W'. WRIGHT D. POWNAL; Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.

M'. W'. Sir and Dear Brother: In presenting to the Grand Lodge the names of a few — comparatively, a very few — of the heroes belonging to the Craft who fought in the War of the Revolution, it may not be out of place to say something on the record of the Lodges existing in this jurisdiction during the continuance of that memorable conflict which ended in the birth of anew nation and the establishment of an asylum for the oppressed and liberty-loving people of all the earth. The story of the introduction of the Craft into the United States— or “that now is the United States — is involved in doubt; but it seems probably certain that it was mainly brought across the sea by people who were connected in some capacity or other with the military forces. Such outbreaks in Great Britain as the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 had many officers engaged on both sides who belonged to the Fraternity, and it is safe to say that many a “Brother” carried a trooper’s sword, or trailed a musket in the ranks. Hundreds of those who were on the losing side in these outbreaks were transported to this side of the Atlantic, or came here voluntarily, to escape persecution and to establish a new home for the one they had lost lighting for the king they believed it their duty to support. That Masonry existed among some of these there need be no question. Of that, however, they have left no fraternal sign. But there were members of the Fraternity here even before that, and it may be worth noticing as an instance that possibly the first Master Mason to visit. North America was LORD WILLIAM ALEXANDER, who was made a Mason in 1634, in Mary’s Chapel, Edinburgh. He died in 1638 as the result of the hardships he underwent while on a tour of exploration among the then unknown wilderesses and forests of the New World. From that time there were doubtless many brethren settled along the strip of coast which, until after the War of the Revolution, made up the territory which people spoke of as America. But as to their names nothing is now known, nor is it likely that anything will ever be discovered. Certain it is that there were Freemasons in New York— settled in New York — before the advent of DANIEL COXE with his provincial warrant in 1730. There is no record of that, however — his family dwelling and papers at Trenton were burned by the British troops in 1776— and there is no record extant showing that he organized any lodge or lodges in this jurisdiction; but In 1737, seven years later, an article appeared in a New York newspaper regarding the meetings of the Fraternity, and in 1739 an advertisement was inserted in one, signed “By Order of the Grand Master,” saying that the “Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Acceped Masons are desired to take notice that the Lodge for the future will be held at the Montgomery Arms Tavern.” The Provincial Grand Master then was CAPTAIN RICHARD RIGGS. His successor, FRANCIS GOBLET, apparently did nothing to advance Masonry, although probably during his term there were more lodges than one in New York. I base this surmise upon the fact that when his successor was installed, in 1753, “about fifty brethren attended the services in Trinity Church, and that all our knowledge of early lodges shows that fifteen was a fair average numerical strength.

Prior to 1738 the following army lodges may have been in America:

Lodge No. 13 33d Infantry Warranted about 1732.... Ireland.
Lodge No. 24 27th Infantry Warranted 1734 Ireland.
Lodge No. 86 5th Infantry Warranted 1738 Ireland.

I give this suggestion from McCLENACHAN, without much faith that it proves anything. He says ("History," vol. i., p. 180); "The location of these regiments, or some of their battalions, during the years 1732 to 1737, have not yet been defined by our Masonic historians. Their presence in the Provinces might furnish a partial explanation of lodges meeting in New York anterior to 1737." I give this mainly for the purpose of keeping the question before the Craft. Possibly my venerable predecessor had some reason for believing these regiments were in the North American Provinces which he did not give at the time. In 1758 the following regimental lodges were in or near New York, according to McCLENACHAN:

Lodge No. 24 27th Regiment 1734 Ireland.
Lodge No. 52 37th Regiment 1756 Ancient.
A New England Lodge.

McCLENACHAN suggests that some of the brethren found in Union, Hiram, Temple, and Trinity Lodges — of whose early history we know practically nothing — may have evolved from these regimental organizations. Still there seems no doubt that Union was a Modern lodge.

We have discovered that prior to 1760 there was a Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, and, so far as we know to the contrary, a Royal Arch, No. 8, giving rise to the assumption that there was a set of eight lodges bearing that designation in common, distinguished from each other by numbers. There was also Temple Lodge, No. 1, which must have antedated St. John's, No. 2, in 1757 (and now No. 1), and probably Hiram Lodge, Trinity Lodge, and Union Lodge, all of whose early history is so much involved in doubt that we can only approximate the dates of their existence.

GEORGE HARRISON, Provincial Grand Master (1753-1707), issued warrants to eleven lodges, of which at least three (St. John's, No. 2, now No. 1; Royal Arch, No. 8, now No. 2; and Union, No. 1, now Mount Vernon, No. 8) appear to have had an existence as lodges before ils warrants were issued. This is certainly the case with Union Lodge, unless we question the validity of the warrant the brethren in Albany received from the Lodge in the First Royals, 2d battalion (Irish Registry, No. 74, 1737), when that regiment left Albany in 1759. HARRISON was succeeded as Provincial Grand Master by Sir JOHN JOHNSON, 1767, and it was during his
tenure of the office that the War of the Revolution commenced. He was, from the force of military events, little more than a figurehead, and his deputy, DR. PETER MIDDLETON, performed the actual duties of the office, and strove, as well as he could, to maintain the Provincial Grand Lodge. He, of course, represented the old Grand Lodge of England (Moderns): and It was not until the War of the Revolution began, and New York, after the battle of Long Island, was held by the British, that the Ancient Grand Lodge made much headway in this jurisdiction, unless, as is possible, the eight Royal Arch Lodges might have received their warrants from that body or from lodges warranted by It. It may not be out of place to advert here to the fact that JUDGE COXE was the first man to advocate in print a union of all the North American Colonies. This appeared in a small work he published in 1716, entitled, "A Description of the English Province of Carolana" [a fine copy of which is in the holdings of the OMDHS Library in Liverpool, NY]. WILLIAM PENN, in 1607, had advocated the meeting of an annual Congress to regulate commerce. But Coxe's idea was for a real federal union, subject, however, to the British Crown. His views were practically adopted by another eminent Freemason, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, when he suggested in 1752 that "a Voluntary Union, entered into by the Colonies themselves, would be preferable to one imposed by Parliament." Two years later, at Albany, FRANKLIN'S Ideas still further developed as regards the powers of his Voluntary Union, and they became very much nearer what was ultimately realized in 1776; but we can trace the origin of the events of that most memorable year to the suggestion of JUDGE Coxe, and rightly claim that the first printed declaration pointing to the Independence of the Colonies unwittingly came from a staunch British subject and a zealous member and leader of the Craft — DANIEL COXE.

### LIST OF LODGES:

The lodges in New York State during the War of the Revolution, say, from 1775 to 1783, were as follows: (note: This list is in the order in which Historian Ross had it printed; it has been placed in columns to facilitate its reading and reference — g.l.h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lodge Name</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ineffable Lodge</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Albany, 1767. This Lodge is inserted rather as a matter of sentiment than from any desire to suggest that in the years covered by this report it conferred any degrees below that of Secret Master, the Fourth Degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. CARSON emphatically asserts it did not (Gould, American reprint, vol. iv., p. 630). Things were rather loosely done in those days, however, and the Grand Lodge prerogative was not as clear cut as now. The old minute book of the Ineffable Lodge ends with December 4, 1774; and its history, so far as minutes are concerned, is a blank until 1821, when, according to CARSON, &quot;its labors were revived by GILES FONDA YATES and others.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King David's</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>New York City, 1769. Harrison. Existed until 1791. Moses M. HAYS, an eminent peddler of &quot;higher degrees,&quot; was first Master. Charter removed to Rhode Island, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1743. Scotland. This Lodge never seems to have had any place on the Scottish roll. First military lodge in Grand Lodge of Scotland. In Colonel Lee's regiment, afterward 55th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776. (See No. 7, N. Y. Prov., 1762).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's Regimental Lodge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Traveling warrant, 1775. Johnson. &quot;First Military Lodge warranted by New York or any Provincial Masonic Power.&quot; — McClenachan, &quot;History,&quot; vol. I, p. 310. McClenachan says: &quot;Subsequent to the war and the disbandment of the troops the warrant for St. John's Regimental Lodge was carried to Clark's Town, and it is believed that until a new interest was revived in it by some of the officers in 1784, whereupon, at a Grand Lodge of emergency, New York, held on the 23d June, R:.W:. WILLIAM COCK, Past Grand Master, in the Chair, Brothers PIE. Past Master, and KNOX, Senior Warden, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, appeared, and on behalf of that Lodge acknowledged the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and took their seats accordingly.&quot; In 1789 some of the members living at Warwick petitioned that a new warrant be issued for the brethren there. This was done March 26, 1790, the name being the same — St. John's — and in 1815 it received the number, 19, previously held by Erin Lodge, New York City. In 1819 this number was changed to 18. The Lodge became defunct prior to 1825. What became of the warrant held at Clark's Town is not very clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Lodge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>New York City. Modern Provincial (?) Hon. R. R. Livingston was Master in 1771, according to minutes of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Poughkeepsie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Lodge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1779. Massachusetts. Ancient. A military lodge. GEN. John PATERSOON (Master), COL. BENJAMIN TUPPER and MAJOR WILLIAM HULL (Gen. in War of 1812), Wardens, organized at New Windsor, near Newburg, N. Y. &quot;Capt. Moses Greenleaf of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment afterward became Master of this Lodge. His son, Simon Greenleaf, late Past Grand Master of Masons, said he had often heard his father mention Washington's visit to this Lodge while Commander-in-Chief, and the high gratification they gave to the officers and members, especially as he went without ceremony, as a private brother.&quot; — W. Hayden's &quot;Washington and his Masonic Compeers.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Union No. 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1776. Johnson. Originally warranted as American Union Lodge by Massachusetts, confirmed in New York City by Dr. MIDDLETON as Military Union Lodge, No. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge Name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon’s, No. 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie. 1771. Harrison. Became No. 5 in 1800, No. 6 in 1819; defunct about 1827.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s Lodge, No. 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clark’s Town, Orange Co. (See St. John’s Regimental Lodge.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, No. 1, Albany</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(now Mount Vernon, No. 3). 1705. Harrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Royal Arch, No. 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(now No. 2) New York City (Provincial). (1760?). Harrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters’, No. 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Albany. 1768. Harrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s, No. 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New York City (English Registry). No. 273. 1757. Harrison. Removed warrant from city from 1776 to 1783.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sion Lodge, No. 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>In 57th Regiment. 1780. New York Provincial. Ancient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At meeting of Grand Lodge, December 5, 1782, under dispensation from Lodge No. 210, Ancient, warrant (traveling) granted January 2, 1783.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s, No. 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>New York City. 1783. Provincial. Ancient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Composed of members of St. John’s, No. 2 (No. 1), who remained in New York during the British occupation and presumably favored the mother country. They described themselves as Modern Masons and were healed. Afterward No. 6 and No. 9. Warrant surrendered 1825, the brethren then organizing Bolivar Lodge, No. 386. and Montgomery Lodge, No. 387, the latter still existing and flourishing as No. 68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Patrick’s, No. 8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(now No. 4). Johnstown, NY. 1706. Harrison. (In Vol. I of the GL Proceedings it is listed as No. 9; acknowledged No. 11 in 1819.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge Hiram, No. 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Regiment de Knyphausen. 1783. Provincial. A traveling warrant. See Lodge No. 213.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concordia, No. 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>New York City. 1783. Provincial. Ancient. Made up of Ancient brethren, members of various lodges in New York, probably initiates of army lodges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. George’s No. 1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Schenectady. 1774. Johnson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>In (60th) Loyal American Regiment. 1783. Provincial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A traveling warrant. COL. JOHN YOUNG, Deputy Grand Master of Scotland, was its commander in 1758. The subsequent history of this warrant is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge Union, No. 8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>November 29, 1783. Provincial. Ancient. JAMES SAIDLER, the first Master, a merchant, up to the time the warrant was granted was a member of Lodge No. 169. In 1783 he was elected Junior Grand Warden. Declared extinct 1819.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1755. Ancient. In 57th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776. (See Sion Lodge, No. 3, N. Y. Prov.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>No date. Ancient. In Fortieth Infantry. Battle of Brooklyn, 1776.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Patrick’s No. 43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1769. Ireland. In 43d Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776; in camp on outskirts of Brooklyn, 1780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>In H. M. Thirty-seventh Foot. 1756. Ancient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Left the country after July 2, 1783, when it last appeared in Provincial Grand Lodge. Battle of Brooklyn; occupation of New York. In camp at Bedford, Brooklyn, July to November, 1778.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 63 Lodge No. 137</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1751. Scotland. 1767. Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1738. Ireland. In the Fifth Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776; occupation of New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>In Thirty-third Regiment. 1761. Ancient. Acknowledged by Provincial Grand Lodge, August 5, 1783. Lord Cornwallis’s Division, battle of Brooklyn, 1776.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1761. Scotland. In 64th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>In 1st Battery Royal Artillery. 1764. Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 147</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>1769. Scottish. In the Fourth Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776; occupation of New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 168</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>In Seventeenth Foot. 1771. Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Lodge Unity, in the Seventeenth Foot, was originally chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland as No. 68, in 1771. The Lodge landed at Boston in 1776, and was at Philadelphia in 1777 and 1778. During the latter period the Lodge (which remained on the Scottish roll until 1816) accepted a warrant (1779) from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under the Ancients, with the local No. 18.&quot;— Gould.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 169</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>New York City. 1771. Ancient (Mass. ?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Afterward St. Andrew’s Lodge, No. 3 and No. 7; abandoned 1827.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 195</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>1749. Ireland. In 42d Highlanders (Black Watch). At Staten Island, 1776; battle of Brooklyn, 1776; landed in New York, September 11, 1776; battle of White Plains; capture of Fort Lee; in camp at Bedford, Brooklyn, July to November, 1778; removed to Pennsylvania; returned to New York, 1780, and remained until close of hostilities. Had previously landed in New York, in June, 1756, and marched to Albany; left, 1761; returned,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge Name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 210</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>New York City, 1779. Ancient. Afterward, 1789, Temple Lodge, No. 4; and, 1789, Jerusalem Lodge, No. 4. &quot;From its ashes presumably arose Trinity, No. 10, and Phoenix, No. 11, the former holding under warrant of March 23, and the latter under warrant of March 30, 1795.&quot;—McClenachan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 212</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>New York City, 1780. Ancient. M.'W.': WILLIAM COCK, second (Ancient) Provincial Grand Master, was a member of this Lodge. Afterward became Solomon's Lodge, No. 212, and St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 212; defunct about 1789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 213</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>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; which see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 227</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>1752. Ireland. In 46th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn; in camp at Bedford, Brooklyn, July to November, 1778; &quot;Lodge of Social and Military Virtues,&quot; now Antiquity, No. 1, Quebec. First came to America in 1761. &quot;The Masonic chest of the 46th, by chances of war, fell into the hands of the Americans. The circumstance was reported to General Washington, who directed that a guard of honor should take charge of the chest, with other articles of value belonging to the 46th, and return them to the regiment.&quot;—Gould's &quot;Military Lodges,&quot; p. 139. &quot;During the Revolution its (40th Regiment) lodge chest fell into the hands of the Americans. They reported the circumstance to GENERAL WASHINGTON, who embraced the opportunity of testifying his estimation of Masonry in the most marked and gratifying manner by directing that a guard of honor under a distinguished officer should take charge of the chest, with many articles of value, and return them to the regiment. The surprise, the feelings, of both officers and men, may be imagined when they perceived the flag of truce that announced this elegant compliment from their noble opponent, but still more noble brother. The guard of honor, their flutes playing a sacred march, the chest containing the constitution and implements of the Craft borne aloft, like another Ark of the Covenant, equally by Englishmen and Americans who lately engaged in the strife of war, now inarched through the enfiladed ranks of the gallant regiment that, with presented arms and colors, hailed the glorious act by cheers which the sentiment rendered sacred as the hallelujahs of an angel's song.&quot;—&quot;London Freemason's Magazine.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 245</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1754. Ireland. In the Fifteenth Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776; occupation of New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 299</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>1758. Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 354</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>1760. Ireland. In 49th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 399</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>1763. Ireland. It, is on record that this Lodge was warranted for New York in the year above given, but all trace of it appears to have been lost. The brethren to whom it was issued, however, must have found out some other lodge, if they did not work under the warrant, thus issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 411</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>Thirty-eighth Foot. 1765. Ireland. Left with the regiment in 1783. R.'W.': JOHN BROWNING, S.'W.': of Provincial Grand Lodge, belonged to this body and left the city with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 478</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>Seventeenth Dragoons. 1769. Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge No. 512</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1774. Ireland. In 63d Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The below table is from Peter Ross’s “History of Freemasonry in New York,” Vol. 2, which gives a different view of the above table:

**LIST OF LODGES IN NEW YORK**

(State and City)

Note: GM William Cock was Grand Master of the Athol Provincial Grand Lodge from 19 Sep 1873 to 4 Feb 1784.

“code”

| A | Antient: Athol |
| E | Modern (English): |
| M | Modern: |
| P | Provincial: |
| S | Scottish: |
| Mass | Massachusetts Grand Lodge |

* Took part in the formation of the New York Grand Lodge
+ Affiliated in the Ancient Provincial Grand Lodge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lodge Name</th>
<th>Village / City</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>bef 1756</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>King Solomon’s Royal Arch</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>bef 1758</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>37th Regiment</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>A; *</td>
<td>Army Lodge; historically doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake George</td>
<td>Crown Point</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Army Lodge; from 74 Irish Register; now Mount Vernon No. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>St. John’s</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>No. 272 Modern Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>1758/59</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Army Lodge; historically doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Independent Royal Arch</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1760?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>33rd Regiment</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Army Lodge; pres. an Army Lodge; no known history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>I; *</td>
<td>Army Lodge; historically doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>St. Patrick’s</td>
<td>Johnstown</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>King Solomon’s</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>a short lived Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Moriah (in 22nd Regiment)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>S; *</td>
<td>Army Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Masters’</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>bef 1768</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hiram</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>bef 1768</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>bef 1768</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Nothing known about the above 3 Lodges beyond a few scattered notices in newspapers; R. R Livingston was Master of Union in 1771.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>17th Dragoons</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>I; +</td>
<td>Army Lodge; doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>King David’s</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Removed to Rhode Island in 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Org. said to be of Boston; bef 1781 settled in NY; became St. Andrew’s Lodge, 21 Jun 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Solomon</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sion</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>a short lived Lodge; prob. Abandoned bef 1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. George’s</td>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>1774</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Army Lodge; later St. John’s Lodge at Clarkstown and then at Warwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>St. John’s</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Army Lodge; later St. John’s Lodge at Clarkstown and then at Warwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Army Lodge – American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>A; *</td>
<td>later Temple Lodge No. 4, Jerusalem Lodge No. 4, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Solomon’s</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>A; *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sion’s in 57th Regiment</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Under dispensation warranted by Grand Lodge, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>4th Battalion Royal Artillery</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>A; *</td>
<td>Regimental Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>2nd Regt Anspack Berauth</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>A; *</td>
<td>Regimental Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3rd Battalion Jersey Vols.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1782</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Regimental Lodge (St. George’s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Loyal American Regiment</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Regimental Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hiram</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Regimental Lodge; in Regiment de Knyphausen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Concordia</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td>prob. a continuation of the Union Lodge (Modern) after the members were healed. Part of the arrangement to elect Livingston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>New Oswegatchie</td>
<td>Oswegatchie*</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>prob. an Army Lodge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: New Oswegatchie was at Fort de la Presentation (present day Ogendensburgh, NY). It was also known as Lodge No. 7. See a 23 page paper on this interesting Lodge in the History pages of www.omdhs.syracusemasons.com by the present compiler.


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.

History of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons,
by William James Hughan, Henry Leonard Stillson, page 257

In the Lodge List “corrected and arranged by an order of the Grand Lodge” on 4 Jun 1819, the highest Lodge number at that time was Number 323. Of those listed, the following were listed as being in the ‘Town’ of New York, County of New York.

St John’s Grand Lodge
1837-1850

The following New York City Lodges were part of the [first] St. John’s Grand Lodge during its existence from 1837 to 27 Dec 1850

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lodge Name</th>
<th>Chartered</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Benevolent</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 192, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Silentia</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>27 Sep 1837 became No. 198, GLNY 27 Dec 1850; prev. No. 360, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 197, GLNY 27 Dec 1850; prev. No. 367 GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mount Liban</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>become No. 190, GLNY 26 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Munn</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 203, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Templar</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>01 Apr 1840 became No. 195, GLNY 27 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>become No. 185, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Armour</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>become No. 186, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Darcy</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>19 Jan 1847 became No. 187, GLNY 27 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marsh</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>10 May 1847 became No. 188, GLNY 27 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cortlandt</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 189, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Phillipstown</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>inoperative before 1850; see Phillipstown No. 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>27 Dec 1847 became No. 191, GLNY 26 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 190, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>Saugerties</td>
<td>06 Jun 1850 became No. 193, GLNY 27 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Piatt</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>05 Dec 1848 became No. 194, GLNY 27 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Excelsior</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1848 became No. 195, GLNY 26 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Solomon’s</td>
<td>Tarrytown</td>
<td>1849 became No. 196, GLNY 28 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Harmony</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>12 Oct 1849 became No. 199, GLNY 28 Dec 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Deutche Pilger</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1850 U.D. * became No. 200, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Zeredatha</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became Wyandauk U.D. 27 Jul 1859 and Stella No 485, 16 Jun 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Joppa</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 201, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Zschokke</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 202, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Hyatt</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 205, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Empire City</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 206, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>became No. 207, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.D.</td>
<td>Atwood</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>U.D. became No. 208, GLNY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.D.</td>
<td>Worth</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>U.D. became No. 210, GLNY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-----
Table: Meeting Places of Masonic Lodges [47] in New York City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting Place</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lodge Name</th>
<th>Grand Lodge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pythagoras Hall</td>
<td>197-199 Walker Street</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pythagoras</td>
<td>Hamburg, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hotel</td>
<td>429 Broadway</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Independent Royal Arch</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Benevolent</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Mariners</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Naval</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>209</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Hall</td>
<td>cor. Oliver &amp; Henry Streets</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>German Union</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>179</td>
<td>German Pilgrim</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
<td>Knickerbocker</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
<td>Zschokke</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonic Hall</td>
<td>274 Grand Street</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>194</td>
<td>Platt</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>199</td>
<td>Harmony</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>207</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>227</td>
<td>Eastern Star</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Enterprise</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Hall</td>
<td>cor. Avenue C &amp; 4th Street</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>Silentiia</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
<td>Polar Star</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>71 Division Street near Market</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Munn</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>192</td>
<td>Benevolent</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Excelsior</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Masons Hall</td>
<td>600 Broadway</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. John’s</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Union Francaise</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Abrams</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Adelphi</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mount Moriah</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Strict Observance</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Manitou</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>cor. Broom &amp; Crosby Streets</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Willard-Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Knickerbocker Hall</td>
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<td>203</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>16th Street &amp; 5th Avenue</td>
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Revived [2nd] St John's Grand Lodge

13 Jun 1852 - 1859

There were additional Lodges warranted during the period of the Revived St. John's Grand Lodge. The only determined for this present work was Manhattan Lodge No. 8. This could call to mind that there may have also been, at least Lodge Nos. 1 thru 7, and perhaps others. At the healing of this revived St. John's Grand Lodge, Manhattan Lodge No. 8 became Manahatta Lodge No. 489 [q.v.] in Aug 1859 on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of New York. [ref. 1859 GL Proceedings, page 296].
In 1898 the Lodges listed in New York City were as follows:

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<th>Dist.</th>
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<th>Met at</th>
<th>City</th>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>16</td>
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6 348 Adelphic Masonic Hall New York City
6 371 Sagamore Masonic Hall New York City
6 402 Crescent Masonic Hall New York City
6 408 City Masonic Hall New York City
6 418 Mosiac Masonic Hall New York City
6 447 Franklin Masonic Hall New York City
6 449 Hiram Masonic Hall New York City
6 454 Kane Masonic Hall New York City
7 457 Harlem 124th St. & 3d Ave. New York City
7 467 Greenwich Masonic Hall New York City
7 484 Columbian 220 East 15th St. New York City
7 486 Ionic 220 East 15th St. New York City
7 487 Tecumsel Masonic Hall New York City
7 488 Corinthian Masonic Hall New York City
7 489 Manahatta 170 East 60th St. New York City
7 190 Pyramid Masonic Hall New York City
7 492 Wyoming Westchester, NY New York City
7 516 Park 300 W. 58th St. New York City
7 519 Architect 155 E. 58th St. New York City
7 523 Normal Masonic Hall New York City
7 528 Monitor Masonic Hall New York City
7 535 Americus Masonic Hall New York City
7 537 Gramercy Masonic Hall New York City
7 565 Guiding Star 719 Tremont Ave. New York City
7 568 St. Cecile Masonic Hall New York City
7 588 Globe Masonic Hall New York City
7 598 Tabernacle Masonic Hall New York City
7 600 Evangelist Masonic Hall New York City
7 603 Astor Masonic Hall New York City
7 604 Perfect Ashlar 155 E. 58th St. New York City
7 610 Ivanhoe Masonic Hall New York City
7 628 Citizens’ Masonic Hall New York City
7 631 Girard Masonic Hall New York City
7 634 Scotia Masonic Hall New York City
7 641 Copestone Masonic Hall New York City
8 642 Knickerbocker Masonic Hall New York City
8 643 Daniel Carpenter Masonic Hall New York City
8 651 True Craftsman 155 E. 58th St. New York City
8 654 Emanuel Masonic Hall New York City
8 655 Bunting 143 West 125th St. New York City
8 657 Livingston Masonic Hall New York City
8 690 Republic Masonic Hall New York City
8 703 Gavel [East] 148th St. cor. Willis Ave. New York City
8 712 Pelham City Island New York City
8 724 Ancient Masonic Hall New York City
8 727 Charity 300 W. 58th St. New York City
8 728 Alma 155 E. 58th St. New York City
8 733 Bethel Masonic Hall New York City
8 734 Varitas Masonic Hall New York City
8 739 Radiant 155 E. 58th St New York City
8 742 Star of Cuba Grand Opera House New York City
8 743 Maimonides Masonic Hall New York City
8 744 Pentalpha 300 W. 58th St. New York City
8 745 Stuyvesant Masonic Hall New York City
8 746 Roome Masonic Hall New York City
8 750 Shakespeare Masonic Hall New York City
8 752 Naphthali 142 West 125th St. New York City
8 753 Justice Grand Opera House New York City
8 763 Centennial Masonic Hall New York City
8 770 Golden Rule 147 East 125th St. New York City
8 813 Hebron Williamsbridge New York City
8 819 Composite 155 E. 58th St. New York City
9 12 Trinity 220 East 15th St. New York City German
9 54 German Union 220 East 15th St. New York City German
9 86 Pythagoras 220 East 15th St. New York City German
9 179 German Pilgrim 220 East 15th St. New York City German
9 182 Germania 220 East 15th St. New York City German

12
### Lodges in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City

The below Lodges are compiled from many different sources, listing there place of meeting as “New York, New York.”

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Any additions and corrections would be greatly appreciated.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
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Lodges in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City

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<th>Dist.</th>
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<td>3/7</td>
<td>St. Andrew’s</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>09 Jun 1789</td>
<td>originally of the St. John’s GL; voted to return to GL NY in 1851; some members stayed with Philips GL but 1858 returned to GL as the Lodge of Antiquity No. 11 [q.v.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/9</td>
<td>St. John’s</td>
<td>6/9</td>
<td>05 Feb 1783</td>
<td>Jun 1841 declared ‘annulled by GL until further action of the GL; new warrant granted to Lodge in 1842; old warrant found by Lodge and restored by GL in 1886.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Chartered by the 2nd St. John’s Grand Lodge; revived as Manahatta Lodge No. 489 [q.v.] at the healing of St. John’s with the GL of NY in Aug 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20 Mar 1794</td>
<td>No. 9 until 1803; then No. 35 when revived 21 Dec 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>King Solomon’s</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>bef. 1767</td>
<td>Granted by Great Britain to George Harrison, Prov. GM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Lodge Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>Hiram</td>
<td>20 Feb 1779</td>
<td>02 Apr 1792</td>
<td>suspended labor during the Revolution; new warrant issued by the Atholl Provincial Grand Lodge as Union No. 8 after the close of war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>20 Mar 1794</td>
<td>OW RW</td>
<td>during the Phillips and Willard era there were two Holland Lodge Nos. 8, one in each GL; upon the reunification of the Grand Lodges Holland No. 8 'Jr.' became Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, receiving the 'cast off number' of Morton No. 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/16/8</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>1M 20 Sep 1787</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>merged ca 1965 with Prince Orange Lodge No. 16 to become Howard and Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16; merged in Apr 1983 with Lodge of Antiquity No. 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>20 Mar 1794</td>
<td>Prev. No. 9 until 1803; revived as No. 35 21 Dec 1825; surrendered ca 1835-36; revived as No. 35 in 1859; merged ca 1965 with Prince Orange Lodge No. 16 to become Howard and Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16; merged in Apr 1983 with Lodge of Antiquity No. 11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/39/12</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>9M 23 Mar 1795</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>renumbered No. 12, 7 Jun 1839; joined the Phillips GL per roll call of 5 Jun 1849, but 'forsook' them 'soon after' Mar 1850.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lodge of Antiquity</td>
<td>1M 30 Jul 1858</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>formed from St. John's Lodge No. 1 during the Phillips GL when it returned to the GLNY; Howard and Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16 merged with it in Apr 1983.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/71/17</td>
<td>L'Union Francaise</td>
<td>10M 26 Jun 1798</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>closed in 1804; renumbered No. 71, 23 Aug 1819 &amp; No. 17 on 7 Jun 1839; No. 17 at time of Phillips Grand Lodge renumbered No. 20 in 1839; Renamed Pioneer No. 20 on 5 Jun 1873.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Prince of Orange</td>
<td>09 Jul 1859</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>during the Phillips and Willard GL era there were two Holland Lodge Nos. 8, one in each GL; upon the reunification of the Grand Lodges Holland No. 8 'Jr.' became Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, receiving the 'cast off number' of Morton No. 16, which had been the original No. of Holland Lodge at the 1819 renumbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Howard and Prince of Orange</td>
<td>ca 1965</td>
<td></td>
<td>Howard was prev. No. 9 until 1803; revived as No. 35 21 Dec 1825; surrendered ca 1835-36; revived as No. 35 in 1859; merged ca 1965 with Prince Orange Lodge No. 16 to become Howard and Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16; merged in Apr 1983 with Lodge of Antiquity No. 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/85</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>03-25-1800</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>(2 Jun?); renumbered No. 91, 4 Jun 1819; renumbered No. 23 in 1827 (1839?); merged with Dirigo No. 30 &amp; Hancock No. 70 in 1973 to become Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi No. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/91</td>
<td>Adelphi</td>
<td>06-29-1802</td>
<td></td>
<td>renumbered No. 20 in 1839?; Prev. No. 15 / 83; see above; renamed Pioneer No. 20, 5 Jun 1873 (1871?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1M 5 Mar 1800</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Prev. No. 16 to 1819; No. 84 to 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Adelphi</td>
<td>2 Jun 1802</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>merged with Dirigo No. 30 &amp; (John) Hancock No. 70 in 1973 to become Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi No. 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi</td>
<td>1M 1975</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>merged with Dirigo No. 30 &amp; (John) Hancock No. 70 in 1973 to become Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi No. 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>26 Mar 1804</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>renumbered No. 26 in 1839.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Benevolent</td>
<td>3 Sep 1806</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Prev. No. 142; renumbered No. 28 7 Jun 1839.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Godfrey</td>
<td>5 Aug 1858</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>named changed to Dirigo No. 30, 5 Jun 1858; merged with Adelphi No. 23 and Hancock No. 70 in 1975 to become Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi No. 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dirigo</td>
<td>5 Jun 1862</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1st Godfrey No. 30, 5 Aug 1858; name change to Dirigo, 5 Jun 1862; merged with Adelphi No. 23 and (John) Hancock No. 70 in 1975 to become Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi No. 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>changed name to Albion Lodge No. 107 (q.v.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/107</td>
<td>Fraternal / Albion</td>
<td>26 Mar 1804</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>dormant Feb 1852; became Lotus No. 31, 8 Jun 1893; see also Mount Neboh No. 257, founded by Brothers of Mechanic No. 31 on 11 Jun 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Lodge</td>
<td>Formation Date</td>
<td>Previous Numbers</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lotus</td>
<td>8 Jun 1893</td>
<td>Prev. Woods No. 153, 4 Mar 1807; became Mechanic No. 153, 6 Mar 1816; renumber No. 31 in 1839; and became Lotus No. 31, 8 Jun 1893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lotus-Lafayette</td>
<td>late 1970's</td>
<td>formed from merger of Lotus No. 31 and Lafayette No. 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Consolidated</td>
<td>3 Dec 1979</td>
<td>Prev. No. 9 until 1803; revived as No. 35 18 Dec 1825; surrendered ca 1835-36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>22 Apr 1818</td>
<td>Prev. No. 30; No. 50 on 7 Jun 1839; warrant surrendered 1 Jun 1842; revived in 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>20 Mar 1794</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Morton</td>
<td>25 Jun 1804</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>26 Mar 1824</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>LaFayette</td>
<td>1 Dec 1824</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Mariners'</td>
<td>7 Sep 1825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>30 Dec 1825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Naval</td>
<td>8 Jun 1826</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>John Hancock</td>
<td>24 Jun 1858</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Pythagoras</td>
<td>2 Apr 1841</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Aldephi</td>
<td>4 Jun 1819</td>
<td></td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>Strict Observance</td>
<td>27 Dec 1843</td>
<td>merged with Consolidated No. 31 in 1888; extant 1827, Broadway, NYC; Prev. to 1824 Federal Lodge No. 31/107</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Manitou</td>
<td>03 Mar 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>26 Mar 1804</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>La Sincerite</td>
<td>10 Apr 1805</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Mount Moriah</td>
<td>05 Mar 1806</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Knickerbocker</td>
<td>Jun 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Benevolent</td>
<td>03 Sep 1806</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>03 Sep 1806</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Woods</td>
<td>04 Mar 1807</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>15 Mar 1850</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>24 Sep 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>Cornerstone</td>
<td>2M</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>German Pilgrim</td>
<td>1 Oct 1850</td>
<td>U.D. Phillips GL; Prev. Deutche Pilger No. 20, U.D. St. John's GL; consolidated with Copernicus No. 545, 26 Jun 1877?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Germania</td>
<td>Jun 1850</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Knickerbocker</td>
<td>9M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Darcy</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Cortlandt</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Munn</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Benevolent</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Piatt</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Excelsior</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Peerless</td>
<td>2M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1849 with "Phillips GL"; 1858 rejoined GLNY extant 1827, Broadway, NYC; Prev. to 1824 Federal Lodge No. 31/107
Surrendered
renumbered No. 27, 26 Jun 1839; merged with Pioneer No. 20 in 1873 to become Pioneer-Mount Moriah No. 20
U.D. Phillips GL; Name changed to Germania No. 182 8 Jun 1854
extant 1827; renumbered No. 28, 7 Jun 1839
extant 1827; united with St. John's No. 1 of N.Y.C. on 18 Dec 1834.
2nd warrant Mechanic No. 153, 6 Mar 1816; renumbered No. 31 in 1839; now Lotus No. 31, 8 Jun 1893; renumbered No. 31, 1893; became Lotus No. 31, 8 Jun 1893; see also Woods No. 153
extant 1827
consolidated with Hope Independent, 27 Apr 1999, retaining Cornerstone No. 178
Prev. Deutche Pilger No. 20, U.D. St. John's GL; consolidated with Copernicus No. 545, 28 Jun 1877?
U.D. Phillips GL; Prev. Knickerbocker No. 140; name changed 8 Jun 1854
Prev. Independent No. 7, St. John's GL consolidated with Cornerstone No. 178, 27 Apr 1999
Prev. Darcy No. 9, 19 Jan 1847; St. John's GL
Prev. Cortlandt No. 11, St. John's GL
Prev. Munn No. 5, 1 Apr 1840, St. John's GL
Prev. Lebanon No. 13, 27 Dec 1847, St. John's GL
Prev. No. 1, St. John's GL
See Piatt No. 16, 5 Dec 1848, St. John's GL
Prev. Excelsior No. 17, 29 Sep 1848, St. John's GL
United States Lodge No. 207 merged with Peerless in perhaps the 1970s
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lodge</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>GL Proc 1909' See York No. 367, 13 Jan 1824; Prev. York No. 3, St. John's GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Silentia</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Prev. Silentia No. 360, GLNY and No. 2, St. John's GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Harmony</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Prev. Harmony No. 19, 12 Oct 1949, St. John's GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Zschokke</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Prev. No. 23, St. John's GL; consolidated with and became Copernicus No. 545, 15 Jun 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Templar</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Merged with Temple City Lodge No. 203 — and most recently, with Courland Centennial Lodge No. 763; see also Munn Lodges No. 5 and 190.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Templar</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>?; see No. 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Munn</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Prev. Palestine No. 14, St. John's GL; merged with Elmer No. 909 to become Elmer Palestine No. 204, which in turn merged with Citizen-Veritas No. 628 to become Perfect Square No. 204 in 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Formed from merger of Citizen-Veritas No. 628 [q.v.] and Elmer Palestine No. 909 [q.v.];</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Empire City</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Prev. Empire City No. 25, St. John's GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Atwood</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Prev. Atwood U.D., St. John's GL; dissolution 16 Aug 1852, from which emerged Metropolitan No. 273, 9 Dec 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>Cyrus</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Prev. Eastern Star No. 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>True Light</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Westville, Otsego [Franklin] Co., NY; on 2M Lodge List, 2000; not in 2007 Lodge List, now True Light No. 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>ca 1850</td>
<td>Prev. Worth U.D., St. John's GL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Worth</td>
<td>4 Mar 1851</td>
<td>Westville, Otsego [Franklin] Co., NY; on 2M Lodge List, 2000; not in 2007 Lodge List, now True Light No. 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>ca 1851</td>
<td>Westville, Otsego [Franklin] Co., NY; on 2M Lodge List, 2000; not in 2007 Lodge List, now True Light No. 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>Eastern Star</td>
<td>20 Jun 1851</td>
<td>See next entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>Enterprise</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1970 - King Solomon No. 279 merged with Mt. Neboh No. 257 to form King Solomon-Mt. Neboh No. 257, 1972 - Navigator No 232 merged with Beethoven No. 661 to form Beethoven-Navigator No. 232. 1975 - Humboldt No. 512 rejoined its parent Lodge (King Solomon) and became part of what was now King Solomon-Mt. Neboh No. 257. Finally, King Solomon-Mt. Neboh No. 257 merged with Beethoven-Navigator No. 232 to form King Solomon-Beethoven No. 232.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>25 Mar 1852</td>
<td>Suspended; forfeit 3 Jun 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>27 Dec 1850</td>
<td>Name changed to Constitution, 8 Jun 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>8 Jun 1867</td>
<td>First named Oscar Coles; changed name to Constitution 8 Jun 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>Eureka</td>
<td>26 Dec 1851</td>
<td>Eureka Lodge No. 243; Petition 22 Dec 1851; Warrant 26 Dec 1851; merged 2 May 1972 with Cyrus Lodge No. 208 to become Cyrus Eureka Lodge No. 278; Merged 8 May 1794 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 208; Merged 10 Aug 1983 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>3 Mar 1852</td>
<td>Eureka Lodge No. 243; Petition 22 Dec 1851; Warrant 26 Dec 1851; merged 2 May 1972 with Cyrus Lodge No. 208 to become Cyrus Eureka Lodge No. 278; Merged 8 May 1794 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 208; Merged 10 Aug 1983 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Polar Star</td>
<td>3 Mar 1852</td>
<td>Eureka Lodge No. 243; Petition 22 Dec 1851; Warrant 26 Dec 1851; merged 2 May 1972 with Cyrus Lodge No. 208 to become Cyrus Eureka Lodge No. 278; Merged 8 May 1794 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 208; Merged 10 Aug 1983 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>Arcana</td>
<td>7M 25 Mar 1852</td>
<td>Eureka Lodge No. 243; Petition 22 Dec 1851; Warrant 26 Dec 1851; merged 2 May 1972 with Cyrus Lodge No. 208 to become Cyrus Eureka Lodge No. 278; Merged 8 May 1794 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 208; Merged 10 Aug 1983 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Charter Oak</td>
<td>4 Jun 1852</td>
<td>Active 8 Jul 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>John D. Willard</td>
<td>4 Jun 1852</td>
<td>Active 8 Jul 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Puritan-Willard</td>
<td>4 Jun 1852</td>
<td>Active 8 Jul 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Willard Sylvan Grove</td>
<td>5M</td>
<td>Active 8 Jul 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Lodge Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>Mount Nebo</td>
<td>11 Jun 1852</td>
<td>see also Mechanic No. 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>Hermann</td>
<td>23 Jun 1862</td>
<td>a German speaking Lodge; Klopstock Lodge No. 760 merged with Hermann Lodge in 1998. (suspended 1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Chancellor</td>
<td>9 Jul 1852</td>
<td>successor of Atwood No. 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>Mystic Tie</td>
<td>7 Dec 1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>9 Dec 1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Arcturus</td>
<td>10 Dec 1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Sylvan Grove</td>
<td>8 Dec 1852</td>
<td>Merged with Willard Lodge No. 250 to become Willard Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 250 ca. 1999.</td>
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<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>14 Dec 1852</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>25 Dec 1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>Cyrus Eureka</td>
<td>02 May 1972</td>
<td>Eureka Lodge No. 243; Petition 22 Dec 1851; Warrant 26 Dec 1851; merged 2 May 1972 with Cyrus Lodge No. 208 to become Cyrus Eureka Lodge No. 278; Merged 5 May 1994 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 227; Merged 10 Aug 1893 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>King Solomon</td>
<td>5 Mar 1853</td>
<td>Charter 'arrested' 13 Mar 1903; restored 3 May 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Doric</td>
<td>5 Mar 1853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>2 Mar 1853</td>
<td>fire on March 15, 1861 at 8 Union Square, Manhattan, which destroyed the Lodge room; St. Nicholas Lodge No. 321 later merged with this Lodge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>5 Mar 1853</td>
<td>Merged with Continental Lodge No. 287. Merged 5 May 1994 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 227; Merged 10 Aug 1893 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>22 Apr 1818</td>
<td>55 renumbered No. 50 on 7 Jun 1839; warrant surrendered 1 Jun 1842; revived in 1858.</td>
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<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Schiller</td>
<td>9 Jun 1853</td>
<td>Whitestone, Queens Co.; of Williamsburgh, Kings Co., in 1855. An offshoot of the Lodge is Copernicus Lodge, No. 545, organized in 1864.</td>
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<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Atlas</td>
<td>7 Jun 1854</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>St. Neptune</td>
<td>10 Jun 1854</td>
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<td>321</td>
<td>St. Nicholas</td>
<td>13 Jun 1854</td>
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<td>322</td>
<td>German Union</td>
<td>14 Apr 1819</td>
<td>95 renumbered No. 54 in 1830</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>Amity</td>
<td>10 Jun 1854</td>
<td>warrant 'arrested'; forfeit 4 Jun 1896.</td>
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<td>327</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>Jun 1854</td>
<td>Merged with Continental Lodge No. 287.</td>
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<td>329</td>
<td>Zerubbabel</td>
<td>Jun 1854</td>
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<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Jun 1854</td>
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<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>Jun 1854</td>
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<td>339</td>
<td>Hibernia</td>
<td>12-06-1821</td>
<td>265</td>
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<td>339</td>
<td>Puritan</td>
<td>Jun 1854</td>
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<td>348</td>
<td>Alephic</td>
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<td>356</td>
<td>United Brothers</td>
<td>9 Jun 1854</td>
<td>Whitestone, Queens Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Silentina</td>
<td>13 Jun 1823</td>
<td>See Silentina No. 198, GLNY and No. 2, 27 Sep 1837, St. John's GL</td>
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<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>03 Mar 1824</td>
<td>395 See York No. 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>Fireman's</td>
<td>04 Mar 1824</td>
<td>396 New York Lodge No. 368, extant 1827</td>
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<td>370</td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>26 Mar 1824</td>
<td>396 renumbered No. 62, 7 Jun 1839</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>Minerva</td>
<td>27 Mar 1824</td>
<td>396 extant 1827</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>Sagamore-Napthali</td>
<td>Jun 1855</td>
<td>1971 merged with Greenwich No. 467 to become Sagamore No. 371.</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>373</td>
<td>La Fayette</td>
<td>02 Dec 1824</td>
<td>421 renumbered No. 64, Jun 1839</td>
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<td>373</td>
<td>La Sincere</td>
<td>02 Dec 1824</td>
<td>421 aka Cinserit; prev. No. 122.</td>
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<td>378</td>
<td>Hoffman</td>
<td>03 Mar 1825</td>
<td>422 extant 1827</td>
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<td>379</td>
<td>Eastern Star CST</td>
<td>04 Mar 1825</td>
<td>422 extant 1827</td>
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<td>380</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>06 Apr 1825</td>
<td>422 extant 1827</td>
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<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>07 Apr 1825</td>
<td>422 Surrendered 7 Dec 1835; revived as Greenwich No. 467 in 1859 [q.v.]; Consolidated with Sagamore-Napthali Lodge No. 371 in 1971, which became Sagamore No. 371.</td>
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<td>Naval</td>
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<td>St. Cecile</td>
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<td>9M</td>
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<td>Daniel Carpenter</td>
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<td>Old Glory</td>
<td>9M</td>
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<td>647</td>
<td>Aurora Grata-Daystar</td>
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<td>14 Dec 1988</td>
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<td>651</td>
<td>True Craftsman's Perseverance</td>
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<td>24 Jul 1867</td>
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<td>17 Jun 1870</td>
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<td>704</td>
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<td>740</td>
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<td>745</td>
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<tr>
<td>748</td>
<td>consolidated with Bredablick No. 880, 1983</td>
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"**" signifies lodges that surrendered; "*" signifies lodges that forfeited.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>745</td>
<td>Stuyvesant</td>
<td>6M 16 Jun 1874</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>consolidated with Bredablick No. 880, 1992</td>
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<td>746</td>
<td>Roome</td>
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<td>Prev. Progress Lodge No. 12, Prince Hall Grand Lodge, ca 1873. By kindly intervention Shakespeare No. 750 was accorded a charter with the GL of NY; First met at 96 Bowery; removed to the GL Masonic Hall 'soon after' 1874 and again in the late 30s.</td>
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<td>748</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td></td>
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<td>see also No. 762</td>
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<td>750</td>
<td>Shakespeare</td>
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<td>334</td>
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<td>751</td>
<td>La Universal</td>
<td>10M 20 Jun 1874</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>at its inception, a Spanish speaking Lodge</td>
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<td>752</td>
<td>Naphthali</td>
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<td>see also No. 752</td>
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<td>753</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>6M 19 Feb 1874</td>
<td>334</td>
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<td>755</td>
<td>Von Mensch</td>
<td>9M ca 1876</td>
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<td>Golden Rule</td>
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<td>Solon</td>
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<td>Merged with Lessing No. 608 in 1978</td>
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<td>786</td>
<td>Italia</td>
<td>ca 1882</td>
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<td>‘later’ absorbed by Archimede No. 935</td>
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<td>Mazzini</td>
<td>10M 9 Jun 1898</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>Works ritual in Italian</td>
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<td>840</td>
<td>William McKinley</td>
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<td>consolidated with Composite No. 819 in 1984</td>
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<td>Archimede-Roma</td>
<td>10M 01 Dec 1987</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>Floral Park, Nassau Co.; instituted date; ‘absorbed’ Renaissance Lodge No. 1121 and Dante Lodge No. 919; consolidated with Sibyl No. 1167; consolidated with Bredablick No. 880</td>
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<td>876</td>
<td>Loyalty</td>
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<td>878</td>
<td>Norsemen</td>
<td>3K ca 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Bredablick</td>
<td>6M 18 May 1910</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>Lodges consolidated with Bredablick: Pentalpha No. 744, Federal-Caxton 840, Stuyvesant No. 745</td>
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<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Sibylus-Bredablick</td>
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<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>Truth</td>
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<td>889</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>consolidated with Composite No. 819 in 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>890</td>
<td>Pilgrim</td>
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<td>890</td>
<td>Joshua</td>
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<td>891</td>
<td>Alba</td>
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<td>893</td>
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<td>Midian</td>
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<td>901</td>
<td>Gotham</td>
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<td>904</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>907</td>
<td>Criterion</td>
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</table>
909 Elmer 1914 merged with Palestine No. 204 to become Elmer Palestine No. 204, which in turn merged with Citizens-Veritas No. 628 to become Perfect Square No. 204 in 1992

914 Level
917 Integrity
918 Goellet 7M

929 Paul Revere
930 Audubon merged with Gotham No. 901 as No. 901, and they 'later' merged with Joseph Warren-Gothic No. 934.

933 Joseph Warren merged with Gotham No. 934 to become Joseph Warren-Gothic


953 Ehlers
960 Caxton
976 Farragut
996 Clermont 1922 in 1976 merged with Criterion No. 907 and ca 1982 they merged with Gideon No. 921

1000 Publicity 4M 30 Oct 1922 394 in 1999 Liberty No. 457 and Harlem No. 457 merged into Publicity No. 1000; Consolidated with Civic No. 853 [?]

1008 Armistice
1014 Robert Fulton
1024 Live Oak
1026 Argosy
1027 Argonne
1041 Chelsea
1041 Brotherhood 8M 10 Sep 1999 Chelsea No. 1041 and Vulcan-Conrare No. 1058 merged to become Brotherhood No. 1041 on 10 Sep 1999 Chelsea No. 1041 and Vulcan-Conrare No. 1058 merged to become Brotherhood No. 1041 on 10 Sep 1999

1042 Habonim
1044 Faith
1045 Ausonia 1924
1051 Stanley
1052 Galileo
1056 Algonquin
1058 Comrade
1059 Metropolis
1060 Zodiac 1926 suspended 1928; forfeit 1929; described of 'as late' in 1932

1063 Valorous
1065 Justinian
1066 Harry S. Truman 8M
1067 Duquesne
1068 James W. Husted ca 1926 consolidated with Fiat Lux No. 1079, 22 Dec 2000

1068 James W. Husted-Fiat Lux 8M 22 Dec 2000 401

1075 Mount Scopus
1076 Paramount
The American Lodge of Research
Constituted 7 May 1931.
Lodge Website: [http://www.americanlodgeofresearch.org/](http://www.americanlodgeofresearch.org/)

The American Lodge of Research is the oldest Masonic research Lodge in the United States. It was organized in 1931, and has been continuously active and productive since. Although its activities were originally directed towards the study of Masonic history in the United States, the Lodge now encourages work in wider and more general topics of Masonic study.

A list of their published Transactions may be seen at [http://www.americanlodgeofresearch.org/search-transactions](http://www.americanlodgeofresearch.org/search-transactions). This list is copyrighted by the American Lodge of Research, and may not be excerpted or reproduced, hence it is not given here for your review.

**Masters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Charles Harry Copestake</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Olaf A. Lee</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Elliot A. Saron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Harold Van Buren Voorhis</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Allan Boudreau</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Harvey E. Payne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Level Club is a building in the Upper West Side neighborhood of New York City, located at 253 West 73rd Street. It was built as a men's club by a group of Freemasons in 1927; it served this original function for about three years.

The bank foreclosed on the club's mortgage in 1931. It was turned into an upscale condominium in 1984. The Neo-Romanesque building was designed by the New York architectural firm Clinton Russell Wells George and Holton.

The facade was designed as an homage to Freemasonry, particularly by incorporating aspects of biblical descriptions of the Temple of Solomon, a significant building in Masonic tradition. The facade also features many carvings of symbols adopted by the Masons, such as the all-seeing eye, the hourglass, the level, the hexagram, the bee and the Bible. The door is framed by two large pillars representing Boaz and Jachin, the pillars that stood at the entrance to King Solomon's Temple. The figures at the base of the pillars represent two figures of Masonic significance Hiram Abiff and King Solomon. According to Bruno Bertuccioli, author of The Level Club: A New York City Story of the Twenties: Splendor, Decadence and Resurgence of a Monument to Human Ambition, the building was built as a Replica of the Jewish Temple. Bertuccioli describes the building as "the only true-to-size rendering of King Solomon's Temple that exists in the world today."

The building's original grand lobby, featuring a two story atrium with balcony and grand staircases is intact. The building originally included "a swimming pool, bowling alley, 4,000-seat auditorium, dining halls, gymnasium, racquetball courts, a club floor, billiards room and rooftop gardens." It did not include lodge meeting rooms. While none of these survive, the facade is "perfectly preserved." The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

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King David's Lodge


On 17 Feb 1769, [George] Harison issued a warrant for the constitution of King David's Lodge, in New York City. This Lodge appears to have been composed entirely of Jewish Brethren. Moses M[ichael]. Hays was the first Master. About ten years later the warrant was transferred to Newport, RI, where the Lodge continued to work under its name of King David's for a number of years and then was heard of no more. It was not among the Lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode Island, on 25 Jun 1791, but may have lived on for some time beyond that year.

On 17 Aug 1790, King David's welcomed George Washington to Rhode Island in a Masonic address which elicited the following reply:

To the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of King David's Lodge in Newport, Rhode Island:

Gentlemen – I receive the welcome which you give me to Rhode Island with pleasure; and I acknowledge my obligations for the flattering expressions of regard contained in your address with grateful sincerity. Being persuaded that just application of the principles on which the Masonic fraternity is founded, must be productive of private virtue and public prosperity. I shall always be happy to advance the interests of the society, and to be considered by them as a deserving brother. My best wishes, gentlemen, are offered for you individual happiness.

G Washington.

The letter bears the same date as that of the address of welcome and reveals what high regard Washington accorded to the Masonic Fraternity.
In 1768 Moses Michael Hays was appointed deputy inspector of Masonic activities in the colonies. In 1769 he became ‘grand master’ of King David’s Lodge in New York. With the outbreak of the hostilities he moved to Newport, RI, where he eventually founded the second King David’s Lodge. In 1788 he became Master of the Grand Lodge in Massachusetts. He introduced the Scottish Rite in America. As a Jew he was probably attracted by the Hebrew chronology which is included in the system of the Masonic Order.

The King David’s Lodge was organized in Newport in 1780 by Moses Michael Hays. Then years later, the lodge merged with St. John’s Lodge. The name King David was retained, and Moses Seixas became the first Master after the merger. In 1790 Moses Seixas presented a congratulatory letter to President George Washington on the occasion of his official visit to Newport. The letter, dated 17 Aug, was in fact delivered on 18 Aug. Seixas wore two hats. He was warden of Congregation Jeshual Israel (better known as the Touro Synagogue) and Master of the King David’s Lodge of Freemasons. The congratulatory letter from the synagogue was presented by Seixas on 17 Aug. It addressed itself to the theme of religious freedom and Jewish rights in America. The letter from the Lodge, which had a mixed membership of Jews and Christians, conveyed fraternal greetings to Washington, a fellow Mason, stating:

“We . . . with joyous hearts embrace this opportunity to greet you as a brother . . . we felicitate ourselves in the honor done the brotherhood by your very exemplary virtues . . . proceeding from a heart worthy of the ancient mysteries of our craft.” This letter was delivered by Seixas on the day after the presentation of the synagogue’s message.

https://diplomaticrooms.state.gov/Pages/Item.aspx?item=19

This bowl was made for the prominent Boston merchant Moses Michael Hays (1738–1808). Hays was born in New York, the son of Judah and Rebecca (Michaels) Hays. He began his mercantile career in New York, but by 1769 he had removed to Newport, where he had already established a considerable business. A leader among New York’s Freemasons, he served as Grand Master of King David’s Lodge and took its charter with him when he moved to Newport, reestablishing the lodge there in 1769. As Deputy Inspector General of the Rite of Perfection for the West Indies and North America for the Ancient and Modern Order of Masons, he traveled to Philadelphia and Jamaica during the early 1770s. By 1776, he had established business connections in Boston and apparently had moved his family to the city, although he maintained extensive ties to Newport until 1782. In that year, he became a member of the Boston Lodge and, in 1788, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, an office he held until 1792. Paul Revere, the maker of the bowl, put his support behind the Grand Lodge in 1782 and served as Deputy Grand Master, first under Joseph Warren (1784–85) and then under Moses Michael Hays (1790–92). During this time, Hays and Revere also became business associates (along with others) in the formation of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

This bowl may have been made as a presentation to Hays, perhaps in appreciation for his service to the Masonic order. Revere’s daybooks, which survive for the period 1761–97, include few orders for bowls of this type. Its form resembles the famous Sons of Liberty punch bowl made by Revere in 1768, but it is closer in size to a standard slop bowl. Solder lines on the underside of the bowl suggest that the base rim has been reattached.

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National Zouave Lodge, U. D.

Dispensation: 1 Jan 1861

NATIONAL ZOUAVE LODGE, U. D., F. & A. M.
Contributed by Charles H. Ludwig

Services of the Tenth New York volunteers, National Zouaves, in the War of Rebellion, by Charles W. Cowtan, 1882. page 439-443. http://books.google.com/books?id=Ik0IAAAQAAJ&pg=PA439&dq=%22Luther+B.+Per%22&hl=en&ei=sik1TeKqH6LkJqQeHy7iwD A&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=14&ved=0CGkQ6AEwDQ#v=onepage&q=%22Luther%20B.%20Per%22&f=false
While the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers were stationed at Sandy Hook, NJ, in May, 1861, a number of Master Masons who were members of the regiment met at the quarters of Bro. John W. Marshall, to discuss the subject of forming a Lodge within the camp limits. To this end a committee was named, who proceeded to New York City and visited the Grand Master; but, although they urgently and persistently pressed the matter, they did not succeed in gaining his consent. At the meeting held on their return, to hear their report, Bro. Hermann Cantor stated, that he was satisfied that if he could go to the city, he could bring such influence to bear that the petition would be granted. A furlough was procured for him and he proceeded on his mission, armed with the following

PETITION FOR DISPENSATION RECOMMENDED BY

LUTHER B. PERT    Master of Sagamore Lodge, No. 371.
B. HERTZ         Master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 279.
P. W. FRANK       Past Master of Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257.
JOHN A. LEFFERTS Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467.

NEW YORK, May, 1861.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OP NEW YORK.

The undersigned petitioners, being Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having the prosperity of the fraternity at heart, and willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry, respectfully represent that they are desirous of forming a new Lodge in the camp of the Tenth Regiment New York State Volunteers, to be named “National Zouave Lodge.”

They therefore pray for letters of dispensation, or a warrant of constitution, to empower them to assemble, as a legal Lodge to discharge the duties of Masonry in a regular and constitutional manner, according to the original forms of the institution and the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

They have nominated and do recommend Bro. Salmon Winchester to be the first Master, Bro. Thomas Cloudsley to be the first Senior Warden and Bro. Fred. M. Patrick to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge.

If the prayer of the petitioners be granted, they promise a strict conformity to the constitution, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and that they will make Masons of none but members of their own regiment, and of such only as they know to be good and true men...

Salmon Winchester,           Albion Alexander,
Thomas Cloudsley,          Jesse W. Chace [Chase],
Fred. M. Patrick,           Hermann Cantor,
John W. Marshall,          Richard Cox,
Robert A. Dimmick,         W. H. Crause, [Crauss]
George F. Hopper,           John Missing.

Bro. Cantor at once visited M. W. John W. Simons, D. G. M. of the State of New York, and presented his petition, which was granted, on the condition that he (Cantor) should personally and fully report to him the proceedings of the Lodge and prevent all illegal action. This assurance being given, the necessary credentials were made out and delivered. The Dispensation was granted by M. W. Finlay M. King, to continue from June 1st, 1861, to May 25th, 1862, and was prolonged by M. W. John J. Crane for one year, to May 25th, 1863.

The brethren procured the necessary working tools and paraphernalia, which were so constructed that all could be packed in small space and carried with the regiment. But no opportunity presented for opening the Lodge until the regiment arrived in Virginia, where the first communication was held in a tent at Camp Hamilton.

After the regiment was removed to Fort Monroe, the Lodge met regularly, when the exigencies of military service would permit, in a double casemate on the western face of the Fort, and these communications were attended by brethren from all the regiments in the vicinity. Characterized as these gatherings were by the warlike surroundings, they were invested with a charm that has fixed its impress in the memory of every brother who was so fortunate as to attend them. The contracted casemates were often so thronged with visitors that it was almost impossible to proceed with the work of the ritual. Here all passion was laid aside, and with us frequently met the gray-clad soldier from the South, a prisoner within our military lines, but a brother within our Masonic limits. Within this square of discipline. Here the beautiful tenets of our institution tempered the rough and rugged life of the soldier, stimulated his patriotism, and nerved his heart for the dangers and trials in the path before him.

While in Fort Monroe the Lodge held semi-monthly communications, at which the following members of the regiment were entered, passed and raised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscar F. Angell</td>
<td>Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Balle</td>
<td>Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leonard Bergan</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Biddle</td>
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<td>John A. Brady</td>
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<td>Richard Boddy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabriel Cunningham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max Degraw</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Duff</td>
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<td>Alexander B. Eldik</td>
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<td>John E. Farnsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putnam Field</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwin L. Ford</td>
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<td>John W. Hunt</td>
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<td>Thomas J. Lounther</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles H. Ludwig</td>
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<td>John MacHale</td>
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<td>John MacNulty</td>
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<td>Thomas McCollough</td>
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<td>Wm. H. McMurray</td>
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<td>Thomas D. Mosscrop</td>
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<td>Francis Murphy</td>
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<td>Joseph Newburgh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvey Y. Russell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick Ryan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aaron Seeley</td>
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<td>John Shay</td>
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<tr>
<td>James M. Smith</td>
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<td>Wm. Wallace Smith</td>
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<td>George Tice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Trigge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Westlake</td>
<td>Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467.</td>
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At a fire which occurred in the village of Hampton, in July, 1861 (see p. 42), some members of the regiment saved the regalia, working tools, &c, of the local lodge, and delivered them to Gen. Butler, then commanding the Department, who had them carefully
packed and sent them under a flag of truce to the commanding officer at Sewell's Point, to be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

In December, of the same year, the Lodge held a St. John's Festival at their rooms. A grand banquet was served, followed by a ball. All the principal military officers, both of the Port and from Newport News and Camp Hamilton, were present, many of them accompanied by their wives and daughters, and the affair was both enjoyable and memorable. The casemates had been tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreens brought from the picket station “up the beach.” The detail for this purpose had procured a permit from the officer of the day, but were, nevertheless, severely reprimanded by the commander of the post on their return and were put under arrest; for it seems that an order was in force forbidding the cutting of brash at that spot.

After the regiment had left their pleasant quarters at Fort Monroe, and were located at Portsmouth Intrenched Camp, application was made to a Lodge at Norfolk for the use of their rooms. The request was denied, on the ground that the Grand Lodge of Virginia had severed her connection with the Grand Lodge of New York. But this unfraternal treatment did not prevent the brethren of National Zouave Lodge from assisting the half-starved families of their brethren of the Virginia jurisdiction with both money and their surplus rations—thus demonstrating that the principles of our institution know neither geographical lines nor political differences. A tent was fitted up, and here the Lodge met until the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac.

The period of active campaigning, on which the command had now entered, afforded no opportunities for Masonic work, and, in December, 1862, our gifted Master, Salmon Winchester—a brave and patriotic soldier—fell while in command of the regiment at the disastrous assault on Marye’s Heights. After this sad event no attempt was made to hold a communication until the return of the regiment to New York, in May, 1863, when King Solomon Lodge, No. 279, generously gave the use of their rooms and their assistance in raising the few Fellow Crafts who had not been made in the field.

The question of continuing the Lodge was debated, but nothing came of it; for many of the members were dead, while most of the survivors, within a few months, returned to the army.

After paying all indebtedness, the surplus funds, together with the books, papers, regalia, and a full report of the proceedings of the Lodge, were transmitted to the Grand Secretary, James M. Austin, and are now preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Thus ended the existence of National Zouave Lodge, U. D., an organization most remarkable and unique.

TENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS (NATIONAL ZOUAVES), COLONEL McCHESNEY COMMANDING, AT THEIR LATE QUARTERS AT SANDY HOOK

http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1861/june/new-york-soldiers.htm
The Battle of Fredericksburg took place in December 1862. Union soldiers were attempting to force their way past the Confederate army under Robert E. Lee, but they failed. It was a disaster for the Union, and the Civil War continued for 2½ more years. Of the thousands of Union soldiers killed in this battle, one was Salmon Winchester, then in command of the 10th Regiment New York Volunteers. Salmon Winchester must have been a fascinating man, and a New York Freemason who deserved to be remembered. He was the first Master of two lodges, one of which still exists in Brooklyn.

Zeredatha Lodge No. 483 began in 1859, two years before the start of the Civil War, when sectional tensions were already tearing at the United States. In June a group of Freemasons in Brooklyn met and elected Salmon Winchester to visit the Grand Master of New York to request a dispensation to form a new lodge. Bro Winchester must have been a convincing Mason, because by July this new group already had a dispensation and began meeting, using the name Zeredatha, a place named in the Bible in connection with the building of King Solomon's Temple.

After a year operating under dispensation, a charter was voted for Zeredatha Lodge No. 483 by the Grand Lodge of New York in June 1860, and the lodge then received the Grand Master and his officers for the dedication of the new lodge. By then the lodge had voted a “resolution of esteem” for its founder, Salmon Winchester, who was unable to continue as Master.

A year later, after the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, the secession of several of the southern slave states, and the start of hostilities when the Confederate States of America fired on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to enlist to defend the Union.

Salmon Winchester volunteered that first day and was commissioned a Captain in the 10th Regiment New York Volunteers. This regiment followed a trend of the times in wearing colorful, baggy uniforms patterned after north African soldiers, and were called Zouaves. The 10th became known as the “National Zouave” regiment, and this was considered a great honor. This regiment fought at some of the most famous and bloody battles of the Civil War, including the “Seven Days Battles” around Richmond, Antietam -- still the bloodiest single day in all of American history, and Fredericksburg.

There is something else interesting about the 10th New York, or National Zouave Regiment. It was one of the few in the army that had a significant number of Freemasons among its soldiers, who very much wanted to practice Masonry during their service in the war and were permitted to do that.

In May 1861, a month after the war began, while the 10th New York was stationed in Sandy Hook, New Jersey, a number of Masons who were serving in this unit formed a committee to seek permission to form a military lodge. They went to New York City and met with the Grand Master of New York, but did not obtain his consent.

Then, Bro Hermann Cantor told the group that if he could go to the city he could “bring such influence to bear” that he would be successful in obtaining permission to form the desired lodge. He obtained a furlough and went to the Deputy Grand Master of New York, John W. Simons, and presented a petition from 12 Masons to form a new lodge. The petition stated that they had “the prosperity of the fraternity at heart,” and were “willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry.” They desired to form a new lodge in the camp of the 10th Regiment New York State Volunteers, to be named “National Zouave Lodge.” They listed those nominated and recommended to be their leaders, and the proposed first Master of the lodge was Salmon Winchester -- the same Mason who had been the first Master of Zeredatha Lodge in Brooklyn just two years earlier.

Bro Cantor obtained approval for this petition, on the condition that he personally would fully report on all proceedings of the new military lodge and would prevent any illegal action. The lodge’s Dispensation was granted by Most Wor Finlay M. King, to continue with the building of King Solomon’s Temple.

The Brethren of National Zouave Lodge U.D. (Under Dispensation) constructed their lodge equipment so it could be easily transported in a small space and carried with the regiment. Their first meeting was held in a tent at Camp Hamilton in Virginia, and later meetings at Fort Monroe, a large strategic fort near Hampton, Virginia, which was held by Union forces throughout the Civil War. These meetings were held in casemates, or apartments within the fort that were constructed to hold cannons, gunpowder, or other military equipment, and where, ironically, Confederate President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned for two years after the war.

According to reports by a historian of this lodge, meetings of National Zouave Lodge, U.D., were attended by Masons from all Union regiments stationed in the vicinity, plus some Confederate prisoners of war. They:

"were invested with a charm that has fixed its impress in the memory of every brother who was so fortunate as to attend them. The contracted casemates were often so thronged with visitors that it was almost impossible to proceed with the work of the ritual. Here all passion was laid aside, and with us frequently met the gray-clad soldier from the South, a prisoner within our military lines, but a brother within our masonic limits. Within our crowded walls the private soldier and the general officer met on the level of equality, to part when the Lodge was closed on the square of discipline. Here the beautiful tenets of our institution tempered the rough and rugged life of the soldier, stimulated his patriotism, and nerved his heart for the dangers and trials in the path before him."

This lodge conferred the three Craft degrees on 32 new Masons during its short time at Fort Monroe. Also, when a fire occurred near the Fort, members of the 10" New York Regiment saved the regalia and working tools of the local lodge and delivered them to their commander, General and Brother Benjamin F. Butler, who sent them under a flag of truce to be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.
Despite this brotherly action, when National Zouave Lodge, U.D., moved and applied to a lodge in Norfolk, Virginia, for permission to use its room for meetings, this request was denied on the ground that the Grand Lodge of Virginia had severed its connection with the Grand Lodge of New York. Still, these Brooklyn Masons continued to assist starving families in the area with money and surplus rations, while the Lodge met in a tent.

All this occurred under the leadership of Salmon Winchester, the first Master of National Zouave Lodge, U.D., as well as the first Master Zeredatha Lodge No. 483.

Of course, the purpose of the 10th New York Regiment was to fight in the battles of the Civil War, and that is what it did, thus ending the regular schedule of meetings of the Masonic lodge that was attached to it. This regiment was one of those included in the doomed assault at Fredericksburg, and by then Salmon Winchester had risen to command of the regiment. He was mortally wounded and died in Washington, D.C., three days later, on December 16, 1862.

What happened to Salmon Winchester's two lodges after his death?

National Zouave Lodge, U.D., did not attempt to hold any meetings after Salmon Winchester's death until May, 1863, when it returned to New York. Another lodge then assisted in raising the few Fellow Crafts in the military lodge who had not yet advanced, and while some considered continuing National Zouave Lodge, U.D., many of its members had died and others returned to active fighting. The Lodge's funds, books, papers, regalia, and a full report of its proceedings were transmitted to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York for preservation. In the words of its historian, "Thus ended the existence of National Zouave Lodge, U.D., an organization most remarkable and unique."

Salmon Winchester's other lodge, Zeredatha Lodge No. 483, had a very different future.

On December 23, 1862, Zeredatha Lodge held a Special Communication in its lodge room in Brooklyn, to pay its last tribute to Salmon Winchester. The Lodge formed a procession to Winchester's house, and after receiving the body, proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, where they assisted in the burial of their first Master.

Zeredatha Lodge No. 483 has continued to exist for the 138 years since then, at times with over 600 members, and continues to meet every month in Brooklyn to this day, keeping alive the spirit of its first Master, Salmon Winchester. The author of this article, an affiliated member of Zeredatha Lodge, is proud to be a founder and Past Master of the Civil War Lodge of Research No. 1865, and is even more proud to have on his wall a plaque issued by Zeredatha Lodge No. 483 in 1947 to one of its members, my late father, Bro Martin Bessel.

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Zouaves at the Main Gate at Fort Munroe

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Roster of the 43 Brothers as per the above and below compilations

ALEXANDER, ALBION. - Age 28 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at Brooklyn; mustered in as private, Co. I, 2 May 1861, to serve two years; transferred to Co. K, 3 May 1861; to Co. B, 13 Sep 1861; wounded, 30 Aug 1862, at Bull Run, VA*; promoted Sergeant, date not stated; discharged for disability, 17 Jan 1863, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1862/union-battle-flag.htm
A GALLANT COLOR-BEARER

WE publish above an illustration of the incident recorded in the following paragraph:

“TOUCHING DEVOTION TO THE FLAG. - H. ALEXANDER [sic, should be Albion Alexander], the color-bearer of the 10th New York Regiment, deserves to be placed high upon the roll of our heroes. He received three terrible wounds in a recent engagement, but clung to his colors with tenacious grasp. While being taken into the hospital he became insensible, and an attempt was made to take the flag away, but his unconscious hand held it more powerfully; even then his ruling passion was strong. Such men in life and death are glorious examples.” Our picture is a just homage to distinguished gallantry

ANGELL, OSCAR F. - Age 26 years. Enlisted, 27 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as first sergeant, Co. A, same date, to serve two years; reduced to sergeant, 16 Feb 1862; captured, 27 Jun 1862, at Gaines Mills, VA; paroled, 4 Oct 1862; mustered in as 2Lt, Co. G, 1 Jan 1863; transferred to Co. D, 26 Apr 1863; mustered in as 1Lt, 18 Jun 1863; captain, to date, 3 Mar 1864; wounded, date not stated, at Spottsylvania, VA; died of wounds, 14 May 1864; commissioned 2Lt, 23 Dec 1862, with rank from 13 Dec 1862, vice Yardley, killed; 1Lt, 6 Jun 1863, with rank from 26 Apr 1863, original; captain, 27 Feb 1864, with rank from 25 Feb 1864, original. [Buried in Fredericksburg National Cemetery.]

Upon a hot afternoon in the first part of August it was “officially” expected that every man capable of turning out on parade would show himself, and as Company A had of late attended parade with slim ranks, on account of the number of its ununiformed members, it was suggested by some one that the company should appear in the new and clean white shirts and drawers. 1st Sergt. Oscar F. Angell entered with boyish ardor into the scheme, and with his sergeant's sash, belt and sword rather too clearly defined against the ground of white, Angell led a full company attired in white under-clothing across the broad parade, towards the line of the regiment already nearly formed. When half of the distance had been covered, a loud and peremptory order from Capt. White—to halt—reached the ears of the company, and a retrograde movement was ordered to the barracks. The parade took place that afternoon with nine companies, instead of ten. Sergt. Angell was reprimanded by his superiors, but felt satisfied with the little break in the dullness, and Company A always imagined that the affair materially assisted in hurrying up the issue of the fatigue uniforms, which took place shortly thereafter.

BALFE, JAMES. - Age 24 years. Enlisted, 2 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. G, same date, to serve two years; wounded, 30 Aug 1862, at Bull Run, VA; promoted corporal, 8 Mar 1863; mustered out with company, 6 May 1863, at New York city.

BENDIX, JOHN E. - Age 43 years. Enrolled, 2 Sep 1861, at New York city; mustered in as Colonel, same date, to serve two years; mustered out with regiment, 7 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned colonel, 2 Sep 1861, with rank from same date, original.
In the tumultuous first days of war Colonel Bendix led the 7th NYSM to the relief of the beleaguered Capitol establishing camp at Arlington Heights, Virginia, the ancestral home of Robert E. Lee, and later the hallowed ground of our nation's honored dead. Bendix was re-commissioned as Colonel of the 10th NY, the "National Zouaves," in September 1861 and commanded the fine regiment during the intense fighting of 1862 that evoked the bloody fields of the Seven Days, 2nd Manassas (115 men killed and wounded), and Antietam. Bendix was wounded in the face by a shell fragment during the hellish Marye's Heights assault at Fredericksburg where the 10th NY lost nearly one half of those engaged. The colonel mustered out in May 1863 and saw no further active service. He was duly awarded a brevet promotion to brigadier general in March 1865 and died in 1877.

http://localhistory.morrisville.edu/sites/gar_post/bendix-7.html

John E. Bendix

August 28, 1818 - October 7, 1877

from The New York Times, October 9, 1877:

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN E. BENDIX.
THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF A BRAVE NEW YORK SOLDIER.

Gen. John E. Bendix, a distinguished officer of volunteers during the rebellion, and more recently a Brigadier-General in the National Guard of this State, died on Sunday night; at his residence, No. 77 Bank-street, at the age of 59 years. Gen. Bendix was born on board the steamer Sarah, on Aug. 28, 1818, on the St. Lawrence River.

His parents, who were Germans, returned to their native land soon after, and educated the boy in the common schools. While yet in his teens, young Bendix settled in New-York and learned the trades of pattern maker and machinist. Having a predilection for military duty, he joined the Ninth Regiment, State Militia, as private in 1847.

He gradually rose to the rank of a commissioned officer, and in October, 1859, was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Gen. Bendix organized the Seventh Regiment of Volunteers, of which command he was elected Colonel. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the date of its organization, April 23, 1861, and on May 26, embarked on the steamer Empire City for Fortress Monroe. The fortress was reached on the 28th, but the regiment remained on board the vessel until the following day, when Gen. Bendix was ordered, to join an expedition in command of Col. Phelps. On June 9 he was ordered to take command of detachments of the First Vermont and Fourth Massachusetts, in conjunction with a portion of his own regiment, the Seventh, and with that force--900 men--joined an expedition against Big Bethel, where he lost seven of his command. Of this engagement he wrote:

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS,
Headquarters Seventh Regiment N. Y. V., June 12, 1861.

SIR: On the evening of the 10th instant I proceeded, according to instructions, to the cross-roads, and took my position as reserve with one field piece. The advance, consisting of 300 men of the Vermont, 300 of the Massachusetts, and 150 men belonging to my regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn, of the Vermont regiment, had gone on with one field piece. I was taking my position when we saw what I supposed some cavalry. I asked the gunner if the was loaded. Then I directed him to load, but before this was done the firing commenced. Lieutenant Greble, of the U. S. Army, rode forward for assistance. The firing lasted some fifteen minutes-am not certain which commenced the fire. I did not give the word fire, but think likely men fired first, and finding the fire returned, and not expecting friends from that quarter, I stopped the firing as soon as I could, and directed one company to guard the rear and one company to go out in the field on the right and find out where the enemy (as I supposed them to be) were situated. Then sent a squad down the road and found to my horror that there had been a sad mistake, having fired upon General Pierce and staff and Colonel Townsend's regiment. Our advance then returned to my assistance. Lieutenant-Colonel Kapff, on my right then reported that he had taken two prisoners (citizens) with double barreled shot-guns in their hands. One of the pieces had one barrel discharged. The prisoners were sent to Fort Monroe. My men took one gold and one silver watch, with pocketbook, containing silver paper money, from them, which I have, subject to orders.

I was then ordered to bring up the rear of the column, and proceed to Big Bethel. We had marched some six or seven miles, when I was ordered to the front with the field pieces, and before we had got ready for action the enemy opened their fire upon us, striking one man down by my side at the first shot. Not expecting this, it caused some confusion, and having received no orders, I did the best I could as skirmishers in the woods. I then looked for General Pierce, and by his direction took my position on the enemy's left flank with some two hundred Vermont and Massachusetts troops, and we were not strong enough to make an attack, and after firing some time, withdrew back into the woods. When we got into the woods I found the troops...
Gen. Bendix resigned from the Seventh soon after, and received his commission as Colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Volunteers from Gov. Morgan on Sept. 2, 1861. The regiment performed duty at Fortress Monroe during the winter months, and on April 9 and 10, 1862, participated in the engagement with the rebel ram Merrimac. Leaving Fortress Monroe on May 9, Gen. Bendix's command joined an expedition against Norfolk, Va., which was taken on the following day. The regiment was then placed in possession of the fortifications in Norfolk Harbor, where it remained until June 6, when Gen. Bendix received orders to report to McClellan, and was by that General assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Third Division of Regulars. He took an active part in the seven days' fighting in the Wilderness, losing 30 men in killed and wounded. Ben. Bendix was himself wounded on the ankle, but did not leave the field. He also participated in the second battle of Bull Run, the battle of Antietam, and at Fredericksburg. During the engagement at the last-named place on Dec. 12, 1862, Gen. Bendix was removed from the field of conflict suffering from a serious wound in the neck [when a shell exploded in his face and "dropped him in a bloody heap"]. At the Battle of Bull Run, Col. Bendix reported:

http://ehistory.osu.edu/osu/sources/recordView.cfm?Content=016/0504

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, September 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part my regiment took in the action at Bull Run, August 30, 1862:

My regiment, in connection with the Fifth New York Volunteers, was marched in the field on the left of the road up a hill to support a Parrott-gun battery. We got to the edge of the woods, when I was ordered to deploy six companies as skirmishers in the woods, the remaining four companies remaining as reserves, my skirmishers advancing through the woods about 500 yards. There was an open field with high grass beyond this woods about 500 yards wide, in which the enemy's skirmishers were deployed. As soon as the enemy's skirmishers showed themselves my skirmishers fired, but before they could reload the enemy advanced in force. Six regiments in column of division advanced on the double-quick, and we were compelled to retire, not having time to rally.

When we got to the edge of the woods we found the enemy had turned the left flank of the Fifth Regiment, which was drawn up in line as our support. I found it impossible to rally my men, as our support was attacked from front and rear, and we retreated rapidly across the field until we got under cover, and then rallied as soon as possible. The remnants of both regiments were then marched up the hill, and formed line with the division under General Sykes. We remained on the field until 7 o'clock p. m. and then marched to Centreville, where we bivouacked for the night. On the 31st changed our position and marched inside of intrenchment. September 1, 12 midnight, struck tents and marched through Fairfax to this place. I have given a small sketch of the woods and field as near as I can judge the position of both, which I send with this.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN E. BENDIX,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Note: Before the colors and the remnant of the regiment could be extricated 298 men of the Fifth and 133 of the Tenth New York were killed or wounded. In the Tenth New York Lieutenant Hedden was killed, and Captain Dimmick, Lieutenant Dewey, Lieutenant Mosscrop, and Lieutenant Culhane wounded. The colors of both regiments were brought off, and the batteries we were protecting were withdrawn.

He then returned to his home in this City on a leave of absence of 20 days. Rejoining his regiment on Jan. 16, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Second Corps, and remained in command until April 28, when the Tenth was ordered home to be mustered out of the service. He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers Aug. 28, 1865, and was appointed to the same rank in the State National Guard on Sept. 6, 1866. Gen. Bendix organized the Third Regiment (Bendix Zouaves) in November, 1865. He retired from the service in 1871.

His funeral was attended by representatives of the Masonic fraternity, with which he was prominently connected in NYC. He was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn.
CANTOR, HERMANN. - Age 33 years. Enlisted, 20 Apr.1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. A., 27 Apr 1861, to serve two years; wounded, 30 Aug 1862, at Bull Run, VA; discharged for disability, 24 Jan 1863, at Philadelphia, PA.

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 182.

HERMANN CANTOR. Few men have had a more interesting career than has our good Brother Hermann Cantor, Past Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of New York. His career, besides being interesting, is instructive, for it brings before us one who has fought for liberty in two continents and who in business life has depended on himself for a start and has worked his way to comfort by his own industry, tact and honesty.

Brother Cantor was born 19 Aug 1827, in the City of Kreutznach, Rhenish Prussia, and studied at the Gymnasium (Latin School or High School) in that city. Later he went to Worms to complete his education as a merchant and acquire a knowledge of bookkeeping and to engage in practical business. In 1848, when the Prussian people rose in revolt against King Frederick William IV, Cantor saw a chance for political liberty, and joined the forces then arrayed against the ruling powers. He was one of the army of volunteers which Gen. Franz Sigel raised in Baden. Cantor's share in this movement for liberty led to his imprisonment in the fortress of Erfurt for a year. On the defeat of the Sigel movement he crossed over into Switzerland with the remnant of that hero's troops, and from Switzerland came to America, landing in New York 12 Jul 1850.

For a long time Brother Cantor had a hard struggle to earn a living in the New World, and he tried his hand at all sorts of jobs by which a living could be honestly acquired. The learning of the language handicapped him greatly at the outset, but he was getting over this and gradually winning a surer hold upon fortune when the Civil War broke out, and on 23 Apr 1861, he enlisted in the Tenth New York Volunteers (National Zouaves) as a private in Company A. He was soon in the thick of the fight,—doing as valiant services for the sacred cause of freedom in the land of his adoption as he had already done in the land of his birth. He took part in the battle of Big Bethel, was in the Seven Days' Battles on the Peninsula under McClellan, and fought under General Pope at the Second Battle of Bull Run, where he received a bullet in the shoulder. With this he was laid up for over six months, and he was finally honorably discharged from the service for wounds received on the battlefield. Returning to New York, he again entered commercial life, and gradually built up the importing business which conducted at 41 Murray Street.

Brother Cantor's Masonic career is also full of interesting details. He is a Past Master of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, and is representative of the Grand Lodge of Zur Eintracht near that of New York. Of the Masonic Board of Relief he is Vice President, and he is Treasurer of the Masonic Veterans' Association. His other honors include that of Trustee of King Solomon's Lodge and honorary membership in Herder Lodge, No. 698, in Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, and in Zu den Drei Sternen in Friedberg, Germany. As a Mason Brother Cantor seems only to grow more devoted to the institution as the years roll on, and he is ready to take an active part in any matter that promises to further its progress. In the Veterans' Association he is particularly active, and rarely misses one of their meetings. But this activity has really distinguished his career all through his connection with the order. Among the records of the old campaigning days none are told by him with more relish than those in which the craft played a part.

He often tells how there were twenty brethren in the regiment to which he belonged who were "sons of light," and how in Fort Monroe weekly meetings were held for the purpose of initiating, passing and raising worthy soldiers in the regiment, agreeably to a dispensation granted by the New York Grand Lodge. A history of this army Lodge was written by Brother Cantor, under the title of "History of the New York Tenth Regiment," and much of the Masonic information it contains was contributed, directly or indirectly, by Brother Hermann Cantor, whose reports from the field are also in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

CHASE, JESSE. - Age 23 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. E, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; mustered out, 30 Apr 1863, at Fort Monroe, VA, as Jesse W. Chase.

CLOWDSLY, THOMAS. - Age 28 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city, as 1Lt, Co. D, to serve two years; mustered in as Captain, 30 Apr 1865; resigned, 21 Mar 1862; commissioned 1Lt, date not stated, with rank from 26 Apr 1861, original; Captain, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 30 Apr 1861, original.

COX, RICHARD. - Age 32 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. D, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal, 9 May 1861; discharged for disability, 26 Nov 1862, at New York city.

CRAUSS, WILLIAM H. - Age 23 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. A, 27 Apr 1861, to serve two years; discharged, 13 Oct 1862, to enlist as hospital steward, United States Army.

CUNNINGHAM, GABRIEL - Age 26 years. Enrolled, 30 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as 1Lt, Co. C, same date, to serve two years; 1Lt, 12 Jul 1862; mustered out with company, 7 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned 2Lt, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 30 Apr 1861, original; 1Lt, 30 Aug 1862, with rank from 12 Jul 1862, vice Morgan, resigned.

DE GRAUW, MAX. - Age 21 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. G, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; wounded, 13 Dec 1862, at battle of Fredericksburg, VA; mustered out with company, 6 May 1863, at New York city.

DIMMICK, ROBERT A. - Age 29 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as 1Lt, Co. B, same date, to serve two years; Captain, 10 Jun 1862; wounded, 30 Aug 1862; mustered out with company, 7 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned 1Lt, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 24 Apr 1861, original; Captain, 20 Jan 1862, with rank from 16 Jan 1862. He was given a pension of $2.50 per month, for wounds to both sides of his thighs. Commencement of his allowance was in June of 1877 at Washington, DC.
DONBY [Douby or Dubey], EDWARD. - Age, 22 years. Enlisted, October 17, 1861, in New York city; mustered in as private, Co. F, same date, to serve three years; discharged for disability, 3 Feb 1863, at Washington, DC.

Services of the Tenth New York volunteers, national Zouaves, in the war of the Rebellion, by Charles W. Cowtan, page 136.

Color-Corps. Samuel McDonald and Edward A. Dubey were each badly wounded. The former was unable to move and remained upon the field several days before he was paroled and removed. After the brigade had fallen back, Dubey was endeavoring to crawl to the run, when a mounted Rebel called upon him to "lay down." He refused, and the merciless horseman shot him in the arm with his revolver. Still Dubey managed to reach the opposite side of the run, where Capt. Dimmick and Lieut. Mosscrop were lying disabled—the former shot through both legs and the latter in the side. The hollow along this streamlet, in the rear of what had been Warren's former position, was now made a hot place by the battery of Nepoleons with which our present line was being stubbornly held, and along the run the Texas regiments reformed as if to charge the guns.

The three wounded men lay here nearly three days. On the evening of the third day, after they had suffered almost unendurably, and had submitted to the robberies of Rebel prowlers and marauders (with the exception of Dubey, who by sheer boldness and hard words enlisted the admiration of the thieves), and when it seemed that death must soon ensue, the attention of a passing Rebel officer was attracted by a masonic pin worn by Lieut. Mosscrop. He interested himself in the three comrades: their wounds were dressed and they were conveyed in an ambulance to a neighboring house, where they were, in a day or two, paroled, and managed to reach Washington. Sixteen years afterwards Capt. Dimmick met Capt. Hugh Barr, their masonic friend, in Winchester, Va., and recognized him. Lieut. Mosscrop's sword, which he had surrendered perforce, was, in the following January, returned to him by Lieut. Carter, of the 4th Vermont Regiment, who had taken it from a wounded Rebel at the battle of South Mountain, Md.

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A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 341.

EDWARD A. DUBAY. Since 1865 Brother Edward A. Dubey has been engaged in business in Brooklyn as a painter,—especially as a designer and painter of signs, flags and banners,—and probably stands at the head of that business in the city which has so long been his home. Most people in Brooklyn who know him, and these can be numbered by the thousand, fancy that he is a native of the city, and such he is to all intents and purposes. But he was born in the old Dutch city of Albany, on 1 Aug 1839. A few months later, however, he was brought to Brooklyn, and there he has since remained, so the "City of Churches" may fairly claim him as her; own.

On completing his educational course in the public schools, Brother Dubey went to learn the trade of sign and banner painting, and in a few years was noted for the excellent taste he displayed in his work and the originality and appropriateness of all his designs. His career in this connection was disturbed in 1861, when, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops, he enlisted in the 10th New York Volunteer Infantry. It was not long before he was at the front and at the second battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded. He lay three days and three nights on the battlefield [along with Captains Dimmick and Mosscrop — which see] and his life was only saved through the fraternal kindness of Capt. Hugh Barr, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, as a result of Masonic recognition. Many years afterward—long after peace had resumed her sway and there was "no North, no South"—Brother Dubey was in Virginia on a visit and at a Confederate reunion met Capt. Barr and the renewal of the strange acquaintance on the field of battle at once followed. The two corresponded until Capt. Barr's death, but since then his widow has gratefully acknowledged each Christmas a remembrance from Brother Dubey. To that widow he has proved a true friend, just as her husband proved to him in the "time that tried men's souls." On being discharged from the service, in 1865, Brother Dubey returned to Brooklyn and started on his successful business career, but he still, in reminiscence, keeps alive the old camp fire by his activity in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Winchester Post, No. 197, and is a Past Vice-Commander of the State.

Brother Dubey was proposed in National Zouave Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1861, but before the degrees could be conferred he was ordered to the front; and after being discharged was made a Mason in Crystal Wave Lodge, No. 638, Brooklyn, in 1865. In 1868 he received the Capitular degrees. He was Knighted in Clinton Commandery, No. 14, in 1897, and at once thereafter became one of the Nobles of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veteran Association. For many years he has been active in the Society of Old Brooklynites, and he is a member of the Prisoners of War Association and the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

We copy the following from the New York Tribune, of Nov. 27, 1898: "The Brooklyn Masonic Veterans held their regular monthly meeting in their rooms, in Aurora Grata Cathedral, last evening, the 28th inst. In the absence of M. V. President Huggins, Vice President Martin presided. There was a large gathering of brethren present. V. Brother Stopford received the newly elected members. V. Brother Charles A. Shaw, on behalf of the veterans, presented a handsome veteran badge to V. Brother E. A. Dubey. Brother Dubey was taken by surprise, and responded, thanking the Venerables. Brother Dubey is also a member of the Lincoln Club, the National Provident Union, the Foresters of America, the Bedford Club, etc.

His father was a soldier under Napoleon in the French wars. He has still a brother in the service of the United States, having served now for upward of thirty-five years.
Mr. Dubey was the founder of the Relief Committee of the G. A. R., in Kings County, and was its first Chairman, and every Christmas for a number of years he, with his associates, furnished a bountiful Christmas dinner to the indigent poor of the order in Brooklyn. He is connected with several charitable organizations, and his whole life is devoted to making others less fortunate than himself happy and contented.

One of the most active Grand Army men in Brooklyn is Edward A. Dubey, past vice-commander of the department of New York. He served honorably at the front, and since the war his interest in his comrades has been unwearied. His father was a Frenchman, who did gallant service in the French army before coming to America, where his name of Dube was modified into its present form. The son was born in Albany, NY, in 1839, and in a short time was brought Edward A. Dubey to Brooklyn, where he was educated and learned two trades. He is engaged in the business of sign and banner painting.

In his younger days he was an athlete of some reputation and was a player in a noted base-ball nine. He devotes a stated time daily to manual exercises and there are few men who can display more endurance under fatiguing circumstances. At the beginning of the civil war, Charles Dubey, the father, enlisted in the 67th New York Volunteers (the "1st Long Island Regiment"), sending a message to his eldest son, Edward, then visiting in Rochester, to return and care for his mother and young brothers and sisters. Edward came to Brooklyn in obedience to his father's orders, but within a few days surprised the family by appearing in the uniform of the 10th National Zouaves, having enlisted in Company F. His regiment was soon ordered to the seat of war. Within two months he won his corporal's chevron by attention to duty. He took part in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, including the seven days' battle, under McClellan, when he won the rank of color corporal.

While defending his colors at the second battle of Bull Run he was seriously wounded and left on the field disabled for three days. While in this condition he received succor from Captain Hugh Barr, of the 5th Virginia Cavalry, who had Dubey and two wounded captains & of his regiment removed to a Confederate field-hospital and attended by a surgeon. After the close of the war, with captains Dimnick and Mossop [q.v.], he sought out Captain Barr and presented him with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, and also revived a friendship which lasted until the death of Captain Barr. Since then the captain's widow has been the recipient of substantial tokens of the regard in which her husband was held by the survivors, and also by members of the 10th New York Veterans. Corporal Dubey was discharged, after seven months in the hospital, crippled for life it was supposed; but careful nursing at home restored the use of both the wounded leg and arm.

He is a member of Winchester Post, No. 197, named after his old captain [Bro. Salmon Winchester]. He inaugurated and put into operation the bureau of employment and relief of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has been copied in nearly every large city of the Union. He also organized the scheme of Christmas dinners for indigent veterans. His services to the order were recognized at the department encampment at Rochester in 1891, when he was elected vice-commander by a larger vote than any other candidate ever received in the history of the order; and he is the first vice-commander who rendered a report of his work. He is a member of the Central Congregational Church; of Crystal Wave Lodge, 638, F. & A. M.; Gate of the Temple Chapter, National Provident Union; Independent Order of Foresters; Union Veteran Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Ex-Prisoners' of War Association, of New York, Masonic Veteran Association, Society of Old Brooklynites, Gilbert Dramatic Society, and the Lincoln Club. He is an inventor and has taken out ten or more patents which may be viewed at Google Patents, at the following URL:

http://www.google.com.tr/search?q=edinventor:%22EDWARD+A.+DUBEY%22
2. EDWARD A - patents.google.com.tr US Pat. 443611 - Filed 16 Dec 1889 - Issued 30 Dec 1890 (No Model.) EA DUBEY. , ENVELOPE. No. 443611. Patented Dec, 30, 1890 ,
4. EDWARD A - patents.google.com.tr US Pat. 395317 - Filed 9 May 1888 - Issued 1 Jan 1889 - EDWARD A. DUBEY, OF BROOKLYN, NY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THOMAS B. RITTAN , OE SAME PLACE. SIGN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
DUFF, WILLIAM. - Age 21 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, 2 May 1861, to serve two years; promoted color sergeant, 1 Jul 1862; captured, 30 Aug 1862, at Bull Run, VA; paroled, 2 Sep 1862; died, 8 Sep 1862, on hospital steamer, Knickerbocker.


Headquarters Tenth Regiment, N.Y.V. Camp at Harper’s Ferry, Va., September 28, 1862

Hon. Sir, - I have the unpleasant duty imposed on me of informing you that the flag presented to our regiment by the Common Council of the city of New York, was lost on the field of battle, in the disastrous action of Bull Run, on the 30th of August last, under the following circumstances:

Our brigade, composed of the Fifth and Tenth New York, under the command of Colonel G. K. Warren, of the Fifth, Acting Brigadier-General, and numbering scarce nine hundred men, was placed in position on the edge of a wood, nearly half a mile from any support, on ground that had been fought over before, and from which the enemy had been driven on the previous day. At the time, it was not deemed position of much danger, and regiments needed there later in the day were dispatched to other and apparently more important positions. Six of our companies were deployed through the woods as skirmishers, and for about an hour carried on a lively exchange of shots with skirmishers representing the Rebel interests, on that historical battle-ground. It seems, however, as we have since learned from prisoners, that the enemy had observed our approach, and the withdrawal of the other troops; the consequence was that, when they commenced their grand movement against the left wing of our army, a whole division, numbering seven thousand men, from the command of Longstreet, was precipitated upon us. Our skirmishers were driven in upon the brigade, firing and loading as rapidly as possible, and they actually succeeded in giving the enemy the benefit of three rounds of ammunition a man, while passing over a distance of scarcely three hundred yards, with their pursuers almost literally treading on their heels.

We had nothing to rally our skirmishers on but the four remaining companies of our regiment, and the Fifth New York, which was drawn up in line of battle to support us. The men rapidly formed up in line upon the colors, with as little confusion as possible, but thousands of bullets were whistling about their ears, and they broke. In that moment of confusion, an act of individual heroism caused us to re-form. Sergeant William Duff, of Company I., previously promoted for gallantry at Gaines Mill, and who carried the colors the city gave us, stepped out and planted it in the ground. Instantly the men rallied and again gave the encircling foe a volley, but seven thousand bullets were tearing through their ranks, and they were compelled to fall back on the Fifth. The Rebel musketry fire was fearful, and with their vast numbers they succeeded in flanking us, and a destructive cross-fire mowed down our ranks. It was beyond the power of man to stand longer, and we were ordered to retire. Both our color bearers had been struck; Duff, who had carried our city flag, lay pierced through both legs, and five different men, in turn, seized that flag and were in turn shot down. Amid the confusion, smoke, dust, whistling bullets, and excitement of a lost battle-field, the enemy captured that flag, after destroying the lives of six heroes who, one after another, carried it into the van. There is not a man among us who does not regret its loss, and who would not risk his life’s blood to regain it. It is under these circumstances that I address you, and ask, in the name of the regiment, the city to present us another color. We left one hundred men on the bloody field of Bull Run before we left the color you gave us there. Give us another, and we will return it to you at the end of our enlistment, covered, we hope, with no disgrace.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ELDER, ALEXANDER. - Age 37 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city, as captain, Co. C; mustered in as Lt. Col., 2 May 1861, to serve two years; died of disease, 23 Oct 1861, at New York city; commissioned Lt. Col., 20 Jun 1861, with rank from 15 May 1861, original. [Eldek]

http://dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/10thInf/10thInfPersonElder.htm

Alexander Elder: Age, 37 years.
Enrolled April 26th, 1861 at New York City as a captain.
Mustered into Company C as a lieutenant colonel May 2nd, 1861 for a two-year tour of duty. Died of disease October 31st, 1861 in New York City.
Obituary of Colonel Alexander B. Elder

http://picasaweb.google.com/padrepedro75/AnnieEODonnellMurphyAlbum#5137321898815186578

FARNSWORTH, JOHN E. - Age 21 years. Enlisted, 2 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. D, to serve two
years; promoted sergeant, 31 Dec 1861; mustered out with company, 7 May 1863, at New York city.

FIELD, PUTNAM. - Age 24 years. Enlisted., 26 Apr 1861, at Brooklyn; mustered in as sergeant, Co. I, 2 May 1861, to serve two
years; promoted first sergeant, 8 Jul 1861; wounded 27 Jun 1862, at Gaines Mills, VA; mustered in as 2Lt, Co. K., 8 Jul 1862; 1Lt,
23 Feb 1863; Captain, Co. G, 26 Apr 1863; mustered out, to date, 30 Jun 1865, at New York city; commissioned 2Lt, 21 Jul 1862,
with rank from 8 Jul 1862, vice Tait, promoted; 1Lt, 17 Feb 1863, with rank from 4 Feb 1863, vice Morrell, deceased; captain, 6 Jun
1863, with rank from 26 Apr 1863, original.

Field genealogy: being the record of all the Field family in America, by Frederick Clifton Pierce, page 520.

http://books.google.com/books?id=OU9MAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA520&dq=%22putnam+field%22&hl=en&ei=quM2Ts2xEca_qQfW1eWdDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CFQQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22putnam%20field%22&f=false

Captain Putnam Field (Moses, Moses, Jonathan, Joseph, Zechariah, John, John, Richard, William, William), son of Moses and
Rhoda C. (Putnam), b. in Leverett, MA, 10 Nov 1836. In 1854 he entered a printing office in Winsted, CT, to learn the art and
mysteries of the printer's trade, where he continued two years. He then spent a short time in Hartford, CT; from there he started
on the usual round of young printers, and previous to 1860 had worked in the various cities and towns from Massachusetts to
South Carolina. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, was working in Brooklyn, NY.

He enlisted 17 Apr 1861, as a private in Company I, Tenth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, or National Zouaves, and
was appointed Sergeant. In June, the regiment embarked by steamer for Fortress Monroe, VA. The regiment was in reserve at
the battle of Big Bethel, VA, 10 Jun 1861. The regiment garrisoned Fortress Monroe until the spring of 1862. He was appointed
orderly sergeant 1 Jul 1861. The regiment was engaged in the capture of Norfolk, VA, 10 May 1862, when it was ordered to join
the army of the Potomac before Richmond, where it arrived soon after the battle of Fair Oaks, 10 May 1862, and joined Warren's
Brigade, General Syke's division, Fifth Army Corps, in which he received his first baptism of fire at Gaines Mill, 27 Jun 1862,
where he was slightly wounded. He was at Malvern Hill, but not actively engaged. The regiment then removed to Harrison's
Landing, where it remained a few weeks. On 8 Jul 1862, he was commissioned 2Lt of Company K. From Harrison's Landing
they marched to Newport News, and took steamer to Aquia Creek, and marched from there to Falmouth and across the country
to Manassas Junction, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, 30 Aug 1862, after which the regiment marched to the
works about Washington, and soon started through Maryland without being in any conflict; arrived at Antietam, "where, owing
to the extreme care our then commander had for his soldiers, we were allowed to be passive observers of the magnificent battle
which was fought there by others, 16 and 17 Sep 1862." Soon after the regiment was transferred to the Second Army Corps at
Harper's Ferry, the third brigade, third division, which in November marched to Falmouth and participated in the battle of
Fredericksburg, 13 Dec 1862. On 8 Feb 1863, he was promoted to 1Lt. Nothing of any importance transpired until April, when
the term of enlistment of the regiment having expired, it was ordered home. There being some men in the regiment who had enlisted after its organization, they were consolidated into four companies, and made a battalion under Maj. Geo. F. Hopper.

23 Apr 1863, Lieutenant Field was commissioned Captain of Company C. The battalion was detailed as provost guard of the division (Captain Dewey, provost marshal) which participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863. The regiment marched from Falmouth to Gettysburg, PA, and was engaged in that battle July 2 and 3, 1863. From there back into Virginia as far as the Rapidan (during the march Captain Field was made provost marshal), where several skirmishes took place. Quite a battle was sprung on the division at Bristow Station, 14 Oct 1863, on the march back to Bull Run; from there returned to the Rapidan and went on the Mine Run expedition across the river, starting on Thanksgiving day. The regiment returned across the Rapidan and went into winter quarters at Stevensburg, VA. From there Captain Field was ordered to New York on recruiting service, where he remained until August, when he rejoined his regiment before Petersburg, and was present during a flank movement to Deep Bottom; at the mine explosion (at safe distance) and at the battle of Reams Station, 21 Aug 1864. Soon after was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Annapolis, MD, and a few weeks after was sent to the Draft Rendezvous at Springfield, IL, where he acted as provost marshal of the camp until he was ordered home for mustering out of service. He was honorably discharged at New York, 19 Jul 1865, after four years and three months continuous service.

In the fall of 1865 he opened a printing office at No. 561 Broadway, New York, and the next year took as partner F. B. Fisher, and removed to No. 19 Chatham street, where he continued until the spring of 1872, when he sold out to his partner and removed to Greenfield, MA, where in March 1872, he opened a printing office, and in 1873 went into partnership with E. A. Hall, doing business under the firm of Field & Hall. They also dealt in stationery and printers’ supplies.

He removed in 1887 to San Diego, CA, where he resided. He m. 16 Nov 1869, Kate M. Burt, dau. of William Burt and Mary Whitney, of Scriba, Oswego county, NY, b. 7 Jul 1845; d. 14 Oct 1876. She was a graduate of the high and training school of Oswego, NY, and was a teacher in the schools of the city of New York. He m. 2d, 1 Jul 1880, Anna [Annie] M. McGaffey, dau. of Henry McGaffey and Susan M. Field, of Stanstead, Providence of Quebec, Canada, b. 10 Feb 1847.

Kate M., of Greenfield, died 14 Oct. Only son, William P., minor, aged five years. Putnam Field, husband, appointed administrator.—Franklin County Probate.

Children:

i. CHARLES CLIFTON, b. 20 Jul 1870; d. Aug. 3, 1870.

ii. WILLIAM PUTNAM, b. 27 Aug 1871; unm.; res. Brooklyn, NY. His parents lived in Jersey City, NJ, at the time, but soon removed to Greenfield, MA. At the age of five his mother died, and he found his home for four years with relatives in North Hadley, MA, and Scriba, NY. In 1880 he returned to Greenfield to live with his father and stepmother, and entered the public schools. In 1888 his parents removed to San Diego, CA, and he returned to Scriba, NY, and entered the Oswego High School, where he graduated in 1889. In February of the coming year he went to California and took a position with the West Coast Match Co. The enterprise, however, was not a success, such that in the fall of that year he went to San Diego to become a salesman in the wholesale hardware house of Todd & Hawley. Here he remained for two years and a half, but in February, 1893, he resigned to take a similar position with Hawley Bros. Hardware Co., of San Francisco. In July, 1894, the spirit of change again came over him, and he left the United States to travel in Mexico, where he spent several months in quest of pleasure, profit and opportunity. After stopping some weeks in the city of Mexico, and visiting all of the other principal cities and places of interest, he passed through Vera Cruz and Yucatan to Cuba. Here he found an unsettled condition; the revolution which was to result in Cuban freedom was at hand and business was affected, so he soon took steamer and landed in New York the last of the year. Here he soon became identified with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, holding positions of trust and responsibility, and is at the present time cashier. Early in 1889 Mr. Field was appointed to the West Point Military Academy by Congressman Nutting, of Oswego, and on June 14 he reported for examination, but did not succeed in entering, as he was rejected by the surgeons on account of weight. While in California he served in the National Guard as a private and corporal in Company A, 9th Regiment of San Diego, and as an ordinary seaman in Company D, Naval Battalion of San Francisco. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he, with others, was active in raising a provisional regiment, a tent being erected for the purpose in Union Square. New York city. Twenty two hundred men were recruited, but the regiment was never mustered, as the National Guard filled the full quota of the State. Mr. Field then assisted in organizing the 109th Regiment of the National Guard of New York, and was assigned to the command of Company D, and commissioned a first lieutenant by Governor Black. The regiment was “mustered in” June 22, and the summer and fall were spent in preparing for active service, but the war was soon over, and after seven months of readiness, the regiment was “mustered out” 12 Jan 1899, Lieutenant Field being rendered supernumerary.

iii. KATE LOUISA, b. 17 Oct 1873; d. 25 Jul 1874.

iv. HERBERT DEXTER, b. 27 Sep 1881; res. San Diego, CA

FORD, EDWIN L. - Age 21 years. Enlisted, 16 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. A , 27 Apr 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal, date, not stated; discharged for disability, 14 Jan1862, at Fort Monroe, VA.

HOPPER, GEORGE F. - Age 37 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as Captain, Co. H, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; Major, 1 May 1863; Lt. Col., 5 Jan 1864; mustered out, to date, 30 Jun 1865, at Munson's Hill, VA; commissioned Captain, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 26 Apr 1861, original; Major, 21 May 1863, with rank from 26 Apr 1863, original; Lt. Col., 8 Jan 1864, with rank from 5 Jan 1864, original; Col., but not mustered, 9 Jan 1865, with rank from 5 Jan 1865, vice Yeamans, commission revoked.
George F. Hooper: Age, 37 years.
Enrolled April 26th, 1861 at New York City.
Mustered into Company H as a captain April 30th, 1861 for a two-year tour of duty.
Promoted to major May 1st, 1863 and lieutenant colonel January 5th, 1864.
Mustered out June 30th, 1865.


HEADQUARTERS TENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, October 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this command in action of the 27th instant:

We started from bivouac, near Weldon railroad, 3 a.m.; marched cautiously about three hours, skirmishers and flankers out. Reached Cedar Creek, near mill-dam, where the enemy's cavalry was discovered intrenched. My command was upon the first line, left resting upon the road. After some delay an advance was ordered. We forded the stream under a brisk fire, advanced through obstructions, and carried out part of the rebel line, capturing and sending to the rear 8 or 10 prisoners. Reformed here and marched cautiously through a wilderness of pine and oak to a point upon the Petersburg plank road and about one mile and half from the South Side Railroad, where skirmishing was going on with rebel cavalry. 2 p.m., formed line alongside of woods under a heavy fire of artillery, and shortly after deployed command as skirmishers upon the right of the line, my right resting as near as possible to a road upon which a column of the enemy were moving. Soon after an attack was made on our right and rear, when we were relieved from this position and formed line of battle near the edge of woods, where we remained until ordered by brigade commander to join the balance of brigade upon the road. Took up line of march toward rear.

The entire loss in my command was 4 enlisted men wounded and 4 taken prisoners.

Although composed almost entirely of recruits, the command behaved exceedingly well, and no fault can be found with officers or men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. HOPPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth New York Volunteers.

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http://localhistory.morrisville.edu/sites/unitinfo/hopper-10.html

George F. Hopper – b. 26 Apr 1824; d. 4 Aug 1891
from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 16, 1891:
Past Commander George F. Hopper of Sumner post No. 24 died recently at Paskack, N.J., and was buried in Greenwood. The funeral was attended by the comrades of the deceased, including delegations from the veteran association of his Tenth New York volunteers, the military order, of the Loyal legion of the United States, Exempt firemen's association and Arcturus Lodge of Masons. Rev. Clark Wright, chaplain of the G.A.R. department of New York, and Rev. E.A. Halloway conducted the funeral services at the Thirty-ninth street Baptist church. The deceased was born in New York in 1824 and enlisted in the Tenth regiment of New York volunteers early in 1861. Colonel Hopper was one of the organizers of Sumner post, and he has served with much distinction as department adjutant general and quartermaster general, grand marshal for memorial day and was a member of the council of administration, department of New York, G.A.R.

HUNT, JOHN W - Age 27 years. Enrolled, 2 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as Surgeon, 26 Jun 1861, to serve two years; discharged, to date, 24 May 1862, and appointed Brigade Surgeon of volunteers; commissioned Surgeon, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 15 May 1861, original.

LOUTHER, THOMAS J. - Age 28 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city, as 1Lt, Co. C, to serve two years; mustered in as captain, 30 Apr 1861; mustered out with company, 7 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned captain, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 30 Apr 1861, original.

LUDWICK, CHARLES H. - Age 18 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. A, 27 Apr 1861, to serve two years; mustered out, 27 Apr 1863, at Fort Monroe, VA; also borne as Ludwig. [Note: He was the publisher of Services of the Tenth New York Volunteers (National Zouaves) in the War of the Rebellion. New York: Charles H. Ludwig, 1882.]

MARSHALL, JOHN W. - Age 31 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as captain, Co. D, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; Major, 2 May 1861; Lt. Col., 31 Oct 1861; mustered out with regiment, 7 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned captain, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 15 May 1861, original; Major, 20 Jun 1861, with rank from 15 May 1861, original; Lt. Col., 23 Dec 1861, with rank from 31 Oct 1861, vice Elder, deceased.


HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of my command from December 10 to 15, inclusive:

On the evening of the 10th, an order was received to prepare to march at 6.30 a.m. on the 11th. In accordance with instructions from Brigadier-General French, commanding the division, the brigade commenced moving from camp, following Colonel Palmer's brigade-the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers in front; the Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers second and the First Regiment Delaware Volunteers in the rear, according to the rank of commanding officers.

The march continued until 10 o'clock, when the column was halted on the Aquia Creek road, where the command remained until 4 p.m. The line of march was then resumed, and, in obedience to an order from General French, my brigade followed immediately after General Kimball's. Having arrived on the heights near the Lacy house, an order was received to move my brigade to the rear and bivouac under cover of a hill, about three-quarters of a mile to the right and rear of the position then occupied, where it arrived at dark, having moved to its position under a fire from the enemy's batteries.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th, the command moved in the direction of the pontoon bridges, in the rear of General Kimball's brigade; passed down a ravine on the right of the Lacy house; crossed the bridge at 7.03 a.m., and took position in the main street of Fredericksburg, where it was ordered to remain in readiness to fall in under arms at a moment's warning. This evening the Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers was detailed for picket duty. Orders were received from General French, through Captain Joseph W. Plume, acting assistant adjutant-general, to prepare to march immediately. The command was instantly under arms, and moved up to the next street after General Kimball's brigade, the men appearing in good spirits and marching in excellent order. During a short halt at this point, the One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Albright, joined the brigade, and took its position on the left of the Tenth New York Volunteers. Colonel John E. Bendix, Tenth New York Volunteers, was at this time wounded by the explosion of a shell, and the command devolved on Captain Salmon Winchester. The First Regiment Delaware Volunteers was here ordered to report to Brigadier-General Kimball as skirmishers. The Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers reported at this place and joined the command.

Having been instructed by the general commanding to act in support of General Kimball, moving forward in line of battle, at 150 paces in the rear of his brigade, at 12 m. the command filed to the right through a street running at right angles with the one on which the troops were formed, and moved forward to the attack under a galling fire from the enemy's works. Passing by the railroad depot in double quick time, the brigade again filed to the right at the foot of the height, on the crest of which were the works of the enemy; all of which ground was swept by a very severe, steady, and continued fire of shot and shell. Having formed in order of battle, the command moved rapidly forward with great vigor in support of General Kimball's brigade, to a point near the line of our skirmishers, where, after delivering a steady and well directed fire, and being thrown into some temporary confusion, several of the more prominent officers having been wounded, the command was forced to withdraw, which it did in very good order beneath a severe fire.
The brigade was reformed in the second street from the river, under command of Lieutenant Colonel William Jameson (Colonel John W. Andrews having been disabled in the action and obliged to surrender the command), and was subsequently moved to the street next to the river, by order of General French, where I assumed command of the brigade.

At 4 p.m. our whole brigade having withdrawn from the assault, I dispatched men, and when evening approached had my command in readiness for any emergency, with the exception of being deficient in ammunition. During the night the ammunition train came up and supplied us.

The brigade was kept by the stack of arms throughout the day of the 14th, parties having been sent to bring in the wounded.

On the morning of the 15th, the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers was detailed to moved the wounded from the hospitals across the river.

At 8 p.m. an order was received to move across the river in silence, and proceed to our former camp. The brigade arrived upon the ground at 12 midnight, and bivouacked till daylight, when it was moved, by order of General French, to a position farther to the right, where it is now encamped.

In concluding my report, I cannot refrain from mentioning the coolness and steadiness of the men of my command, who, under an incessant and most destructive fire from an extended line of batteries, directed upon the enemy a terrible musketry fire, and obeyed every command in good order.

I also beg leave to testify to the general good behavior of the officers of my command, all of whom behaved with great gallantry. Colonel John D. MacGregor, Fourth New York Volunteers, who was severely wounded early in the assault; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel William Jameson, Fourth New York Volunteers, Major Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers; Major C. W. Kruger, Fourth New York Volunteers, and Captain Salmon Winchester, who commanded the Tenth New York Volunteers, and fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his me, behaved with distinguished.

I desire, moreover, to call your attention to the gentlemen of my staff: Lieutenant William P. Seville, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Theodore H. Rogers, who was badly wounded; Lieutenant William C. Inhoff, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Harvey Y. Russell, aide-de-camp, who reported for duty from leave of absence, and was subsequently placed upon the staff of the brigadier-general commanding the division. All these gentlemen are deserving of great credit, having carried my orders with promptness, and assisted me with remarkable zeal.

The several regiments of my brigade stood up to their work nobly. The First Regiment Delaware Volunteers deserves particular mention for the manner in which, as skirmishers, it opened the engagement, and remained on the field until every cartridge was expended.

The casualties in my command are as follows: One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, 7 killed, 80 wounded, and 20 missing; Fourth New York Volunteers, 4 killed, 63 wounded, and 28 missing; Tenth New York Volunteers, 9 killed, 54 wounded, and 11 missing; First Delaware Volunteers, 10 killed, 74 wounded, and 9 missing. For more complete details I would respectfully refer to the list of casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.
After the fighting at Manassas in 1862 [2nd Battle of Bull Run], three members of the 10th New York Volunteers: Capt. Robert A. Dimmick, Capt. Thomas D. Mosscrop, and Corp. Edward A. Dubey were severely wounded. For two days their cries for help were not heard or just ignored. Finally, Capt. Hugh Barr of the 5th Regiment of the Virginia Riflemen found them. While giving them aid, he discovered the Masonic emblem on Mosscrop's shirt. Barr doubled his efforts and was able to get a surgeon to remove the shot and dress the wounds. The following morning, Barr took the soldiers to the Van Pell House which was serving as a hospital. Later, they were moved to Washington D.C. The three Masons, nineteen years later recorded for posterity the kind act of the Virginia Mason who considered a fallen foe as a friend in need.

MURPHY, FRANCIS. - Age 25 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. G, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; deserted, 27 Jun 1862, at Gaines Mills, VA.

NEWBURGH, JOSEPH. - Age 23 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as Captain, Co. G, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; wounded, 13 Dec 1862, at Fredericksburg, VA; mustered out with company, 6 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned Captain, 1 Jul 1861, with rank from 26 Apr 1861, original.

PATRICK, FREDERICK M.—Age, 27 years. Enrolled, 2 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as 1Lt and adjutant, same date, to serve two years; Captain, Co. E, 27 Jul 1862; resigned, 8 Jul 1862; commissioned adjutant, 1 Jul 1861, with rank from 15 May 1861, original; Captain, 17 Jan 1862, with rank from 31 Oct 1861, vice Missing, promoted.

RUSSELL, HARVEY Y. - Age 27 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as First Sergeant, Co. G, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; 2Lt, 21 Nov 1861; 1Lt, to date, 21 Jun 1862; transferred to Co. C, 26 Apr 1863; mustered in as Captain, Co. D, to date, 15 May 1861; mustered out, 1 Jul 1865; commissioned 2Lt, 2 Dec 1861, with rank from 23 Oct 1861, vice Hill, promoted; 1Lt, 21 Jul 1862, with rank from 21 Jun 1862, vice Hill, promoted; Captain, 2 Aug 1861, with rank from 11 May 1861, vice Angeli, killed in action.

Note: there were two different Patrick Ryans, as follows:

RYAN, PATRICK. - Age 22 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. B, 27 Apr 1861, to serve two years; deserted, 27 Jun 1862, at Gaines Mills, VA.

RYAN, PATRICK. - Age 26 years. Enlisted, 2 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. K, same date, to serve two years; reported missing, 30 Aug 1862, after the battle of Bull Run, VA; no further record.

SEELEY, AARON. - Age — years. Enrolled, 16 Sep 1861, at Washington, DC; mustered in as 1Lt and regimental quartermaster, same date, to serve two years; mustered out, to date, 20 Jun 1862, having accepted an appointment as additional aide-de-camp, with rank of Captain; commissioned quartermaster, 21 Sep 1861, with rank from 16 Sep 1861, original.

SHAY, JOHN. - Age 27 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. E, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; transferred, 6 Nov 1861, to Co. A, First Mounted Rifles.

SMITH, JAMES M. - Age 21 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. A, 27 Apr 1861, to serve two years; promoted Sergeant, May or Jun 1861; First Sergeant, 16 Feb 1862; commissary-sergeant, 21 Mar 1862; 2Lt, Co. G, 12 Jul 1862; transferred to Co. B, 21 Jul 1862; mustered in as 1Lt, Co. I, to date, 18 Dec 1862; mustered out with company, 7 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned 2Lt, 30 Aug 1862, with rank from 12 Jul 1862, vice Cunningham, promoted; 1Lt, 23 Dec 1862, with rank from 13 Dec 1862, vice Dewey, promoted.

SMITH, WILLIAM W. - Age 21 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. G, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company, 6 May 1863, at New York city.

TIGE, GEORGE. - Age 22 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. B, 27 Apr 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company, 7 May 1863 at New York city.

TRIGG, RICHARD. - Age 21 years. Enlisted, 26 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. F, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; mustered out with company, 6 May 1863, at New York city.

WESTLAKE, WALTER. - Age 21 years. Enlisted, 2 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. K, same date, to serve two years; promoted Sergeant, 2 Nov 1861; mustered out with company, 7 May 1863, at New York city.

WINCHESTER, SALMON. - Age 32 years. Enrolled, 26 Apr 1861, at Brooklyn; mustered in as Captain, Co. F, 30 Apr 1861, to serve two years; died of wounds, 16 Dec 1862, received at Fredericksburg, VA; commissioned C, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 26 Apr 1861, original.

R.'. W.'. SALMON WINCHESTER - FIRST MASTER AND FOUNDER OF ZEREDATHA LODGE.

The following sketch of Bro. Winchester is taken from an "Historical Address," read before the Lodge in 1866, by Bro. J. Windle Fowler: "Bro. Winchester commenced his Masonic career by receiving the three symbolic degrees in Eureka Lodge No. 1, hailing from under the then jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge; he was subsequently exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Orient Chapter No. 1, and afterwards dubbed and created a Knight Templar in Melita Encampment No. 1, worked by members owing allegiance to St. John's Grand Lodge. He was a prominent member of that Grand Body and was Grand Secretary at the time of its disbandment.

*At the breaking out of the Civil War, Bro. Winchester promptly answered the call of his country and volunteered his services, receiving a Commission from Gov. Morgan, dated April 23, 1861, as Captain of F Company, Tenth Regiment National Zouaves, NY Vols. He fought in the battle of Big Bethel, passed unharmed through the Seven Days' Battles, under General McClellan, and participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, and Sheppard's Ford. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13,
1862, under Major General Burnside, having command of the regiment, he fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his men into action, and on the 16th of December, 1862, he breathed his last in the city of Washington, D. C. Those who knew him best loved him most. He was kind and loving in his disposition, an earnest worker and seeker after truth, brave and generous to a fault, and an upright man and zealous Mason."

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 496.

The question of granting dispensations to traveling military Lodges was brought up at the meeting of 1861 and while many doubted the legality of the issuance of warrants or dispensations to such bodies, it was agreed that they should be issued. A resolution was adopted that "the Grand Master be authorized to issue letters of dispensation for the formation of traveling Lodges * * * under such restrictions and limitations, jurisdictional and otherwise, as may seem to him necessary to conduce to the best interests of the craft."
In accordance with this the Grand Master decreed that an application for a dispensation must be recommended by some Lodge in the State and should bear the names of seven petitioners. The candidates should belong to the same regiment, or military organization with which they and the Lodge are connected, while the locality of assembling should simply be stated as at the convenience of the Lodge. The Lodge was not to make Masons hailing from the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge other than New York without first obtaining the sanction of the former body, and it was particularly enjoined that "no person can acquire a residence in the place where his military duties are being performed, if performed within the State of New York, until the expiration of four months from the time of his removal from the Lodge jurisdiction in which he had previously resided."

On this basis several military Lodges were warranted in rapid succession. They were:

Scott, in Excelsior Brigade.

The following telegram from Quartermaster Powell, of the Excelsior Brigade, was read amid much enthusiasm.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, June 3 [1862].

James M. Austin, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Masons, New-York:

Scott Lodge, under dispensation, is "at work" amidst the booming of the rebel artillery and sharp crack of musketry. Five candidates initiated. Renew dispensation. JAS. W. POWELL.

See the informative “James W. Powell [Jr.] vs. the United States” for the reimbursement for the loss of three horses upon his capture at Bottom's Bridge at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=XlkbAQAAAMAAJ&pg=PA400&dq=%22james+w.+powell%22+%2271st%22&hl=en&ei=xkl3TouC6nZ0QQG9nYAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDkQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22james%20w%20powell%22%20%2271st%22&f=false

National Zouaves, in 10th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

New York Military, in 28th Regiment N. Y. State Militia.

American Union, in 21st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Scott Life Guard, in 38th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Robert Anderson, in Anderson's Zouaves.

Niagara Military, in 28th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Patriot, in 76th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

Engineer, in Sherman's command.

The last was issued in 1862. In that year the National Zouaves, New York Military and Patriot Lodges had their dispensations renewed. The other Lodges had died out from some cause or other and it was felt that such organizations did not serve any practical purpose. In 1863 a committee recommended that the dispensations of such Lodges as desired might be continued but it also provided that members of such Lodges, on the dispensation being returned should receive the customary certificate of being in good standing on paying the same fee as brethren at home paid for such vouchers. From this it will be readily seen that as far as New York was concerned the system of erecting military Lodges had proved a signal failure.

Brother E. Loewenstein, the editor of the Masonic department in the New York Tribune, in a recent article in that valued newspaper on the subject of Masonry in war times, suggested by the departure of the New York troops to take part in the movement against Spain in her late West Indian possessions, says:

What New York citizen who saw our troops march away to take part in the freeing of Cuba will ever forget that Sabbath morn in 1861 when the first contingent of the city militia marched down Broadway, off to the civil war. "Off to put down the rebellion." was said in as light a tone as though it would be the work of a few days or weeks at most, and four long weary years followed with varying results in the "fortune of war."

Masonry alone of all the active agencies of the times then, as now, persisted in its peaceful way, only getting ready to bind up the wounds inflicted, voting funds for charity and entering, or, rather, renewing its solemn compact "to help, aid and assist," and to take care of the widow and the orphan. Then, as now, many lodges in the quiet patriotism of the lodge rooms voted that all those members who volunteered for the defense of their country should be released from paying any dues, and in token of their sincerity and according to ancient custom charity funds were raised for the wounded, for the sick and suffering. Masonry is not partial to the glare of light and the noise of the drum in its good work, but with joyful, beating heart the veteran looks on to-day as did the Mason of '61, looks with satisfaction upon the preparations his Lodge is making to carry its share of the burden and to do its share of good for the common cause and in its own sweet charitable way, and then, as now, the Master would call the name of some officer or some member for a report and another brother would arise and answer for him: "Gone to the war," showing that then, as now, Masons were among the most patriotic citizens, holding tenaciously to their old rule that "a Mason must be true and loyal to the government of the country in which he lives."

Among the many brethren from New York who volunteered in the country's service in the 10th New York Volunteers were some enthusiasts who wanted to keep up Masonic work and have a Lodge in camp. They applied for a dispensation to the Grand Lodge, but were denied the privilege. Among these were R. W. Herman Cantor, who, trenching upon his acquaintance with the then Deputy Grand Master, the late John J. Crane, obtained permission to come to New York, and after much persuasion and a promise to report regularly to the Grand Secretary, received the coveted parchment with the seal of the Grand Lodge of New York permitting the meeting in camp. The signatures to the application were those of

Luther B. Pert, Master of Sagamore Lodge No. 371;
B. Hertz, Master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 279;
P. W. Frank, Past Master of Mount Nebo Lodge, and
For the dispensation thus granted W. Salmon Winchester was named to be the first Master. Thomas Cloudsley to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother Frederick M. Patrick the first Junior Warden of said Lodge, and as it turned out later, these were also the last and only officers National Zouave Lodge U. D. ever had. The brethren organized in due form and chose the following additional officers, which, of course, thereby became charter members of this unique “Field” Lodge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John W. Marshal</th>
<th>Jesse W. Chase</th>
<th>George F. Hopper</th>
<th>John Missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albion Alexander</td>
<td>Robert A. Dimmick</td>
<td>Richard Cox</td>
<td>William W. Crause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The necessary working tools, aprons and paraphernalia were obtained and so constructed as to take up the least possible space, and so as to be packed away easily and carried with the regiment, but no opportunity was given these enthusiastic brethren to do any Masonic work, as they were kept in constant motion and always “on the jump,” until finally the first communication was held in a tent at Camp Hamilton in Virginia. After this the regiment was ordered to Fort Monroe, where, in a double casemate in the western face of the fort, the brethren met and did due Masonic work. The small space in the casemate was often thronged with brethren from other regiments, who came to witness and participate in the Masonic work, and often gray-clad soldiers were seen in these gatherings, enemy without, but brethren within the Lodge room, and in all the time this Lodge was kept up not a single instance is recorded where the Masonic obligation was violated or where the military discipline was transgressed. In all thirty-two Masons were made in National Zouave Lodge, who afterward returned to civil life and joined various Lodges. Many of these are still active Masons now and are gathered in the folds of the Masonic Veteran Association, as well as in the Veteran Battalion of the Regiment and Grand Army posts. Among these are Brother Charles H. Ludwig, from whom much information for this article was learned; also Brothers:

- Biddle
- Mosscrop
- Westlake
- William H. McMurray
- Putnam Field
- William A. McNulty
- R. W. Herman[n] Cantor.

Many interesting reminiscences are related by the brethren of this military Lodge, which was kept in existence from June 1, 1861, to May 25, 1862, and was prolonged by M. W. John J. Crane, then Grand Master, to May 25, 1863. In December, 1861, the Lodge held a St. John’s festival, with ball, banquet, etc., which was a great event in camp. At a fire which occurred in the village of Hampton in July, 1861, some members of the regiment, members of Zouave Lodge, saved the regalia, working tools, etc., of the local Lodge, and under military rule delivered them to Gen. Butler, then commanding the department, and they were by him carefully packed and sent under flag of truce to the commanding officer at Sewell’s Point, to be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

At the capture of Fredericksburg some soldiers discovered the rooms of the local Lodge, and in a spirit of fun dressed themselves in the regalia found there and started to parade the streets. Gen. and Brother John E. Bendix saw them and drove them all back to the Lodge room and made them carefully replace all the emblems and regalia, which were afterwards also forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

http://dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/10thInf/10thInfCWN.htm

**REORGANIZATION OF THE TENTH NY VOLS.**

In response to a call made by Col. John E. Benedix, an enthusiastic meeting of the 10th Regiment New-York Volunteers (National Zouaves), was held yesterday afternoon at the Mercer House, preparatory to reorganizing for a brief campaign, to resist the Rebel campaign in Pennsylvania. Among the officers present were Col. Bendix, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Marshall, Major J. Missing, and Capt. Dimmick. The meeting having been called to order, Col. Bendix stated that he issued the call at the suggestion of several of the officers of the regiment, in consequence of the Rebel raid in Pennsylvania, and he wanted a vote by companies of all those who were willing to reorganize for a short term of service. Gen. Sandford had agreed to accept them as State Militia.

Mr. Waldo Hutchings was then introduced and said that his object in coming there was to raise a battalion of 400 men from the veterans before him to resist the Rebel Invasion in Pennsylvania under the leave of their gallant commander, Col. Bendix. As far as he was concerned, he was willing to defray the expenses of their journey, and the Government would remunerate them as a military organization for their timely services. If necessary he was ready to shoulder the musket himself. They would go as militia, and would be under the command of Militia Officers.

Col Bendix having conferred with the officers, said he understood that many of the men were desirous of receiving bounties. He suggested, however, that they enroll their names at any rate, and if no bounties were forthcoming, they would not be held. They could act their own pleasure.

The roll was then signed by about 100 men, and a Committee, composed of Major Missing, Capt. Dimmick, and Lieut. Murray, appointed to wait upon the Committee on National Affairs to obtain uniforms and other necessary aid. The following call was issued yesterday afternoon:

"Returned Volunteers — rally ! Rally! Rally!— All members of regiments who have been in service and will serve again for a short period, not exceeding three months, are requested to meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, and enroll their names, where the 10th Regiment. N. Y. V. are reorganizing to serve with the New-York troops in Gen. Sandford's Division.

For a history and running report of the movements and actions of the Tenth Infantry Regiment see the, Annual report of the Bureau of Military Record of the State of New ..., Volume 4, by New York (State). Bureau of Military Statistics, page 174-211, at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=dWZMAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA199&dq=%22HARVEY+Y.+RUSSELL%22&hl=en&ei=ZCk3TpSFMMbaOQGV0ycDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=17&ved=0CHgQ6AEwEA#v=onepage&q=%22HARVEY%20Y.%20RUSSELL%22&f=false

or

Services of the Tenth New York volunteers, national Zouaves, in the war of the Rebellion, by Charles W. Cowtan, at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=Ik0IAAAQAAJ&output=text

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St. John’s Lodge No. 1

Lodge website: http://www.stjohns1.org/portal/

History of St. John’s Lodge No. 1, by R.’W.’ Werner Hartmann, written for the 200th Anniversary of St. John’s Lodge

Before embarking on this brief story of the beginnings of St. John’s Lodge, it might be well briefly to review the contemporaneous Masonic situation in England and in the American colonies.

In 1717, four (or more) old Lodges in London acted to form a Grand Lodge – the mother Grand Lodge of Speculative Freemasonry. As time went on dissension arose with the result that, about 1755, a rival Grand Lodge, also in London, was organized by the dissenters. They maintained that the original body had departed from the ancient principles of the Craft, and referred to its members as the Moderns; their own body, which they claimed embodied the original principles of Freemasonry, they named The Antient Grand Lodge (later also known as The Atholl Grand Lodge) from the name of one of its Grand Masters. They were imbued with the missionary spirit, and, through constituting a multiplicity of Lodges in the American colonies, they soon outstripped the original Grand Lodge in numbers - both as to Lodges and members. Meanwhile, the Grand Lodge of Ireland (formed in 1725), and that of Scotland (1736), were also issuing warrants to Lodges in the American colonies.

St. John’s Lodge No. 1, oldest of the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, ranks fifteenth in seniority among the Lodges in the United States. It was constituted (as St. John’s Lodge No. 2) on December 1757, by the original (Modern) Grand Lodge of England through the Rt. Wor. George Harison, fourth Provincial Grand Master in New York.

Beyond the bare fact that the Lodge was lawfully constituted, nothing is known of this important event in its history, with the exception of the record entered into the rolls of the then Modern Grand Lodge of England:

“By the books of the old Grand Lodge, from which the Atholl Grand Lodge was an offset, it appears that the Warrant of St. John’s Lodge, Ann street, New York, to meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays, was dated December 27, 1757, and the number was 272... By the closing up of numbers in 1770, it became #187; again in 1781, it became #152; and in 1792, #135. At the union of the two (English) Grand Lodges in 1813, the Lodge, never having made any returns, was supposed to be extinct, and the number erased from our books.”

The darkness which obscures the early years of the Lodge is due to a fire which destroyed its Lodge room and records in 1770, as reported in The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, March 12, 1770:

“Between 11 and 12 o’clock last Thursday Night, a terrible Fire broke out in Scotch Street, in this City. ‘Tis said to have begun in a large Wooden Building belonging to Mr. Jonathan Hampton, where some Carpenters had been at Work, and the Place of Meeting of the St. John’s Lodge, who have lost all their jewels and other Furniture ....”

In any event, only three items of information about the first fifteen years of the Lodge’s existence are extant. They are:

• The names of the Master, Wardens, and Secretary for the year 1766 (Michael Thodey, William Bancker, William Tongue, and Fred William Hecht, respectively), which appear on a traveling certificate issued to one Amos Dodge, and dated January 22, 1766.

• A newspaper advertisement in the New York Mercury, December 28, 1767:

“By the brethren composing the St. John’s, Trinity, Union, and King Solomon’s Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of this city propose to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist at the house of Mr. John Jones, Vinther, at the Sign of the Mason’s Arms in the Fields. Sojourners in the city, members of the Fraternity, are invited to join upon the occasion.”

• The names of the Master and Wardens for the year 1770. These appear on the covers of the new (?) Lodge Bible, which probably replaced the one destroyed in the fire. The inscriptions read:


The first comprehensive glimpse of the Lodge emerges in 1772, when a new set of By-laws was adopted. These were engrossed on a sheet of parchment, and were signed by 70 members of the Lodge. This parchment has survived, and, with the exception of a few of the names, is still quite legible.

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With the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, a majority of the members of the Lodge, who favored the Colonies' cause, were forced to flee the city, and took with them the Warrant. Although there is no record, it is believed that these brethren held meetings in the vicinity of Fishkill, for a letter in the Lodge archives, addressed to Brother John Austin (one of the signers of the 1772 By-laws), Commander of Military Stores, 1st Massachusetts Brigade, Fishkill, reads as follows:

“Bro: - Our friend, Joseph Burnham, has for a considerable time manifested a desire of being initiated in the (friendly or charitable) Society of Free and Accepted Masons, at Fishkill. We do therefore recommend him, from personal acquaintance, to be such a person, as when admitted, will do honour to the craft, and for that purpose beg your assistance and influence.

(Signed) Daniel Shays, Captain
Oliver Owen, Lieutenant
Ivory Holland, Lieutenant
Soldier's Fortune, April 26, 1778.”

This same Daniel Shays later headed “Shays” Rebellion.

With the end of the war in 1783, the darkness which had shrouded the Lodge since its beginning begins to lift. Although the records for the ensuing ten years (1783 - 1793) are fragmentary, enough are available, when coupled with Grand Lodge records, to present a picture of the Lodge during that period.

The year 1781 marked the end of the reign of the Provincial Grand Masters depurized by the original Grand Lodge of England. Earlier in this story, reference was made to the "missionary spirit" of the Atholl Grand Lodge. This now bore fruit, in that nine Antient Lodges in the city met in January of that year and organized an inchoate Grand Lodge under the auspices of their parent body. The membership of these Lodges consisted mainly of British troops and Tory sympathizers, stationed in, or residents of, the city. In December of 1782, this inchoate body became the Provincial Grand Lodge, by virtue of a warrant from the Atholl Grand Lodge, and this, in turn, became the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The end of the war brought changes in the Masonic, as well as in the political life of New York. In the new Grand Lodge, most of the officers, having fought for, or adhered to, the British side, were forced to flee the country - for the most part to Canada. At the same time, the patriots, who had lived "in exile" from the city during the war, returned. Among these were the brethren of St. John's Lodge, with their Warrant in their possession. They thus had had no part in the formation of the Grand Lodge; indeed, since they were of Modern origin, there was little fraternal intercourse between them and the Atholl brethren.

But with the election of Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State, as Grand Master in 1784, the two groups of brethren began to compose their differences. Livingston had been Master of an upstate Modern Lodge, and had been "healed" by the Antient brethren. With this example, and immediately following his installation as Grand Master, the members of St. John's voted to unite with the Grand Lodge. On March 3, 1784, the Master and Wardens of St. John's surrendered their old Warrant to the Grand Lodge, and were accepted into membership. At that same communication of Grand Lodge, John Lawrence, Master of St. John's, and James Giles, Senior Warden, were appointed joint Grand Secretaries, thus demonstrating the full acceptance of the Lodge by the Grand Lodge.

To make the recognition even more complete, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by Grand Lodge on March 27th:

“I have the distinction of having been born in the early years of Freemasonry, as we know it - a distinction its members can well be proud of; and more than this, it can boast of an uninterrupted existence of one hundred fifty years. . . . This long and unbroken record crowns the Lodge with honors second to none. The Lodge has always been conservative, pursuing the even tenor of its way without ostentation or show; content with the reward of a consciousness of faithfully performing its duty, and holding aloft the banner of Freemasonry: striving at all times to be controlled by the pure principles of the Fraternity; tenaciously defending its idea of right, and dwelling at peace with all mankind.”

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CHARTER; December 7, 1757, by GEORGE HARISON (fourth) Provincial Grand Master.

LODGE NUMBERS: No. 2, Provincial Registry.

No. 272, English Registry. This naturally was dropped when, in 1784, the Lodge surrendered its warrant to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. On the English register it was, however, retained; and by the closing up, at successive times, of the vacant
numbers on the roll it became, in 1770, No. 187; in 1781, No. 152; in 1792, No. 135. So it remained until 1813, when, never having made any return to the Mother Grand Lodge, it was erased.

On entering the Grand Lodge of New York (Ancient) after being healed, it retained its numerical designation, No. 2. No. 1 was awarded to it by a majority vote of the Lodges in New York City, June 3, 1789, and the number acknowledged in the warrant issued to it by the Grand Lodge of the State, June 9, 1789.

HEALING: The warrant for this is found in the minutes of Grand Lodge, March 27, 1784, in the words here italicized:

"That St. John's Lodge, No. 2, having surrendered their warrant to the Grand Lodge the 3d of March, inst., and agreed to conform to its Regulations, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of said Grand Lodge and take rank of all Lodges that may be constituted by the Grand Lodge after said surrender."

"St. John's Lodge, being of modern origin, took no part in the formation either of the inchoate Grand Lodge or in the Provincial Grand Lodge organized by the Ancients in 1781-2."—McClenachan, "History," vol. i., page 188.

MINUTE BOOKS: No records extant prior to 1793.

BY-LAWS: The codes passed in 1772, 1784, and 1786 are all printed in the pamphlet issued by the Lodge under the title, "Proceedings on the Occasion of the Centennial Celebration of St. John's Lodge, No. 1" (held December 7, 1857).

ANTIQUITIES: The priceless Bible on which GEORGE WASHINGTON took the oath of office on being first installed as President of the United States is in the possession of the Lodge, and is always used in the work of the third degree. Inscribed originally:

"God shall establish, St. John's Lodge constituted 5757. Burnt down 8th of March, 5770; rebuilt and opened November 28, 5770; officers then present: JONATHAN HAMPTON, Master; WILLIAM BUTLER, Senior Warden; ISAAC HERON, Junior Warden."

From Minutes, November 16, 1808:

"Worshipful BRO. OTTERTON remarked, that the Bible belonging to this Lodge is the very book on which General WASHINGTON first swore fidelity to the new Constitution of the United States, previous to entering upon its administration, and that it had long been contemplated to have that event inserted in some conspicuous part of the book. A committee of three were appointed, consisting of Worshipful BROS. OTTERTON and COCKS, both of whom had been thirty years members of this Lodge; and were present at the inauguration, and BRO. L. SEYMOUR, to attend to this business and have a likeness of that immortal patriot impressed on the same sheet recording that transaction."

November 24: The committee just alluded to were sworn on that Bible to faithfully perform the duties to which they were assigned.

From Minutes, October 26, 1809:

"The committee appointed on the 16th of November last relative to the inscription, etc., in the Bible, reported that they had completed the object of their appointment. This duty was very handsomely executed by the committee. An impression from the plate of the Washington Benevolent Society, of this city, was kindly granted us by Isaac Sebring, Esq., their President, and underneath, Air. Thresher (celebrated for his excellence in penmanship) wrote the following, viz.:

"'On this sacred volume, on the 30th day of April, A.L. 5789, in the City of New York, was administered to GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first President of the United States of America, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This important ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New York, the Hon. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Chancellor of the State."

"'Fame spread her wings and loud her trumpet blew,
Great Washington is near, what praise his due?
What title shall he have? She paused—and said.
Not one—his name, alone, strikes every title dead.'"
SCHISMS; 1823, adhered to City Lodge.

F. G. TISDALL wrote: "January 17, 1823: The Lodge by vote rejected the new proposed constitution, and appointed 'a committee with power to act in behalf of the Lodge in the convention formed for the purpose of adopting measures respecting the aforementioned constitution.'

"It will be recollected that it was in June of this year the division of the State into two Masonic jurisdictions took place, when this Lodge adhered to the City Grand Lodge, June I moved to Union Hall. February 1, 1826, moved to Tammany Hall.

"I have hitherto referred to the action of this Lodge at the time of the division of Grand Lodge in June, 1823. The only other allusion I find to those difficulties is the following:

"June 8: At this meeting the members of this Lodge, on assembling at the usual hour, found the Lodge room in possession of one EBENEZER WADSWORTH and others, styling themselves the Grand Lodge; the doors being locked, we were unable to obtain admission. Subsequently, however, the brethren gained admission into the large room, but were then annoyed and interrupted by said WADSWORTH and several others of his party, and were thereby hindered and prevented from opening the Lodge till a late hour. These divisions, it is well known, were amicably arranged by the Union of 1827, and BRO. WADSWORTH is now an honored member of the united body then formed."

In 1849, St. John's assisted to form the Phillips Grand Lodge. Tisdall afterward wrote:

"The organization claiming to be a Grand Lodge, to which this Lodge attached itself in June, 1849, having been subsequently repudiated by many of the Grand Lodges in the United States, and in the early part of September, 1851, the decision of the Grand Lodge of England, as to its legality, by which this Lodge agreed to abide, having been received adverse to its claims, on September 16th, this large Lodge called on its sister Lodges to meet with it in Convention on October 10th, and 'report some action for the entire settlement of all matters in dispute, on true and honorable Masonic principles.' October 23, 1851: The proceedings of that Convention were made known to this Lodge, by which it appeared the representatives of the Lodges met in Convention, concurred in the recommendation of the Grand Lodge of England, and the well known wishes of the Masonic Fraternity of this country: that a perfect reunion with the Sons of Light, all over the world, should be consummated at as early a period as possible. December 5: This Lodge reunited itself with the Grand Lodge of the State, and on the 11th was visited by the Grand Master, his officers, and a numerous assemblage of the brethren, and welcomed in the most affectionate manner on its return. December 11th: The Lodge moved to City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway.

"May 14, 1857: The Lodge by an unanimous vote, instructed its officers to oppose a union with a remnant of the seceders of 1849, which was then submitted to it, viewing the same to he humiliating to the Fraternity, and a violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York."

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES: 1794. The bill for a quarter of a year's supply of dip candles was £14 11s. 6d.

February 6, 1797: W. BRO. OTTERSON moved "that refreshments of all kinds be expunged from the Lodge," but the motion did not prevail. May 18th: The Treasurer reported amount of funds on hand to be £4 7s. 3d.

April, 4, 1799: "Mr. JAMES BROWN, a Modern Mason, was brought forward and healed in first, second, and third degrees of Masonry," for which he paid £4 and 16s. expenses. "The unhealthy state of the city forbidding," there were no meetings of the Lodge from August 15th to November 14th. December 26th: A Communication was received from "The Grand Lodge; expressive of their most ardent wish to pay their last tribute of respect to our illustrious chief and departed brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON, and desiring our concurrence," which was "agreed to," and a committee appointed who made arrangements for attending his funeral obsequies, when the Bible of the Lodge, the same on which he took his inaugural oath, "was carried also at the funeral procession in the year A.L. 5799, by the citizens of New York, as the last tribute of respect to departed worth."

The Lodge moved from its old quarters, 89 William Street, to the City Hotel, the members of the Lodge subscribing $295 toward fitting up the room.
May 20, 1802: The balance of funds belonging to St. John’s Mark Lodge was paid over to the Treasurer of St. John’s Lodge, No. 1. There were seven initiations and three affiliations during the year.

May 1, 1810: The Lodge was moved to 87 Nassau Street.

October 25, 1810: Several bills for furniture and supplies were presented to the Lodge by non-Masons, when the brethren were addressed by the Master “upon the propriety of purchasing in future from our own brethren.”

February 9, 1815: JOHN W. ODDIE, a Modern Mason, was healed, and the same evening, the Most Worshipful Grand Master the Hon. DEWITT CLINTON and his officers visited the Lodge, who provided a banquet for them.

June 9, 1842: The Most Worshipful Grand Master, General MORGAN LEWIS, elected in 1830 to that high position still occupied by him and hitherto a non-affiliated Mason, agreeing upon the necessity and equity of drawing a distinction between nominal Masons, and such as were supporters of, and contributors to, the Institution, was proposed for membership, and on the 23d of June was elected a member of the Lodge, and continued so until his decease. On the latter date, the Lodge voted a sum of money “for the relief of suffering Masons at Hamburgh, caused by the late disastrous fire at that place.” October 14th: The Lodge, on request of the Grand Lodge, loaned it “the Washington Bible and the three architectural candlesticks, to be used by the Masonic Fraternity in the procession celebrating the introduction of the Croton water into the city.” The Lodge under the banner of the Grand Lodge united with the city authorities on the occasion. This year four affiliations and six initiations.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICIALS**

- John Lawrence, Grand Secretary.
- James Giles, Grand Secretary.
- Wm. Malcolm, Deputy Grand Master.
- Oliver G. Brady, District Deputy Grand Master.
- Abraham Skinner, Junior Grand Warden.
- Jacob Morton, Grand Master.
- Robert Cocks, Grand Treasurer.
- F. G. Tisdall, Representing Grand Lodge of New Jersey.
- Geo. P. Williams, Representing Grand Lodge of California.
- Alex. H. Robertson, Grand Master.
- Robt. R. Boyd, Grand Secretary.
- Chas. L. Church, Grand Treasurer.
- Francis Childs, Grand Treasurer.
- F. R. Eiden, District Deputy Grand Master.
- George H. Phillips, District Deputy Grand Master.
- James Woods, Senior Grand Warden.
- Morgan Lewis, Grand Master.
- James Herring, Grand Secretary.

**PROMINENT MEMBERS (DECEASED) IN OTHER THAN MASONIC CIRCLES**

- Geo. P. Williams, Representing Grand Lodge of California.
- Jacob Morton, Grand Master.
- Abraham Skinner, Junior Grand Warden.
- Wm. Malcolm, Brigadier-General.
- James Giles, Colonel.
- J. M. Hughes, Colonels.
- Robt. Hunter, Captain.
- Jas. Christie, Colonel.
- Benj. W. McCready, Physician.
- David L. VanKleeck, Physician.
- E. R. V. Wright, Lawyer.
- George P. H. Loder, Professor.
- Col. Thos. Picton, Editor, New York Sachem.
- C. Edward Lester, Author.
- Matthew C. Perry, Jr., Lieutenant U. S. Navy.
- John Brougham, Author.
- David W. Fenton, Lawyer.
- Townsend Cox, Lawyer.
- James and Fred. W. Herring, Artists.
- Geo. W. Fitch, Lawyer.
- John M. Bradstreet, Mercantile Agency.

**http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Appletons%27_Cyclop%C3%A6dia_of_American_Biography/Brougham,_John**

**John Brougham,** actor, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 9 May 1810; d. in New York, 7 Jun 1880. His father, an Irishman of good family, was an amateur painter, a person of exceptional talent and gay disposition, and died young. His mother was the daughter of a Huguenot, whom political adversity had forced into exile, and who took refuge in the Irish capital. John was the eldest of three children. The other two died in youth, and, the father being dead and the widowed mother left penniless, the surviving boy was reared in the family and home of an eccentrical uncle. He was prepared for college at an academy at Trim, in the county Meath, twenty miles from Dublin, and subsequently was sent to Dublin university. There he acquired classical learning, and formed interesting and useful associations and acquaintances; and there also he became interested in private theatricals. He was a frequent attendant, moreover, at the Theatre Royal in Hawkins street. The impetus toward his theatrical career was, doubtless, received by him at this time and in this way. Before leaving the university he, by chance, became acquainted with the fascinating actress, Mme. Vestris, afterward the first wife of Charles Mathews, the comedian; and when, at a later period, he went up to London, this acquaintance led to his being engaged, first at the Tottenham, and then at the Olympic, of both of which houses she was the manager. He had been studying surgery, and walked the Peth street hospital for eight months; but misfortune came upon his opulent uncle, and so the youth was obliged to provide for himself. He went to London in 1830, and, after a brief experience of poverty, suddenly determined to become an actor. He was destitute of everything except fine apparel, and he had actually taken the extreme step of offering himself as a cadet in the service of the East India company; but, being dissuaded by the enrolling officer, who lent him a guinea and advised him to seek for other employment, and happening to meet with a festive acquaintance, he sought recreation at the Tottenham theatre cadet in the service of the East India company; but, being dissuaded by the enrolling officer, who lent him a guinea and advised him to seek for other employment, and happening to meet with a festive acquaintance, he sought recreation at the Tottenham theatre

[50]
1840 Brougham was director of the Lyceum, and for that theatre he wrote “Life in the Clouds,” “Love’s Livery,” “Enthusiasm,” and “Tom Thumb II.”

In 1842 he came to New York, under engagement to Stephen Price, and on 4 Oct. in that year, at the old Park theatre, he made his first appearance on the American stage, enacting O’Callaghan in “His Last Legs.” He was accompanied by his first wife, Emma Williams, a beauty of the Juno type, whom he had met and married in London. This lady subsequently was separated from him, became Mrs. Robertson, and died in New York, 30 Jun 1865. His second wife, Annette Nelson (Mrs. Hughes), whom he married in 1847, was a singing actress and a dancer, and at one time (1836) manager of the Richmond Hill theatre, a play-house just opened, in 1831, on the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, New York, in what had been the country house of Aaron Burr. This lady died in New York, 4 May 1870. In the time of Brougham’s first visit to America the Park, the Bowery, the Chatham, and the National were the only theatres thought to be within the city limits. Niblo’s Garden was deemed “out of town.” The city, indeed, was but thinly settled from Canal street northward to Union square; the Third avenue was a race-track, and all the present Fifth avenue hotel region was the resort of sportsmen. Brougham was received with kindness at the old Park, and subsequently he made a professional tour of other cities, but ultimately settled in New York. He was for a time connected with the stock company at Burton’s theatre in Chambers street, and made many brilliant hits there, both as actor and manager. On 23 Dec 1850, he opened Brougham’s Lyceum in Broadway, near the southwest corner of Broome street, and on 17 Mar 1852, closed it. This house became “Wallack’s Theatre,” the first bearing that name, which has since become a household word in New York, though not the first Wallack’s in fact, for James William Wallack had previously managed the National in Leonard street. After the collapse of his Lyceum, Brougham joined Wallack’s stock company. In 1856 he managed the Bowery theatre, and there accomplished a splendid revival of Shakespeare’s “King John.” In 1860 he went to London, where he remained for four years, and produced the popular English plays of “The Duke’s Motto” and “Bel Demonio,” based on French originals. He acted at the Princess’s, also, in his own comedy of “Playing with Fire.” His reappearance in the United States was effected, in this latter piece, on 30 Oct 1865, at the Winter Garden theatre, situated in Broadway, opposite the end of Bond street; and he never again left this country. On 25 Jan 1869, he opened “Brougham’s Theatre” in Twenty-fourth street, but this was taken from him by its owner on the following 3 April. From this time to the end he led the life of a stock-actor, a wandering star, and a playwright. His last professional tour of the United States was made in 1877, and his last appearance on the stage occurred on 25 Oct., 1879, at Booth’s theatre, New York, where he enacted Felix O’Reilly, a detective, in Boucicault’s drama of “Rescued.” Brougham was the proprietor and editor of “The Lantern,” a comic paper published in New York in 1852, and he brought out two collections of his miscellaneous writings, entitled “A Basket of Chips” and “The Bunnsby Papers.” Toward the last he became very poor, and on 17 Jan 1878, a performance was given at the New York academy of music for his benefit, which yielded $10,279, and with this his friends bought an annuity for him. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery. Brougham wrote about one hundred plays, chief among which were “Playing with Fire,” “The Game of Love,” “The Game of Life,” “Romance and Reality,” “The Ruling Passion,” “O’Donnell’s Mission,” “The Emerald Ring,” “The Lily of France,” and the burlesques of “Pocahontas” and “Columbus.” His last play, finished at Easter, 1880, but never acted, was entitled “Home Rule,” and it was designed to suggest expedients for improving the condition of the people of Ireland.

Brougham wrote nearly 100 plays, most of them now forgotten. He was the founder of the Lotus Club in New York, and for a time its president. He also edited there in 1852 a comic paper called The Lantern, and published two collections of miscellaneous writings, A Basket of Chips and The Bunnsby Papers. Brougham is said to have been the original of Harry Lorrequer in Charles Lever’s novel. He was twice married, in 1838 to Emma Williams (d. 1865), and in 1844 to Mrs Annette Hawley (d. 1870), both actresses.

His long New York Times obituary may be read at: http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=F60B1EFD3D541B7A93CAA9178DD85F44884F9

James and Frederick W. Herring

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

Frederick W. Herring (1821-?) American artist. b. 24 Nov 1821, the son of James Herring, q.v., who was also an artist. He studied art with his father and Henry Inman, and devoted himself to portrait painting. Member of St. John’s Lodge No. 1, New York City. He served as Master of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271 in 1861 and 1862, and as District Deputy Grand Master. Several of the portraits of Past Grand Masters hanging in the Grand Masonic Hall are evidence of his handiwork aa an artist.

James Herring (1794-1867) Artist. b. 12 Jan 1794, in London, England. He came to America with his family in 1804. He began his career by coloring prints and maps. He lived in Philadelphia for a time, but returned to New York where he settled in Chatham Square as a portrait painter. He illustrated (with Longacre) American biography in the National Portrait Gallery. His son, Frederick W. Herring, q.v., was also a painter. James was initiated in Solomon’s Lodge, Somerville, N.J. in 1816, and was Master of Clinton Lodge [No. 1427], N.Y.C., in 1827-28-32-34, during the period when the anti-Masonic spirit was at its height. He, with the
remaining members of Clinton Lodge, united with St. John's No. 1 of N.Y.C. on 18 Dec 1834. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1829-46. When the Grand Lodge split, 5 Jun 1849, he became Grand Secretary of the Phillips (or Herring) Grand Lodge and held that office until 1858. He was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R.A.M., New York City, 5 Jan 1817; knighted in Columbian Commandery No. 1, K.T.; and was 33°, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, AASR (NJ). He was High Priest of his chapter, and served for a time as General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter of the U.S. He was also Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, K.T. of the U.S. d. 8 Oct 1867 in Paris, France.

He instituted the formation of the Lodge of Strict Observance [No. 94], which was constituted by Grand Lodge, 27 Dec 1843. R.' W.: Bro. Herring being the Master, with which Lodge he remained until his death. In 1849 this Lodge went with 'Phillips Grand Lodge and in 1858 rejoined Grand Lodge of New York

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http://books.google.com/books?id=6a1LAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA43&dq=%22clinton+Lodge+No.+143%22&hl=en&ei=yTVtWG4-yUAGCrxt1Lsa-x&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEIQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22clinton%20Lodge%20No.%20143%22&f=false

THE LATE BROTHER JAMES HERRING.

From the "New York Courier."

Our deceased friend and brother was born in London, England, on the 12th of January, 1794, and was educated under the watchful eye of his father, after whom he was named, and who instilled into him the feeling of interest for the American Republic, then just called into existence, which he himself felt for her institutions. At the house of his father, in London, lived, for some time, John G. Eitchorn, well known as an antiquarian and critical writer on the Bible, and it was him who first called the attention of the son to the masonic fraternity, of which he was himself an active member.

In 1805, the family emigrated to New York, and the subject of our sketch finished his education at an academy in Flatbush, Long Island. In 1816, he was initiated in Solomon's Lodge, Somerville, New Jersey, and once a member of the fraternity, he soon made his influence felt. He removed to New York in 1822, and was soon actively engaged as an officer in the different masonic bodies. He was Master of Clinton Lodge, No. 143, in 1834, which Lodge, in December of that year, he united with St. John's Lodge, No. 1. On the 3d September, 1828, he was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and June 5d, 1829, was elected Grand Secretary, which office he retained until 1846; and from 1849 to 1858 he acted as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of which Isaac Phillips was Grand Master, and commonly known as the "Phillips" or "Herring Grand Lodge."

His reports on Foreign Correspondence, which he originated, form an important part of the printed transactions of the Grand Lodge, and were read with instruction.

In 1852, he was elected General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter of the US; and in the Grand Encampment of New York, he filled the following offices: Deputy Grand Master, 1829-32; Grand Master, 1834; Grand Prelate, 1836-39. At the Grand celebration on the occasion of the presence of the General Grand Encampment in New York, in 1842, he officiated as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge. He was General Grand Recorder of the General Grand Encampment from 1829 to 1835, and General Grand Generalisaimo from 1835 to 1841. He was present as a delegate at several meetings of the General Grand Encampment, and also a member of the Supreme Council, 33° (Cerneau), and one of the founders of the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94, in 1844.

In appreciation of his great merits, the Grand Orients of France and of Brazil named him their representative near the Grand Lodge of New York. He was also honored with honorary membership in numerous Lodges and Grand Lodges.

In 1821, he delivered an oration at Flemington NJ, taking as his text the Bible verse 1 John, iii. 13, which drew down upon him the attacks of the more orthodox portion of the fraternity, who took offence at his having drawn the Holy Writ into a masonic discourse.

The great Anti-Masonic movement brought out in full force all the mental energy of our deceased friend. He stood firm as a rock, while the hurricane of destruction levelled the greater number of the Lodges in the State; and the Lodges in the city, as well as the Grand Lodge itself, are indebted to him for their salvation during that stormy period. In spite of threats and dangers, he managed to induce the Lodges not to cease their regular meetings; he encouraged the subordinate Lodges, keeping alive the connection with the Grand Lodge itself, are indebted to him for their salvation during that stormy period. In spite of threats and dangers, he managed to induce the Lodges not to cease their regular meetings; he encouraged the subordinate Lodges, keeping alive the connection with the Grand Lodge. He was General Secretary of the Phillips Grand Lodge, No. 143, in 1834, which Lodge, in December of that year, he united with St. John's Lodge, No. 1. On the 3d September, 1828, he was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and June 5d, 1829, was elected Grand Secretary, which office he retained until 1846; and from 1849 to 1858 he acted as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of which Isaac Phillips was Grand Master, and commonly known as the "Phillips" or "Herring Grand Lodge."

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The troubles within the Grand Lodge in 1837, which were the cause of the creation of St. John's Grand Lodge, found Brother Herring the Grand Secretary of the former body, and as such, playing an important part during that eventful period, a part which caused him many enemies. In the same year, June 7, 1837, he delivered the Eulogy on Grand Masters Elisha W. King and Jacob Morton, in St. Matthew's Church, Walker street, NY, at which we were present. It was about this time our late brother organized that extended system of correspondence with foreign Grand Lodges, in particular with those of Scotland, Hamburgh, Frankfort-on-Main, Saxony, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, Prussia, &c., and which has since become of so much benefit and importance, its usefulness being almost universally acknowledged.

On the 24th June, 1840, Brother Herring pronounced the Oration on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, before Apollo Lodge, No. 13, Troy, in the Second-Street Presbyterian Church of that city, which was shortly afterwards published.

The rapid increase of Lodges made it appear desirable that a hall should be built, to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of Freemasonry. Brother Herring, in 1842, originated a plan to collect funds for that object, in connection with the founding of an Asylum for indigent Masons, or their widows and orphans. The Grand Lodge adopted the plan, and since then the fund has reached over $200,000, chiefly through the care and watchfulness which he extended over it, and which he did not relax, even during the term of the separation from 1849 to 1858.
On the 23d February, 1847, Brother Herring delivered the Oration in a Lodge of Sorrow convened by St. John's Lodge, No. 1, in memory of their deceased members, Past Grand Masters Morgan Lewis and A. H. Robertson and others, which has been published; and ten years later, he officiated on a similar occasion, the Sorrow Lodge being convened in memory of the deceased Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, Karl G. T. Winkler, the transactions of which were published in English and German.

During the agitation of the question as to the prerogatives of Past Masters, which caused so much trouble between the City Lodges on one side, and those from the rural districts ['Country Lodges'] on the other, Brother Herring was one of the leaders of the former, adhering firmly to the letter of the law; and, when, in 1819 the separation into two Grand Lodges took place, he still stood up firmly for his views of the case, and happily defended the same against all attacks. The Grand Lodge whose cause he espoused was frequently called after his name.

Of his polemic writings, the following merits particular attention: — "Historical Narrative, Explanation and Vindication of the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of New York, in relation to the unmasonic and unconstitutional attempt of a portion of their body to revolutionize the organization thereof," which was published and forwarded to their sister Grand Lodges throughout the world by his Grand Lodge.

Since the re-union of the two Grand Lodges in 1858, our deceased brother had rather retired from active masonic life though on several occasions prior to his departure for Paris, France, where he died at his daughter's residence, Oct. 8th, he gave the benefit of his ripe experience to his brethren in Grand Lodge, and which was always listened to with respect, even if his wise and conservative views were not, as they might with advantage, have been adopted.

In 1842, he commenced a work, "An introduction to the study of Masonic Jurisprudence," but was prevented from completing the same by others appropriating the plan he had conceived. A portrait painter by profession, he published "The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans" in 1832, the portraits and part of the biographies were by himself. Some public masonic tribute is due to his memory, otherwise the Craft in New York will fail in their duty.

"Peaceful he sleeps, with all our rites adorn'd,
For ever honored, and for ever mourn'd."

For an article on Bro. Herring's connection to the 'Bristol' painting of Sebastian Cabot, see Appendix II.

For an 'interesting' perspective, copied by the Masonic Signet, regarding the New York Grand Lodge schisms see Appendix III.

http://www.archive.org/details/manualofamerican01hart

Charles Edward Lester, 1815, is a native of New London, CT. He was for a time United States Consul at Genoa. He has written My Consulship; Samuel Houston and his Republic; Biographical Sketches of American Artists; Condition and Fate of England; Glory and Shame of England; The Artist, Merchant, and Statesman; The Mountain Wild Flower, a Memoir of Mary Ann Price, etc. He has also translated several works from the Italian.

The dedication for his book, The Glory and Shame of England: Voll. II, Volume 1, was written from Utica, NY, on 1 Oct 1841. Little is known about the short-lived Herald of the Union, published in New York City in 1852 by veteran journalist C. Edward Lester. No issues are known to survive.

Gallery of Illustrious Americans: containing the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of twelve of the most Eminent Citizens of the American Republic, since the death of Washington; from Daguerreotypes by Brady, engraved by D'Avignon. C. Edward Lester, Editor, largest folio. New York, 1851. elegantly bound, cloth, gilt edges. £4 4s.
George Patrick Henry Loder

b. 1816 in Bath, Somerset; d. 15 July 1868 in Adelaide Hospital, Australia; bur. West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide, Australia. Occupation: composer and vocalist 1861 42, Mornington Road, Pancras, London

If he was born in 1816 then his mother was not Fanny Philpot but Mary Cook, his father’s first wife who died in 1821 in Bath. George was born in Bath in 1816 and died in Adelaide on 15 July 1868, and was famed as a conductor and composer, working in England, the United States, and Australia. In addition he could play the piano, flute, violin and double bass and became a Musical Director. His father George Loder was a successful flautist in Bath and he was a nephew of John David Loder. He was described as being short in stature, with a magnificent beard. The Times on 12 April 1832 recorded that George Loder (aged about 18) had received a medallion from the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a person from drowning.

In 1836 he went to America, living first in Baltimore and then in New York, where he was prominent in the early years of the Philharmonic Society which was founded in 1842. He helped to establish the Philharmonic and Vocal Societies and wrote The New York Glee Book (1843) for the New York Vocal Institute of which he was Principal in 1844. This was reissued as The Philadelphia and New York Glee Book in 1864 and contained many of his original partsongs. He also published The Middle Voice, Twelve Solfeggii (1860), and various instrumental pieces both in England and America and arranged sheet music such as Oh! Boatman, Haste.

He played the double bass for five seasons, conducting and managing concerts with Catherine Hayes, and occasionally conducted the society’s orchestra, notably at the first American performance of Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony on 20 May 1846. San Francisco had its first taste of opera in 1853, when “Ernani” was given under his management. Loder’s music was perhaps more popular in...
George Loder Musical Director, Arranger, Composer, Writer. This site lists pieces by Loder and descriptions of the theatres in New York where they were performed.

The Spirit of the Air  
[Original, Musical, Opera, Romance]   Music by George Loder; Musical Director: George Loder 7 Apr 1851 – 24 Apr 1851  
First worn by theэффект. The World's Fair  
[Original, Musical, Opera] Libretto by George Loder; Musical Director: George Loder 15 Janto 23 Apr 1851  
The Andalusia  
[Original, Musical, Opera] Libretto by George Loder; Musical Director: George Loder 15 Janto Feb 1851  
The Bohea-man's Girl  
[Original, Musical, Burlesque, One Act]   Music arranged by George Loder 11 Mar 1845 - 25 Apr 1845  
The Cat's in the Larder  
La Musquitoe  
[Original, Musical, Ballet, Burlesque, Comedy] Music has been begged, borrowed and stolen... in the most impudent and easy style by George Loder 21 May 1840 - 30 May 1840.

37 other hits for him from 1846 on.  

He then sailed from San Francisco to Australia on the Horizant dep 25 April 1856 (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 30 May 1856. Loder went to Australia with the soprano Anna Bishop and Boscha the harpist, and settled in Adelaide as conductor of William Saurin Lyster's Opera Companies.

There are newspapers here placing him in Melbourne Sep/Oct 1856, Tasmania Jan/Feb 1857 and Melbourne March to June 1857. He must have returned to UK after that and remained as the 1861 census shows him living with a wife, Emma Jane.

In 1859 he was again active in London as organist, singer, conductor, and composer. Here, on 11 June he conducted the revival of the opera Raymond and Agnes by his cousin Edward Loder. In 1861 he published Pets of the Parterre, a comic operetta, author Coyne, Joseph Stirling, Mr., 1803-1868, which had been produced at the Lyceum and Adelphi theatres and in 1862 The Old House at Home, a musical entertainment staged also at the Adelphi.

In 1863 he returned to Australia, conducting in year in Melbourne the first Australian performance of Les Huguenots.

http://www.mutopiaproject.org/cgibin/piece-info.cgi?id=516  
The Courier (Brisbane, Qld.: 1861-1864), Thursday 27 August 1863, page 2

There was a more brilliant and numerous assemblage at the School of Arts last evening to hear Miss Neville and Mr. George Loder, than had filled the same building on any former occasion. It has often been said, that if artistes of talent visited Brisbane they would not be properly appreciated by the public, but after last evening we think that such a statement will henceforth be looked upon as erroneous. Ugly as the School of Arts is, on ordinary occasions, last evening it looked at what we imagine must be its best. In honor of the patronage of his Excellency Sir George and Lady Bowen, every body in the lower part of the house appeared in full dress, and the scene presented was one worthy of a far larger building. The vice-regal party arrived a few minutes before eight o'clock, and upon their entrance Seal's band played the National Anthem. The programme was slightly altered. Miss Neville singing that beautiful song from the opera of Lurline, "Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer." At first she did not appear in good voice- but it was only for a short time-as both she and Mr. Loder surpassed “even themselves,” if such a thing is possible-and were unusually happy in every item of the programme. Shortly after the doors were opened, it was impossible to obtain unreserved seats, 'and many had to go away disappointed. It is seldom the people of Brisbane have a musical treat, and therefore we hope that Miss Neville and Mr. Loder will not be in a hurry to leave this part of the colonies.

D. Smith's research: He and Emma arrived in Wellington on 26 Feb 1863 and were in NZ until at least the end of June. Then they reappeared in NZ in Nov & Dec of 1864. In May 1866 he left the Lyster Theatre in Sydney before the court case for Emma in June 1866 in Sydney.

In Nov 1867 George conducted the orchestra in Adelaide for the visit by the Duke of Edinburgh. After his death in 1868 one article in NZ notes "he had arrived in Australia some years ago.

The first reference of them being Mr & Mrs Loder is in an article on 21 Aug 1866 in NZ, Wellington Independent, Volume XVII, Issue 1835, 26 Feb 1863, Page 3

Arrival of Miss Neville. We are happy in observing that those talented artistes, Miss Neville and Mr. George Loder, have now arrived in Wellington, and will give their celebrated drawing entertainment "The old House at Home" on Monday next, in the Odd Fellows Hall.

They were in Auckland in May 1863

Mr. E. J. Loder, the composer of the Night Dancers, Nourjhad, and other popular operas, and brother of Mr. George Loder, the well known conductor of the Lyster Opera Company, died lately at Bath.

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle, Volume XXV, Issue 62, 19 May 1866, Page 2
Lyster's Opera Company. We observe that Mr. George Loder, who was the leader, left Lyster's Opera Company, lately, in Sydney, and was succeeded by Mr. John Hill. A new basso was engaged. Wellington Independent, Vol. XXI, Issue 2404, 21 Aug 1866, pg 4

Mr. Loder and Miss Emma Neville are in Adelaide where they intend to establish an academy of music.

Otago Witness, Issue 761, 30 Jun 1866, Page 11
Emma Loder, alias Neville, appeared in the Police Court, Sydney, on the 20th ult., to answer an information made by William Arthur Hellyer, for having, on the 29th April, unlawfully assaulted him. The complainant said that on the day named he went, at the instance of his father, to defendant's lodging, in Jamison street; he asked to see Mrs Loder, and on proceeding upstairs, found his father with the defendant and her husband; after a few minutes, he said to his father, " You wished for this interview, did you not? " his father replied in the affirmative, and Mrs Loder said, " Wait until the servant has cleared away." They had been taking luncheon. As he sat on a chair, Mrs Loder passed him, saying as she passed, " You are a liar." to which he (witness) responded, " You are a ---" she then struck him on the face with a paper. Other words took place, in the course of which he repeated the epithet to Mrs Loder,
and told Mr Loder that he was a "contemptible thing" to allow his (witness's) father to run after his wife's heels as he did. The defendant then struck him with her hand on his head, and with her fist, upon his face - the latter blow of such violence as to raise a lump. Mr Hellyer and Mr Loder then interfered, and the witness said that if she struck him again, he would floor the whole lot of them. She had no conversation with defendant until she called him a liar; he said he would make Sydney stink for all of them, and then Mr Loder ordered him out of the room. Mr W. Hellyer cross-examined the witness at considerable length for the defence, and for the defence gave another version of the affair. The Bench found the assault to be proved, and ordered the defendant to pay a penalty of 1s, with costs, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.


Thatches. We learn from the Wellington Evening Post that Thatcher is at present in Adelaide, performing in his usual style, making "hits," and caricaturing local celebrities. He is accompanied by Mrs. G. Loder (Miss Neville that was) who sings ballads, and Mr. Pappin, who is also a vocalist, Mr. George Loder acting as pianist. The performers are drawing good houses.

Sources and research:
D. Smith, Margaret Christopoulos and L. Cowan

N. Burton and N. Temperley, 'Loder, Kate (Fanny)', The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (L.M. Middleton)
H.E. Krebrie: The Philharmonic Society of New York:a Memorial (New York, 1892), 53-4


The following obituary notice appeared in an Adelaide newspaper on 16th Jul 1868. On 11 June he conducted the revival of his cousin's opera *Raymond and Agnes*. In 1861 he published *Pets of the Parterre* a comic operetta, which had been produced at the Lyceum and Adelphi theatres. Then in 1862 wrote 'The Old House at Home', a musical entertainment which was staged at the Adelphi. The following obituary notice appeared in an Adelaide newspaper on 16th Jul 1868: Our readers will regret, if they are not surprised, to hear of the death of Mr George Loder, the musician, in the prime of life. The event took place on Wednesday morning at about 11 o'clock. . . . Mr Loder has suffered a great many months from general debility and the prostration of his ordinary physical powers. It will be remembered that he was formerly of Lyster's Operatic Company. Few men, comparatively speaking, to be able to wield the baton with equal skill. His accomplishments as a pianist were also of a very high order. Unquestionably the secret of his success was the fact that he was a lover of music for its own sake. His taste was refined and highly cultivated, and he entered into the study of music as a science and its practice as an art - not merely intellectually, but with the entire force of his being. He detested the charlatan. He could not endure to witness the slaughter of the creations of genius so often effected by incompetent performers. He had not sympathy for the mere cold-blooded mechanical manipulator. To his cultivated ear the voice of music spoke to life and beauty, and his heart beat responsive to its utterances. We refer to him now, as he was before the death of his accomplished wife, which occurred December 5th 1867. Since that event Mr Loder has been the shadow of his former self. He has now "joined the great majority." We here repeat the sketch of his great professional career, which we published about a month ago as follows: - "Mr Loder was born in 1816, and is the brother of a famous lady formerly known in England as Kate Loder, the eminent pianist; but now the wife of Sir Henry Thompson. Mr Loder was the chosen accompanyist of Madame Bishop in her ballads at Julian's concerts many years ago. He also conducted her and Bochsa in New York at the entertainments entitled "Boscha's voyage Musicale". At these concerts Madame Bishop was the principal vocalist, Boscha the harpist, and there was a full band and chorus. At San Francisco Mr Loder was conductor of the opera company with which Miss Catherine Hayes and Miss Thillon were associated. Subsequently he had been professionally engaged in the Australian colonies, where his abilities are appreciated by those best able to form an opinion upon the subject". We may add that Mr Loder was one of the originators of the Musical Society of London and subsequently the conductor to the New York Philharmonic Society. We understand he has no relations in the colonies, and that the sister already mentioned is his only surviving relative." South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register in England on June 18 1836. Researched by M. Christopoulos, D. Smith and L. Cowan.

Nelson Evening Mail, Volume III, Issue 203, 27 August 1868, Page 2

The Adelaide correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator, in referring to the death of Mr George Loder, writes as follows: Another well-known name has been struck by death from the citizenship of Adelaide. Mr. George Loder, the clever composer and musician, has taken his departure for the 'undiscovered bourne.' He was a man who had once almost a cosmopolitan reputation as a rare musician, having conducted some of the grandest opera companies in the world, and being associated with names of the most sterling note. His sister was Kate Loder, the eminent pianist, who afterwards married Sir Henry Thompson. Some six months ago Mrs. Loder (well known through all the colonies as Emma Neville) died suddenly, leaving a blank among public vocalists; and ever since that time Mr. Loder's name has been less and less heard of. He died on a lonely bed in the hospital, with no relation near to close his death-glazed eyes, or drop a kindly tear over his pillow. What a sad end for genius, to die poverty-stricken and half forgotten in a public hospital in this faraway land.

Southland Times, Issue 999, 7 August 1868, Page 2

The telegraph announces the death, yesterday, at Adelaide, of Mr. George Loder, the well-known composer of music, and at one time the conductor of the Lyster opera troupe here. Mr. Loder had an excellent reputation in London, and arrived in Australia some
years ago in company with Mrs. Loder (Miss Emma Neville) to give musical and dramatic entertainments. In these they were less successful than, perhaps, they had a right to expect. Their last engagement was played in Adelaide, where Mrs. Loder died some time ago; and for months past Mr. Loder has lingered in gradually declining health, a victim of broken hopes and spirits."

Father: George Loder  c: 2 Feb 1794 in St James, Bath, Somerset; Mother: Mary Cook  b: 1795

Marriage 2 Emma Jane Neville  b: 1841 in Pimlico, London

The Courier (Brisbane, Qld. : 1861-1864), Thursday 27 Aug 1863, page 2 mentions Mr George Loder and Miss Neville, so it is possible that they never married as a check of Qld and NSW marriages did not reveal any marriage for them.

Loder, George Patrick Henry / Newman, Emma Jane Did she use an alias as a stage name?

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Brig. Gen. William Malcolm, St. John’s, 2; Deputy Grand Master [1789 &1790]. An officer of the St. Andrew's Society of New York for many years. Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Department; d. 1792.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Tq9YAAAAAAM&pg=PA207&dq=%22william+Malcolm%22+%22new+york+city+militia%22&source=bl&ots=JeQ3Jm1LPO&sig=blNh14_pULd35Y75wHkCaz8AE0&hl=en&ei=UgvxSaXRlPQGMrQ5E4E&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result

Colonel William Malcolm (1732-1792), Major 2d Battalion New York City Militia, 1776; Colonel 2d Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, 1776; Colonel Additional Regiment Continental Infantry, April 30, 1777—April 22, 1779, when regiment was consolidated with Colonel Oliver Spencer's Additional Regiment Continental Infantry; retired May 9, 1779; Continental Adjutant-General of the Northern Department, June 2—October, 1778; Colonel 1st Regiment New York Levis, 1780-1; Member New York Provincial Congress, 1776.

In 1789, George Washington was sworn in as President by the chancellor of New York, Robert Livingston, who was also president of the Saint Andrew's Society of New York.

Brigadier General William Malcolm, commanded Washington's military escort. For the ceremony he wore a kilted Highland military uniform. A painting of this historic event, including the kilt, hangs in the Museum of the City of New York. His aides were Morgan Lewis (later Grand Master of New York), Jacob Morton and Leonard Bleecker (all prominent Freemasons).

William Malcolm, Deputy Grand Master 1789 and 1790, was treasurer and secretary of the St. Andrew's society from 1772 until 1774, when its records were interrupted on account of the Revolutionary troubles. In 1785, when the war was over, he served for several years as one of the Vice-Presidents and was designated as "Gen."


http://books.google.com/books?id=--GciAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA29&dq=%22william+Malcolm%22+%22st.+andrew's+society%22+source=bl&ots=UnHHzo61u0&sig=TzwKMIFEdQdlwKuXk0Tf6CPAAPHl=en&ei=VxCxScyrMcH7tgfryS3EBwXa=Y&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result

William Malcolm, the Senior Warden (of St. John’s Lodge No. 2), afterward attained high distinction in the craft, being Deputy Grand Master in 1789 and 1790, and it was on his motion, in 1789, that St. John's Lodge was given the first place on the roll of the Grand Lodge. He was a native of Scotland, and as such became a member of the St. Andrew's Society in 1763. That organization he served as Secretary and Treasurer in the two years from 1772 until 1774 and was one of its Vice-Presidents several terms, 1785-7- 1791, in which year, the records state, his death took place. On the records of that society after the war he is designated as "Gen. Malcolm," but the story of his military experiences has not come down to us. He must have been an estimable citizen in every way to have had so many distinctions thrust upon him in such organizations as that of the ancient fraternity and the now venerable society.

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Dr. Benjamin W. McCready

Professor of Materia Medica & Therapeutics in NY College of Pharmacy; Physician to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Benjamin W. McCready, Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, died in New York City, on Wednesday the 10th inst [9 Aug 1892, age 78]. He was one of the senior graduates of old Barclay Street School, being of the class of 1835. He was over half a century in practice, leaving behind the record of a useful and honorable career. >

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Gen.* George Pope Morris, (b. 10 Oct 1802; d. 6 Jul 1864 ) to whom the common voice of the country has giren the title of THE SONG-WRITER OF AMERICA, was born in Philadelphia in 1802. He early commenced his literary career, and in 1822 became the editor of "The New York Mirror," which remained under his control till 1843, when pecuniary difficulties, occasioned by the storm of financial embarrassment which had but shortly before passed over the country, compelled him to relinquish its publication. During this long period, this periodical was very ably conducted, and became the vehicle of introduction to the public of some of the best writers in the country. In 1844, he established "The New Mirror," in conjunction with his friend N. P. Willis, which was soon after changed into "The Evening Mirror." This, after being continued a year as a daily paper, with great spirit and taste, was sold out, and in November, 1846, these two gifted authors started a weekly paper, called "The Home Journal," which has been continued from year to year, with increasing popularity,—a popularity richly deserved, from the taste, elegance, and enterprise with which it is conducted.
General Morris has published the following works:—The Deserted Bride, and other Poems, 1843; The Whip-poor-will, a Poem; American Melodies; two or three dramas; and, in conjunction with his friend Willis, an admirable book entitled The Prose and Poetry of Europe and America. But it is as a writer of songs, which exert no little influence upon national character and manners, and of a few short pieces which, by their elevated moral sentiment and touching pathos, go right to the heart, that General Morris will hold an enduring place in American literature.

"General Morris's fame as 'The Song-Writer of America' belongs to two hemispheres, and is greater now than it has ever been before. 'You ask me,' says a recent letter from an English gentleman, now representing in the House of Commons one of the most ancient of the English boroughs, 'whether I have seen General Morris's last song, "Jenny Marsh of Cherry Valley." You can hardly know, when you put such a question, the place he has built himself in the hearts of all classes here. His many songs and ballads are household words in every home in England, and have a dear old chair by every circle in which kindly friends are gathered; and parents smile with pleasure to see brothers and sisters join their voices in the evening song, and twine closer those loving chords,—the tenderest of the human heart. It is no mean reward to feel that the child of one's brain has a chair in such circles, and that the love for tho child passes in hundreds of hearts into love for its unseen parent. After all, what are all the throat-warblings in the world to one such heart-song as "My Mother's Bible"? It possesses the true test of geniuses, touching with sympathy the human heart equally in the palace and the cottage."

For a most beautifully-written critical essay upon General Morris'sgenius and poems, read "Literary Criticisms, and other Papers, by the late Horace Binney Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia,"—a volume which does the highest credit to the author as a man of pure taste, correct judgment, and finished scholarship.

http://books.google.com/books?id=kocEAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA777&dq=%22General+George%20P.+Morris%22&hl=en&ei=R3UUTsH3DoLg0QGC4NCOBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22General+George%20P.+Morris%22&f=false page 777.

See also:

http://books.google.com/books?id=pzh-YLGA2wAC&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22George+P.+Morris%22&hl=en&ei=qHMUTqs10-gBB8d0f0OE&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22George+P.+Morris%22&f=false

In 1825, General Morris wrote the drama of "Briercliff," a play, in five acts, founded upon events of the American Revolution. It was performed forty nights in succession; and the manager paid him for it $3,500 — a solid proof of its attractive popularity. It has never been published. Prior, and subsequent to this period, his pen was actively engaged upon various literary and dramatic works.

He wrote a number of the "Welcomes to Lafayette," and songs and ballads, which were universally popular, besides many prologues and addresses.

In 1842, he wrote an opera for Mr. C. B. Horn, called the "Maid of Saxony," which was performed fourteen nights, with great success, at the Park theatre. The press of the city, generally, awarded to this opera the highest commendation. From the period when General Morris commenced his career as a writer, his pen has been constantly employed in writing poems, songs, ballads, and prose sketches.

In 1840, the Appletons published an edition of his poems, beautifully illustrated by Weir & Chapman; in 1842, Paine & Burgess published his songs and ballads; and in 1853, Scribner's edition, illustrated by Weir and Darley, appeared. This last beautiful work has had an immense sale.

They were highly commended by the press throughout the country, and these and other editions have had large sales. A portion of his prose writings, under the title of "The Little Frenchman and his Water-Lots," were published by Lea & Blanchard, which edition has been followed by others, enlarged by the author.

General Morris has edited a number of works; among them are the " Atlantic Club Book, published by the Harpers; "The Song-Writers of America," by Linen & Ferrin; "National Melodies," by Horn & Davis; and, in connection with Mr. Willis, "The Prose and Poetry of Europe and America," a standard work of great value.

In 1844, in connection with Mr. Willis, he established a beautiful weekly paper, called the "New Mirror," which, in consequence of the cover and engravings, was taxed by the postoffice department a postage equal to the subscription price; and not being able to obtain a just reduction from Mr. Wickliffe, then postmaster-general, the proprietors discontinued its publication, after a year and a half, notwithstanding it had attained a circulation of ten thousand copies.

The daily "Evening Mirror" was next commenced, and continued for one year by Morris & Willis. A few months after withdrawing from the "Evening Mirror," General Morris began the publication of the " National Press and Home Journal;" but as many mistook its object from its name, the first part of its title was discontinued; and in November, 1846 (Mr. Willis having again joined his old friend and associate), appeared the first number of the " Home Journal," a weekly paper, published in New York every Saturday, which is edited with taste, spirit, and ability, and which has a circulation of many thousand copies.
General Morris is still in the prime and vigor of life, and it is not unlikely that the public will yet have much to admire from his pen, and which will, without doubt, place him still higher in the niche of fame. His residence is chiefly at Undercliff, his country seat, on the banks of the Hudson, near Cold Spring, surrounded by the most lovely and beautiful scenery in nature, which can not fail to keep the muse alive within him, and tune the minstrel to further and still higher efforts.

Although he possesses abilities which eminently qualify him for public station, his literary taste and habits have, in spite of the strenuous solicitations of his friends, led him to prefer the retirement of private life. This, however, does not prevent his taking an active interest in all questions of public good; and the city of New York is greatly indebted to his vigorous aid for many of her most beautiful and permanent improvements.


General George P. Morris, in the chain of American literature, is the golden link which connects its infancy of promise with its maturity of performance. Twenty-five years ago he began to be the favorite of his countrymen; and after generations (to to speak) of authorlings and poetasters have arisen, bubbled on life's ocean, and sunk into oblivion, he still retains his hold upon the affections of the American people. They love to think of him by comparison, the most fluttering and grateful mode for any author to be considered. With some, he is the "Anacreon" of America, with others, its "Tom Moore." But everywhere his name remains a household word. The General could to-morrow make a tour from the pine forests of the St. Croix to the golden shores of California, and his courting would everywhere bring him troops of admirers from the ladies, and friends from the citizens. Why is this? He has never written a great epic. He has never prepared cautos upon cantos. But while a hundred epics have dried into dust, and cautos been worm eaten upon the shelves of your bookstore, his odes, his ballads, his songs, and his stanzas, have visited public assemblies, concert rooms, boudoirs, and libraries, until the united public voice has demanded their collection; and here they are—one hundred and fifteen strong—to say nothing of the score of gems in the opera of "The Maid of Saxony"—in a superb gilt volume, illustrated by most finUhed engravings from original pictures. There is not in the whole range of letters so difficult a performance as the production of a perfect song or ballad. The concise beauty of expression, the sparkle of the rhyme, the melody of the meter, together with the apt and happy thoughts which they surround and point, are the fruits of inspiration, for the attainment of which your epicelaborator shall aim in vain. All these are abundant in the pages before us. The peculiar excellence of our bard consists in the identity of his poetry with the matter it illustrates, or the emotion which gives it birth. A spectator who should have been Miss Kemble in the part of Julia, in the Hunchback, after her heartbreaking interview with Clifford, would have said, nad the idea been suggested, "this cannot be equaled—to portray this will be audacity and failure." He will, however, say just the opposite, when reading Morris's portrayal of that emotion under the title of "The Deserted Bride." The lines have both dramatic energy and melodious flow: a combination rare and difficult. The songs of our poet are too well known to need citation, criticism, or publicity of excellence. So long as an American forest shall exist, so long will "Woodman, spare that tree," be heard before household hearths, and its poetic fervor be acknowledged and appreciated. "The Croton Ode" will be fresh so long as the great aqueduct remains a part of the American metropolis. While love beats in the heart his sentiments will be sung by trembling lips. Upon scarcely a landscape of our country, regarding scarcely a revolutionary association, under scarcely an emotion of the soul, can an American awaken his thought, but some line of the general's composition will find appropriate connection and welcome recurrence.

Woodman! Spare That Tree! (1837)

The words were taken from a poem published in the New York Mirror, written by George Pope Morris, 1802-1864, The music was composed by Henry Russell, 1812-1900.

The music may be heard as a midi file at: http://www.contemplator.com/america/woodman.html
Woodman spare that tree!  
When but a idle boy
Touch not a single bough;  
I sought its grateful shade;
In youth it sheltered me,  
In all their gushing joy
And I’ll protect it now;  
Here, too, my sisters played.
’Twas my fore father’s hand  
My mother kiss’d me here:
That placed it near the cot,  
My father press’d my hand--
There, woodman, let it stand,  
Forgive this foolish tear,
Thy axe shall harm it not!  
But let that old oak stand!

That old familiar tree,  
My heart-strings round thee cling,
Whose glory and renown  
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Are spread o’er land and sea,  
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
And wouldst thou hack it down?  
And still thy branches bend.
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!  
Old tree! the storm still brave!
Cut not its earth, bound ties;  
While I’ve a hand to save;
Oh! spare that ag-ed oak  
Thy axe shall harm it not
Now towering to the skies!

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Jacob Morton  Grand Master 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.

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

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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 a number 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 Ludlow, 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;
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 MacFarland

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.


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 the City Hall itself; and so strong was his hold 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 Ludlow, 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_7ab&Cg&pq=PA478&q=PA478&dq=%22cornelia+schuyler%22&morton&source=web&ots=wp18ON11G&sig=NaL0IU3PFeqmrKZLZwzBJtVZA#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.


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 Bleecker (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. John’s Lodge No. 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.lesserbooks.com/cgi-bin/lesser/20042

EULOGY ON THE M.:’W.’: MAJOR GENERAL JACOB MORTON, AND THE M.:’W.’: ELISHA W. KING


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

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem:mussm:@field(NUMBER+@band(sm1834+010400))
MAJOR GENERAL MORTON'S GRAND MARCH.

By Miss Mary Annette Thompson.
Matthew Calbraith Perry, Jr.

http://www.barbergenealogy.com/records/barber/d0/i0005347.html#i7030

Matthew Calbraith PERRY (Christopher Raymond, "Judge" Freeman, Susannah BARBER, Moses, James A., James, Thomas)
b. 10 Apr 1794, RI; d. 4 Mar 1858 in NY, at age 63; m. Jane SLIDELL, b. 1797; d. 1882 at age 85.

Matthew Calbraith Perry was a sailor in the Navy in the mid nineteenth century. He was an avid sailor, diplomat, naval reformer, and advocate of the steam navy. He served in the United States Navy for forty-two years. First he considered a career as a civilian merchant man, but decided to go into the navy. He was appointed to First Lieutenant of the brig Chippewa. Then Lieutenant Perry was promoted to First Lieutenant Perry of the Cyane. In 1821 Perry gained first command of the schooner Shark. He was transferred to the North Carolina. Then he was given the commanding post at the Brooklyn Naval Yards.

Matthew Perry's family lived on the western shore of the Narragansett Bay. His parents were Sarah and Christopher. He was the forth child and was born April 10, 1794. His brother was Oliver Hazard Perry of Battle of Lake Erie fame (commanding officer on the American side).

Children:

i. John Slidell PERRY b. 1816; d. 1817 at age 1.
ii. Sarah PERRY b. 1818; m. Mr. RODGERS 1841.
iii. Jane Oliver Hazard PERRY b. 1819; d. 1882 at age 85.
iv. Matthew C. PERRY Jr. b. 06 Oct 1821; d. 16 Nov 1873 at age 52; bur. Island Cemetery, Newport, RI; m. Harriet Elizabeth TAYLOR, b. 1853; d. 2 Jun 1859; bur. Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY.
v. Susan M. PERRY b. 1824; d. 1825 at age 1.
vi. William Frederick PERRY II b. 1825; d. 17 Nov 1870 at age 45, never married.
vii. William Frederick PERRY II b. 20 Nov 1828; d. 8 Mar 1884 at age 56, never married.
viii. Caroline Slidell PERRY b. 23 Aug 1829; m. Augustus BELMONT, Sr.
ix. Isabella Bolton PERRY b. 1834; d. 1912 at age 78; m. Mr. TIFFANY 1864.
x. Anna Rodgers PERRY b. 1838; d. 1839 at age 1.


For an account of Matthew's testimony regarding the famous Somers mutiny, see Appendix I at the end of this present work.

Thomas Picton

One of the most important papers published for Sabbath readers in New York a generation ago was the Sunday Era which published for Sabbath readers in New York a generation ago was the Sunday Era, edited by Thomas Picton, who died a few years ago in poverty, assisted by Ben. Constable and W. H. Herbert, who shot himself in the Stevens House in 1858. Picton was a versatile and brilliant journalist. He was a nephew of Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed at Waterloo. He had the rare good fortune of inheriting three ample fortunes, but his newspaper speculations used up a good deal of them. He afterward started a paper called the Waterloo. He had the rare good fortune of inheriting three ample fortunes, but his newspaper speculations used up a good deal of them. He afterward started a paper called the Sunday Era, and another called the Leader, but despite the ability with which he edited them, they were not financial successes. His death occurred under circumstances of great misery.

Masters:


BIBLIOGRAPHY: Proceedings on the occasion of the centennial celebration of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York; including an address by M'. W'. WILLIAM H. MILNOR, Past Grand Master, and an historical sketch by R'. W'. BRO, F. G. TISDALL, Master, Monday evening, December 7, A.L. 5857. New York: Reprint together with continuation of history to December, 1869. 1870.

Michael Thodey appears as Muster Master for the City and Co. of New York, in May, 1760. In 1761 he was Colonel of the New York Regiment.—Muster roll*, N. Y. Provincial troops, 1760.

Col. Michael Thodey of New York city was a prominent merchant thereof, whose father settled there about 1732. His brother Francis commanded a company on this same campaign. Thodey entered the provincial troops as lieutenant in 1755, serving as captain in the latter half of the year. In 1759 he was lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion. His wound did not disable him for service, for he was colonel of the New York regiment (1761-63). He was married (9 July 1760) in New York city to Elizabeth Jones.

In the name of God, Amen. I, ELIZABETH THODEY, widow of Michael Thodey, of New York, being weak and infirm. I leave to my four grandchildren, Elizabeth, Alice, James, and Jane, the children of John Long and Elizabeth, his wife, a bond for £400 and another for £100. Of these, the sum of £200 is to be paid to my grandchild Elizabeth, my Godchild, when she is 20 years old or married. Another bond for £300 is to be kept at interest for the support of my sister, Jane Bloodworth, and after her death, to my children, Ann Thong, Michael, Francis, and Jane. I also leave to each of my children £100. I make John Long and his wife Elizabeth, executors. Dated September 16, 1756.

Witnesses, Jacob Van Wagenen, shopkeeper, D. Schuyler, John Alsop. Proved, August 28, 1765.

The Annual report of the Library Company of Philadelphia

June 1762. Strange it is, therefore, that the merchant Michael Gratz went to New York to be "Rais'd to the sublime Degree of a Master Mason" in St. John's Lodge No. 2 on April 25, 1764. His certificate on vellum, with a blue ribbon and two red wax seals, is signed by Master Michael Thodey, Senior Warden William Bancker, Junior Warden William Provoost and other officers. Under the secretary's signature is the note: "To prevent frauds, Our Brother hath before us . . .

Independent Royal Arch No. 2

INSTITUTED: Prior to 1761.
CHARTER: June 9, 1789.

PREVIOUS NAME AND NUMBER: Royal Arch Lodge, No. 8, prior to 3 Jun 1789, when at a meeting of Lodges in New York City, as a result of a ballot it became No. 2. In the new warrant thereupon issued (9 Jun 1789) it was entitled, "Independent Royal Arch, No. 2."

The Lodge did not affiliate with the Provincial Grand Lodge until 1784, two years after the Grand Lodge had been organized.
Minutes of Grand Lodge, April 21, 1784 - "Bro. CLARK attended with the warrant of Royal Arch Lodge, No. 8, and surrendered the same to this Lodge praying a new warrant from this Lodge. It was moved that a committee of the Grand Stewards' Lodge be appointed to visit this Lodge and repeat their opinion on the propriety and regularity of their proceedings."

Tammany Hall, now the “Sun” Building, early meeting place of Grand Lodge and of many subordinate Lodges. St. John’, Hall, a still earlier scene of the labors of the Fraternity, is the tall flat-roofed building on side street.

Minutes of Grand Stewards' Lodge, May 19, 1784: W. Brɨ. HORTON in behalf of the committee appointed the last Lodge night to examine into the propriety of the proceedings of Royal Arch Lodge, No. 8, report that they have visited the Lodge, found the members regular in their work and duly qualified, and recommend them to the Grand Lodge for renewal of their warrant. Report sustained by Grand Stewards' Lodge, and at meeting of Grand Lodge, June 2, 1784, the report was adopted and a warrant was ordered to be issued "gratis." In minutes of meeting of Grand Stewards' Lodge, June 16, 1784, it was called “Royal Arch Independent.”

There seems to be no authority for prefixing "St. John's" to the name of this Lodge.

MINUTE BOOKS: No records exist prior to 1784. Old Lodge books destroyed by fire, 22 Feb 1836.

PLACES OF MEETING

1883. Masonic Hall.

Masters,


RELIC IN POSSESSION OF LODGE: Bible presented by Bro. Joseph Ashton, June 4, 1703.

GRAND LODGE OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH LODGE.

- William Willis, Deputy Grand Master.
- Jas. J. Mapes, Professor of Chemistry.
- Lewis Feuchtwanger, Professor of Chemistry.
- N. W. Josselyn, Editor.
- Wm. W. Browning, M.D., Professor in L. I. College Hospital.
- Lorenzo De Ponte, Professor Columbia College.
- Rev. Dr. John Scudder, the famous Indian Missionary.
- G. W. Demarest, Bank President.
- Thomas W. Clerke, Justice Supreme Court.
- Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, Clergyman.
- James Herring, Portrait Painter.
- Sherwood Campbell, Vocalist.
- W. D. Searles, Banker.
- Geo. R. Jackson, Novelty Iron Works.
- Major A. H. Thurston, Rebellion.
- Major F. S. Allen, Rebellion.
- Augustus Braham, Singer (Tenor) and Composer.
- Barney Williams, Actor.
- J. C. Winans, Actor.
- Chas. A. Budd, M.D., Professor of Medicine.
- W. M. Noah, Editor.
- Stephen Allen, Mayor of New York.
- Jno. A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police.
- Amos F. Eno, Banker.
- Commodore Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy.
- John Shaw, U. S. Navy.
- Geo. F. Briston [Bristow], Composer.
- W. Rufus Blake, Actor.
- Gen. Henry L(andon), Potter, Rebellion.
- Col. Thomas B. Van Buren, Rebellion.

Augustus Braham, Singer (Tenor) and Composer.

Barney Williams, Actor.

J. C. Winans, Actor.

Chas. A. Budd, M.D., Professor of Medicine.

W. M. Noah, Editor.

Stephen Allen, Mayor of New York.

Jno. A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police.

Amos F. Eno, Banker.


Commodore Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy.

John Shaw, U. S. Navy.


Geo. F. Briston [Bristow], Composer.

W. Rufus Blake, Actor.


Gen. Henry L(andon), Potter, Rebellion.

Col. Thomas B. Van Buren, Rebellion.

http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=4304

William Rufus Blake, actor and theatre manager; baptized 5 Dec. 1802 at Halifax, N.S., first child of William Blake and Charlotte Herring; m. in August 1826 Caroline Waring, née Placide, an actress, and they had one son; d. 22 April 1863 at Boston, Mass.

Born of Irish parents, William Rufus Blake was known for his rich humour and raconteur's skill. His widowed mother is said to have encouraged him to take up a medical career, but Blake determined upon a stage life. He first played on the Halifax stage from 1817 to 1819 with a troupe of visiting American actors which included Thomas Placide. The company's internal disputes and financial collapse as well as Blake's indifferent press notices can hardly have been encouraging. By 1824 he had nonetheless acquired sufficient stage skill to obtain a début at the newly opened Chatham Garden Theatre in New York City. During the next seven years the young actor appeared in several New York playhouses, travelled on tour for a short time, and was stage manager for the opening seasons of Boston's Tremont Theatre in 1827 and the renovated Walnut St Theatre in Philadelphia in 1829. In the summer of 1831 he and his wife starred with Vincent DeCamp's company in Montreal and Quebec before he returned to his native town to fit up a theatre and organize a company of actors.

In Halifax Blake leased the city's only theatre, a three-year old building known simply as “The Theatre.” There, after renovation, he offered a broad selection of comedies, melodramas, and farces from the London and American stages. The members of his small but versatile company were all Americans, though officers of the British army garrison and transient actors joined them occasionally. Talent, enthusiasm, and high-priced tickets made the theatre both respectable and successful at first. Further remodelling of the building and an expanded company of which “the female department” was rated “equal to that of any company in the U. States” marked the opening of the second season. Blake himself was acknowledged by the Boston Gazette to be “favorably known to the public as a first rate genteel comedian.”
Yet, despite high prospects, the theatre failed. Not enough townsmen were willing to support theatrical entertainments. Moreover, attendance dropped in the face of the threat of cholera spreading from the United States and the onset of a new economic depression in the winter of 1832–33. Blake’s extravagant management of the theatre, as illustrated by his elaborate new productions, also contributed to its demise. After the theatre closed in June 1833, “a large quantity of splendid scenery . . . and an extensive wardrobe of Elegant dresses” were offered for sale; one stage set was said to have cost £85. Blake’s extravagance appeared again in the interior embellishments of New York’s Olympic Theatre, built for him and Henry E. Willard in 1837, and described as “a parlor of elegance.” Blake managed this theatre from September 1837 until February 1838.

Except for British tours in 1839 and 1840, which included an unsuccessful appearance on the London stage, Blake confined the remaining years of his career to the United States. In Boston, New York, and Philadelphia he was both actor and stage manager, notably at the Walnut St Theatre again (1845–48) and at Burton’s Old Broadway Theatre in New York (1848–52). Abandoning management in the last decade of his life, he played in the most famous American companies of the day – Wallack’s and Laura Keene’s – reputedly at some of the highest salaries on the New York stage. One of the foremost comedians of his age, Blake was acquainted with most important theatrical personalities in America during his 40 years of playing.

As a young man, slim and handsome, Blake played the gamut of leading male roles in genteel comedies. By the late 1830s, however, increasing corpulence led him to the study of old age. Several contemporaries considered his sentimental and comic old men – “Geoffrey Dale” in The last man, “Jesse Rural” in Old heads and young hearts, “Lord Duberly” in The heir at law, “Old Dornton” in The road to ruin, and “Sir Peter Teazle” in The school for scandal – as unsurpassed, and regarded Blake himself as “a positive epitome of fun and humor.”

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**Augustus Frederick Braham** – b. Dec 1819 in 3 Tavistock Square, St Pancras, London; d. ca 7 Jun 1888, age 69. Born in London, he made his first appearance before the American public as a Vocalist, at the Metropolitan Hall, in New York, at the first concert given by Miss Catharine Hayes; he was later in Philadelphia, and ‘rapidly rising both in attraction and popularity.’

His sister was Frances Elizabeth Anne, Countess of Waldegrave, b. 4 Jan 1821, d. 5 Jul 1879. She married firstly John James Henry Waldegrave (1802-1840), secondly George Edward Waldegrave, 7th Earl Waldegrave (1816-1846) and thirdly George Granville Vernon Harcourt (1785-1861). When her husband was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1865, they moved to Dublin. They spent the summer months mainly at Strawberry Hill and the soirées, balls and other social gatherings quickly gathered momentum. The house became a major venue for leading Liberal politicians of the period. Gladstone was among the visitors and she soon became renowned as the most sought

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=53888826

She was the daughter of the famous singer John Braham. She married George Edward the 7th Earl of Waldegrave, the second of her four husbands. When she died she left £300 per annum for life to her brother Augustus.
after political hostess in the country. Royalty, too, were often on the guest list and, in 1873, in anticipation of one particular event, more lavish than all the rest, she had a billiard room constructed opposite the drawing room, because the game of billiards was a favourite pastime of the Prince of Wales.

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

George Frederick Bristow b. 19 Dec 1825; d. 13 Dec 1898) was a composer. He advocated American classical music, rather than favoring European pieces. He was famously involved in a related controversy involving William Henry Fry and the New York Philharmonic Society.

Bristow was born into a musical family in Brooklyn, NY. His father, William, a well-respected conductor, pianist, and clarinetist, gave his son lessons in piano, harmony, counterpoint, orchestration and violin. George joined the first violin section of the New York Philharmonic Society Orchestra in 1843 at the age of seventeen, and remained there until 1879. He was concertmaster between 1850 and 1853.

In the 1850s, Bristow became conductor of two choral organizations, the New York Harmonic Society and the Mendelssohn Union (and later several church choirs). In 1854, he began his long career as a music educator in the public schools of New York.

Throughout his life, Bristow was a champion of American music and a nationalist in his choice of texts. The amount and quality of his choral music, although mostly ignored by Grove's, makes Bristow a historically important choral composer.

Bristow's compositional output is divided in three periods: his early years, during which most of the compositions are instrumental; the middle period beginning in 1852, during which he wrote more than forty works, several of them lengthy and imposing; and the late period, beginning in 1879 with Bristow's resignation from the New York Philharmonic. Of the 135 compositions listed in Rogers' dissertation on Bristow's music, one-third are choral or vocal. Seven of his choral works are choral/orchestral pieces, and twenty-seven compositions are smaller pieces, most of which were composed for church choirs that he led. Both the short sacred works and the large choral/orchestral compositions are evenly divided between the middle and late periods.

**Choral/orchestral works:**

**Middle period**
- Symphony in F-sharp minor, op. 26
- Ode, op. 29, first performed 1856
- Praise to God, op. 31/33, 1860.
- The Oratorio of Daniel, op. 42, 1866.

**Late period**
- The Great Republic, op. 47, 1880.
- Mass in C Major, op. 57, 1885.
- The Oratorio of Daniel

**Productions:**
- *Rip Van Winkle*  Original, Musical, Comedy, Opera, 27 Sep 1855 - 23 Oct 1855
- *The Beggar's Opera*  Revival, Musical, Drama, Opera, 14 Sep 1855 - 03 Nov 1855
- *The Daughter of St. Mark*  Original, Musical, Operetta, 18 Jun 1855 - 28 Jun 1855
- *The Bohemian Girl*  Revival, Musical, Comedy, Opera, 02 Jun 1855 - 03 Nov 1855
- *A Queen of a Day*  Original, Musical, Comedy, Opera, 02 Jun 1855 - 03 Nov 1855

http://www.famousamericans.net/jameshcafferty/

James H(enry) Cafferty, artist, born in 17 Jun 1819 of Albany, NY; died 9 Sep 1869, New York, NY. He began his professional life as a portrait-painter, in which branch he attained an excellent reputation, but his later years were given for the most part to game-pieces and still-life. He was chosen an associate member of the national academy of design in 1849, and in 1853 became an academician. His most notable paintings are "My Girl" (1868); "My Father" (1869); and "Brook-Trout" and several studies of fish (1869). With L. Wiles as his associate he painted the graveyard scene from "Hamlet," a picture that added to the reputation of both artists.
Commodore Isaac Chauncey was born in Black Rock, CT, on 20 Feb 1772. He entered the merchant marine as a young man and received his first command while only nineteen years of age. In 1799, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy and served at sea during the Quasi-War with France. In 1802, he went to the Mediterranean for operations against the Barbary powers, serving with distinction over the next two years. During some of this time, he commanded the frigate John Adams. Promoted to the rank of Captain in 1806, he was furloughed to take command of the merchant ship Beaver on a voyage to China, and there again demonstrated his bravery in the face of a British warship’s efforts to examine his crew for possible impressment.

In 1807, Captain Chauncey took command of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. When war began with Great Britain in mid-1812, he was sent to the Great Lakes to expand and command U.S. Naval forces there. Chauncey personally superintended the construction of a fleet on Lake Ontario and led it in action against the British on several occasions, among them an amphibious operation that captured York (later Toronto), Ontario, in April 1813. He subsequently engaged in an extensive shipbuilding program in order to maintain the American position on the Lake.

After the war ended early in 1815, Chauncey was placed in charge of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, at Kittery, Maine. In 1816-1818 he commanded the Mediterranean Squadron. Service in the Nation's Capital on the Board of Navy Commissioners during 1821-1824 was followed by another tour as Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He returned to the Board of Navy Commissioners in 1833 and became its President in 1837. Commodore Isaac Chauncey died at Washington, D.C., on 27 Jan 1840.

The ship-of-the-line Washington in the Bay of Naples as Commodore Chauncey's flagship, with his broad pendant flying at the main.


General William de Lacy

WILLIAM DE LACY, Steam Book, Law, and Job Printer, No. 196 Fulton Street —In some lines of business the mere mention of a name carries with it the idea of strength, reliability, and success. The steam printing establishment conducted by Gen. William De Lacy, at No. 196 Fulton Street, is a case in point. Operated under the skilful and popular management of the present proprietor since 1875, it has steadily grown in extent and reputation until it stands well in the front rank of all the houses of its kind in the great metropolis. Three spacious floors, each 25x80 feet, are utilized for printing purposes, which are equipped with five cylinder and five job presses, operated by steam power and every modern improvement is afforded tending to facilitate rapid and perfect production. Employment is given to from twenty to thirty skilled and expert hands, and the house is in a position to guarantee the prompt and satisfactory fulfillment of all orders. While devoting careful attention to general mercantile and job printing, it has also made a long step forward in the direction of the very highest class of law and book work, and parties who deal with this house will find its motto to be “a fair price for reliable work.”

General De Lacy, the enterprising proprietor is a native of England and came to this country in 1848. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised and maintained a full company at his own expense until the first of July, 1861, when it was mustered into the 37th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, then being organized by Judge John H. McCunn, but was subsequently commanded by Colonel S. B. Hayman of the old Seventh Regulars and attached to the celebrated Kearney's Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Generals Sickles and Heintzeleman. Rapidly passing through the grades of first lieutenant and captain, on the 8th of October, 1862, he was promoted to the position of major. He served in all the engagements that Kearney's Division was engaged in, and after the death of that distinguished officer, was chosen by the officers of the division to design and procure the badge adopted and worn by them, and known as Kearney's Cross, awarded to those who had honorably served in battle under Maj. Gen. Kearney, and whose military record is without stain. During his service in the 37th Regiment, he was the recipient of many evidences of appreciation on the part of his superiors. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 164th N. Y. Volunteers, attached to the Second Division, Second Corps.

At Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864, Col. De Lacy was wounded twice, one shot permanently disabling his wrist, though the ball was extracted on the field; the second shot passed completely through the abdomen and he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and was so reported. He recovered, however, in about three months and returned to duty in front of Petersburg, participating in many skirmishes and engagements, being in command of Battery 9, immediately to the right of the famous Fort Hell. On the 25th of March, 1865, Fort Stedman was captured. Gen. William Hay, commanding this Division, in his report of the operations of that day, says: “Col. Wm. De Lacy, of the 164th Regiment, division officer of the day, was severely wounded. This is the third or fourth time this gallant officer has been wounded during the war.” The United States bestowed upon him the rank of brigadier-general, April 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service. He was mustered out with the 164th Regiment at the close of the war, and on the 4th day of March, 1869, unanimously elected colonel of the 4th Regiment National Guard, and the rank of brevet brigadier general was conferred on him by the State, June 2, 1869. On August 9, 1877 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 69th Regiment. He has served as commander of Michael Corcoran Post 427, G. A. R., since 1883, and Grand Marshal in 1887.
Lorenzo Da Ponte 1749–1838, Italian librettist and teacher, b. Ceneda as Emmanuele Conegliano. Born Jewish, he converted to Catholicism at 14, became (1773) a priest, and shortly after ordination moved to Venice. A freethinking liberal and sometime libertine and gambler, he was banished from Venice in 1779 due to several scandals. He lived briefly in Dresden, then settled (1781) in Vienna, where Emperor Joseph II named him (1783) poet of the imperial theaters, a post he held until 1790. During his tenure Da Ponte wrote the librettos for numerous operas. The most notable of these were for three Mozart masterpieces—The Marriage of Figaro (1786), Don Giovanni (1787), and Cosi fan tutte (1790)—for which he contributed elegant, witty, and eminently singable words and created or adapted powerful plots and characters. Driven from Vienna after the emperor's death, Da Ponte wandered through Europe, married in Trieste, and settled (1792) in London. There he worked as a tutor of Italian, a bookseller, and a librettist to an Italian opera company until he went bankrupt in 1804.

A year later Da Ponte immigrated to America, where he failed in attempts to be a grocer, at selling medicines and drygoods, and at running a distillery. After a chance meeting with Clement Clarke Moore [author of “The Night Before Christmas”] however, he soon began a more successful career, spending most of the rest of his life in New York City as a celebrated teacher of Italian. A pioneer in the dissemination of Italian culture in the United States, he taught (1805–25) nearly 2,000 private pupils and in 1830 was appointed Columbia College's first professor of Italian language and literature (and the first such professor in the United States). His library, bought by Columbia in 1825, was the nucleus of its collection of Italian poetry and miscellaneous literature. In 1833 he began a more successful career, spending most of the rest of his life in New York City as a celebrated teacher of Italian. A pioneer in the dissemination of Italian culture in the United States, he taught (1805–25) nearly 2,000 private pupils and in 1830 was appointed Columbia College's first professor of Italian language and literature (and the first such professor in the United States). His library, bought by Columbia in 1825, was the nucleus of its collection of Italian poetry and miscellaneous literature. In 1833 he helped establish the Italian Opera House in lower Manhattan, the first attempt to create a permanent American home for Italian opera. Da Ponte's last years were marred by poverty and the failure (1836) of the opera house.

William Hull (b. 24 Jun 1753; d. 29 Nov 1825) was a soldier and politician. He fought in the Revolution, was Governor of the Michigan Territory, and was a general in the War of 1812, for which he is best remembered for surrendering Fort Shelby to the British. He was born in Derby, CT and graduated from Yale in 1772, studied law in Litchfield, CT, and passed the bar in 1775.

At the outbreak of fighting in the Revolution, Hull joined a local militia and was quickly promoted to captain, then to major, and to lieutenant colonel. He was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Stillwater, Saratoga, Fort Stanwix, Monmouth, and Stony Point. He was recognized by George Washington and the Continental Congress for his service.

Hull was a friend of Nathan Hale and tried to dissuade Hale from the dangerous spy mission that would cost him his life. Hull was largely responsible for publicizing Hale's famous last words, “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.” After the American Revolution, he moved to his wife's family estate in Newton, MA, and served as a judge and state senator in Massachusetts.

Michigan Territory and War of 1812

On 22 Mar 1805, President Jefferson appointed him Governor of the recently-created Michigan Territory as well as its Indian Agent. As almost all of the territory except for two enclaves around Detroit and Fort Michilimackinac were in the hands of the Indians, Hull undertook the goal of gradually purchasing more Indian land for occupation by American settlers. He negotiated the Treaty of Detroit with the Ottawa, Chippewas, Wyandot and Potawatomi nations, which ceded most of present-day Southeast Michigan to the United States. These efforts to expand American settlement began to generate opposition, particularly from the Shawnee leaders Tecumseh and his brother Tenswatawa, the Shawnee Prophet, who preached resistance to the American lifestyle and to further land giveaways.

By February 1812, it was becoming clear that war with Great Britain was imminent, and the British were attempting to recruit the Native American tribes in Canada, Michigan, and elsewhere as their allies against the Americans. While Hull was in Washington, Secretary of War William Eustis informed him that President Madison wished to appoint him a Brigadier General in command of the new Army of the Northwest. Hull, then nearly 60 years old, expressed his disinterest in a new military commission, and a Colonel Kingsbury was selected to lead the force instead. Kingsbury fell ill before taking command, and the offer was repeated to Hull, who this time accepted. His orders were to go to Ohio, whose governor had been charged by Madison with raising a 1,200-man militia that would be augmented by the 4th Infantry Regiment from Vincennes, Indiana, to form the core of the army. From there he was to march the army to Detroit, where he was to also continue serving as Territorial Governor.

Hull arrived in Cincinnati on 10 May 1812, and on 25 May took command of the militia at Dayton. The militia comprised three regiments, who elected as their commanding Colonels Duncan McArthur, (Bro.) Lewis Cass, and James Findlay. They marched to Staunton and then to Urbana, where they were joined by the 300-man 4th Infantry Regiment. The men of the militia were ill-equipped and lacked military discipline, and Hull relied on the infantry regiment to quell several instances of
insubordination on the remainder of the march. By the end of June, the army had reached the rapids of the Maumee River, where Hull committed the first of the errors that would later reflect poorly on him.

The declaration of war on Great Britain was signed on 18 Jun 1812, and that same day Secretary Eustis sent two letters to General Hull. One of them, sent by special messenger, had arrived on 24 Jun but did not contain any mention of the declaration of war. The second one, announcing the declaration of war, was sent via the postal service, and did not arrive until 2 Jul. As a result, Hull was still unaware that war had broken out when he reached the rapids of the Maumee, and as the army was now on a navigable waterway, he sent the schooner Cuyahoga to Detroit ahead of the army to Detroit with a number of invalids, supplies, and official documents. Unfortunately for Hull, the British commander at Fort Amherstburg had received the declaration of war two days earlier, and captured the ship as it sailed past, along with all of the papers and plans for an attack on Fort Amherstburg.

Hull was, at least in part, the victim of poor preparation for war by the U.S. government and miscommunication. While governor, Hull's repeated requests to build a naval fleet on Lake Erie to properly defend Detroit, Fort Mackinac, and Fort Dearborn were ignored by the commander of the northeast, General Henry Dearborn. Hull began an invasion of Canada on 12 Jul 1812. However, he quickly withdrew to the American side of the river after hearing the news of the capture of Fort Mackinac by the British. He also faced unfriendly Native American forces, which threatened to attack from the other direction.

Facing what he believed to be superior forces thanks to his enemy's cunning stratagems such as instructing the Native American warriors to make as much noise as possible around the fort, Hull surrendered Fort Detroit to Sir Isaac Brock on 16 Aug 1812. Accounts of the incident varied widely. A subordinate, Colonel (Bro.) Lewis Cass placed all blame for the surrender on Hull and subsequently succeeded Hull as Territorial Governor. Hull was court-martialed, and at a trial presided over by General Henry Dearborn, with evidence against him given by Robert Lucas, a subordinate and the future governor of Ohio and territorial governor of Iowa. Hull was sentenced to be shot, though upon recommendation of mercy by the court, Hull received a reprieve from President Madison.

Hull lived the remainder of his life in Newton, MA, and wrote two books attempting to clear his name. Some later historians have agreed that Hull was unfairly made a scapegoat for the embarrassing loss. The publication of his Memoirs in 1824 changed public opinion somewhat in his favor, and he was honored with a dinner in Boston on 30 May 1825. That June, (Bro.) LaFayette visited Hull and declared, "We both have suffered contumely and reproach; but our characters are vindicated; let us forgive our enemies and die in Christian love and peace with all mankind." Hull died at home in Newton several months later, on 29 Nov 1825.

He was uncle to Commodore Isaac Hull and adopted Isaac after his father (William's brother Joseph) died while Isaac was young.

General Henry Langdon Potter was born 16 Mar 1828 in Taringham, MA, and was a paper manufacturer in Housatonic, MA, in the 1850s. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a lawyer and was commissioned a Lt. Col. In the 71st NY Infantry Volunteers on 18 Jul 1861, becoming in time its Colonel. He was wounded on 27 Aug 1862 at the Battle of the Second Manassas, and again on 2 Jul at Gettysburg. He mustered out 31 Dec 1862 and returned to his law practice.

When Col. Potter was wounded, the Excelsior Brigade was in reserve to the rear of the main line of battle behind the Peach Orchard. When the Rebels forced the main line back the were under fire by the New Yorkers. The brigade held on but was driven back. Col. Potter was hit in his left leg by a shell fragment, remaining on the field and withdrawing with his men.

He was a colleague of Herman Melville while at the Customs House, and died in 1907.

Joseph Savage, Captain of Artillery, was born 12 Jun 1756. He fought throughout the War of the Revolution, being present at various battles, among which were those of Trenton, Monmouth, and Yorktown. Subsequent to the close of the war, he commanded at West Point, and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married Miss Thatcher, and left issue.

He was the son of Samuel Phillips Savage "a prominent man in the stirring scenes preceding and including the War of the Revolution, which ended in the Independence of the Colonies and the establishment of the United States of America. He was President of the Board of the Colony of Massachusetts. He was Moderator of the public meeting in the 'Old South Church' in Boston, Mass., whence, after exciting speeches, a number of men, disguised as Indians, went to the wharf, where a ship lay which had just arrived from England laden with tea, and threw the cargo overboard — the well-known historical incident which goes by the name of the Boston Tea-Party." He resided at Weston, near Boston.


Children:
i. Nathaniel Blunt, born April 12, 1857.
ii. Helen Barrington, born May 8, 1862.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Thurston died in Nashville September 8, 1862, aged 25 years. 2d wife, Mary S., daughter of James Bankhead, Esq., of Nashville. Married April 25, 1864.

iii. Mary Bankhead, born March 18, 1865.

Dr. THURSTON, at the commencement of the rebellion, was Surgeon of the 12th regiment N. Y. S. M., and served with the regiment in 1861, for three months, in defense of Washington. He was appointed Surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, October 5, 1861, and ordered to the army of the Cumberland. He was placed in charge of University Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1862; was Medical Inspector on Major Gen. Rosencranz' staff, October 30, 1862; was Assistant Medical Director of the department of the Cumberland in 1863, and Medical Director of the 12th Army Corps, Major Gen. Slocum commanding, January 7, 1864. He was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and stationed at Belle Plain in May, 1864, and afterwards placed in charge of Grant Hospital at Willets Point, New York harbor, July 5, 1864, remaining in command until the hospital was closed in June, 1865.
He was appointed, June 15, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war," a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers by Brevet, to rank as such from March 13, 1865. He died in New York, August 2, 1865, of disease contracted while in the public service, aged 32 years and 10 months.

Colonel Thomas Brodhead Van Buren, b. 20 Jun 1824, Clermont, NY; d. 13 Oct 1889.  
http://localhistory.morrisville.edu/sites/unitinfo/vanburen-102.html

from The New York Times, October 15, 1889:  
The death of Thomas Brodhead Van Buren in San Francisco on Sunday will grieve a wide circle of friends in this city where he lived until ill health three years ago led him to seek a milder climate. He was sixty-three years old. Up to 1874 he had practiced law here since he won a diploma from Union College. He belonged to the Union League Club, and was in active sympathy with the purposes of that organization during the rebellion. In 1874 he went to Japan as Consul General for this Government.

He wrote for the Government a valuable and instructive treatise upon that country, embodying the results of extended travel and observation. His official residence there lasted until 1885, when he came home broken in health. Mr. Van Buren's father was Dr. Peter Van Buren, a cousin* of Martin Van Buren. William Walter Phelps and Mr. Van Buren married sisters, daughters of Joseph E. Sheffield of New Haven.

from The New York Times, October 27, 1889:  
GEN. VAN BUREN'S FUNERAL, A NEPHEW OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, BURIED AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

The funeral of Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, whose death at San Francisco on Oct. 13 was announced in THE TIMES, was held yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church at Englewood, N. J. Many friends and members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion were present. Gen. Thomas Brodhead Van Buren, a nephew (sic)* of ex-President Martin Van Buren, was born at Clermont, NY, on June 20, 1824. He studied law after receiving a classical education. He was attracted to California in the pioneer days of the State, and assisted in shaping its early legislation. He returned to New York shortly before the war broke out. Quickly espousing the Union cause he entered the army as Colonel of the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers. He participated in the campaign of 1862 from the Battle Mountain fight to the Second Bull Run. He was also present at Antietam. His poor health caused him to resign. In 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier General by President Lincoln. Gen. Van Buren practiced law until 1873, when President Grant appointed him Commissioner General of the United States at the Vienna Exposition, and a year later Consul General to Japan. On his return from his foreign post he made his home in San Francisco. He was a member of the Pacific Union Club. Gen Van Buren leaves a widow (Harriet Sheffield, of New Haven, CT) and three sons and one daughter. He was also brother-in-law to William Walter Phelps of New-Jersey.

* Thomas B. Van Buren's relationship (a removed cousin) to President Martin Van Buren is:

Peter Marense Van Buren – b. 1670, Ft. Orange (Albany)
Barent, b. 1695 in Albany
Sarent Barent F. b. 1776 in Kinderhook
Dr. Peter, b. 1802 in Kinderhook

Marten, b. 1701 in Kinderhook
Abraham, b. 1737 of Albany
President Martin, b. 1782 in Kinderhook

http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/102ndInf/102ndInfCWN.htm

The One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers—A Card from Col. Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers reached here on Sunday afternoon from Chattanooga, where they led the advance in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold. Everywhere on the route the reputation of the regiment secured the men warm greetings and kind attentions. On reaching New-York, however, they marched in silence to the Park Barracks, and neither the Corporation, nor citizens, nor the militia, can be induced to give them a reception of any description.

Personal applications have been made to portions of the militia, but not even a company can be persuaded to turn out, although it was offered to defray all the expenses of the music. An effort has been made to raise a small fund to provide a collation for the regiment, but aside from the writer and an eminent merchant, distinguished for his liberality and patriotism, not one of the fifty bankers and merchants applied to would subscribe a cent. This treatment disheartens and exasperates the men and is doing more to prevent enlisting in New-York than any other one cause. Soldiers can encourage or discourage recruiting more than any other class of men. If motives of patriotism will not induce the citizens of New-York to treat their returning veterans differently, self-interest should.

It is determined by the officers to parade the regiment, independent of all assistance, hoping to meet some citizens in the street whose patriotism is not bounded by the horizon of their pockets.

T. B. VAN BUREN.  
Colonel 102d N. Y. V.

[See list of Revolutionary soldiers in report of Grand Historian for 1900, and of the War of 1812, in report for 1901].
SCHEMEN, 1823, adhered to City Grand Lodge; 1837 (St. John's Grand Lodge), adhered to Grand Lodge; 1849, took part in formation of Phillips Grand Lodge and remained in affiliation with it until the union with Grand Lodge in 1858.

HISTORICAL NOTES: From the minutes of the Lodge we glean that "the Lodge took part in the installation of EDWARD LIVINGSTON (then Mayor of New York) as Deputy Grand Master in 1801, after which they adjourned to Bro. MARTLING's for supper, and appointed a committee to visit our distressed brothers in jail, to whom refreshments were also sent." The jail at that time was in the City Hall Park. Bro. MARTLING was raised in Royal Arch Independent in 1789, and his son in 1802. They were famous hotel men in their day, and it was in the long room of their tavern, corner of Frankfort and Chatham Streets, that the Tammany Society came into existence. On September 17 and 18, 1814, "the Lodge went to Brooklyn to work on the fortifications at Fort Greene." August 13, 1827, "gaslight was first used in the Lodge room." December 16, 1835, "the Lodge was burned out in the great fire in City Hotel, along with several other Masonic bodies." and November 4, 1852, they "celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of initiation of Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON." St. John's days were always observed and "a good dinner and rum punch" were frequently indulged in. Until 1841 the business of the Lodge was transacted in the first degree. Elections of officers were held by a show of hands, tellers being first appointed December 23, 1844. Previous to this date candidates for office had to leave the room during the election.

In 1840 and 1841 a series of incidents occurred in the history of the Lodge, which we transcribe from the minutes:

"On the 14th of December, 1840, at Shakespeare Hotel, corner William and Duane Streets, BENJAMIN C. DUTCHER was elected Master.

"1841, February 8th: WM. WILLIS, Deputy Grand Master (a member of this Lodge), with a number of friends, visited the Lodge, and being announced under the name of the Grand Lodge, were admitted and received as such. WILLIS, in his capacity of Deputy Grand Master, was seated in the East, rudely interrupted the work in progress, commanded the Secretary to deliver his books, censured the Lodge, and threatened the previous Master with punishment; also ordered the Senior Warden to be silent when he protested.

"1841, February 17th: The Master read his protest against the usurpation of WM. WILLIS, Deputy Grand Master, at the previous meeting, embracing the following points: 1st. That the Grand Lodge may not visit this Lodge in the capacity of a tribunal. 2d. That the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York may preside in this Lodge whenever he may convene the same in a proper warrant, but not otherwise ; which was ordered by vote of the Lodge to be entered at length on the minutes, a copy sent to the Grand Lodge, and a copy to each of the subordinate Lodges in the State.

"1841, February 22d: WM. WILLIS, Deputy Grand Master, was present, and a motion was made and carried that the protest be erased from the minutes and suppressed.

"The Worshipful Master then ordered the protest to be entered in the minutes of this meeting.

"A resolution being offered against such an order, the Worshipful Master refused to put the question, and in consequence of the disorder which ensued the Worshipful Master, ‘by virtue of the power vested in him, declared the Lodge closed.

"1841, March 8th: W. P. HILLIPS, Deputy Grand Master (a member of this Lodge), with a number of friends, visited the Lodge, erased from the minutes and suppressed.

"A motion was offered that the protest ordered to be entered on the minutes February 22 be erased, which was carried.

"The resolution to erase the protest was again offered, and the Worshipful Master again refused to entertain it.


"1841, May 24: Past Master FECHTWANGER asked if the Worshipful Master had requested the secretary not to notify Bro. WM. WILLIS of this meeting, which being answered in the affirmative, a discussion arose, and while Bro. WILLIS was addressing the brethren the Worshipful peremptorily closed the Lodge.

"Bro. WILLIS then as Deputy Grand Master took the chair, and declared the Lodge opened and at labor, and a motion was made and adopted that the Masonic conduct of the Worshipful Master is highly censurable, and he is hereby censured for ordering the secretary not to send P. M. W. a notice to attend this meeting.

"A motion was offered that the protest ordered to be entered on the minutes February 22 be erased, which was carried.

"A committee was appointed to wait on W. P. DUTCHER and ask him to resign and surrender the warrant to the Senior Warden.

"1841, June 14th: Met under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, owing to DUTCHER’s refusal to deliver the warrant. In the dispensation DUTCHER is termed ‘an expelled Mason.’

"1842, June 13th: New warrant received.

"1843, March 13th: Committee appointed to call on DUTCHER for the warrant."

Here the subject drops from minutes. In 1859, W. : M. E. P. BREED was allowed to copy the warrant in DUTCHER’s possession, but could not induce him to return it to the Lodge, and soon after DUTCHER left New York City, and his residence was unknown until 1884, when it was found to be Newark, N. J. BRO. DUTCHER had carefully preserved the old warrant, desiring that it should be buried with him. As a result of a visit from CLAUDIUS F. BEATTY, who had spent considerable time in hunting up the whereabouts of this charter, BRO. DUTCHER finally agreed to return the warrant to the Lodge without any stipulation. The whole matter, however, was laid before the Grand Lodge in 1885, and BRO. DUTCHER was restored by an overwhelming vote; and on the 18th of June, 1885, BRO. DUTCHER visited the Lodge and presented to it the warrant which he had safely kept for forty-four years, and by permission of the Grand Lodge, 1886, the warrant issued in 1842 was surrendered, and the recovered warrant of 1787 is that under which the Lodge now works.

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

Lewis Feuchtwanger b. 11 Jan 1805 Furth, Bavaria; d. 25 Jun 1876 New York City, was a chemist known primarily for his work on United States coinage. He was the son of a mineralogist, and inherited a taste for natural science, to which he devoted special attention at the University of Jena. After receiving his doctor of Philosophy degree there in 1827, he came to the United States in 1829, and settled in New York, where he opened the first German pharmacy, and also practised medicine, being particularly active during the cholera epidemic of 1832.

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He was Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2 in 1836 and of Lodge of Strict Observance No. 94 from 1862 to 1864. Subsequently he devoted his entire attention to chemistry and mineralogy, and became engaged in the manufacture and sale of rare chemicals. He introduced in 1829 the alloy called German silver, and was the first to call the attention of the U. S. government to the availability and desirability of nickel for small coins. In 1837 he issued, by permission of the U. S. government, a large quantity of one-cent pieces in nickel, and in 1864 he had struck off a number of three-cent pieces in the same metal, but they were not put into circulation.

After the great fire of 1846 he called the attention of the authorities of New York to the fact that saltpetre would explode under certain conditions. This statement created much discussion; the expression “Will saltpetre explode?” became a byword, and a play was acted at one of the theatres in which a character representing Feuchtwanger was presented.

He made two large collections of minerals, one of which he exhibited in London at the World's fair in 1851, and the other, which he bequeathed to his daughters, was for a time on exhibition at the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York. Feuchtwanger was a member of scientific societies in this country and abroad, and contributed papers to Silliman's American Journal of Science and to the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Feuchtwanger Cent is a coin circulated by Lewis Feuchtwanger during the 1830-40s in the U.S. In 1837, to alleviate the need for small change during the Hard Times, Feuchtwanger created tokens made of argentan (commonly known as German Silver), an alloy made of copper, nickel, zinc, tin and trace metals. It was considerably cheaper to produce than the extraction of copper for the government minted half-cents and cents.

The Hard Times, an especially rough period of economic recession following the dissolution of the Second Bank of the United States, was known for massive hoarding of small change. Much of the small change circulating at this time (roughly 1837-1844) was composed of clunky copper half-cents and cents privately produced or various cut and whole silver coins of foreign origin. In fact, it would not be until 1857, that Congress would enact into law that legal currency be coin of United States Mint origin.

In 1837, Feuchtwanger presented his one cent coins to Congress for approval as legal coinage. This was probably the first attempt to circulate “nickel” coinage in the United States. Congress denied his request, but Feuchtwanger persisted in his production and circulation. Laws banning private coinage were not passed until 1864. Between 1837 and 1844 thousands of Feuchtwanger cents came out of his New York City pharmacy. To the discerning collector over a dozen different die casts have been identified, affecting the relative rarity of each specimen found.

Aside from one cent tokens, in 1864 Feuchtwanger also produced three cent tokens which are considered extremely rare, as few specimens have survived. Feuchtwanger was also noted for producing stamp-like casts featuring his common theme of a pouncing eagle attacking a snake.

He died in New York City on June 25, 1876.

http://legacy.stacks.com/Lot/ItemDetail/187620
In Professor Mapes we find the vital, mental, and motive temperaments all strong, the first two being most prominent. His brain was immense, measuring nearly twenty-four inches in circumference, and indicated great powers of analysis, generalization, invention, memory, and mechanism. He was especially distinguished for the development of those organs which give a love for and ability in science, whether practical or theoretical. His Benevolence was especially prominent. He was also fond of distinctiveness, and the more so on account of deficiency in Self Esteem and Firmness. In the social realm he was strong, while Mirthfulness and Hope were also very active, giving him ardent enthusiasm in the working out of his enterprises.

For money he had no craving fondness, but was rather lacking in economy. His social qualities and sympathy for his kind predominated over any disposition of his to hoard.

Language was well marked, which, joined with his Mirthfulness and Ideality, gave that rare conversational ability which so conspicuously distinguished him. He was the life of the social gathering in which he chanced to be always being replete with anecdote and witticism.

James J. Mapes was born in New York [Maspeth, Long Island], May 29, 1806. When only eight years old he made experiments in the production of gaslight, and succeeded in its manufacture. His plan was improved upon by Mr. George Toule, and used to light his extensive factory, the first building lighted with gas in New York City.

At an early age he engaged in trade, but his inclinations led him toward scientific investigation, especially in the department of chemistry, so that in 1832 he relinquished...
Prof. James J. Mapes was born in New York City, May 29, 1806. When a mere child he disclosed a mind of great activity and inventive powers that were truly remarkable. It is said that when but eight years of age, after listening to a lecture on the subject, he successfully produced illuminating gas by means of a common clay pipe which he used as a retort. Continuing his studies and experiments he became one of America's most prominent scientists and inventors, and acquired unusual prominence as a chemist, civil engineer, author, editor and lecturer, ne was an artist of some merit and was possessed of conversational powers and wit of the highest order.

"As an analytical chemist Professor Mapes had few superiors. His analysis of beer, made at the request of the Senate of New York, and of beer and wines, for the temperance societies, are regarded as standard experiments. He was the first manufacturer of epsom salts from hydrobislirate of magnesia, and the author of many improvements in distilling, dyeing, tempering steel, and color manufacture. In 1832 he invented a new system of sugar refining, many features of which are still in general use. He invented an apparatus for manufacturing sugar from the cane, now extensively used in the Southern States and the West India Islands. He discovered a process for the manufacture of sugar from West India molasses, and contrived a centrifugal machine for separating molasses from sugar. He was the author of other very valuable processes and inventions."

Having been appointed "professor of chemistry and natural philosophy to the National Academy of Design, he gave before that institution, according to the contemporary press, the ablest course of lectures on the chemistry of colors ever delivered on that subject." Later, he received the appointment of professor of chemistry and natural philosophy to the American Institute, and delivered courses of lectures on natural philosophy and mechanical philosophy as applied to useful arts, and on chemistry. In 1844 he became president of the Mechanics' Institute of New York. He also held the position of president of the American Institute, with which he continued to be connected for at least twenty-five years. He organized conversational meetings, and the night schools were mainly his work. By such means were given to the poorer classes almost their only opportunity for advancement in science, art and education. These efforts were doubtless suggestive, as certainly they were forerunners, of such institutions as the Cooper Institute and the Museum of Art. He also organized the Franklin Institute at Newark and became its first lecturer.

"To his other occupations and accomplishments, Professor Mapes added a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, and is said to have been the first person in New York to open an office as consulting engineer. On the profits of this profession he lived nearly twelve years, devoting his spare time to other studies, ne was furthermore an expert in patent cases, and was often called upon in important suits.

"As an original investigator and writer upon scientific subjects, especially in the departments of natural philosophy and chemistry, he attracted attention both in the United States and abroad. He published many able papers in the 'American Repertory of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures,' a journal of which he was the founder and editor. The four volumes edited by him were received as standard authorities on the current progress of practical science, including the origin of daguerreotyping, electrotyping, and applied electricity.

"In recognition of his attainments he was made a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, and of the National Institute at Washington; an honorary member of the Scientific Institute of Brussels, Royal Society of St. Petersburg, Geographical Society of Paris, Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia, and of numerous horticultural and agricultural societies in Europe and America. He loved all knowledge and appeared at home in every field of practical investigation, but to agriculture, that interest largest, nearest, and most vital to all humankind, he gave his chief enthusiasm and most abundant labors. In the words of J. Payne Lowe, editor of "Pen and Plow: He was the pioneer of enlightened American agriculture, and in its future history he will always hold his place. It will never cease to be true that he was the first American who set his countrymen to thinking and studying earnestly about the capacities of their soil. Here his chief glory lies. It was for long years his darling theme, in a thousand addresses and articles, in daily conversation and correspondence with farmers from all sections, in helping to form and build up the American Institute, and Farmers' Clubs, and Agricultural Societies; in inspiring young men with a love of soil-culture, and in opening to them head, heart, home and purse—these were among the charming pursuits of a noble life. The soil which holds his ashes to-day is, in our opinion, more indebted to his life-long studies, speech and efforts than to those of any other American agriculturist."

He died January 10th [1866] last, at the age of sixty.
Horace Greeley wrote: "We honor him that be never shrank from declaring the truth that our average agriculture is rude to the verge of barbarism, and that trelle the labor now devoted to each arable acre would produce quadruple our present crops. Certainly American agriculture owes as much to him as to any man who lives or has ever lived." And the American Institute records the fact that he "justly earned the title of benefactor of his race."

"He was among the first men in the country to advocate a Department of Agriculture in the General Government with a Cabinet officer at its head. He became one of the founders of the National Agricultural Society at Washington, where he made a telling speech at its first meeting in 1855. He early engaged in promoting county and state societies and delivered numberless addresses before them.

"In 1847 he removed to New Jersey near Newark, and established the farm, known later as the 'Mapes Model Farm,' which he occupied till his death. He desired to give practical aid to his fellow-farmers by the introduction of tests and experiments which should demonstrate the very best methods of farming. He found a wornout, sterile, unpromising farm, which his knowledge of agricultural chemistry enabled him to transform into a model farm, where his neighbors might learn by actual observation the results of applied science. He had established the 4 Working Farmer,' and by these practical experiments in the field he added directness, point and force to the printed page. He continued to edit this paper till within two years of his death. In 1851 he also became associate editor of the 'Journal of Agriculture,' a semi-monthly issued in Boston.

"With all the multiform subjects that afterward engaged his attention he retained the interest in military affairs which he inherited from his father. His family still preserves the handsome sword and silver salver presented by Professor Mapes' company and regiment, tokens of their esteem for him as captain and colonel. This was the body of men afterward merged into the famous Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. The Professor, thoroughly loyal to the Union, we find again on duty with his old comrades of the National Guard during the New York draft riots in the early part of the Civil War."

Professor Mapes died at his residence in New York City, January 10, 1866, survived by his wife, Sophia (Ferrman) Mapes, a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart, who outlived her illustrious husband nearly twenty years, by his son Charles V. Mapes, and by his three gifted daughters, Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of 'St. Nicholas,' Sophia Mapes (Tolles), the artist, and Catherine T. (Bonnell), now of San Francisco, Cal.


James J. Mapes, a professor of chemistry and natural philosophy at the National Academy of Design in New York as well as a renowned inventor in agricultural products, was disturbed by the mediumistic phenomena being reported during the 1850s. He was concerned that his family and friends were "running to mental seed and imbecility." In fact, Mapes was particularly concerned when his daughter claimed to have become an automatic writing medium.

When Mapes asked his daughter to demonstrate her powers to him, she took a pen and wrote a message that appeared to come from Mapes' father. When Mapes asked for proof of identity, his daughter's hand wrote: "You may recollect that I gave you, among other books, an encyclopedia; look at page 120 of that book, and you will find my name written there, which you have seen." Mapes had not seen the book for 27 years as it had been stored in a warehouse. He retrieved it and found his father’s name written on page 120. After sitting with various other mediums, Mapes wrote: "The manifestations which are pertinent to the ends required are so conclusive in their character as to establish in my mind certain cardinal points. These are: First, there is a future state of existence, which is but a continuation of our present state of being . . . Second, that the great aim of nature, as shown through a great variety of spiritual existences is progression, extending beyond the limits of this mundane sphere . . . Third, that spirits can and do communicate with mortals, and in all cases evince a desire to elevate and advance those they commune with."


Rev. Dr. John Scudder, Sr., M. D., D. D., founded the first Western Medical Mission in Asia at Ceylon and later became the first American medical missionary in India. Scudder was born in Freehold, NJ, on 3 Sep 1793; d. 13 Jan 1855; son of Joseph (a lawyer) and Maria Scudder. He graduated from Princeton University in 1811, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1813. He practised successfully in New York City.

One day, while visiting a patient, he saw on a table the pamphlet Conversion of the World, or the Claims of the 600,000,000 and the Ability and Duty of the Churches Respecting Them. As he read it he became convinced that he was called to be a missionary in response to the command to go into all the world to preach the gospel and heal the sick. He then became thoroughly committed to serving God through medical missions of the American Board, later of the Dutch Reformed Board.

He went to Ceylon in 1819 and founded the first Western Medical Mission in Asia at Panditeripo in Jaffna District as part of the American ceylon Mission. He served there for nineteen years in the dual capacity of clergyman and physician. His most important service was the establishment of a large hospital, of which he was physician in chief. He was especially successful in the treatment of cholera and yellow fever. He also founded several native schools and churches. He later became the first American medical missionary in India.

In 1836 John Scudder and Rev. Winslow started a mission at Madras with the purpose of establishing a printing press to issue the Scriptures and tracts in the Tamil language. John Scudder established his residence at Chintadrepettah (Chintadripet). He was in the United States in 1842-1846 and returned to India in 1847 where he spent two years in...
Madura giving medical aid to the Mission at the special request of the Board though not appointed as a member of it. In 1849 Scudder returned to his mission in Madras, where he laboured till his death. He took a visit for the benefit of his health to Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Africa where he died on January 13, 1855. He and his wife Harriet had six surviving sons and two daughters who all became medical missionaries and worked in South India.

Dr. Scudder was one of the most indefatigable distributors of religious tracts that ever came to India. One of his first experiences in coming to Madura was the happy one of meeting a Christian woman who had been converted by reading a tract he had given her fifteen years before when he was still a member of the Jaffna Mission in Ceylon. The tract was "The Loss of the Soul." His Journal for the stay in Madura indicates that "The Blind Way" was the tract he distributed all the time. He published "Letters from the East" (Boston, 1833); "Appeal to Youth in Behalf of the Heathen" (1846); "Letters to Pious Young Men" (1846); "Provision for Passing over Jordan" (New York, 1852), and many tracts and papers that were published in the "Missionary Herald". He also gave away Almanacs. The tracts were merely an accompaniment to his preaching.

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**Barney Williams** (1823-1876)

http://www.picturehistory.com/product/id/19783

Barney Williams (Bernard Flaherty), an Irish actor, debuted in Philadelphia as Mad Sampson in "The Heroic Struggle of 1776" in 1845, at the Old National. In 1850 he married actress Maria Pray Mestayer. Williams was not taken seriously as an actor until he started performing with his wife. Together they sailed for San Francisco in 1854. By 1855 they were performing in England, where Williams debuted at the Adelphi Theatre in "Rory O'More." His parents immigrated to America when he was a young boy and settled in New York. By 1836, at age 13, he was connected with the Franklin theatre. He learned clogging while in Ireland and became the first professional clogger in America by 1840. In his early performance-days Barney performed negro minstrels, the circus, and performed a variety of song-n-dance routines.


Barney Williams, (Bernard O’Flaherty) was born in Cork county Ireland in 1823. His parents immigrated to America when he was a young boy and settled in New York. By 1836, at age 13, he was connected with the Franklin theatre. He learned clogging while in Ireland and became the first professional clogger in America by 1840. In his early performance-days Barney performed negro minstrels, the circus, and performed a variety of song-n-dance routines.

In 1843 he played the role of Jerry Murphy in Bumpology at the Chatham theatre in New York. In these days Williams played in several roles in the Tyrone Powers repertory, including Paddy O’Rafferty in Born to Good Luck, and Terry O’Rourke in The Irish Tutor. By 1845, at age twenty-two, Williams was manager of Vauxhall Garden, NY.

Apparently Williams career never took off until he married Maria Pray in 1850. It was then that he shed his role as a black-faced minstrel and focused on the celebrated Irish comic boy. In 1854 the Williams husband-wife team played in San Francisco to much success. The next year they traveled abroad to Europe and found success there as well, especially England. It was at The Adelphi Theatre in London that Barney debuted in Rory O’Moore.
In 1856 Barney wrote the song, *My Mary Ann* for his wife. The couple continued performing in London and became huge hits to the public, though not always viewed similarly by the critics. From 1856-1857 the Williams performed at *The Adelphi*. According to the *London Times* they performed the following: *Bobbing Around, Polly, Won’t You Try Me, Oh?*, and *My Own Mary Anne*. Some of their more popular performances were *Ireland As it Is, Barney the Baron and Our Gal*.

[Image of Niblo's Garden]

Niblo's Garden

In 1859 the Williams returned to America (New York) for engagements at *Niblo’s Garden*. The first acts they performed there were *Innisfallen*, and *The Men in the Gap*.

By the time of the Civil War, in 1863, the Williams’ were also playing in Washington, D.C., performing *The Fairy Circle* in Grover theatre in February. On February 26th they performed at Grover’s for Abraham Lincoln. Apparently, that evening Barney was able to get a hand-written note to the President asking for his approval of appointing a nephew of Williams to West Point. Lincoln did not approve the appointment but did respond to Barney in writing the next day. In October of 1863 Pvt. Miles O’Reilly of the 47th NY mentions *Barney Williams*, among others, performing for the 47th while they were heading down the Hudson.

[Image of Private Miles O'Reilly]

Private Miles O'Reilly

In December 1864 we find Barney and Maria being billed at Niblo’s Garden in New York to appear in Irish and Yankee Life together.
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams to appear at Niblo's Garden in New York City

On December 6th the Williams’ debuted the The Connie Soogah (The Traveling Peddler) at Niblo’s. There is evidence that Barney sang The Bowld Soldier Song for the Irish Brigade of the 63rd New York, probably in 1864 as well.

In 1867 Barney began managing Wallack’s theatre in New York. He died on April 25th, 1876 in New York City.


1. Fare you well, my own Mary Ann.
   Fare you well for a while.
   For the Ship it is ready and the wind it is fair.
   And I am bound for the Sea, Mary Ann,
   and I am bound for the Sea, Mary Ann.

2. Don’t you see that turtle dove,
   A sitting on yonder pile!
   Lamenting the loss of its one true love,
   And so am I for mine, Mary Ann,
   and so am I for mine, Mary Ann.

3. A lobster in a lobster pot,
   A blue fish riggling on a hook,
   May suffer some, but oh! no not,
   What I do feel for my Mary Ann,
   what I do feel for my Mary Ann.

4. The pride of all the produce rare,
   That is our kitchen garden grow’d,
   Was pumpkins, but none could compare
   In angel form to my Mary Ann,
   in angel form to my Mary Ann.
St. Andrew’s Lodge No. 3 / 7

Warrant: 31 Jul 1771 [Old]; 9 Jun 1789 [Revised].

Previously No. 169 (afterward St. Andrew’s Lodge, No. 3), chartered in 1771, at Boston, MA, by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, but transferred to New York in 1776

Abandoned 1827.

American Masonic record, and Albany Saturday magazine, Volume 1, 1828. page 233.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 7
James Robinson, WM;
Richard H. Bingle, SW;
William S. Johnson, JW;
Moses Austice, Secretary;
Aaron H. Higbie, Treasurer;
Rev. T. C. Schaeffer, Chap.;
Wm. Hilton, SD;
Oliver Whittlesey, JD;
Hez. Kelley, John Williamson, M.C.;
John Emmons, Robert Lovett, Stewards;
Bryan Rossiter, Tyler

James Robinson, Richard H. Bingle, William S. Johnson, Moses Austice, Aaron H. Higbie, Standing Committee;
Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, at Masonic Hall, Broadway.
The pre-revolutionary Grand Lodge of New York, of which George Harison was Grand Master, having become extinct during the War of the Revolution, the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of London, on the 8th day of September, 1791, by their Warrant of that date established a Provincial Grand Lodge in the city of New York. This Warrant appointed the Rev. William Walter, Provincial Grand Master, John Studholme Browning, Senior Grand Warden, and Rev. John Beardsley, Junior Grand Warden. The first recorded meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the city of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1782. The record of this meeting contains the following minute:

“The petition of Brother Samuel Pryers in behalf of himself and Bro’s Abram Buskirk, Edward Earl, John Buskirk, Richard Cooper, Joshua Earl, John Van Norden, William Lovell and John Hamwell, members of Lodge No. 169, and officers in the Third Battalion of Jersey Volunteers, praying for a warrant to form and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, was granted.”

Lodge No. 169, of which the above named petitioners had formerly been members, was a local Lodge in the City of New York, working under a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons in London, before the Provincial Grand Warrant was granted to William Walter and his associates, in 1782. After the close of the War, this Lodge (No. 169) continued its connection with the Grand Lodge of New York, and became St. Andrew’s Lodge, No. 7. It is now extinct.

Perhaps the most conspicuous instance of contumaciousness was furnished by St. Andrew’s Lodge No. 7, one of the pioneer Lodges in the city and the most active and influential when the Grand Lodge was formed. In fact, as we have seen in an earlier part of this work, it was for a time the Grand Lodge, as the officers of that body under Walter were mainly taken from its ranks. On March 4, 1835, its members sent a letter to the Grand Lodge stating that they voluntarily surrendered their charter and that the Lodge had neither property nor jewels nor money. The letter was signed by Cornelius Bogert, Joseph Hosie and Martin E. Thompson. It was found, however, that prior to sending the letter the brethren had distributed the funds of the Lodge among the poor members, had given their jewels and other property to a blind asylum, and destroyed their books and papers. This condition of affairs was transferred to the Grand Stewards and they finally reported that “while St. Andrew’s Lodge had not technically violated the Constitution they had violated the spirit of the Masonic compact, inasmuch as they had given away Masonic funds which had been contributed by Masons for the relief of the Masonic poor and have left the poor of their own Lodge to suffer, some of whom have since been recommended by a part of these very same persons to the Grand Stewards for relief; they have made a mockery of Masonic charity by giving to an institution for the blind the jewels and other Masonic embellishments which to such an institution can be of no use.” It was proposed at first to expel these contumacious St. Andrew’s brethren, but ample apologies were offered, ignorance of Masonic law was pleaded and so harsh measures were not applied.


http://books.google.com/books?id=6SwM7zt4HnMIC&pg=PA115&dq=%22St.+Andrew%27s+Lodge+No.+7%22&hl=en&ei=GkofTvi2EOXe0QG16JDUAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CE4Q6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22St.+Andrew%27s+Lodge+No.+7%22&f=false

Robert Lovett

According to a letter by a descendant, Lovett was born in Cherry Street, New York City, in 1795. He lived in his early days in the City Hotel, then kept by his father, John Lovett, who was a Freemason.

In the War of 1812 the regiment of which he was a member was stationed at Manhattanville, and he helped to erect the breastworks and forts at McGowan’s Pass. He was for some years the only stone engraver in the country. His coat of arms engraved on them were gems of art and could not be excelled on either side of the waters.

He was vice-president of the American Institute and manager of its fair, then held in Castle Garden. In the 1830’s he was active in the founding of the “Knights of the Round Table,” well known and famous at that time. He died in January 1875.

Bro. Lovett was an engraver on stone and metal. He went to Philadelphia in 1816. His principal work was upon seals and dies. He removed to New York in 1825, but returned to Philadelphia in after years. He was a member of St. Andrew’s Lodge No. 7 (old Lodge No. 169), of New York, and on December 22, 1830 was elected Master. In 1853 he affiliated with St. John’s Lodge No. 1.

http://lovetttokensmedals.com/Biographies/RobertSr.html

Robert Lovett, Sr.

Robert Lovett was born on March 19, 1796 in a home on Cherry Street in Manhattan. Cherry Street was a then a pleasant neighborhood along the East River, a little north of the noise and congestion of the city thoroughfares, in the area now covered by the western end of the Brooklyn Bridge. The houses had spacious lawns on gently rolling ground.

Parents

An account of the affairs of John Lovett and Jane Johnson illustrates the world view of Robert’s family as they emigrated to New York from London in the 1790s.
John Lovett was born on April 3, 1756 to William and Elizabeth Lovett and was baptized at the Anglican Parish of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, St. George of Hanover Square, London. Nothing is known of his early life, but for several years prior to 1790, he worked as a farmer in Denbighshire, Wales. Though John and Jane Johnson, a Welsh woman born in 1760, had their first four children out of wedlock, they formalized their union upon moving to London in 1789. The marriage is recorded in Volume XVI of the above-mentioned parish register.

Upon arrival in London, John opened a hairdresser’s shop at No. 4 Shepherd’s Market, Mayfair and lived upstairs with his family. He became active in the London Corresponding Society (LCS), a group founded by shoemaker Thomas Hardy that met regularly to discuss politics and individual political rights. In 1793, Lovett published a 44-page political tract called *Citizen of the World*, in which he claimed the aristocracy was to blame for his failure at farming: “What a pity it is that so many industrious people should be drawn from being useful members of society, and that to support mistaken pride. I [myself] have been led from the country, where I was employed in cultivation and raising the necessities of life, and nothing would give me more satisfaction than to return to it, provided I could by that means earn a comfortable living; but, alas! Who that knows the oppressions the peasant labors under, would return to it, to live in a starving condition?

Lovett felt that the political system of concentrating power in a monarchy, supported by an aristocracy, was oppressive to the common classes and caused both the American and the French revolutions. He railed against the aristocratic ruling class, complained about high taxation, complimented the French revolutionaries, and noted his admiration for the American elective system of government. He believed that ordinary citizens, with their appreciation for practical necessity, would do a much better job of ruling and spending taxes than the aristocracy, who only knew how to indulge themselves.

The other members of the LCS, which Lovett formally joined on August 8, 1793, were artisans as well: engravers, silversmiths, clockmakers, printers, merchants and tradesmen of all sorts. They met in the taverns, homes and shops of members, and John Lovett’s shop door was one place they went to find posted the society’s bills and notices. By the spring of 1794, the society’s general meetings had to be held outdoors to accommodate as many as 2500 attendees. Most members had no formal education beside what they were able to acquire from reading the books in the possession of their own families as children: in many cases, only the Bible. Yet they were “men of decided character: sober, thinking men not likely to be easily put from their purpose.” They advocated Parliamentary reform geared to fairly represent the interests of all citizens. They called themselves “The Friends of Liberty” and addressed each other as “Citizen”. They devoured the works of Thomas Paine, printing and distributing thousands of copies of *The Rights of Man*, as well as *William Godwin’s Enquiry Into Political Justice*, while producing plenty of pamphlets of their own.

King George Ill’s cabinet of advisors, the Royal Privy Council, feared the LCS and its sister societies in Scotland were preparing a revolution against the British crown. Incendiary statements made at a large, boisterous LCS general meeting of April 14, 1794, King George III’s cabinet of advisors, the Royal Privy Council, feared the LCS and its sister societies in Scotland were preparing a revolution against the British crown.

Under interrogation by the Privy Council, Lovett took a stubborn stance, making no statements that weren’t already contained in the meeting’s published resolutions. He said that he’d chaired the Chalk Farm meeting only because it was his turn to do so; that his name was on the resolutions, “not with his particular permission, but he had no objections to its being put.” Lovett told the Council that the LCS would continue to meet in spite of the arrests, “as men doing no wrong.”

**Arrests and interrogations continued throughout the summer of 1794. The crown seized various LCS members, held them temporarily, and then released them during this period. Finally, in October, a grand jury brought indictments for high treason against twelve society leaders. John Lovett was not among them: on October 10, the Privy Council had issued an order for his conditional release. The condition was that he would leave England as soon as possible.**

**Thomas Hardy’s trial at the Old Bailey commenced a few days later. The city of London came to a standstill as British subjects of all classes hung on reports of its progress. Hardy and the next two of the twelve defendants were acquitted.** Afterward, charges against the reformers awaiting trial were dropped and all the captives were released from the Tower.

The *Treason Trials of 1794* were an important step in deciding issues of individual liberty in the British Isles. Though Parliamentary reform was not accomplished until the 1830s, the acquittals directed a bright light on issues of free speech and public assembly within the Kingdom. In his autobiography, prominent LCS member Francis Place stated that Hardy, Lovett and their fellows had ushered in a new era for the working class. He said membership in the LCS “induced men to read books…to respect themselves, and to desire to educate their children...The discussions in the divisions…and in the small debating meetings, opened to them views which they had never before taken. They were compelled by these discussions to find reasons for their opinions, and tolerate others...It is more than probable that a circumstance like this never before occurred.”

It is clear that for John Lovett, these values stayed with him for the rest of his life, and carried on to future generations of his family. Early in 1795, he took ship for New York, followed by Jane and the children some months later.

In 1795, Lovett advertised himself as both a hairdresser and a grocer in the business of Charles McCarty of the City Grocers. Robert was born the following year. In 1799, John purchased Hunter’s Hotel at 69 Broadway (which had once been home to New York’s Colonial Governor Robert Hunter), which he renamed Lovett’s Hotel. Jane managed the hotel and he ran the taproom. Here Lovett’s reputation as a radical reformer stood him in good stead, because his tavern quickly became known as the primary New
York assembly place for those who shared anti-Federalist sentiments. Men like Aaron Burr and Edward Livingston, who called themselves “Republicans” frequented his tables, and their political suppers took much the same form as the old London Corresponding Society dinners Lovett had left behind. Here men discussed their views over food and ale, toasted their favorite political candidates, and sang revolutionary and patriotic songs.

In July 1800, Lovett hosted a dinner for Philadelphia newspaper publisher William Duane, an outspoken critic of the “monarchical” presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams. The Federalist newspaper Gazette of the United States heaped scorn on this meeting, saying, “It was originally composed of fools, and subsequently consisted of drunkards. Treasonable sentiments were uttered, blasphemous toasts given, and smutty songs encored.” William Duane was an avid supporter of the presidential prospects of Thomas Jefferson, and Lovett’s association with him went a long way toward placing Lovett’s Hotel at the center of the political “in-crowd” when Jefferson won the presidential election in 1800.

In 1802, Lovett sold his hotel to someone to make it into a museum, a “repository of the valuable productions of nature and ingenuity.” Presumably using the profits from this sale, he took a partnership to purchase the Tontine City Hotel at 115 Broadway. Construction on this 80-room brick structure was started in 1794 by the Tontine Association, a group of city investors who hoped to build a number of public buildings for businessmen’s use. (They also financed construction of the Tontine Building on Wall Street, which became the city’s first stock exchange.) Construction cost overruns on the project forced them to sell at a loss to their builder, Ezra Weeks of the City Builders, and Lovett.

Lovett took out advertisements in the New York and Philadelphia newspapers, announcing the opening of the new City Hotel “where families or individuals may be most handsomely accommodated in a healthy and pleasant part of the City, it being one of the most commodious buildings in the United States, commanding an extensive view, not only of the town, but also of the North and East Rivers, the State of New-Jersey, New York, Long Island, &c.”

As before, John Lovett ran the taproom and Jane managed the hotel. This was no mean feat, considering that the structure sported both a men’s and ladies’ dining room, and featured the city’s only banquet hall, which sat 600 people. Four stores occupied the street level on Broadway. The City Hotel stood until 1849, and was the first in New York’s distinguished dynasty of world-class luxury hotels. Throughout its lifetime it was the home base of New York’s high society, hosting orchestral and operatic concerts, publishing conventions, political, literary and military dinners, and glittering balls.

Parisian Hocquet Caritat opened a library in No. 1 City Hotel in 1803. A catalog of Caritat’s titles shows works of fiction, arts and science in English, French, Spanish, Greek and Latin. Caritat served as the New York City agent of the English Press in Paris, which published anti-monarchical, pro-democratic literature by French writers intended for distribution to the English-speaking world. In addition, he translated works of American authors and exported them to France. Seven-year-old Robert must have frequented the Caritat library, where he perhaps learned the democratic ideals, artistic and scientific interests that would later crystallize into his work for the American Institute.

In April 1807, John Lovett composed and signed his will, witnessed by William Jones, Hiram Gardner and Thomas Waring. In it he left one third of his estate to his wife, and the other two thirds to his surviving children. He named his son John and friends Ezra Weeks and Charles McCarty as executors, and his wife Jane as the guardian of his children.

The yellow fever epidemic of 1807 derailed Lovett’s ability to operate the City Hotel. His eight-year-old daughter Harriet succumbed in August, followed by his wife in November. Disconsolate, Lovett sold his share in the hotel to celebrated confectioner Chenelette Dusseauusoir, one of the occupants of the ground-floor shops. He realized $80,000 from the transfer, and promptly began selling and dividing all of his remaining assets among his children.

Late one night in September 1809, 54-year-old John Lovett disappeared from his home. Four days later, his body was found in the East River. James Cheetham’s newspaper, The Republican Watchtower of September 21, 1809 carried the following story:

“It is not without considerable regret that we are obliged to announce the loss of one of our staunch Republican Citizens, in the death of Mr. John Lovett, not long since the respectable occupant of the City Hotel.

As the manner of his death has not yet been explicitly ascertained, we are from notions of delicacy restrained in the statement of all the circumstancies for the present, as they will probably be more amply stated hereafter. A handbill, which was published yesterday, offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the body of the deceased, relieves us in some measure from the bond of silence we had imposed upon ourselves in regard to this unhappy casualty, since his own family have deemed it proper to make it public.

The information we have received is this – that on Monday night, the 11th inst, he left his own house about 11 o’clock without a hat, and was not missed by the family until next morning; that a strict search has been made for the body, and it was said last evening, that it had been found. The present conjecture is that he had volunteered his own death by precipitating himself into the East River, which lay so convenient to his house. He has left behind him a respectable family. To enter into any investigation of the reasons which might have induced him to commit this act, if he did do so, would not, perhaps, at this time, be either prudent or proper.

Lovett’s children interred him on September 16, alongside their mother in the yard of St. Paul’s Chapel on Broadway at Fulton Street. This is Manhattan’s oldest church; the one George Washington attended when New York briefly served as the U.S. Capitol. The recorder for Trinity Parish, which encompasses historic St. Paul’s, relates that there is no existing stone for John or Jane Lovett in the churchyard, but burial records do confirm that the couple lies there.

Siblings

After his father committed suicide, it is likely that Robert lived with his brother John until enlisting in the New York Militia at the outbreak of the War of 1812. All of the Lovett children would have lived comfortably on their inheritance during this period. Robert’s obituaries relate that he received a common school education in childhood. He was the seventh of ten children:

More common in the 19th century than today, is the curious fact that three Lovett brothers married three Doubleday sisters.

**Brother Thomas Lovett**, like Robert, was a trained engraver. He was listed as a stone seal engraver at 270 Bowery in 1824, the year he died. His widow Louisa continued to operate an engraving shop at 178 Water St. (1825), then 52 Fulton St. (1826), 12 Greene St. (1827-28), and 122 Bleecker St. (1829-30).

**Brother George Lovett** began his career as a building contractor. An earthmoving commission he received to fill in the Battery earned him so much cash that he was able to invest heavily in real estate and become one of Manhattan’s largest landowners. In the 1850s he became a mortgage banker, and was ranked as one of New York’s wealthiest citizens.

**War of 1812 Service**

Robert enlisted in a company stationed in Manhattanville and commanded by a Captain Chatterton. In hopes of creating a barrier across the full breadth of Manhattan Island against an anticipated British invasion from the north, hundreds of private citizens assisted Lovett’s unit in the construction of extensive breastworks bounded by fort Fish and Fort Clinton at McGown’s Pass. These fortifications were completed in 1814 but never used. The city of New York eventually grew up around them. Visitors to Central Park at 105th Street may still view some of their remains.

**Apprenticeship to Thomas Brown**

Robert’s military term must have been quite brief, because by September of 1813, he was employed as an apprentice in the celebrated engraving shop of Thomas Brown. In the year 1800, master stone seal engraver Brown operated out of a shop at No. 135 Broadway, just a few doors down from the City Hotel at No. 115. Over the years, Brown advertised “coats of Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Emblematical Subjects &c, engraved on stone, Diamonds, Amethysts, Topazes, Crystals, &c., both in the rough, or cut to any form. Ladies’ Seals, Pencil Cases, and Signet Rings engraved with Coats of Arms, Crests, names, or any device. Coats of Arms painted and forwarded to any parts of the United States. Books of Heraldry with upwards of 100,000 names. Coats of Arms found.” Brown’s business is listed in various New York business registers until 1842.

In 1813, Brown cut the seal on a gold signet ring for U.S. Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin, and this may be the very seal Gallatin placed beside his name in signing the Treaty of Ghent the following year. A September 27, 1813 invoice for it, marked “paid” and signed by Robert Lovett, indicates that Robert, by age 17, had gained enough of his employer’s trust to be permitted to handle his money. In 1816, Robert’s training was evidently completed, because he moved to Philadelphia at this time.

**Marriage**

Sometime in 1814, Robert married Anna Doubleday, daughter of Eleanor Fisher and John Doubleday of London. Anna had emigrated to the U.S. as an infant in 1796. Robert’s obituary states that he and Anna were together nearly 60 years, meaning they were married when both were around age 18.

**Move to Philadelphia**

According to the NYHS *Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564-1860*, Robert Lovett opened his Philadelphia shop in 1816. He may have relocated in order to avoid competing for the same New York clientele as his brother Thomas and teacher, Thomas Brown, or perhaps because he saw the possibility for some future opportunity with the U.S. Mint. According to Stauffer, *American Engravers on Copper and Steel*, Robert advertised himself as an engraver of metal and stone, principally engaged in engraving seals and dies (*Poulson’s Advertiser*, 1816-1822 inclusive).

**Renown as a Seal Engraver**

Robert’s obituary writer describes his seal and armorial engravings as “gems of art [that] could not be excelled on either side of the water.” In a January 7, 1875 letter, Lewis Glover, Rector of St. Stephen’s church in Milburn, New Jersey, wrote, “from time to time my recollection [of Robert], though indistinct, has been agreeably renewed in the admiration of his exquisite and artistic seal and armorial engravings, unsurpassed, so far as my judgment goes, by anything of the kind that has ever come under my observation.”

Robert Lovett owned a large collection of books on heraldry and family arms likely used to help New York families identify the proper symbols to employ on their personal seals, or to suggest themes for the design of new family emblems. One of these books, the beautifully illustrated 1851 *Hand Book of Heraldry* by T. Gwilt Mapleson, bears Robert Lovett’s signature on the inner leaf, as well as the signature of his son Robert Jr., who inherited his father’s entire library.

Finding examples of Robert Sr.’s seal output is difficult, because letter seals were intended as their owner’s identifying marks and naturally no maker’s mark could be applied to them. Assortments of seals and wax seal impressions from the period in which Robert worked abound in museum collections, but they are seldom attributed to a particular artist. This writer knows of two documented examples of Robert’s seal engraving. The first is a personal seal, an impression of which resides at the New York Historical Society in a circular wooden box with a screw-on lid labeled “R. Lovett, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 183 Broadway, New York”. It bears the Latin inscription “Rectitudine Sto” on a banner surrounding a shield.
The second is the official seal of the University of Virginia, furnished to the order of Thomas Jefferson. The official seal of a university was applied to all of its documentation, correspondence, and library holdings, and its symbolic content was carefully chosen. Excerpts from a series of 1819 letters between Jefferson and his friend Thomas Cooper illustrate how the image for the Seal of the University of Virginia was selected:

Jefferson, Monticello, to Cooper, Philadelphia. April 2, 1819: “...I return to the other resolution... a device for the college seal, of which I must request you to procure the execution. A seal with a wooden handle is wanted. It will be so little used that I believe a metal one will be sufficient, and if of silver, it will be less liable to rust than iron or steel. If you will engage such a one from one of your best artists, & inform me what the price will be, I will take care to have the money placed in Philadelphia for payment on delivery. I have no book to refer to for the figure of Minerva in her robes of the arts of peace, but I am in hopes the libraries of Philadelphia will furnish you one.”

Cooper, Philadelphia, to Jefferson, Monticello. April 15, 1819: “...As to the seal, I must wait till I can..., procure a classic drawing of the Peplon. The Peace Minerva, I believe has wings to her helmet. I know of no emblems of the arts of peace but the astronomical gnomon and the sphere, both of which we know were the instruments of the antients. You have said nothing about the size. I shall get it made as small as is consistent with distinctness in the figure and the reading. I fear I cannot promise much excellence in the execution, but if I get a drawing made first it can be copied. I shall hunt through such authorities as I can find here for the Minerva."

Cooper, Philadelphia, to Jefferson, Monticello. June 21, 1819: “...I have had much trouble in fixing on a Minerva. None to be found in Tooke, Spence, or any French Pantheon or authority. I examined Monfaucon, but I could find none worthy of being copied. I found the Minerva of Vellatin in the Museum Napoleon, but one arm is hidden, and the anatomy is not correct. I took the Minerva of Vellatin as a standard, but I do not like either his drawings or his alterations. I then looked over the Record des Sculptures, and all the medallion seals in our Academy of Arts. I fixed at length upon the design of one which I got Mr. Sully [portrait painter Thomas Sully] to draw for me. It is the largest. Vaughan sent the recommended one to Mr. Rasch [silversmith Anthony Rasch] to get it engraved, at a cost of 50 dollars. A young man to whom I applied [Robert Lovett], will engrave it for 15 or 20. I send you an impression of one of his engravings for which he charges 15 dollars. Send back to me such as you prefer, or suggest to me any alterations."

Jefferson, Monticello, to Cooper, Philadelphia. July 11, 1819: “...I have exhibited different designs for our seal to such friends as had a taste for such things. We all found the attitude of Minerva in one of Mr. Otis’ [portrait painter Bass Otis] designs as being more beautiful, but not the shield and spear. The emblems of another of his figures, the olive branch & cornucopia, peace and plenty, are more conformable to the idea expressed.... One of my granddaughters [Virginia Randolph] has made a sketch uniting the attitude & beautiful, but not the shield and spear. The emblems of another of his figures, the olive branch & cornucopia, peace and plenty, are more conformable to the idea expressed.... One of my granddaughters [Virginia Randolph] has made a sketch uniting the attitude & the emblems preferred; however take the one you like best with such alterations as yourself would approve and commit the work to the cheaper artist you mention."

Robert Lovett was identified as the engraver of this seal in Jefferson’s April 9, 1820 letter to John Vaughan of Philadelphia. Vaughan, the librarian and secretary of the American Philosophical Society, was planning a trip to Charlottesville and Jefferson wrote him to inquire about the University seal, for which he was still waiting: “…Dr. Cooper was so kind the last autumn as to get a seal engraved for our University by Mr. Robert Lovett, engraver of Philadelphia, for which payment was made, but no opportunity of sending it to us occurred before he left Philadelphia."

Children

In Philadelphia, Robert and Anna saw the births of six of their ten children:
Robert, Jr., born July 30, 1818.
John Doubleday, born 1819.
Thomas L., born 1820.
Anna, birth date unknown.
Maria Augusta, birth date unknown.
George Hampden, born 1824.

Return to New York City

The death of his brother Thomas may have prompted Robert’s return to New York in 1824; possibly Robert wished to assist Thomas’ widow Louisa Doubleday in completing his brother’s unfinished business. Robert Lovett’s New York addresses, listed in Huttner, and Rulau, Standard Catalog of United States Tokens, 1700-1900, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Shop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>414 Broome</td>
<td>249 Broadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 Church</td>
<td>259 Broadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362 Hudson</td>
<td>279 Broadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 2nd Ave.</td>
<td>297 Broadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183 Broadway</td>
<td>8 Grove St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248 Orange</td>
<td>362 Hudson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Grove St.</td>
<td>67 Maiden Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Dey St.</td>
<td>1850-55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presumably the continuing addition of children to Robert’s family necessitated the various home relocations. Third and fourth daughters Emma and Cornelia were born in New York, as was the fifth daughter and tenth child, Matilda, who arrived in 1835. The expansion of the Lovett engraving establishment may have had an impact, as one by one, sons John D., Thomas L., and George H. set themselves up in engraving shops around the city. In addition, the city may have renumbered Broadway addresses on several occasions. Robert and his family were members of St. Luke’s Episcopal Parish. The church was on Hudson St., very close to their home on Grove St.
The New York City Trade

Five different advertisements in the *New York American* in 1828 have Robert Lovett repairing watches and selling mechanical pencils, watches, jewelry, walking canes, portable writing desks, and heraldic seals. Like Thomas Brown, he also imported books on heraldry. In 1830, Robert entered wax impressions of stone seal engravings at the third annual fair of the American Institute, and won a premium for them. Many well-known Hard Times token, temperance, Masonic, and other medallic issues of Lovett's shop can be identified by the signature, "R. Lovett, NY."

Politics and Fraternal affiliations

During the Hard Times Tokens period (1832-1844), Robert held a decidedly anti-bank stance, and this could be the reason he issued political tokens espousing his views. He was listed as a member of an organization "opposed to paper money and banking, and to all licensed monopolies." In the May 12, 1834 issue of *The Man*, his name was published in a list of "mechanics and other working men" who pledged themselves to endorse a Jacksonian platform of "Hickory, Homespun, and Hard Money." They opposed all bank chartering, and hoped to work toward the passage of a law "abolishing, gradually, all bills of banks now existing under twenty dollars." His name appeared on this list weekly, and eventually his group put forward a candidate for City Council who ran for, and obtained a seat, on the anti-bank ticket: John Lovett. (This couldn't be Robert's son John D. Lovett the engraver, because he was only 15 years old in 1834. It likely was his brother John, who eventually left New York to settle in Union County, NJ.)

In the 1830s, Robert founded a group called the Knights of the Round Table, an organization dedicated to the support of firemen, "who were so popularly recognized in the lower part of New York as to render their organization one of great prominence and on several occasions, the subject of interesting biographical and historic comment." A reference to this group in the *Brooklyn Eagle* mentions an 1864 annual dinner dance held at No. 306 Grand St., with "fancy dresses, good music, gay attire and festive edibles."

The American Institute

The 1840s saw Robert's rise to prominence as a member, manager and Vice President of the American Institute of the City of New York. Chartered in 1829, the American Institute's original membership consisted of eighty of New York's leading academics, merchants, mechanics and artists, all of whom shared a single goal: to encourage and promote domestic industry. Believing that the United States' world stature was diminished by its reliance on foreign imports, these men wished to stimulate America's artists, mechanics, farmers, inventors and tradesmen to work together toward the goal of national self-sufficiency. They announced their plan to host annual expositions of American achievement, during which they would bestow financial and medallic rewards upon the best entries in four categories: agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and the arts.

The first modest fair of the Institute in 1828 was held at the Masonic Hall on Lower Broadway. Over the years, the fairs grew with the population of the city and the inclusion of more categories and exhibitors from around the country. By the latter half of the 19th century, as many as 200,000 people attended each year's fair. Held at New York's biggest, most architecturally spectacular public venues, these gargantuan productions lasted as long as six weeks. In the 1830s, the agricultural shows had to be moved to separate locations in New Jersey and Long Island. The need for bigger and better exposition halls led the Institute to rent out first Niblo's Garden (1836-1845), then Castle Garden (1846-1854), the Crystal Palace (1855-1858), and the 14th St. Armory (1859-1867). In the 1870s, the Institute tired of its tenant role and purchased a permanent home big enough for its offices, year-round lending library and the fairs: the former Empire City Skating Rink, which occupied an entire city block on Third Avenue at 63rd Street.

Every Institute fair featured a wonderful juxtaposition of fine art and heavy machinery. Visitors strolled through great halls adorned with marble and bronze sculptures, paintings and tapestries, past standing displays of steam engines, suction pumps, rock crushers and automatic knitting machines. Lectures on engineering, art and science by the brightest citizens of the day went on continuously in audience rooms off the main corridors. On opening day, a renowned keynote speaker congratulated Americans on their achievements, called for future advances, and spelled out some new area of study the Institute wished to encourage. The medal awards ceremonies on the final evening featured orchestral performances, parade drills and plenty of pomp and circumstance.

Robert Lovett's first experience with fair administration came in 1838, when he was invited to serve as a judge of engraving by Charles C. Wright, who was the chief judge of Fine Arts that year and who had been the Institute's medal die-sinker since 1830. In 1840, Robert took the post of chief judge of the Dies and Engravings category, and furnished the report of winners he had chosen with fellow judges Freeman Randon and George W. Tenbuir. Overall, there were 1400 entries to the 1840 fair, and the premium committees awarded a total of 10 gold and 50 silver medals, 12 silver cups, and 331 diplomas that year.

At the close of the fair in October 1840, a scandal involving the medals awarded in 1831 for specimens in dentistry erupted in the newspapers. Critics alleged that second and third-premium winners were paying the Institute to strike their medals in gold. An official investigation ensued, and four Institute officers resigned their posts; even though the investigators finally determined the charges to be groundless. This shakeup prompted C.C. Wright's resignation (though he was not implicated in the scandal), leaving the die-sinking position open. The Lovett family took over the work in 1841, and retained it until 1893. Robert Lovett stepped up to fill the empty post of Vice President of the Institute, and took on a busy managerial role. His sons John D., Thomas L. and George H. were working in his die-sinking shop by then, and presumably they absorbed enough of his engraving work to free up his time for fair management.

The American Institute was an all-volunteer organization. In any given year, some twenty-odd managers divided up the diverse duties of running the fair, but even with such a large staff, the work required a full-time commitment during the fairs, and regular year-round attendance at monthly Institute planning meetings. A review of Institute records for 1841 shows that Robert took an active role, showing up for almost every meeting, though many others did not. In 1841 he was on the jewelry, engraving and die-sinking committee as well as the committee on steam power. His duties were to set up the display areas allotted for these exhibits, supervise them during the course of the fair, and coordinate the exhibit registration for these categories. In addition, Robert was in charge of coordinating the judging of gentlemen's boots and shoes, ladies boots and shoes, and paper hanging and upholstery. He also served on the committee on premiums and the agricultural committee on premiums. Premium committee members arranged
for the striking of medals and payment of premiums, and had the honor of presenting the awards at the closing ceremonies of each fair. Robert Lovett continued to serve the American Institute as a Vice President at least through 1855. His son George took over the medal striking work around 1851.

A Probate Battle

In January 1864, Robert’s wealthy mortgage-banker brother George passed away, and his will named Robert as his executor. George’s real property was worth $800,000 and his annual income was $120,000 at the time of his death. His two married daughters, Mary Kingsland and Augusta Gillender, fought bitterly over the terms of their father’s will, placing Uncle Robert in the middle of their feud. The New York Court of Appeals finally decided the case in September 1866. Robert received only a small bequest of $10,000, but his nieces’ bitterness towards him persisted until his death. This fact is perplexing, since both women had fabulously wealthy husbands. Ambrose Kingsland, who had been Mayor of New York in 1850, was in the sperm oil trade and owned several shipping lines. Real estate developer Eccles Gillender held the mortgages for prime parcels of land and major buildings all over the city.

Death

On December 30, 1874, Anna Doubleday Lovett, Robert’s wife of 60 years, passed away. Six hours later on December 31, Robert followed her. They were buried together in the family plot in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn on January 4, 1875. Eventually, 19 other Lovett individuals would join them in the Green-Wood family plot.

Obituaries and Remembrances

Death notice in New York Herald.
Obituary in Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Letter to Editor of New York Herald by John Lomas of Brooklyn NY, giving tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lovett, Sr.
Letter answering John Lomas from Lewis P. Glover, Rector of St. Stephen’s Church, Milburn, NJ, regarding his childhood recollections of Robert Lovett, Sr. and his opinion of his engraving work.

All of the above with dates clipped away, pasted in a remembrance album compiled by Robert’s youngest daughter, Matilda.

Unanswered Questions

Was Robert Lovett a Mason? (Many Masonic medals were issued by him and his sons.)
Was he a teetotaler? (Many temperance medals were issued from his shop.)

Birth year extrapolated from Jane’s age (47) stated in her 1807 obituary in the New York Evening Post. Burial records of St. Paul’s Church, Trinity Parish, New York City, confirm this birth year.

P. 5.
“Examination of Lovett, May 16, 1794,” in Registers of the Privy Council, No. 33, George III 94.
Thale, p. 101.
The joint entry for Louisa/Thomas is under “copperplate printer” in Huttner & Huttner.
Lovett’s War of 1812 Pension papers, provided by Charles McSorley.
McKay’s Register of Artists, Engravers, Booksellers, etc. of New York City, 1633-1820, p. 14.
Undated newspaper clipping provided by Charles McSorley.
Signed receipt in the collection of Charles McSorley.
In the collection of Katherine Jaeger.
Archives of the University of Virginia, Jefferson Papers online.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 6 # 2, April 1875, p. 112.
Ethan Robey, doctoral research, Columbia, communicated in an 8-26-04 email to Katherine Jaeger.
("Letter to the Editor", New York Herald, Jan. 3, 1875, by John Lomas.)
Matching miniature portraits, oil on ivory, in blackwood frames trimmed in brass, with glass covering the portraits. Portrait ovals measure 3" high x 2-1/2" wide. Frames measure 5-1/2" high by 4-7/8" wide. Artist, though clearly a highly skilled miniature portraitist likely graduated from the National Academy of Design, is unidentified. Painted between 1824-1840. Portraits assessment provided by Dr. William Gerdt's, Professor Emeritus of CUNY Graduate Center and Carrie Rebora Barrett, American Paintings Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Robert Lovett Sr., working in New York City and for a short time in Philadelphia, produced a small but somewhat significant body of work. His storecard is listed as a Hard Times Token HT288 and is very scarce. An AU example sold in 2008 for $16,100, so if you are contemplating putting together a complete set of his works start saving your money! Another scarce example of his work is the Polk/Dallas Campaign Medalet, DeWitt JP 1844-3. Not as pricey as the storecard, that medalet rarely comes up for sale. My favorite medal of his is the 1842 Croton Aqueduct Completion Medal. It is such a superb example of the engraver's art and a testament to the skill of Robert Sr.. His best works probably were his sons, George H., Robert Jr., and John D., who went on to produce many of the medals and tokens of the Civil War and post-Civil War era.
Robert Lovett Sr.'s business was located at 67 Maiden Lane in New York City in 1833/34.

His son George H. Lovett, engraved the medalet for 'Cleopatra's Needle' when it was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of New York in 1880 [issued in copper and white medal].
Loading the obelisk into the Steamship Dessoug

The task of removing, transporting and re-erecting the obelisk was given to Bro. Henry Honeychurch Gorringe of Anglo Saxon Lodge No. 137, Brooklyn, NY.

http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/j/a/e/Katherine-M-Jaeger/ODT1-0002.html

Robert Lovett  b. 19 Mar 1795 in Cherry Street, Manhattan, NY; d. 31 Dec 1874 in New York City; m. Anna Doubleday, 30 Dec 1874 in New York City; d/o John Doubleday and Eleanor Whiteside Occupation: Stone Engraver.

Children:
Robert Lovett, Jr.  d. Nov 1879 in McConnellsville, OH; m. Amanda Morgan, d. Nov 1876 in Philadelphia; Engraver
George Lovett  d. in infancy
Anna Lovett  d. 28 May 1899
Maria Augusta Lovett  d. 25 Mar 1900
Cornelia Lovett  d. 18 Dec 1877 in Brooklyn
Emma Lovett  d. 16 May 1868 in Brooklyn, NY
John Doubleday Lovett  b. 1819; d. 4 Jun 1886 in Brooklyn, NY; m. Rebecca Fraser, d. in Brooklyn, NY at age 73
Thomas Lovett  b. 1820; d. 10 Nov 1856 in New York City; m. Mary Higgins; bur. Greenwood Cemetery
George Hampton Lovett, b. 14 Feb 1824 in Philadelphia, PA; d. 28 Jan 1894 in 26 Irving Place, Brooklyn, NY; bur. in family plot in Greenwood Cemetery; m. 19 Apr 1846 Sarah E. Barmore, b. 5 Apr 1822; d. 15 Nov 1848. Die sinker and engraver.

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http://books.google.com/books?id=oyE4AAAMAAJ&pg=PA93&dq=%22St.+Andrew%E2%80%99s+Lodge+No.+7%22&hl=en&ei=GkofTvi2EOXe0QG16JDUAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=11&ved=0CFsQ6AEwCg#v=onepage&q=%22St.%20Andrew%E2%80%99s%20Lodge%20No.%207%22&f=false
http://books.google.com/books?id=M8ZpAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA108&dq=%22St.+Andrew%E2%80%99s+Lodge+No.+7%22&hl=en&ei=GkofTvi2EOXe0QG16JDUAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=12&ved=0CFBq6AEwCw#v=onepage&q=%22St.%20Andrew%E2%80%99s%20Lodge%20No.%207%22&f=false

How Robert Stephenson came to be a Mason.—The biographer of this famous civil engineer relates the circumstances which led to his connection with the Fraternity as follows:

He had passed three years, (from 1824 to 1827,) being between twenty-one and twenty-four years of age, in South America, in the service of the Colombian Mining Association. At length the time came when he could honorably start homewards. As there was no suitable vessel about to start without delay from Carthagena for a British port, Robert Stephenson decided to take passage on a
ship bound for New York, and thence to proceed to London or Liverpool. The entire party quitted the unwholesome little town of Carthagena, where yellow fever was raging, and set out for New York.

The voyage was eventful. At first the weather was severe, and for several days the ship was becalmed amongst the islands. From the stillness of the atmosphere, the sailors predicted that on clearing off from there they would learn that a fearful storm had raged in the open ocean. A few degrees farther north they came upon the survivors of a wreck, who had been for days drifting about in a dismantled hull, without provisions, and almost without hope. Two more days’ sailing brought them in with a second dismantled hull, full of miserable creatures, the relics of another wreck, whom hunger had reduced to cannibalism.

The voyage was almost at an end, and they had made land, when about midnight the vessel struck, and instantly began to fill. The wind blew a hurricane, and the deck was crowded with desperate people, to whom death within gunshot of land appeared more dreadful than perishing in the open sea. The masts and rigging were cut away, but no good was gained by the measure. Surrounded by broken water, the vessel began to break up, whilst the sea ran so high that it was impossible to put off the boats. By morning, however, the storm luled, and with dawn the passengers were got ashore. Robert Stephenson and his companions naturally pushed forward in the scramble to get places in the boat which was the first to leave the sinking ship; and they had succeeded in pushing their way to the ladder, when the mate of the vessel threw them back, and singled out for the vacant places a knot of humble passengers who stood just behind them. The chief of the party was a petty trader of Carthagena. He was, moreover, a second-class passenger, well known to be without those gifts of fortune which might have made it worth a mate’s while to render him especial service.

On the return of the boat Robert Stephenson had better luck, and by 8 o’clock, A. M., he was landed, safe and sound, on the wished-for shore. Not a life was lost of either passengers or crew; but when Stephenson and his companions found themselves in New York, they had lost all their luggage, and almost all their money. A collection of mineral specimens, on which he had spent time and labor, was luckily preserved: but he lost a complete cabinet of the entomological curiosities of Colombia, and the box containing his money, on which his fellow-travellers were dependent.

Fortunately, he found no difficulty in obtaining money in New York. He was, therefore, in a position to proceed homewards without delay; but as he was in America, he determined to see a little of the country, and to pay a visit to Canada before crossing the Atlantic for Great Britain.

Having made his arrangements accordingly, Stephenson said farewell to the captain in whose ship he had made the first unfortunate passage from Carthagena, and, on parting with him, asked if he could account for the mate’s conduct when the passengers were leaving the vessel. “I am the more at loss to find the reason for his treatment of me,” he observed, “because on the voyage we were very good friends.”

“Well, sir,” answered the captain, “I can let you into the secret. My mate had no special liking for Mr. ______, indeed, I happen to know he disliked him as strongly as you and the rest of the passengers disliked him. But Mr. ______ is a Freemason, and so is my mate; and Freemasons are bound by their oath to help their Brethren in moments of peril or distress, before they assist persons not of their Fraternity.” This explanation so impressed Robert Stephenson, that he forthwith became a Mason. The Master, Wardens and members of the St. Andrew’s Lodge, No. 7, constituted under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, presented him (Sept. 21, 1827,) with a document under their seal, in which he is styled, “a Master Mason of good report, beloved and esteemed among us.”

Commodore John D. Sloat received his Degrees in 1800 in St. Andrew’s Lodge, No. 3, of New York City. From 1844 he was in command of the Pacific Squadron of the United States Navy, and on 7 Jul 1846, he raised the American flag and took possession of California, in the name of the United States Government. A monument to his memory, standing in the Presidio of Monterey, was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of California on 14 Jun 1910. Commodore Sloat died on 28 Nov 1867, at Staten Island, New York.


John Drake Sloat b. 6 Jul 1781; d. 28 Nov 1867, was a Commodore in the U. S. Navy who, in 1846, claimed California for the United States. He was born at the family home of Sloat House in Sloatsburg, Rockland Co., NY, of Dutch ancestry, and was orphaned at an early age, his father, Captain John Sloat, having been mistakenly shot and killed by one of his own sentries two months before he was born, and his mother dying a few years later. Sloat was brought up by his maternal grandparents.

Appointed midshipman in the Navy in 1800, he was sailing master of the frigate United States under Commodore Stephen Decatur during the War of 1812, and was promoted to lieutenant for conspicuous gallantry in the capture of the frigate HMS Macedonian. Sloat then commanded the schooner Grampus during which he fought the Action of 12 Mar 1825 against the pirate ship of Roberto Cofrisi. He later served on the ships Franklin and
**Washington**

and from 1828 commanded the sloop *St. Louis* with the rank of master commandant, to which he had been promoted in 1826. He was promoted to Captain in 1837, and from 1840 to 1844 was in charge of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

In 1844 Sloat was appointed to command the Pacific Squadron, and in 1845, as tensions with Mexico grew, he was instructed to land in Alta, California and claim it for the United States if war broke out. Receiving a report of fighting on the Texas border while off Mazatlan, he raced north (the British were reportedly interested in California too), engaged in a skirmish called the Battle of Monterey, raised the flag over the Customs House at Monterey on July 7, 1846, and issued a proclamation announcing that California was now part of the United States. He was a Military Governor of California for only seven days, before handing over the office to Robert F. Stockton.

Later, his poor health forced Sloat to take commands ashore, where he commanded the Norfolk Navy Yard 1847-51, directed the construction of the Stevens Battery in 1855, and helped plan the Mare Island Navy Yard. After his retirement in 1866 he was promoted to Rear Admiral. Sloat was a Freemason, and

**St. John's Lodge No. 6 / 9**

St. John's Lodge, No. 6, was for a number of years a source of trouble to the Grand Lodge; scarcely a meeting was held but that their dissensions were ventilated in Grand Lodge. On March 4, 1795, a complaint was received from the Master and Wardens of St. John's Mark Lodge, against the Master and Wardens of St. John's, No. 6.

**MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, NO. 27, NEW YORK CITY.**

**WARRANT:** Issued 6 Mar 1806; in possession of the Lodge. The first number was 132; it was changed to 27 in 1839. The petition for a warrant is in possession of the Lodge: it is signed by the following, who were members of St. John's Lodge No. 6:

- David Crone
- Anthony McConnell
- Andrew Henry
- Lewis Weaver
- William Gowdey
- H. G. Southwick
- Charles Ferguson
- Walter Moffatt
- S. Loyd
- John Dunnaway
- Samuel Stevenson
- William Callen
- Daniel Stuart
- Thomas Tracy
- Levi Ryer
- John Rolston
- Jacob McKeag
- William Gaynor
- Moss Miller
- William Atkins
- John Kehoe
- Blayney Gordon
- Isaac Berryman

**Manhattan Lodge No. 8**

**Warrant:** 1855

Chartered by the 2nd St. John's Grand Lodge; revived as Manahatta Lodge No. 489 [q.v.] at the healing of St. John's with the GL of NY in Aug 1859.

See also Manahatta Lodge No. 449, revived from No. 489.

**Howard Lodge No. 9**

**Warrant:** 20 Mar 1794

No. 9 until 1803; then No. 35 [q.v.] when revived 21 Dec 1825

In the Grand Lodge archives there is or was [in 1889] a Grand Lodge certificate of membership in Howard Lodge, No. 9, of Past Master Peter Irving, a brother of Washington Irving. Dated January 6th, 1807.

Peter and Washington Irving's parents were William Irving, Sr., originally of Quholm, Shapinay, Orkney and Sarah (née Sanders), Scottish-English immigrants. They married in 1761 while William was serving as a petty officer in the British Navy. They had eleven children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. Their first two sons, each named William, died in infancy, as did their fourth child, John. Their surviving children were: William, Jr. (1766), Ann (1770), Peter (1771-1838), a brother of Washington Irving, pub. at New York, in 1820, a novel entitled Giovanni Sbogarlo; a Venetian Tale, (from the French,) with alterations by Percival G. Mr. Irving was editor and proprietor of The Morning Chronicle, a Democratic paper, started in New York, 1 Oct 1802, and co-projector with his brother Washington of the humorous sketches which the latter expanded into the celebrated History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker. Dr. Irving—so called from some attention paid to the paper, started in New York, 1 Oct 1802, and co-projector with his brother Washington of the humorous sketches which the latter expanded into the celebrated History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker. Dr. Irving—so called from some attention paid to the study of medicine in early life—resided in Europe from 1809 to 1836, and died in New Brighton, NY, and was buried in Brooklyn's Greenwood Cemetery.

**Peter Irving** 1771-1838, a brother of Washington Irving, pub. at New York, in 1820, a novel entitled Giovanni Sbogarlo; a Venetian Tale, (from the French,) with alterations by Percival G. Mr. Irving was editor and proprietor of The Morning Chronicle, a Democratic paper, started in New York, 1 Oct 1802, and co-projector with his brother Washington of the humorous sketches which the latter expanded into the celebrated History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker. Dr. Irving—so called from some attention paid to the study of medicine in early life—resided in Europe from 1809 to 1836, and died in about two years after his return to New York.


Like Benjamin Franklin, [Washington] Irving began his career as a writer by contributing pseudonymously to an older brother's [Peter's] newspaper. Peter Irving was the editor of Aaron Burr's newspaper, the New York *Morning Chronicle*, and in 1802 and 1803 Washington submitted nine essays as "Letters from Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent," in which he poked fun at fashion styles, weddings, the theater and its critics, and the custom of dueling.

... it was probably natural that Washington Irving and his brother Peter would consider a joint project covering New York's history. The brothers originally intended a jeu d'esprit satirizing Samuel Latham Mitchell's *A Picture of New York*, a handbook published in 1807. Mitchell was a well-respected professor of science at Columbia College, a U.S. senator, and founding editor of the *Medical Repository*, one of the country's first scientific magazines. The professor's guide turned out to be a little dry and self-absorbed—at least to the Irwins' ear—and thus a tempting target for parody. The project ended up in Washington's lap when Peter sailed to Liverpool to establish a branch of the family business.
[In 1815] on his arrival [Washington] Irving discovered that his brother Peter was ill and the family business near collapse. Washington spent his first months in England helping his brother and the firm recover, and despite his inexperience and discomfort with finance, managed to improve the business’s condition and delay its closing, which turned out in the end to be unavoidable. P. Irving & Company eventually declared bankruptcy in February, 1818.

See also Holland Lodge No. 8 above regarding Peter’s brothers, Ebenezer and William, Jr.

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The old merchants of New York City, by Joseph Alfred Scoville, page 142. [http://books.google.com/books?id=TnOAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA142&dq=%22howard+lodge%22+no.+9%22+hl=en&ei=6DwgTtXHKIG60AJOyqjAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22howard%20lodge%20no.%209%22&f=false]

Nicholas G. Carmer, to whom I have alluded, was secretary, to the Hand in Hand fire company. It was instituted in this city in November, 1780, for the purpose of averting as much as possible, the ruinous consequences which occasionally happen by fire. It continued, certainly as late as 1798, for that year Carmer was Secretary and John Murray, the merchant, was president. The company consisted of fifty members, who were provided with bags for the removal of effects at a fire.

Sir N. G. was standard bearer of the Knights Templar encampment. He was master of Howard Lodge No. 9, for some years. Mr. Carmer and his father were both “ironmongers,” or hardware men. [http://www.nysocl.org/ledger/people/carmer_nicholas.html]

Holland Lodge No. 8

This Lodge had no charter number, but was known simply as "THE HOLLAND LODGE" until 1789, when a Grand Lodge committee, of which the Master of this lodge was chairman, met at Holland Lodge room, and settled the numbers of the city lodges. In doing this, the "ancient" and "modern" feud broke out. Holland Lodge voted, with the majority, to recognize the "modern" charter of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and of Independent Royal Arch No. 2. On the 3d of June, 1789, the report of the committee was adopted, and Independent Royal Arch, No. 8, became No. 2, and Holland Lodge became No. 8.

When all the State Lodges were on several occasions numbered according to seniority, Holland Lodge became successively, June 4, 1819, No. 16; December 1, 1830, No. 13; and finally, June 7, 1839, No. 8 again, which original number it still retains.

Website: [http://www.hollandlodgeno8.org/]

On May 30, 1787, a group of eight Masons of Dutch descent living in New York City petitioned the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for permission to establish a new Masonic lodge that would conduct its proceedings in the Low Dutch language. After some negotiations and after conceding that minutes would be maintained in English for the benefit of Grand Lodge inspectors, a Warrant to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft, Master Mason and Mark Master Mason was issued to The Holland Lodge on September 20, 1787. Holland Lodge was, in fact, the first "new" Lodge to be warranted by the newly formed Grand Lodge of the State of New York in the wake of the American Revolution. Interestingly, the lodges existing in New York State at the beginning of the Revolution were "back-dated" to their original colonial warrants granted under the aegis of the two English Grand Lodges then in existence. Holland Lodge was formally consecrated in ceremonies held on October 1, 1787, and selected as its motto Deugd Zy Uw Cieraad, "Virtue Is Your Jewel." The Grand Lodge first issued lodge numbers in 1789, and Holland Lodge was then assigned No. 8.

The first candidate, Rudolph Henry Van Dorsten, the Secretary of the Minister of the United Netherlands to the United States, was duly initiated in the fall of 1787. From its very beginnings, Holland Lodge has had a distinguished membership, including an honorary membership conferred in 1789 on President George Washington, while the nation's capital was in New York City. Distinguished members in the formative years included honorary members Baron Von Steuben, the Revolutionary War General, the Marquis de Lafayette in 1788 and Samuel Fraunces, the famous tavern keeper, who joined Holland Lodge in 1789 just prior to his service as steward to President Washington. Other notable early members included German-born John Jacob Astor, raised in 1790 for the removal of effects at a fire.

Nicholas G. Carmer (d. 1808) was an ironmonger on Queen Street, now Pearl Street, and later went into the hat business with his brother as N.G. & H. Carmer. He eventually left the firm and became an inspector of lumber. He also was a commissioner for rebuilding the City of New York.

Holland Lodge No. 8

[Nos. 8, 16, 13 and again No. 8 . . . see the following below . . .]

The first candidate, Rudolph Henry Van Dorsten, the Secretary of the Minister of the United Netherlands to the United States, was duly initiated in the fall of 1787. From its very beginnings, Holland Lodge has had a distinguished membership, including an honorary membership conferred in 1789 on President George Washington, while the nation's capital was in New York City. Distinguished members in the formative years included honorary members Baron Von Steuben, the Revolutionary War General, the Marquis de Lafayette in 1788 and Samuel Fraunces, the famous tavern keeper, who joined Holland Lodge in 1789 just prior to his service as steward to President Washington. Other notable early members included German-born John Jacob Astor, raised in 1790 at the age of 27. In addition, the future New York City Mayor and New York State Governor Dewitt Clinton, was also raised in 1790 at age 21, while serving as private secretary to his uncle George Clinton, Governor of New York. Dewitt Clinton went on to have as distinguished a career in Masonry as he did in public office, rising to become Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York among other high offices in related bodies.

Although Holland Lodge was founded to perform ritual work in the Dutch language, by the end of the eighteenth century English had largely taken the place of Dutch in the ritual of Holland Lodge as it grew to include a broader cross section of New Yorkers. To preserve the connection with our Dutch origins, however, the Lodge adopted the color orange for regalia and trappings on April 18, 1800, a custom it maintains to the present day, unique in New York Masonry. Through the early 19th century, Holland Lodge maintained its prominent status. However, Masonry suffered from a national anti-Masonic movement beginning in the late 1820s. This reaction culminated in the formation of the Anti-Masonic Party, which fielded a national candidate in the Presidential election of 1832. Holland Lodge itself suffered along with the Craft in general, a decline that was hastened by a disastrous fire on April 23, 1833. The fire destroyed most of the Lodge's property and a significant portion of its early records. After the disastrous fire, the
Lodge struggled to survive for the next 13 years. During this period of nominal existence, Holland Lodge came perilously close to losing its Warrant for lack of activity.

Holland Lodge's period of trial came to an end on November 21, 1846, when the Lodge was reorganized by a new generation of Masons. As Holland Lodge grew during the remainder of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, it regained its former position as one of New York's premier lodges. The membership of the period included such luminaries as renowned explorer Commodore Matthew C. Perry, railroad entrepreneur Edward H. Harriman, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was raised in Holland Lodge in 1911. As the years passed, Holland Lodge celebrated its Centennial in 1887, its Sesquicentennial in 1937 and its Bicentennial in 1987 with great enthusiasm and pride. The Bicentennial included a special commemorative Memorial Service at New York City's St. Paul's Chapel on October 27, 1987, and concluded with a unique Third Degree conducted in 18th century costume on Past Master's Night, November 24, 1987.

Holland Lodge No. 8 is recognized today as one of the country's foremost Masonic Lodges, known for the excellence of its ritual work and its commitment to the underlying ethical principles of Masonry which members of Holland Lodge live, practice and exemplify. Holland Lodge's membership of about 270 Brothers is well balanced among generations in a wide spectrum of professions. Holland Lodge is one of the great refuges for gentlemen in New York City. In truth, every social and moral virtue cements the Brothers while they are together. The chaos, ignorance, absence of moral standards and cultural taste in our contemporary society seem less burdensome when Lodge brothers part and again confront the turbulent world outside the walls of the Lodge.

Each year Holland Lodge confers three sequences of Masonic degrees: Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason. The Lodge's goal is to raise at least fifteen new Master Masons each year. Each degree cycle, organized into fall, winter and spring classes, fits into the schedule of meetings held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, October through May. All meetings are conducted in black tie, with the Master in white tie and top hat. Several special degree nights are also scheduled each year, including a Past Master's Night for the Third Degree in the fall and an Officer Step Up for the January Business Meeting and the Second Degree in the spring.

Considered by many of the members of Holland Lodge to be the most important date on the Lodge's calendar is the annual Memorial Service, at which those Brethren who have died in the previous year are commemorated. Widows and family members of deceased Brethren are invited to attend, joining members, their ladies and guests. In recent years this service has been held at the historic and beautiful Church of the Incarnation on Madison Avenue in the Murray Hill District of New York City. A reception follows the service. Widows of former Lodge members are sent letters inviting them to this service as guests of the Lodge. This annual event normally takes place in December.

The most important purely social events on the Lodge's schedule are the Friday lunches and the cocktail parties on Tuesdays which afford potential candidates an opportunity to visit the Lodge and meet its members, and vice versa, helping to assure a full trestle board in future degree cycles. The Friday lunches, at which gentlemen guests are welcomed, take place on the third or fourth Friday of each month during the Masonic year. They consist of a delicious luncheon and a luncheon speaker. These lunches have become increasingly popular recently. The lunches are held in the Lodge's historic and picturesque Supper Room, located in the Masonic Building at 71 West 23rd Street. In December, the Lodge holds its annual Holiday Season Luncheon in honor of St. John's Day (members only), an especially festive occasion at which is served our late Brother Frank Baker's legendary Fish House Punch, a concoction that must be experienced to be believed.

Four other highlights include the popular Table Lodge held in the fall. It is a formal and ritualized dinner program that combines Masonic ritual, songs and formal toasts (brethren and their gentlemen guests are invited). The Annual Dinner (members only) is normally held at the Union Club, where there is much good fellowship and formal recognition for length of membership. Also in recent years, Holland Lodge's Annual Dinner Dance has featured music by Brother Bob Hardwick's Band and has been attended by a large number of members and guests.

For Masons in good standing who wish to visit one of our regular communications, Holland Lodge meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month (black tie), mid-September through late May, normally in the Renaissance Room, Masonic Hall, 71 West 23rd Street, New York City.

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CHARTER: September 15, 1787. This was the first warrant granted by Grand Lodge of State of New York.

NUMBER: No number until 1789, when, at a meeting of City Lodges, it received by a vote the numerical designation of No. 8. 1819 (June 4), it became No. 16: No. 8 going to St. George's, Poughkeepsie. 1830, (December 1), it became No. 13. 1839 (June 7),

Masters

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<td>John Meyer</td>
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<td>R. J. Vanden Broek</td>
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<td>1794</td>
<td>De Witt Clinton</td>
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<td>Wm. Henderson</td>
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<td>John Jacob Astor</td>
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1823. Elias Hicks.
1824. Wm. Delafeld.
1825. Edmund Kortright.
1826. Edmund Kortright.
1827. Edward Seaman.
1829. Thomas Longworth.
1830. Thomas Longworth.
1831. George Davie.
1832. George Davie.
1833. B. R. Winthrop.
1834. B. R. Winthrop.
1835. B. R. Winthrop.
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1844. B. R. Winthrop.
1845. B. R. Winthrop.
1846. J. Horton Rodgers.
1847. W. H. Milnor.
1848. W. H. Milnor.
1849. W. H. Milnor.
1850. N. N. Halsted.
1851. Fredk. Fawcett.
1852. J. J. Crane.
1853. J. J. Crane.
1854. J. J. Crane.
1856. S. J. Crane.
1857. Alex. Frear.
1858. J. J. Crane.
1859. J. J. Crane.
1861. Jotham Post.
1862. Jotham Post.
1864. Horace S. Taylor.
1865. Chas. A. Rapallo.
1866. Chas. A. Rapallo.
1868. Samuel Jones.
1869. Samuel Jones.
1870. J. P. P. White.
1871. J. P. P. White.
1873. Lawrence Wells.
1874. Lawrence Wells.
1875. Cadwalader Evans.
1876. Cadwalader Evans.
1877. John Benjamin.
1878. John Benjamin.
1879. H. I. Nicholas.
1880. Chas. A. Minton.
1881. Chas. A. Minton.
1883. Thos. B. Williams.
1884. Lewis M. Brown.
1885. James Benkard.
1886. Edward Anthon.
1887. William B. Williams.
1889. William S. Alley.
1890. Augustin Monroe.
1891. Timothy M. Cheeseman.
1892. Glover C. Arnold.
1893. Stanley W. Dexter.
1894. Robt M. Bull.
1895. J. Howard Wainwright.
1896. J. Howard Wainwright.
1898. William B. Coster.
1899. David I. Jackson.
1900. Chester C. Munroe.
1901. Timothy M. Cheeseman.

1789, Lodge consecrated at residence of JOHN MEYER, No. 30 John Street.

PLACES OF MEETING: 1788, residence of Mr. BEEKMAN, Courtlandt Street. Then in (1790), Crown Street (Liberty Street), in building "erected for their particular accommodation."Cedar Street. City Hotel (destroyed by fire, April 23, 1833). Masonic Temple, corner Broome and Crosby Streets ; and in 1860 leased Lodge rooms at 8 Union Place (destroyed by fire, March, 1861) ; Broadway and Twenty-second Street, until May, 1874; Masonic Hall.

LODGE COLOR : Orange since 1800 ; formerly green.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

De Witt Clinton, Grand Master.
John H. Anthon, Grand Master.
W. H. Milnor, Grand Master.
Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master.
J. J. Crane, Grand Master.
Cadwalader D. Colden, Senior Grand Warden.
William Irving, Senior Grand Warden.
John Meyer, Junior Grand Warden.
John Jacob Astor, Grand Treasurer.
John Pintard, Grand Treasurer.
Gerardus Boyce, Grand Treasurer.
John Abrams, Grand Secretary.
Reinier Jan Vanden Broek, Grand Secretary.
John Wells, Grand Secretary.

Elias Hicks, Grand Secretary.
Robert R. Boyd, Grand Secretary.
Edward Livingston, Deputy Grand Master.
Cadwalader Evans, Grand Sword Bearer, and Representative of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
Samuel Jones, District Deputy Grand Master.
Lawrence Wells, District Deputy Grand Master.
Joseph N. Balsester, District Deputy Grand Master.
Jas. G. Janeway, DDGM & Chief Commissioner of Appeals.
A. G. Goodall, Representative of Grand Lodge of England.
John Benjamin, Grand Representative.
Saml. Jones, Jr., Grand Representative.
Charles A. Miaton, Grand Representative.

BRETHREN (DECEASED)/PROMINENT IN VARIOUS WALKS IN LIFE.

Baron Steuben (Honorary Member).
George Washington (Honorary Member).
Ogdens Edwards, Judge.
Samuel Fraunces, Tavern Keeper; Patriot in Rev. War.
Peter Maverick, Engraver.
John Pintard, Secretary Historical Society.
J. F. Roorbach, Lawyer, Civil Justice.
Saml. L. M. Barlow, Lawyer.
Dr. Hugh McLean.
Isaac Bell, Merchant.
Nathan San[d]ford, Chancellor of New York State.
Albert Bierstadt, Artist.
John Rodman, District Attorney.
Daniel Lord, Lawyer.
Ebenzer Irving (Brother of Washington Irving).
William Irving, Jr. (Brother of Washington Irving)

Adrian C. Van Slyck, Grand Sachem of Tammany, 1885.
Stephen Price, Actor and Theatrical Manager.
Thomas Hilson [Hill], Actor.
William Dunlap, Historian.
Chas. A. Rapallo, Judge Court of Appeals.
Thos. A. Cooper, Actor.
John J. Wheatley, Actor.
Fitz-Greene Halleck, Poet.
Saml. A. Rollo, Publisher.
Chas. G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), Poet.
Samuel Ward, Wit.
John H. Wainwright (son of Bishop Wainwright).
Wm. O. Stone, Artist.
Alexander Fear, Member State Assembly.
John T. Conover, "Builder of the Temple."

NOTES FROM LODGE HISTORY: Dedication of meeting place in Crown (Liberty) Street, June 24, 1790, from the minutes:

"Holland Lodge, June 24, 1790, convened in Crown Street.

"The anniversary of St. John the Baptist being on this day, this Lodge, and Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, met at the new building erected for their convenience. Previous to opening the Lodge they performed the solemn ceremonies of consecration, agreeably to a resolution of April 27, 1790."
“Present, the Right Worshipful the officers of the Grand Lodge of this State, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and Grand Master of Georgia, BROTHERS SMITH and JACKSON, and several members of Congress; also the Masters and Wardens of some of the warranted Lodges of this city, together with the New York Musical Society.

As the Brothers entered the Lodge Room a solemn march was performed on various instruments of music. ‘Tis said that P. A. VAN HAGEN, Jr., who had not yet attained his ninth year, composed the march. He was also one of the performers in the concert of music.

A solemn sound of music from the organ by Mr. P. A. VAN HAGEN was followed by a well adapted address from the Worshipful Master of this Lodge, after which the presiding officers of the Chapter and Lodge stood around an altar, on which a temple was placed, supported by five pillars, covered with embroidered cloth.

The most Worshipful BROTHER STAGG, in the name of the Most High, to whom be honor and glory for ever and ever, declared this building set apart for Masonic purposes; which declaration was answered by a solemn touch of the organ.

The most Worshipful BROTHER VANDEN BROEK, in manner as before, declared this building set apart to virtue. Answered by solemn sounds from the organ.

The Worshipful Master BROTHER STAGG, in the same form of solemn declaration, observed this building was set apart for the promotion of universal charity and benevolence.

Then was answered by the most Worshipful BROTHER VANDEN BROEK, ‘Glory be to God on high, on Earth peace, and good will towards men.’

‘To which the presiding officers replied, ‘Amen.’

The organ closed the ceremony with solemn music.

The most Worshipful Master, VANDEN BROEK, presiding officer of the Chapter, agreeably to previous arrangement, delivered a discourse on Masonry, in the course of which he addressed the Grand Lodge, the Chapter, and the Lodge.

The whole concluded in a delightful concert of music, set to an elegant ode composed by BROTHER Low, and performed vocally and instrumentally by the Musical Society of New York.”

SEAL OF LODGE: On the minutes of the 14th of March, 1788, a description of the Lodge seal (which was engraved or sunk by PETER MAVERICK) is entered in these words:

“The following is a description of the seal of the Holland Lodge, which, by the minutes of the 2d of November last, is ordered to be recorded, to wit:

ARMS: Argent; a book proper charged with a compass and square.

SUPPORTERS: On the dexter side an American eagle, resting her sinister foot on a globe proper. On the sinister a lion rampant, holding in his dexter paw a sword, in his sinister seven arrows, all proper.

CREST: An eye, emitting rays, encircled with thirteen stars.

MOTTO: Deugd zy uw cieraad, in a scroll on which the supporters stand.

BELOW THE MOTTO: Hand in union.

ROUND THE WHOLE: Hollandsche Loge, Staat van Nieuw York, 5787.”

< John Jacob Astor, Grand Treasurer, 1798-1800.

A GROUP OF NOTED CRAFTSMEN.

*JOHN JACOB ASTOR* was another of the most prominent sons of Holland Lodge. On examining the minutes, I have been surprised to see how regularly this wonderful man, whose enterprises were on a scale of grandeur which dwarfed all rivalry, attended the meetings of the Lodge, and devoted himself to its interests. While Master, he omitted the performance of no duty, and he still took an active part after he had passed the chair. We naturally associate anything but sentiment with the composition of great merchants. But that Bro. Astor acted in the Lodge from a full heart, none can doubt who read the history of his zealous Masonic career; and we find it recorded, in December, 1798, that ‘our Worshipful Master then delivered a pathetic and truly applicable discourse on his retirement from the chair.’ Immediately afterward the Lodge passed a resolution highly complimentary to their late Master, and voted him a Past Master’s jewel.”

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

John Jacob Astor b. 17 Jul 1763; d. 29 Mar 1848, born Johann Jakob Astor, was a German-American businessman who was the first prominent member of the Astor family and the first multi-millionaire in the United States. He was the creator of the first trust in America, from which he made his fortune in fur trading, real estate and opium.

Astor's career began with working in Germany as assistant in his father's business as a dairy salesman. In 1779 at age 16 he emigrated to London, where his brother George was a flute maker. John Jacob then went to the United States following the Revolutionary War and built a fur-trading empire that extended to the Great Lakes region and Canada, and later expanded into the American West and Pacific coast. In the early 19th century he diversified into New York City real estate and later became a famed patron of the arts. At the time of his death in 1848, Astor was the most opulent person in the United States, leaving an estate estimated to be worth at least $20 million. His estimated net worth, if calculated as a fraction of the U.S. gross domestic product at the time, would have been equivalent to $110.1 billion in 2006 U. S. dollars, making him the fourth richest person in American
history. An estimate based on inflation from the legally set American gold standard rate of $21 per ounce in the 1850s would result in a much more conservative net worth of $1.272 billion in 2011 dollars.

John Jacob Astor's ancestors were Waldensian refugees from Savoy, and Astor remained a member of the Reformed church throughout his life. He was born in Waldorf, near Heidelbert in the old Palatinate which became part of the Duchy of Baden in 1803, Germany (now in Rhein-Neckar-Kreis in the state of Baden-Württemberg). His father, Johann Jacob Astor (7 Jul 1724-18 Apr 1816), was a butcher. The son, John Jacob Astor, learned English in London while working for his brother, George Astor, manufacturing musical instruments.

Astor arrived in the United States in March 1784, just after the end of the Revolutionary War. He traded furs with Indians and in the late 1780s started a fur goods shop in New York City. He also became the New York agent of his brother's musical instrument business.

Astor married Sarah Todd on 19 Sep 1785. Although she brought him a dowry of only $300, she possessed a frugal mind and a business judgment that he declared better than that of most merchants, and she assisted him in the practical details of his business.

Astor took advantage of the Jay Treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1794, which opened new markets in Canada and the Great Lakes region. Then in London, Astor at once made a contract with the Northwest Company of Montreal and Quebec (then the magnate of the Canadian Northwest fur trade). He imported furs from Montreal to New York, and shipped them to all parts of Europe. By 1800 he had amassed almost a quarter of a million dollars, and had become one of the leading figures in the fur trade. In 1800, following the example of the Empress of China, the first American trading vessel to China, Astor traded furs, teas and sandalwood with Canton in China, and greatly benefited from it.

The U.S. Embargo Act in 1807, however, disrupted his import/export business. With the permission of President Thomas Jefferson, Astor established the American Fur Company on 6 Apr 1808. He later formed subsidiaries: the Pacific Fur Company, and the Southwest Fur Company (in which Canadians had a part), in order to control fur trading in the Columbia River and Great Lakes areas. His Columbia River trading post at Fort Astoria (established in April 1811) was the first United States community on the Pacific coast. He financed the overland Astor Expedition in 1810–12 to reach the outpost. Members of the expedition were to discover South Pass, through which hundreds of thousands settlers on the Oregon, California and Mormon trails passed through the Rocky Mountains.

Astor's fur trading ventures were disrupted when the British captured his trading posts during the War of 1812. His business rebounded in 1817 after the U.S. Congress passed a protectionist law that barred foreign traders from U.S. territories. The American Fur Company came to dominate trading around the Great Lakes. In 1822, Astor established the Astor House on Mackinac Island as headquarters for the reorganized American Fur Company, making the island a metropolis of the fur trade. A lengthy description based on documents, diaries etc. was given by Washington Irving in his travelogue Astoria. Astor's commercial connections extended over the entire globe, and his ships were found in every sea.

In 1804, Astor purchased from Aaron Burr what remained of a 99-year lease on property in Manhattan. At the time, Burr was serving as vice president under Thomas Jefferson and desperately needed the purchase price of $62,500. The lease was to run until 1866. Astor began subdividing the land into nearly 250 lots and subleased them. His conditions were that the tenant could do whatever they wish with the lots for twenty-one years, after which they must renew the lease or Astor would take back the lot.

In the 1830s, John Jacob Astor foresaw that the next big boom would be the build-up of New York, which would soon emerge as one of the world's greatest cities. Astor withdrew from the American Fur Company, as well as all his other ventures, and used the money to buy and develop large tracts of Manhattan real estate. Predicting the rapid growth northward on Manhattan Island, Astor purchased more and more land beyond the current city limits. Astor rarely built on his land, and instead let others pay rent to use it.

After retiring from his business, Astor spent the rest of his life as a patron of culture. He supported the ornithologist John James Audubon, the poet/writer Edgar Allan Poe, and the presidential campaign of Henry Clay.

At the time of his death in 1848, Astor was the wealthiest person in the United States, leaving an estate estimated to be worth at least $20 million (estimated $110.1 billion in 2006 dollars). In his will, he left $400,000 to build the Astor Library for the New York public (later consolidated with other libraries to form New York Public Library), and $50,000 for a poorhouse and orphanage in his German hometown, Waldorf. The Astorhaus is now a museum honoring the city's ancestor Johann Jakob Astor and a renowned festhall for marriages. Further Astor donated $25,000 to the German Society of the City of New York, whose chairman he was from 1837 until 1841. Also $30,000 were to be used for a professor's chair in German literature at Columbia University, but due to differences with the deanship this donation was erased from the testament.

Astor left the bulk of his fortune to his second son, William Backhouse Astor, Sr. His eldest son, John Jacob II, had a mental disability and Astor left enough money to care for him for the rest of his life.

John Jacob Astor is buried in the Trinity Churchyard Cemetery in Manhattan because many members of his family were members of that church despite Astor remaining a member of the local Reformed congregation to his death. Herman Melville used Astor as a symbol of the earliest fortunes in New York in his novella Bartleby, the Scrivener. The pair of marble lions that sit by the entrance of the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street were originally named Leo Astor and Leo Lenox, after Astor and James Lenos, who founded the library. Then they were called Lord Astor and Lady Lenox (both lions are males). Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia renamed them "Patience" and "Fortitude" during the Great Depression.

"William Irving, Jr., was another of the 'early Masters worthy of especial mention. He succeeded Worshipful Bro. Astor as Master in 1799, and served as such two full terms. He was one of the editors of "Salmagundi," and author of all the poetry contained in that humorous publication. He was also the projector of 'Knickerbocker's History of New York,' and wrote some portion of that veracious book, which, however, was remodeled and chiefly written by his brother, Washington Irving. He became a member of Congress, and
sacrificed to political life a literary career which promised great results. Washington Irving often declared that his brother William was the ablest man in the Irving family, and to such praise little can be added. The sons of William Irving are among our most respected fellow-citizens, and the social position of his daughter is second to that of no lady in the land.”

“No less than eleven members of the Livingston family, so famous in the Masonic annals of the State, have belonged to Holland Lodge. One of them was Edward Livingston, who holds a prominent rank among American statesmen and jurists. He achieved high distinction as Mayor of New York, member of Congress, Secretary of State of the United States, and Minister to France; and the immortalized himself by his celebrated Code of Louisiana. On the night he was proposed, his eminent elder brother, Chancellor Robert R Livingston, then Grand Master, and who served as such from 1874 until 1800, visited the Lodge. Edward Livingston was our third Junior Warden, but never aspired to any higher position.”

“The historical name of Samuel Fraunces, the swarthy publican and patriot, will be found in the list of early members. He was the keeper of Fraunces’s tavern (sometimes called Black Sam’s), at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, where Washington established his headquarters when the British troops evacuated the city in 1783. It was here that the immortal hero took that heart-breaking farewell of his officers, the recital of which yet draws tears even from eyes unused to the melting mood.”


Samuel “Black Sam” Fraunces b. ca 1722, West Indies; d. 10 Oct 1795, Philadelphia, PA, was the owner/operator of Fraunces Tavern in New York City. During the Revolutionary War, he provided for prisoners held during the British occupation, and may have been a spy for the American side. It was at his tavern, on 4 Dec 1783, that George Washington said farewell to his officers at the close of the war. Fraunces was later steward of Washington's presidential household in New York City, 1789–90, and in Philadelphia, 1791–94.

At different times, Fraunces was the owner and/or operator of The Mason's Arms, The Queenshead Tavern, Fraunces Tavern and Vauxhall Gardens, all in New York City. At the time of his death, he operated a tavern in Philadelphia.

One distinction about Fraunces was his business and personal relationship with one of America's most powerful men, George Washington. During the Revolutionary War, the pair are said to have dined in the comfortable atmosphere of one of America's oldest taverns, The Old 76 House in Tappan, New York. In May 1783, he prepared a meal for Washington at the DeWint House, also in Tappan, New York.

Fraunces is most frequently remembered for his ownership of Fraunces Tavern, New York City, where General Washington said farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783.

Washington became the first President of the United States in April 1789, and selected Fraunces to be steward of his executive mansion in New York. The national capital moved to Philadelphia in 1790, and the innkeeper headed Washington's presidential household there from 1791 to 1794. Martha Washington's grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, described Fraunces's preparations for a State dinner:

*When the steward in snow-white apron, silk shorts and stockings, and hair in full powder, placed the first dish on the table, the clock being on the stroke of four, "the labors of Hercules" ceased.*

Fraunces died in Philadelphia a year after his retirement. His obituary appeared in the October 13, 1795 Gazette of the United States:

**DIED - On Saturday Evening last, MR. SAMUEL FRAUNCES, aged 73 years. By his death, Society has sustained the loss of an honest man, and the Poor a valuable friend.**

At the time of his death Fraunces operated a tavern in Philadelphia. A Pennsylvania state historical marker at 2nd & Dock Streets marks the tavern's location.

Samuel Fraunces was buried in an unmarked grave at St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia. In 2010 family and friends placed an inscription at the cemetery.

Samuel Fraunces married Elizabeth Dalley the daughter of Hendrick Dailey and Sarah Gifford on 30 Nov 1757 at Trinity Church, New York City. The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Dalley Fraunces named in the Will of Samuel are: Samuel, Sophia, Hannah, Andrew G., Elizabeth Thompson, Sarah Campbell and Catherine Smock.

Samuel Fraunces born in Jamaica, the year of his birth when calculated from baptismal records is placed at 1734 when calculated from obituary it is 1722. The informant for the obituary in the "Gazette of the United States", 13 Oct 1795 is unknown. The informant for his 1748 baptism at age 14 is himself. At the time of his baptism Samuel Fraunces is listed as a mulatto.

The 1790 U. S. Census for New York, page 63 of the Dock Ward lists Samuel Fraunces as a free white male with four females and one enslaved individual in the household; the enslaved individual is Samuel Fraunces Jr. who was still in his father's household and was unmarried. His son Samuel Fraunces, Jr. is always listed, enumerated and recalled as Negro in church records and on census records. Samuel Fraunces, Jr. was married at Trinity Church to Betsy Stevenson:

His daughter Sophia married Abraham Gomez and in 1840 as a widow she is enumerated as a free black. In 1840 Sophia lived next door to her sister-in-law Betsy Stevenson Fraunces and one house away from Samuel Fraunces Ill, all of whom are enumerated as free blacks. Samuel's daughter Elizabeth and her husband Atcheson Thompson lived in Philadelphia. Atcheson operated a Boardinghouse on Filbert Street.
There is a tradition that Fraunces’s daughter Elizabeth “Phoebe” saved Washington’s life during the Revolutionary War by having her father remove poison peas intended for Washington. There are multiple versions of this event and a fictional children’s book.

Recollections are printed in the editors notes by Rufus Rockwell Wilson for 1798 Colonel William Heath. Jacob Corwin reports the events in his application for service pension. Jacob Corwin was the Pastor at Wading River Church in Wading River NY and had been a witness to the execution of Thomas Hickey. The poison pea incident is then reported again by Benson John Lossing in 1870. This story was relayed by Lossing by Peter Embry who was born about 1766 and was a contemporary of Elizabeth “Phoebe” Fraunces. Elizabeth “Phoebe” Fraunces was a 10-year-old in June 1776, the time of the Hickey execution.

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http://www.yosemite.ca.us/library/yosemite_indians_and_other_sketches/early_artists.html

Albert Bierstadt was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1829 and was brought to America as a babe. As a young man he studied art in Dusseldorf for four years and in Rome for a year. He returned to America in 1857. The following year he took a trip overland by wagon. He made sketches and laid the foundation for a score of large canvasses. The following data are from letters received by the writer from Mrs. Bierstadt’s nieces.

In 1866 Albert Bierstadt married Rosalie Osborne, of Waterville, New York, after whom he named Mount Rosalie in Colorado. Rosalie Osborne, well educated, beautiful, and charming, was a fitting companion for the already well-known artist. Three exquisite portraits of her are still in the family. Education, culture, and interesting personalities gave to Mr. and Mrs. Bierstadt open door and they were royally received wherever they journeyed.

They had a beautiful home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, called “Malkasten” (the Painter’s Box). It was built by the artist in 1865, of gneiss rock, was 100 feet by 75 feet, contained thirty-five rooms, and a studio 50 feet by 75 feet, with a ceiling 35 feet high. Many members of the English nobility were entertained in this home. Princess Louise, Queen Victoria’s youngest daughter, and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, were friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bierstadt. Mr. Bierstadt enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Queen Victoria and was her dinner and over-night guest at “Osborne” on the Isle of Wight.

In 1867 the artist was sent to Europe by our Government to study for his painting, Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson, which, when finished, was hung in the Capitol at Washington.

The Bierstadts had no children, but no Uncle and Aunt could have been more beloved by nieces and nephews and by the children in the homes they visited. In 1893, due to tuberculosis, the artist was robbed of his splendid companion and charming wife when she was still young. Her death was keenly felt for she was beloved and admired by all who knew her.

Among the treasures prized by the nieces are “Aunt Rosalie’s” two autograph albums filled with letters and pictures of famous writers, artists, and other people of note and prominence. Many of Mrs. Bierstadt’s pieces of rare and beautiful jewelry are also in their possession, as well as a number of “Uncle Albert’s” paintings and sketches.

Albert Bierstadt was more than a painter of great landscapes. He was interested in the animal life of the country and had a deep feeling for the Indian. An article on the National Academy of Design, which appeared in Frank Leslie’s Monthly in 1888, says: “While in his teens, Albert Bierstadt began to see that the aboriginal life of this continent had not yet found any adequate interpreter on canvas. He read with avidity the works of the then portrayers of the early life of the continent. Irving, Cooper, Prescott, and others inspired him with an idea to rescue the aboriginal life from oblivion and perpetuate it in natural and historical studies in color.”

He made a study of wild-horned animals, and had many specimens of deer, wapati, mountain sheep and goats, from the time the horns start to grow until they are the most perfect specimens obtainable. He had fourteen wapati heads. He had, also, a great number of valuable studies and sketches and a book written by the Indians in their own language and illustrated by them. In it, Sitting Bull had written a sketch of himself. During ten years in the Rocky Mountains, Bierstadt had made a collection of Indian costumes, carvings, implements and paraphernalia of various tribes, which he considered priceless. All these things, together with many of his paintings, were destroyed when Irvington-on-the-Hudson was burned in 1882.

When Albert Bierstadt married Rosalie Osborne, her father built a studio for the artist. In a letter received by the writer in June, 1935, from Mrs. Bierstadt’s niece, she states: “The studio is still standing as originally built on the Osborne estate in Waterville, New York. It is a quaint building reminding one of a green house with its many tiny glass windows. The studio is used today just as it was built in 1866.”

Bierstadt was a pioneer in portraying the lofty grandeur of the Rockies and the Sierra. His pictures became famous and attracted international attention. On one of his western trips . . . Idaho Springs (Colorado) was visited in 1863 by Albert Bierstadt, the greatest American landscape painter . . . . Mr. Bierstadt soon went home to New York and in a little over two years had finished his great picture, A Storm in the Rocky Mountains . . . . In the winter of 1865-6 the picture was placed on exhibition in New York . . . and the proceeds from admission were donated to the relief of destitute soldiers’ orphans. It attracted great attention and relentless criticism. Its only rival in public estimation was Church’s Heart of the Andes, then in a private gallery in New York. . . . The picture, A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, went to Paris in 1867 to a world’s exposition, where it was almost immediately sold for $20,000. Mr. Bierstadt had recently completed another great picture, The Last of the Buffalo.” (Magazine of Western History, Vol. II, p. 237.)

Mr. Bierstadt, like many other artists, was attracted to Yosemite and thrilled with its scenes. Near Lady Franklin Rock is Register Rock, where in the early days, tolls were collected from all tourists taking the trail to Glacier Point. “. . . There is one entry upon a sloping side of rock that is perhaps worthy of notice, as it reads, ‘Camped here August 21, 1863, A. Bierstadt, Virgil Williams, E. W.
Perry, Fitzhugh Ludlow.' It was during this visit to the valley that Mr. Bierstadt made the sketch from which his famous picture, The Domes of Yosemite, was Afterwards painted.’ (In the Heart of the Sierras, J. M. Hutchings, p. 441).

Bierstadt made other trips to Yosemite. In the Perogy register we find: “May 24, 1872 A. Bierstadt.” Mrs. Bierstadt accompanied the artist on a third trip, writes her niece. They camped in Yosemite Valley and also at Hetch Hetchy where the artist painted the valley that is now a reservoir.

On his frequent visits to San Francisco the artist was the guest of Cutler McAllister, one of San Francisco’s prominent pioneers, whose home was on Rincon Hill. A letter received from M. Hall McAllister, son of Cutler McAllister, states: “Bierstadt was a frequent visitor at my father’s residence, having brought a letter of introduction on his first coming to California. This was way back in the sixties but I well remember his visits. He was evidently fond of children as he drew little sketches of all kinds for us. I well remember his visit in 1872 for one incident especially. One day after lunch he took our children’s paints and quickly penciled the outline of a butterfly with open wings. He then painted one wing, folded the two wings together, then opened them to the admiring glances of the children as they beheld the complete butterfly.”

The McAllister family prizes an engraving, twenty-four by thirty-six, of “The Rocky Mountains,” one of Bierstadt’s large canvasses, signed “Painted by A. Bierstadt.”

Albert Bierstadt received honors both at home and abroad. Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, and Germany awarded him medals. In a letter Mrs. Bierstadt’s niece states: “Uncle Albert also received the Order of St. Stanislaus from Russia in 1869 and again 1872 when the Czar also presented him a loving cup. He received the Imperial Order of the Medjid from the Sultan of Turkey in 1886.” In 1860 he became a member of the National Academy. In 1867 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Among the canvasses of Albert Bierstadt are the following with their time and location:

- 1861—Laramie Peak.
- 1863—Landers’ Peak.
- 1863—Rocky Mountains with Indian Encampment.
- 1864—North Fork Platte River.
- 1864—Looking Up Yosemite Valley.
- 1866—El Capitan and Merced River.
- 1866—Valley of Yosemite.
- 1866—The Burning Ship.
- 1867—Valley of Kern River.
- 1877—Estes Park.
- 1877—Domes of Yosemite.
- 1878—Mountain Lake.
- 1886—Old Faithful.

Discovery of the North River by Hendric Hudson, and Settlement of California, were both painted by Bierstadt for the Capitol at Washington. About the time of Bierstadt’s death in 1902, the tendency in landscape art was toward the small, quiet, more intimate canvasses. As a painter of magnificent scenery on large canvasses, Albert Bierstadt stands secure.

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

Albert Bierstadt b. 8 Jan 1830; d. 18 Feb 1902, was a German-American painter best known for his large landscapes of the American West. In obtaining the subject matter for these works, Bierstadt joined several journeys of the Westward Expansion. Though not the first artist to record these sites, Bierstadt was the foremost painter of these scenes for the remainder of the 19th century.

Bierstadt was part of the Hudson River School, not an institution but rather an informal group of like-minded painters. The Hudson River School style involved carefully detailed paintings with romantic, almost glowing light and sometimes called luminesim.

Bierstadt was born in Solingen, Germany. His family moved to New Bedford, MA, in 1833. He studied painting with the members of the Dusseldorf School in Dusseldorf, Germany from 1853 to 1857. He taught drawing and painting briefly before devoting himself to painting.

Bierstadt began making paintings in New England and upstate New York. In 1859, he traveled westward in the company of a Land Surveyor for the U.S. government, returning with sketches that would result in numerous finished paintings. In 1863 he returned west again, in the company of the author Fitz Hugh Ludlow, whose wife he would later marry. He continued to visit the American West throughout his career.

Though his paintings sold for princely sums, Bierstadt was not held in particularly high esteem by critics of his day. His use of uncommonly large canvasses was thought to be an egotistical indulgence, as his paintings would invariably dwarf those of his contemporaries when they were displayed together. The romanticism evident in his choices of subject and in his use of light was felt to be excessive by contemporary critics. His paintings emphasized atmospheric elements like fog, clouds and mist to accentuate and complement the feel of his work. Bierstadt sometimes changed details of the landscape to inspire awe. The colors he used are also not always true. He painted what he believed was the way things should be: water is ultramarine, vegetation is lush and green, etc. The shift from foreground to background was very dramatic and there was almost no middle distance.

Nonetheless, his paintings remain popular. He was a prolific artist, having completed over 500 (possibly as many as 4000) paintings during his lifetime, most of which have survived. Many are scattered through museums around the United States. Prints are available commercially for many. Original paintings themselves do occasionally come up for sale, at ever increasing prices.
Existing work

Storm in the Rocky Mountains (Mount Rosa), 1886

Albert Bierstadt’s Looking Down Yosemite Valley (1865)

In 2008, the US Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp in its “American Treasures” series featuring this painting:

- The Emerald Pool, New Hampshire, ca. 1870 at the Chrysler Museum of Art
- Oregon Trail, 1869 at the Butler Institute of American Art
- Yosemite Valley, 1866 at the Cleveland Museum of Art
- Puget Sound on the Pacific Coast, 1870 at the Seattle Art Museum
- The Wolf River, Kansas at the Detroit Institute of Arts
- Several pieces at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
- Alaskan Coast Range, ca. 1889 at the Smithsonian American Art Museum
- Among the Sierra Nevada, California, 1868 at the Smithsonian American Art Museum
- Domes of Yosemite, ca. 1871 at the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum, St. Johnsbury, Vermont
- Cathedral Rocks, Yosemite Valley, ca. 1872 at the Smithsonian American Art Museum
- Gates of the Yosemite, ca. 1882 at the Smithsonian American Art Museum
- Indians in Council, California, ca. 1872 at the Smithsonian American Art Museum
- Passing Storm over the Sierra Nevadas, ca. 1870 at the San Antonio Museum of Art
- San Francisco Bay, 1871-1872 at the Smithsonian American Art Museum
- The Rocky Mountains at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City
- Sunrise in the Sierras, ca. 1872 at the Smithsonian American Art Museum
Sierra Nevada Morning at the Gilcrease Museum.
Mount Tamalpais ca 1873 at the Parthenon in Nashville, TN
Cho-looke, the Yosemite Fall, 1864 at the Timken Museum of Art in San Diego, CA
Looking Down Yosemite Valley, California, 1865 at the Birmingham Museum of Art
Indian Canoe ca 1886 at the New Blanton Museum in Austin, TX

For more images see: http://images.google.com/images?svnum=10&hl=en&lr=&safe=off&q=albert+bierstadt

Because of Bierstadt's interest in mountain landscapes, Mount Bierstadt in Colorado is named in his honor. Another Colorado mountain was originally named Mount Rosa, after Bierstadt's wife, but it was later renamed Mount Evans after Colorado governor John Evans.

In 1998, the United States Postal Service issued a set of 20 commemorative stamps entitled "Four Centuries of American Art", one of which featured Albert Bierstadt's The Last of the Buffalo.


Samuel Fraunces (1734 – October 11, 1795 Philadelphia Pennsylvania) owner/operator of Fraunces Tavern, New York Vauxhall Gardens and other venues in New York City. Fraunces was born in Jamaica West Indies of African, French and English ancestry. Some would say his origins are somewhat mysterious. Although the U.S. Census 1790 Dock Street New York, New York Census lists Fraunces under the White male column and lists one enslaved individual under the slave column Samuel Fraunces is most often remembered as the Jamaican born mulatto steward of George Washington's household.

One of the most memorable distinctions earned by Fraunces was his business and personal relationship with one of America's most powerful men, George Washington. In May of 1783 Samuel Fraunces prepared a meal at DeWint House New York for Washington. Later when Washington became the first President in 1789, he selected Fraunces to be the steward of his executive mansion in New York City. Sometime prior to these two events Samuel Fraunces and George Washingston are said to have dined in the comfortable atmosphere of one of America's oldest taverns The Old 76 House in Tappan, NY, during the Revolutionary War. It is during this earlier time when Fraunces' daughter Elizabeth Phoebe Fraunces is credited with exposing an attempt on Washington's life.

The national capital moved to Philadelphia in 1790, and Washington had a hard time finding a steward. Fraunces did eventually follow Washington to Philadelphia. Washington's step-grandson, George Washington Parke Custis described Fraunces overseeing a State dinner: "The steward in snow-white apron, silk shorts and stockings, and hair in full powder, placed the first dish on the table, the clock being on the stroke of four ..." [Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington (New York, 1860) p.423]

The building that the Washington's lived in in Philadelphia was owned by Robert Morris (financier). That building was demolished but the ground is part of Independence National Historical Park where Independence Hall (United States) is currently located. In the summer of 1793 Washington did not return to the Morris Home because of the Yellow Fever outbreak he returned to a home in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When the summer was over in 1793 Fraunces operated a tavern in Philadelphia until his death. A Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission marker at 2nd & Dock Streets marks the tavern's location.


John T. Conover was a noted builder of large buildings in New York City. He was the second builder to preside over the deliberations of the Chapter. He was the builder of the new Masonic Hall which was in course of construction while he was High Priest of the Chapter. He hailed from Holland Lodge, but his chief activities in Masonry were in Chapter and Commandery. He was Commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, in 1872 and 1873. It was a source of great pride to Companion Conover that his son Warren was the first brother to receive the Mark Degree in the new Temple which he had wrought so faithfully to erect for the use of the Craft. Companion Conover remained a steadfast member of the Chapter until his death in 1879.

Mr. John T. Conover, a prominent builder in this City, and widely known in Masonic circles, died yesterday morning at Dobb's Ferry. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in October, 1819. In 1834 he came to this City, and, in company with his brother, J. A. Conover, set up in business as a mason and builder. Among the many buildings erected by him are the Manhattan Market, Dr. Culyer's church, at Thirty-fifth-street and Park-avenue, and the Masonic Temple in Twenty-third-street. He also built a large part of the Sixth-avenue elevated railroad, and while attending to that work he contracted malarial fever, from the effects of which he never recovered. His funeral will take place on Monday from Dobb's Ferry, and the body will be buried at Tarrytown.

Fitz-Greene Halleck was born 8 Jul 1790, in Guilford, CT, in a house at the corner of Whitfield and Water Streets. He had an older sister Marie, and his father owned a store in the town. At the age of two, the young Halleck suffered when two soldiers fired off their guns next to his left ear; he was partially deaf for the remainder of his life. He left school at 15 to work in his family's shop in Guilford.

In May 1811, the 20-year-old Halleck moved to New York City to find work. After a month of searching, he had all but given up and made plans to move to Richmond, VA, but he was hired by a banker named Jacob Barker. He worked for Barker for the next 20 years.

Halleck began to write with his friend Joseph Rodman Drake. In 1819 they wrote and published the anonymous *Croaker Papers*, which were satires of New York society. These 35 poems were published individually in *The Evening Standard* and *National Advertiser* over several months. An unauthorized collection was published in 1819 with 24 selections. They published the poems under the pseudonyms Croaker; Croaker, Jr.; and Croaker and Co., taken from a character in Oliver Goldsmith’s *The Good-Natured Man*. The "Croakers" were perhaps the first popular literary satire of New York, and New York society was thrilled to be the subject of erudite derision.

That year, Halleck wrote his longest poem *Fanny*, a satire on the literature, fashions, and politics of the time. It was modeled on Byron’s "Beppo" and *Don Juan*. Published anonymously in December 1819, *Fanny* proved so popular that soon the initial 50 cent-edition was fetching up to $10. Two years later, its continuing popularity inspired Halleck to amend an additional 50 stanzas.

Both Halleck and Drake became associated with the New York writers known as the Knickerbocker Group, led by William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving, pioneers in their fields. Drake advised Halleck to pursue becoming a
nationally known poet and to sit on "Appalachia's brow." He thought contemplating the immense power of American nature would inspire his friend's imagination. A medical student, Drake died in 1820 of consumption (tuberculosis) at age 25. Halleck commemorated his friend in "The Death of Joseph Rodman Drake" (1820), which begins, "Green be the turf above thee".

Sarah Eckford Drake, the student's young widow, was left with their daughter. She showed interest in having Halleck as her second husband. His satires included her as a figure, and in one he referred to her as a witch. She died young in 1828. Halleck never married.

In 1822, Halleck visited Europe and Great Britain, which influenced his poetry. "Alnwick Castle" was written that year and refers to a stately home in Northumberland. His long poem *Marco Bozzaris* (1825) was dedicated to the heroic Greek freedom fighter against the Turks, showing the continuing influence of Byron's example. In 1827 Halleck published a collection, *Alnwick Castle, with Other Poems*, but after that his writing decreased.

By 1830 Halleck had become a kind of celebrity for his poetry, sometimes called the American Byron. In 1832, Halleck was hired as the private secretary to Bro. John Jacob Aster, who appointed him as one of the original trustees of the Astor Library of New York (the basis of the Public Library). Halleck also served as Astor's cultural tutor, advising him on pieces of art to purchase.

During this period, Halleck was widely read and was part of New York literary society. As one of the younger members of the Knickerbocker Group, he published with them and met associated visiting writers, such as Charles Dickens. His satires were thought to challenge the era's "sacred institutions" and Halleck was known for his wit and charm.

At Astor's death, the immensely wealthy—and tightfisted—man left Halleck an annuity in his will: of only $200 annually. His son William increased the amount to $1,500.

In 1849 Halleck retired to his hometown of Guilford. There he lived with his unmarried sister Marie Halleck for the remainder of his life. In April 1860, a lingering illness made Halleck give instructions for his funeral and burial, but he recovered. He often turned down requests for public appearances in his later years, and he complained about being pestered by "frequent appeals for letters to hard-hearted editors". When people named children after him, Halleck seemed annoyed rather than honored. He wrote, "I am favored by affectionate fathers with epistles announcing that their eldest-born has been named after me, a calamity that costs me a letter of profound gratefulness". Halleck's last major poem, "Young America", was published in 1867 in the *New York Ledger*.

On November 19, 1867, around 11:00 at night, he called out to his sister, "Marie, hand me my pantaloons, if you please." He died without making another sound before she could turn around. He is buried at Alderbrook Cemetery in Guilford, CT.


**Charles Graham Halpine** (Halpin) (pseud. Miles O'Reilly) b. 20 Nov 1829; d. 3 Aug 1868) was an Irish journalist and author. Born at Oldcastle, County Meath, he was son of the Rev. Nicholas John Halpin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, until 1846, was originally intended for the medical profession, but he preferred the law, and in his leisure wrote for the press. The sudden death of his father and his own early marriage compelled him to adopt journalism as a profession.

In 1851 he emigrated to America, and took up his residence at Boston, where he became assistant editor of the 'Boston Post,' and, with Benjamin P. Shillaber, commenced a humorous journal called 'The Carpet Bag,' which was unsuccessful. He afterwards resided at Washington, where he acted as the correspondent of the 'New York Times.'

Removing to New York he secured employment on the 'Herald,' and in a few months established relations with several periodicals. He undertook a great variety of literary work, most of which was entirely ephemeral. He next became associate editor of the 'New York Times,' for which paper in 1855 and 1856 he wrote the Nicaragua correspondence at the time of William Walker's filibustering expedition. In 1857 he became principal editor and part proprietor of the New York 'Leader,' which under his management rapidly increased in circulation.

At the beginning of the civil war in April 1861 he enlisted in the 69th New York infantry, in which he was soon elected a Lieutenant, and served during the three months for which he had volunteered. He was then transferred to General David Hunter's staff as assistant-adjutant-general with the rank of Major, and soon after went with that officer to Missouri to relieve General John Charles Fremont. He accompanied General Hunter to Hilton Head, and while there wrote a series of burlesque poems in the assumed character of an Irish private. Several of them were
contributed to the ‘New York Herald’ in 1862 under the pseudonym of ‘Miles O'Reilly,’ and with additional articles were issued in two volumes entitled ‘Life and Adventures, Songs, Services, and Speeches of Private Miles O'Reilly, 47th Regiment New York Volunteers,’ 1864, and ‘Baked Meats of the Funeral, A Collection of Essays, Poems, Speeches, and Banquets, by Private Miles O'Reilly, late of the 47th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, 10th Army Corps. Collected, revised, and edited, with the requisite corrections of punctuation, spelling, and grammar, by an Ex-Colonel of the Adjutant-General's Department, with whom the Private formerly served as Lance-Corporal of Orderlies,’ 1866.

Halpine was subsequently assistant-adjoint-general on General Henry W. Halleck's staff with the rank of Colonel in 1862, and accompanied General Hunter on his expedition to the Shenandoah valley in the spring of 1864. On his return to New York he resigned his commission in consequence of his bad eyesight, receiving the brevet of Brigadier-General of volunteers.

He then made New York his home, and resuming his literary work became editor, and later on proprietor of the ‘Citizen,’ a newspaper issued by the citizens’ association to advocate reforms in the civil administration of New York city. In 1867 he was elected registrar of the county of New York by a coalition of republicans and democrats. Incessant labour brought on insomnia. He had recourse to opiates, and his death in New York city on 3 Aug 1868 was caused by an undiluted dose of chloroform.

Besides the books above mentioned he was the author of ‘Lyrics by the Letter H,’ 1854.

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http://files.usgwarchives.net/nv/newyork/bios/oldmerchants/irving-ebenezer.txt

Ebenzer, William and Peter Irving, brothers of Washinton Irving.

Also see Peter Irving at Howard Lodge No. 35 [9] below, of which he was Master.

The Irving brother’s parents were William Irving, Sr., originally of Quholm, Shapinsay, Orkeny and Sarah (née Sanders), Scottish-English immigrants. They married in 1761 while William was serving as a petty officer in the British Navy. They had eleven children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. Their first two sons, each named William, died in infancy, as did their fourth child, John. Their surviving children were: William, Jr. (1766), Ann (1770), Peter (1772), Catherine (1774), Ebenzer (1776), John Treat (1778), Sarah (1780), and Washington (1783).

The firm of Paulding and Irving was a very old one. Ebenezer Irving was of the firm and lived many years at No. 41 Ann Street—the lower part of Ann Street, approaching Gold. Ryder Street and Gold between John and Fulton are at this day fair samples of the streets of old New York, and even of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, after which they were modeled. He was a son of William Irving, who was a merchant at No. 75 William and did business as early as 1786; and he continued there until 1795 when he moved to No. 128 William Street.

I remember the modest two-story wood and brick house as well as possible. Old William lived there as late as 1803. In later years, this house was occupied as a milliner shop, 1826 and when it was torn down; a splendid building was erected there, now occupied by the Tiemann and Company as a paint warehouse.

There were Washington, Peter and William Irving; Ebenezer and John T, of the young children.

Peter Irving was educated as a physician and kept a drug store at No. 208 Broadway; he had with him young William. This was as early as 1795. The two kept there until 1803, when the old William and William Jr. founded the firm of Irving and Smith. They kept in Pearl for twenty odd years, first at No. 162 and afterwards at No. 145, as late as 1820.

Old William must have died sometime in 1807 at No. 157 William Street, to which he has removed from No. 128.

Ebenezer Irving, the son, who was a partner of Nathaniel Paulding, lived at No. 157 until a year previous to the old gentleman’s death, when Peter, Washington and Ebenezer all lived at No. 294 Greenwich Street. Peter kept at No. 87 Water Street.

The firm of Paulding and Irving was extensively engaged in the wine trade. From 1801 the firm did business at No. 162 Front Street. Neil McKinnon was a clerk with them for many years. They did a wholesale as well as retail business and kept the choicest stock of wines, porter, brown stout and imported liquors and ales that could be found. Both wrote a bold old-fashioned handwriting. I have accounts before me made out by both partners. Ebenezer continued with Mr. Nathaniel Paulding until about 1811 when they dissolved. Mr. Paulding kept in the same store, No. 162 Front Street until 1819 when he moved to No. 168. There he kept his splendid stock of wines until 1835, when he, with thousands of others, was burned out in the great fire. That event broke the old gentleman’s heart. How well I remember his remarkable appearance and his honest countenance. After the fire, Mr. Paulding started business at No. 35 Vesey Street. He gathered there a fine lot of wines, but there was none that he prized as he did those in his old store. In Vesey Street, Mr. Paulding kept as late as 1847: he seemed to be alone. He boarded at No. 81 Murray Street and I think he died about that time. He was an aged man, and much respected.

In 1811 when the firm of Paulding and Irving was dissolved, Ebenezer and Peter went into business together at No. 135 Pearl Street, under the firm of P. & J. Irving and Company. Peter was the doctor and I think the company was Washington Irving. The last with Peter and John T., kept at No. 3 Wall for the three previous years. The widow kept house for them at No. 108 Liberty until she moved to No. 41 Ann, where she lived as late as 1817.

In 1808 when he and Peter were at No. 3 Wall, when he was “Attorney-at-law.” Washington planned the “Knickerbockers History of New York.” In a preface dated, “Sunnyside 1848” to the author's revised edition published by G. P. Putnam for the proprietors in 1859 he says,” The following work, in which at the outset nothing was contemplated than a temporary jeu-d’esprit, was commenced
in company with my brother, the late Peter Irving. Our idea was to parody a small hand-book which had recently appeared entitled "A Picture of New York." Like that, our work was to begin with an historical sketch, to be followed by notices of the customs, manners and institutions of the city; written in a serio-comic vein and treating local errors, follies and abuses with good humored satire."

To return to the business firm of the Irving Brothers, they continued in business until 1816, when they separated their auction from their commission business, keeping the former firm at No. 142 Pearl Street until 1818 when it took in Robert Hyslop and it was Irving, Smith and Hyslop.

The auction business was carried on at No. 133 Pearl Street by Irving, Smith and Holly. They all closed up previous to 1825. Even the house of Peter and Ebenezer Irving and Company was dissolved about 1820. It was kept about ten years at 123 Pearl Street. Ebenezer lived at No. 3 Bridge Street and kept store at 127 Water Street. He was burnt out in the great fire of 1835 but he did business as late as 1841.

William Irving [Jr.]. a son of the old William Irving, was the firm of Irving and Smith. I think he died about thirty five years ago.

William Irving [Jr.], 1766-1821, a native of the city of New York, a brother of Washington Irving, was engaged in mercantile business in the place of his birth for a number of years, and from 1813 to 1819 was a member of the National Congress. In 1793 he was married to a sister of James K. Paulding, who was erroneously suspected of having a hand in the composition of Šalmagundi. To this popular periodical William contributed the poetry, and hints and sketches for some of the essays. Of the other three brothers of Washington Irving, Ebenezer, born in 1776, is still living, (in 1857) and resides with Washington Irving at Sunnyaide; Peter, born in 1771, died in 1838; and John Treat, born in 1778, died in 1838.

John T[reat] Irving. Irving died a judge. He lived in Chambers Street. At one time he went into partnership at No. 10 Pine Street, in a "loan office" with John Nitchie. The firm was Irving and Nitchie. They had an office at 60 all Street. Mr. John Nitchie was public administrator and his house was in Broad, just below Exchange Street.

http://books.google.com/books?id=NIUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1288&lpg=PA1288&dq=%22washington+irving%22+%22ebenezer%22&source=bl&ots=XelPAxmq_i&sig=dm1QW-H1xC53aoCUAdNuawnKM0I&hl=en&ei=JRgjTvPjMsXdDH2teSaAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=12&ved=0CFIQ6A

Ebenezer Irving, son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, was born in New York, 22 Jan 1776, and died at "Sunnyside," in 1863. It might be said without any exaggeration that he was the favorite brother of Washington Irving. This affection, which was far stronger than among most brothers, might have been started by reason of an older bearing solicitude for a younger, and the direct result of reciprocated solicitude and sympathy. At any rate, Washington Irving continued a steady correspondence with Ebenezer wherever he went upon his travels, and the series of letters which the former wrote to the elder brother while making his journey by sailing vessel and stage-coach to Sacketts Harbor, NY, in Sep and Oct of 1814, have been published. They were almost daily epistles, filled with definite descriptions and fondness for his home and his kin. Besides, following the death of Washington Irving, in 1859, Ebenezer was made the chief beneficiary by inheriting "Sunnyside," as bequeathed in the author's will. Ebenezer Irving married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Jane (Brower) Kip, the former named the great-grandson of Jacobus Kip, who married, in 1681, Catherine Kierstead, the granddaughter of Aneke Jans.

http://scottishrite.org/journal/march-april-2011/lenfant-masonic-career/

THE MASONIC CAREER OF MAJOR PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT

By Pierre F. de Ravel d'Esclapon, 32°, Valley of Rockville Center, N.Y.


When Dan Brown’s Lost Symbol was published in 2009, numerous commentators brought again to the fore the real or alleged Masonic symbols in the architecture of the city of Washington, D.C. When queried, Masonic historians such as Ill. Mark Tabbert, 33°, and S. Brent Morris, 33°, were quick to point out that while George Washington was a Mason, there was no evidence that Major Pierre Charles L’Enfant, that city’s designer, was. Indeed, Bro. Morris in his highly readable and informative The Complete Idiot’s Guide to Freemasonry (2006) wrote: “Eager Freemasons with more enthusiasm than facts have claimed L’Enfant as a brother. It is unfortunate for them that there are no documents, either primary or secondary, showing L’Enfant was a Mason” (p. 181).

In the course of doing research on the early history of Holland Lodge No. 8 in New York City, I reviewed the list of members published as an appendix to the Sesquicentennial Commemorative Volume of Holland Lodge, No. 8 (1938). There, I found a tantalizing reference to a “Enfant, T. L.” listed as having become a member of Holland Lodge in 1789. Knowing from past research how French names were often misspelled when the manuscript version was copied for printing, I went back to the manuscript minutes of Holland Lodge for 1789. That year Bro. Renier vanden Broek was the Master and John Stagg, Jr. the Senior Warden. Here is what the minutes report:

3rd April 5789: Major Francis L’Enfant [was proposed] for initiation by the Senior Warden [John Stagg Jr.] seconded by John Pintard.
Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant was in New York City in 1788 to complete renovations on Federal Hall where Bro. George Washington took his oath of office as the first President of the United States in April 1789. Records indicate there were no other soldiers in the Continental Army with the last name of “L’Enfant,” and certainly none with the rank of Major.

John Stagg, L’Enfant’s proposer, succeeded vanden Broek as Master in December 1789 and John Pintard, the seconder, succeeded John Stagg as Master in 1790. It is not surprising that Major L’Enfant should have been proposed by John Stagg, Jr.: at that time Stagg was the secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati and Major L’Enfant, a member too, had designed the Society’s medal. In 1789 the lodge elected as honorary members two members of the Cincinnati who certainly would have been familiar to L’Enfant: Major General Friedrich von Steuben, President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and General and President George Washington.

Also present at the April 3 stated communication were Past Masters John Meyer and Christian Baehr as well as Edward Livingston (the future mayor of New York, Senator from Louisiana, Secretary of State of the United States, and brother of the then Grand Master of Masons of New York, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, whom he followed decades apart as Minister to France), and Samuel “Black Sam” Fraunces, the New York tavern keeper. Among the visitors were the Seigneur de Saint Tris, listed as a Past Master of a Lodge in Lyon, France.

17th April 1789: Messrs Julian McEvers, Francis [sic] L’Enfant, Francis Christopher Mantel, candidates for initiation, were severally balloted for and accepted.

We can surmise that the Secretary in his hurry to capture all the names was confused by the first name of the candidate following L’Enfant, Mr. Francis Mantel, and inadvertently gave his first name to L’Enfant. Among the notable visitors that day was Bro. Jacob Morton who was then the Grand Secretary

5th June 1789: Messrs Upton and L’Enfant were severally entered as apprentices.

Major L’Enfant’s initiation was witnessed by Bro. P. Smith, Past Deputy Grand Master of New York. On the same day, the minutes tell us

Ordered . . . That Bros. Wyckoff, L’Enfant & S. Fraunces be a Committee to take the necessary measures to ventilate the Lodge rooms.

The Lodge rooms were then at 66 Crown (now Liberty) Street. Appointing a celebrated architect, albeit a newly minted brother, to that committee was, of course, logical, and provides strong circumstantial evidence that Holland Lodge’s Major L’Enfant was the famous city designer.

There is no trace of L’Enfant receiving his Degree of Fellow Craft in the remainder of the minutes for the next 16 communications of Holland Lodge in the year 1789. The then custom of the Lodge was to award degrees quickly: Francis Mantel and Julian McEvers were entered as apprentices on April 17, 1789, and received their Fellow Craft Degree on May 22, 1789, with only one other communication between their 1st and 2nd Degrees. Normally, Major L’Enfant should have received his Fellow Craft Degree at the June 17 or 19 communications. He did not, and the minutes are silent on what may have happened. We do know that he was very much present in New York City, as this was the time when L’Enfant was finishing the remodeling of the Federal Hall at Wall Street near Broadway.

There is no further indication in the minutes of the fate of the committee of L’Enfant, Wyckoff, and Fraunces or of any report of improvements in the lodge room ventilation. Since we know from his biographers (H. Paul Cammerer, The Life of Pierre Charles L’Enfant Planner of the City Beautiful The City of Washington, 1950) that L’Enfant was a very difficult man in his dealings with others, we might conclude that he was not invited to advance further in Masonry.

However, the historical record is clear: Major L’Enfant was a brother, even if he appears not to have advanced beyond Entered Apprentice.

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**Edward Livingston** (May 28, 1764 – May 23, 1836) was an jurist and statesman. He was an influential figure in the drafting of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, a civil code based largely on the Napoleonic Code. He represented both New York, and later Louisiana in Congress and he served as the U. S. Secretary of State from 1831 to 1833.

Livingston was born in Clermont, Columbia, NY. He was the youngest son of Robert Livingston and a brother of Chancellor Robert R Livingston. He graduated from Princeton University in 1781, was admitted to the bar in 1785, and began to practice law in New York City, rapidly rising to distinction. From 1795 to 1801 Livingston was a Democratic-Republican U. S. Representative in the U. S. Congress from the state of New York, where he was one of the leaders of the opposition to Jay’s Treaty, and introduced the resolution calling upon President George Washington to furnish Congress with the details of the negotiations of the peace treaty with the Great Britain, which the President refused to share. At the close of Washington’s administration he voted with Andrew Jackson and other radicals against the address to the president.

Livingston was a prominent opponent of the Alien and Sedition Laws, introduced legislation on behalf of American seamen, and in 1800 attacked the president for
permitting the extradition to the British government of Jonathan Robbins, who had committed murder on an English frigate and then escaped to South Carolina and falsely claimed to be an American citizen. In the debate on this question Livingston was opposed by John Marshall. In 1801 Livingston was appointed U. S. Attorney for the district of New York, and while retaining that position was in the same year appointed Mayor of New York. When, in the summer of 1803, the city was visited with yellow fever, Livingston displayed courage and energy in his endeavours to prevent the spread of the disease and relieve distress. He suffered a violent attack of fever, during which the people gave many proofs of their attachment to him. On his recovery he found his private affairs in some confusion, and he was at the same time deeply indebted to the government for public funds which had been lost through the mismanagement or dishonesty of a confidential clerk, and for which he was responsible as US attorney. He at once surrendered all his property, resigned his two offices in 1803, and moved early in 1804 to Louisiana. He soon acquired a large law practice in New Orleans, and in 1826 repaid the government in full, including the interest, which at that time amounted to more than the original principal.

Almost immediately upon his arrival in Louisiana, where the legal system had previously been based on Roman, French and Spanish law, and where trial by jury and other particularities of English common law were now first introduced, he was appointed by the legislature to prepare a provisional code of judicial procedure, which (in the form of an act passed in April 1805) was continued in force from 1805 to 1825. In 1807, after conducting a successful suit on behalf of a client's title to a part of the batture or alluvial land near New Orleans, Livingston attempted to improve part of this land (which he had received as his fee) in the Batture, Ste Hilarie. Great popular excitement was aroused against him; his workmen were mobbed; and Governor William C. C. Claiborne, when appealed to for protection, referred the question to the Federal government.

It has been alleged that Livingston's case was damaged by then-President Thomas Jefferson, who believed that Livingston had favored Aaron Burr in the presidential election of 1800, and that he had afterwards been a party to Burr's schemes. Jefferson made it impossible for Livingston to secure his title since by asserting the claim that such battures were the property of the Federal government, Livingston's title obtained from the Territorial Court notwithstanding. In response, Livingston filed a civil lawsuit against Jefferson in 1810. After the case was dismissed on 5 December 1811 by Chief Justice John Marshall due to lack of jurisdiction, Jefferson nonetheless in 1812 completed and published a pamphlet originally intended "for the use of counsel" in the case against Livingston, to which Livingston published a reply. During the War of 1812, Livingston was active in rousing the mixed population of New Orleans to resistance. He used his influence to secure amnesty for Jean Lafitte and his followers upon their offer to fight for the city, and in 1814—1815 acted as adviser and volunteer aide-de-camp to General Andrew Jackson, who was his personal friend.

In 1821, by appointment of the legislature, of which he had become a member in the preceding year, Livingston began the preparation of a new code of criminal law and procedure, afterwards known in Europe and America as the "Livingston Code". It was prepared in both French and English, as was required by the necessities of practice in Louisiana, and actually consisted of four sections: crimes and punishments, procedure, evidence in criminal cases, reform and prison discipline. Though substantially completed in 1824, when it was accidentally burned, and again in 1826, it was not printed in its entirety until 1833. It was never adopted by the state. It was at once reprinted in England, France and Germany, attracting wide praise by its remarkable simplicity and vigor, and especially by reason of its philanthropic provisions in the code of reform and prison discipline, which noticeably influenced the penal legislation of various countries. In referring to this code, Sir Henry Maine spoke of Livingston as "the first legal genius of modern times". The spirit of Livingston's code was remedial rather than vindictive; it provided for the abolition of capital punishment and the making of penitentiary labor not a punishment forced on the prisoner, but a matter of his choice and a reward for good behavior, bringing with it better accommodations. His Code of Reform and Prison Discipline was adopted by the government of the short-lived United States of Central America under liberal president Francisco Morazan. Livingston was the leading member of a commission appointed to prepare a new civil code, which for the most part the legislature adopted in 1825, and the most important chapters of which, including all those on contract, were prepared by Livingston alone.

Livingston was again a representative in Congress during preliminary work in the preparation of a new civil code, done by James Brown and Moreau Lislet, who in 1808 reported a "Digest of the Civil Laws now in force in the Territory of Orleans with Alterations and Amendments adapted to the present Form Of Government".

Livingston served as a U. S. Representative from Louisiana from 1823 to 1829, a U. S. Senator from 1829 to 1831, and for two years (1831–1833) U. S. Secretary of State under President Jackson. In this last position he was one of Jackson's most trusted advisers. Livingston prepared a number of state papers for President Jackson, the most important being the famous anti-nullification proclamation of the 10th of December 1832.

From 1833 to 1835, Livingston was minister plenipotentiary to France, charged with procuring the fulfilment by the French government of the treaty negotiated by W. C. Rives in 1831, by which France had bound herself to pay an indemnity of twenty-five millions of francs for French spoliations of American shipping chiefly under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the United States in turn agreed to pay to France 1,500,000 francs in satisfaction of French claims. Livingston's negotiations were conducted with excellent judgment, but the French Chamber of Deputies refused to make an appropriation to pay the first instalment due under the treaty in 1833, relations between the two governments became strained, and Livingston was finally instructed to close the legation and return to America.

Livingston died at Montgomery Place, Rhinebeck, Dutchess, NY, an estate left him by his sister, to which he had removed in 1831. He was twice married. His first wife, Mary McEvans, whom he married on the 10 April 1788, died on the 13 March 1801. In June 1805 he married Madame Louise Moreau de Lassy or D'Avezac, a widow 19 years of age, whose maiden name was Davezac de Castiera, and who was a refugee in New Orleans from the revolution in Santo Domingo. She was a woman of extraordinary beauty and intellect, and is said to have greatly influenced her husband's public career.

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Excerpts from the Minutes of Holland Lodge New York 3rd April 5789, show L'Enfant’s relationship to the Craft. They read, (above) “Major Francis L'Enfant [was proposed] for initiation by the Senior Warden [John Stagg Jr.] seconded by John Pintard,” and on 17th April 5789 (below) “Ordered . . . That Bros. Wyckoff, L'Enfant & S. Fraunces be a Committee to take the necessary measures to ventilate the Lodge rooms.”

Thomas Hillson [nee Hill], 1784-1834, was an English actor who debuted in America in 1809 as Walter in "The Children of the Wood" in New York. In Philadelphia he appeared as 'Tyke' in the play “How to Rule a Husband.”

There was evidently an 1824 review in the New York Mirror to which Bro. Hillson took some umbrage, whereupon his submitted the below pithy reply to the editor thereof:

"Mr. HILSON.—We cheerfully insert the following communication from Mr. HILSON, elicited by an article in our last, under the head of the Drama, signed G. P. M. The only remarks we shall make on this occasion, are, that nothing was ever further from our intention than to injure the feelings of any individual, and that for every member of the dramatic corps we have no small share of affection and respect—but, that as critics, we are bound to point out every thing that may strike us as improper, either in the performers or the managers. We will further observe, however, that should any person feel himself aggrieved at any thing we have said, or may hereafter say, the column* of the MIRROR shall always be open for his reply, provided a due regard is paid to candour and propriety.

" To Mr. e. p. sr. " Sir—When the avowed proprietor of a periodical journal publishes, with his signature affixed, a personal interrogatory, he necessarily intends to challenge an answer.

* You propound in your Mirror of Saturday, the 54th inst. the following question—" Why Mr. Hilson left Nipperkin and Numpo” (two of my pet characters of broad humour, as we technically express it) " to make himself ridiculous in Iago, " and Mr. Maywood k ept from the stage ?" Now I probably should not have thought this inquiry claimed the slightest notice, but from the intimation it breathes of
ray entertaining hostile feelings towards Mr. Maywood:—to this I may further add, that in the course of my professional pursuit 'tis the first instance of my viewing any critical remark exceptional; believe me, I do not covet praise, nor do I shrink from censure, but I certainly expect it to be uttered with candour and good feeling. I am wrong, however, in termsing the above remark critical, for 'tis a mere expression of the writer's opinion, unsustained by any reason or analysis of my performance to sanctify the assertion.

"Now it has occurred for me to receive from you journalist gentlemen so much less of the gall than of the milky kindness of human nature, that I ought not to make wry faces at an occasional visitation of acrimonious quality. Nor do I; I object chiefly to the bad taste displayed in the use of the word " ridiculous. " Whatever you may claim for it on the score of coarseness, I will freely grant; but I cannot yield an iota in behalf of its elegance or courtesy. And Sheridan, who also wrote, Mr. G. P. M. as well as yourself, somewhere shrewdly remarks, " Let your wit be as pointed, but at the same time, as polished as your sword." However, to be figurative, as I have not strained at often swallowing a camel of commendation, I shall not, I think, absolutely strange at this gnaw of a rebuke." Now for your answer," as Shylock says.—The reason, sir, why I thus obtruded upon your wishes, and violated, in your mind, even unto ridicule, the verse of Shakspear, was in compliance with the desire of a man whom I am proud to regard as friend, as I am delighted to study as actor—I mean Mr. Cooper—the same gentleman whom in the first lines of your epigrammatic motto, whose stinging, of course, is in its tail—" though least understood," you declare, " of actors the best," until in the fourth line you say Mr. Maywood is better; that is to say, better than best: this exceeds my philosophy—no matter, to the point.

"I had frequently heard Mr. Cooper and Mr. Wallack declare (and am assured from various persons who knew Mr. Keen, that he sympathized in the same feeling) their utter inability to perform the character of Othello, with comfort, to Mr. Maywood's logo, not as, without such intimation, you would probably infer from the predominance of Mr. May wood's talent, but that his style of playing the said part was so flighty and familiar, not to say tehismsical, that it puzzled them. They could neither fix his eye or his person; they were equally erratic.

Iago has to communicate the deepest mental impression susceptible of receiving, and their humour, and Mr. Maywood's, upon the fashion of best imparting this, did not chance to jump in unison; now, I having for some years been in the habit of occasionally playing this part with Mr. Cooper, (for you are aware of the influence of habit; one man declares it second nature, another avers, " if we were in the habit of taking our mess with the devil every day, we should soon get a liking for him," and thus habit having reconciled Mr. Cooper to my logo fashion,) I, on the night of his benefit, consented to do again as I had done before.

I thus present a literal reply to your inquiry. One word more, and I'll take my leave. Permit me to whisper you, that this assumption of one-fifth of the character (which of course, in due ratio, lessened the enormity of my offence) had no charm or enjoyment for me, either as it regarded myself in possession, or Mr. Maywood in exclusion—neither was it unimportant in cost or trouble. By the heavens, sir, it cost me at least two dollars for a sufficiently becoming muslin appendage to the neck, which, by the bye, received sundry rents and fractures under the tiger-grasp of the inflated Moor. It further cost me, at the least, four hours precious time to secure possession of the words, that I at least might render the text correctly, however I might be unable to imbue its delivery with the author's soul and sense—to say nothing beyond all this, of the incalculable nervous sensibility under which I withred, well aware that I should be scanned by some acute Shaksperian spirits, cauterized by some cunning lynx-eyed watcher, decked probably in the awful panoply of hypercritical green-spectacles, with mathematical judgment-compasses, measuring out the altitude, latitude, and longitude of my defects—an Herculean task!—yes, sir.

"When I emerged from the wily Venitian's robes, and arrayed myself in an unsophisticated carotty wig, and worsted stockings, I comparatively revelled on a bed of roses.

"I have tempered my reply to your inquiry, and simply have to add, that when you will further exercise your judgment, and critical acumen, rest assured I shall always be found 'glad to learn from noble men'."

THOMAS HILSON.

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John Pintard — Grand Treasurer 1790, under Robert R Livingston [with Jacob Morton as Grand Secretary at this time].


John Pintard (May 18, 1759 - June 21, 1844) was an American merchant and philanthropist. He was a descendant of Antoine Pintard, a Huguenot from La Rochelle, France. He was orphaned when his mother died when he was "a fortnight old" and his father died when he was about eighteen months old according to p 102 of "Letters from John Pintard". His father, John, was a seagoing merchant, and his mother was Mary Cannon. He was raised by his uncle, Lewis Pintard, and attended grammar school under the Reverend Leonard Cutting at Hempstead, Long Island.

He attended the College at New Jersey (which later became Princeton University), but left school to join the patriot forces when the British arrived in New Jersey in 1776. He served as deputy commissary of prisoners at New York under his uncle Lewis. His duties were to examine and relieve the wants of the prisoners. On November 12, 1784, he married Elizabeth Brashear, daughter of Col. Abraham Brashear of Parmus, NJ.

Pintard had inherited a legacy from his maternal grandfather, John Cannon, and this allowed him to go into the China and East India trade. Like his father and his grandfather before him, John served as an alderman to the City of New York. He was rated as one of New York's most successful and prosperous merchants when in 1792 he lost his fortune by engaging with William Duer in Alexander Hamilton's scheme to fund the national debt. He had personally endorsed notes for over a million dollars...
and was imprisoned for the debt. John Pintard resided in Newark, NJ, for eight years and declared bankruptcy in New York. He never recovered his old fortune, but his position and respect in the community enabled him to contribute generously to the projects he sponsored.

In 1803, John Pintard went to New Orleans to seek his fortune but decided not to settle there. He filed a very favorable report of the French colony to Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, and minister to France James Monroe, a relative by marriage to his wife's aunt. Pintard's report was instrumental in convincing Thomas Jefferson to purchase the Louisiana Territory. He served as first city inspector for many years after 1804, and was authorized by the corporation of New York to issue fractional notes during the War of 1812.

John was secretary of the Mutual Assurance Company from 1809 to 1829. From 1819 to 1829 he served as secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He served as treasurer of the Sailor’s Snug Harbor from 1819 to 1823 and was instrumental in the purchase of the property on Staten Island where the home is now located. He also was a founder of the New York Historical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society. John Pintard served as manager of the state lotteries and was first sagamore of the Tammany Society.

On February 19, 1805 he began the efforts which became the present free school system in New York. He was also active in the movement that resulted in the building and completion of the Erie Canal. John Pintard surveyed the plans for the streets and avenues in upper New York City. A deeply religious man, he was one of the chief supporters of the General Theological Seminary and founded the American Bible Society, which he always called his "brat." He was vestryman for the Huguenot Church of New York City for thirty-four years and his translation of the "Book of Common Prayer" from English to French is still used today. In 1822, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Allegheny College.

On a curious note, John Pintard is considered by some to be the person who sparked the creation of the popular image of Santa Claus in America. The most famous member of the New York Historical Society was Pintard’s cousin Washington Irving, who made much of St. Nicholas in his 1809 book "Knickerbocker’s History of New York", which was actually published on St. Nicholas Day. Pintard had previously introduced St. Nicholas as the symbolic patron saint of the Historical Society, which held annual dinners on December 6th, St. Nicholas Day. For the Historical Society's St. Nicholas Day dinner in 1810, John Pintard commissioned the publication of a broadside containing a picture of St. Nicholas in the form of a rather stern, magisterial bishop, bringing gifts for good children and punishments for bad ones. Two weeks later, and presumably in response to Pintard's broadside, a New York newspaper printed a poem about St. Nicholas. Clement C. Moore, a member of Pintard's church, joined the New York Historical Society in 1813, and in 1820 wrote the now famous "A Visit from St. Nicholas (The Night before Christmas)." According to scholars who have investigated this subject, before Pintard's interventions there had been no evidence of Santa Claus rituals in the state of New York.

Pintard was an active Freemason, serving as Master for his Lodge in New York. Blind in his later years, he died at the home of his daughter, Louise, in New York on June 21, 1844.

http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Business/Merchant/Pintard22.html or http://books.google.com/books?id=AxwAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA220&dq=%22john+pintard%22&hl=en&ei=pq8kTpnKCsSBgAey9MG_Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CFEQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22john%22&f=false

THE OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK CITY
Second Series
by Walter Barrett, Clerk, 1863

MERCHANT DESCRIPTIONS
CHAPTER XXII

There have been some illustrious merchants in this city ___ men who have added to its wealth by their extended business operations ___ to its fame by their individual efforts, standing out in bold relief above all others. Those who in the last century have done most, have been rewarded least, and names that would adorn any city or nation, are now almost obscured or forgotten.

JOHN PINTARD

I looked today at a Directory for 1862. I found there:

"Pintard, Phaebe, widow John,  h.30 Canal."
"Pintard, Samuel, seaman,  h. 3 Birmingham."

I know these are neither kith or kin of the proud old mercantile race of Pintards, that have flourished in this city almost 200 years, and that I am going to write about today.

All the names of that great merchant race lie in a vault in the church of St. Clement in Amity street, between Sullivan and MacDougal streets. John Pintard, of whom I shall have much to say, and to whom the word illustrious applies, as much as to any man that ever lived, was an only son of John Pintard, and the younger left no males of the race. He had two daughters.
How few of the hundreds of thousands that live in this city now can answer this question: “Who was John Pintard?” Yet no man did more or as much to raise the character of this city. He was in everything. He was born in it, when it contained but a few thousands. Yet nearly sixty years ago he foresaw its future grandeur, and I have before me as he wrote it at the time, the very paper left by him. Here it is:

STATISTICAL By the numeration of the inhabitants of this city recently published, the progress of population for the last 5 years appears to be at the rate of 25 per cent. Should our city continue to increase in the same proportion during the present century, the aggregate number, at its close, will far exceed that of any other city in the old world, Pekin not excepted, as will appear from the following table. Progress of population in the city of New York computed at the rate of 25 per cent every 5 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>75,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>95,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>110,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>147,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table it appears, that the population of this city, fifty years hence, will considerably exceed the reputed population of the cities of Paris and London. Cities and nations, however, like individuals, experience their rise, progress, and decline. It is hardly probable that New York will be so highly favored as to prove an exception. Wars, pestilence, and political convulsions, must be our lot, and be taken into calculation. With every allowance and commerce, for the “numerous ills which life is heir to,” from our advantageous marine position, and the increase of agriculture and commerce, our numbers will in all probability, at the end of this century, exceed those of any other city in the world, Pekin alone excepted.

From the data here furnished, the politician, financier, and above all the speculator in town-lots (a subject to our shame be it spoken, which absorbs every generous passion,) may draw various and interesting inferences.

Is not that wonderful? How can we reconcile it that a man possessing such wonderful sagacity __ convinced, too, in his own mind that he was right__ that the city would be a mine of gold to speculation,____ that he should not have availed himself of his knowledge, but should have died comparatively poor, having lost a great deal in the fire of 1835 __ about nine years previous to his death. Yet so it was. He left the speculation in town lots __ which absorbs every generous passion, as he expresses it __ to others. And men roll in wealth, and are surrounded by every luxury, because they did buy town lots, and from no other cause.

Few knew that John Pintard was a merchant. Yet he was so, and a most able merchant. He was one of the most famed in his day, and would have been one of the most wealthy but for his confidence in others. I hardly know how to begin with John Pintard, and with such a sketch as will render him even one part in a hundred of his just dues. The Pintard family was Huguenot, original immigrant being Anthony Pintard, who settled at Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J.

Our John Pintard was born in New York, May 18, 1759. Three weeks later his mother died, and the next year, in 1760, his father, John Pintard, sen., died leaving the little human boat to navigate alone before he was a year old. The father, John Pintard, was a merchant of the old school. He owned vessels__ he commanded, and was supercargo of his own vessel, and was on a voyage to the West Indies when he died at Port-au-Prince. Another John Pintard, who was grandfather of our John Pintard, was Alderman and assistant of the Dock Ward in this city for ten years__ viz., from 1738 to 1747. The Dock Ward was a little fellow. It was bounded by Broad to what is now Water street, (the water came up to it in those days) __ Wall from Broad to William, and William down to the Water at the Old Slip. Besides the streets I have named it had but these, viz., Garden (now Exchange,) Prince (Beaver,) Duke (South William,) Mill, and Dock (Pearl) streets. I fancy in that district, not many people sleep at night even now. In 1757 John Pintard, son of the alderman, married the lovely Miss Cannon. She died shortly after giving birth to John Pintard, Jun. She was the daughter of John Cannon__ a great merchant of the city about those days. The family was Huguenot also: and John C. was brother to the famous “Le Grand Cannon” of Canada notoriety.

After the death of his parents, the child John Pintard, in 1760, was taken by his uncle, Louis Pintard, to bring up. As soon as he was old enough he was sent to the famous grammar school of the Rev. Leonard Cutting, at Hempstead, Long Island. Mr. Cutting was a remarkable man, and a great disciplinarian. He was the grandfather of the present Francis B. Cutting, one of our eminent lawyers. Mr. Cutting said that John Pintard was the best Latin scholar in his school. He was there three years. From the celebrated school of Mr. Cutting, John went to the college at Princeton, and was nearly prepared to graduate, when the war of 1776 broke out. He was ready to take his degree. At this time the entire college was ready to enlist. The professors became captains, and enlisted companies of soldiers. The professor of mathematics raised a company, and it was immediately started for New York City. He forbid John Pintard joining it; but he did, notwithstanding, and smuggled himself off with it to New York. Before he left Princeton, he drilled soldiers every day. He went back with his company to Princeton, and received his degree, notwithstanding his disobedience in going to New York. After he left college, he went to the residence of Louis Pintard, at New Rochelle, where he had a country residence, as well as a counting-room in New York City. When the troops came in the vicinity, he went to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he had relatives. After being there a short time he was sent for by his uncle, Louis Pintard, who had been appointed by General Washington as commissary for the prisoners in New York City. He gave his nephew, John Pintard, the appointment of deputy, and for years he did the entire duties of the office held by his uncle. Dr. Boudinot, a brother-in-law, was commissary general of the American army.

It was the duty of young John Pintard to procure articles for the prisoners, and to relieve them as much as possible. It was known that 11,500 prisoners died on board the British prison-ships. How many died in the prisons in this city never will be known. The sugar house in Liberty street, torn down a few years ago, was one. The provost prison (the Quaker church in Pearl street, between Franklin square and Oak street, erected in 1775, of brick, and torn down in 1824) was used as a hospital. In that gloomy and terrific abode many of the principal citizens were confined. In December, 1777, the state of the prisoners became so horrible that the prison doors were opened in order to disgorge their wretched contents. The poor prisoners started to go to Jersey and the country for relief, but they were so weak from disease and famine, that many fell dead in the streets before they could get to the boats on the river side.

When John Pintard was released from his duties, and from witnessing horrid outrages upon prisoners, in 1780, he went to Paramus, N.J. where resided Col. Abraham Brasher, a great “Liberty boy” in his day, and also a distant connection of Mr. Pintard.
That Abraham Brasher was a member of the first Provincial Convention that assembled in the exchange in New York, April 20, 1775, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the colony of New York in the continental Congress. Old Philip Livingston presided. Col. Brasher was also a member of the second and third New York Provincial Congress, as well as the first. He was also a member of the Convention of the State of New York, held in 1776 to 1777.

At the residence of Col. Brasher, Mr. Pintard met Eliza Brasher, a daughter of the patriotic colonel. They became engaged, and in 1785 they were married. A more splendid couple never approached the marriage altar. He was a very handsome man, and she was the very loveliest girl in the land. Her hair was black and massive, and done up on the cushions of that day, made her look magnificent, this, too, combined with the most lovely face, made her, as she was for many years, a charming woman. He, too, looked well, with his powdered hair, blue coat, standing collar, and handsome person. If our girls in 1863, would adopt the style and mode of dressing the hair one hundred years ago, they would look a thousand times more lovely than now. Pity the girls "don't see it!"

After 1782, John had gone to clerking it again with his uncle Lewis, who was doing a heavy East India business, and was among the first to go into that trade largely after the war closed in 1782. Before that, in 1685, King James issued an order prohibiting all trade from New York colony with the East Indies.

Lewis Pintard continued business during the war, although on a limited scale. He was one of the original incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, granted by George III, in 1770, and incorporated by the New York legislature in 1784. John Pintard remained with his uncle, Lewis, until after he married; then he started upon his own account, at No. 12 Wall street. He went into the East India trade, and bought or built the ship "Belgiosa." He owned the ship "Jay," and she was among the first vessels that brought cargoes from China. In 1789, he was so popular that he was elected assistant alderman of the East Ward, and was re-elected until 1782. The East Ward took in Wall street, below William; and in 1788 John moved from 57 King (Pine) street to 43 Wall. The East Ward was next to the Dock Ward, and ran up William street as far as Golden Hill (John,) and down to the water. He gave up the aldermanship when he was elected to the legislature, in 1790. It held its session in New York city in those days (as they should do now) and began in January and ended in March. John Watts was speaker of the fourteenth session, when Mr. Pintard wasa member. But a calamity was coming upon him at that time, that was to end all political as well as commercial success for a few years. He was a happy man in the year 1786 to 1791. His eldest daughter (Eliza Noel) was born in 1787. In after years she married Doctor Davidson, of New Orleans; went there and died. A second daughter (Louisa) married Mr. Thomas L. Servoss, an eminent merchant of New York City.

In 1782 John Pintard, who did not owe a dollar in the world, who was rich by property inherited from his grandfather Cannon, who was doing a heavy and successful business, put his name on the back of notes drawn by his friend William Duer, for over a million of dollars. Mr. Duer lived at that time at 12 Partition street, (Fulton street now from Broadway to the North river,) He had married the Lady Kitty, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Sterling. Mr. Duer was the bosom friend, and the agent and manager of Alexander Hamilton, who then lived at 57 Wall street, only a few doors below Mr. Pintard. It was about the time the debts of the United States were funded according to a scheme of Hamilton. Everybody had confidence in Duer, for he was supposed to be a great financier. He was operating enormously in these stock operations. But he failed, and poor John Pintard was the great sufferer. He gave up all he had to pay these indorsements—ships, houses, cargoes, furniture, library, everything, but it was not a drop in the bucket. Then he moved from this city and went to Newark to live. In 1791 he had been appointed one of the commissioners for erecting bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, and also to survey the country between Powel's Hook (Jersey city now) and Newark. I have the map and report he made, before me now. That work was done in February, 1791.

That year he was doing another work. Who that passes the American Museum of Barnum, with a thousand flags, etc., ever dreams that John Pintard planted the acorn that grew up to be the oak? Barnum has no idea of the history of it. What connection can there be between Tammany Hall and Barnum's museum? Yet, Tammany Hall started that museum! I have before me a document, dated May 1, 1701. It is headed "AMERICAN MUSEUM, under the patronage of the Tammany Society, or Columbian order."

The Corporation granted a room in the City Hall for its use, to be open every Friday and Friday afternoon.

"Any article sent on those days, or to Mr. John Pintard, No. 57 King street, will be thankfully accepted."

John Pintard was the secretary of that "American museum," and Gardner Baker was keeper. It went along very successfully for some years. In 1808, it was the sole property of Gardner Baker, and was called Baker's American museum; then he sold it to Doctor Scudder and he kept it; the building then used to be at the back of the City Hall, up in the third story, and it was Scudder's American museum. Then the immortal Barnum bought it. Once John Pintard loaned Scudder a large square block of crystal; Scudder sold it with the "other things" as if it was his own. I have watched that block (it used to stand in the corner) for about thirty years. I believe Mr. B. Took it up to Iranistan, when he had that place.

I will go back to the Pintard indorsements of William Duer's notes. The creditors were unmerciful. They followed Mr. Pintard into New Jersey, and they incarcerated him in the Newark jail for fourteen months, for debts not his own. He read immensely while in jail, and when forty years old concluded to study law. He passed his examination, but found that he could not make a public speaker, and gave it up. His powers of conversation were very great, but he was excessively modest, and could not speak in public. In 1797 he took the benefit of the act in Jersey, but found that it would do him no good, and he came to New York and afterwards took the benefit of the general bankrupt law of the United States, in 1800.

The exasperated creditors never let up the drawer of the notes. Mr. William Duer was put into jail in the city, and finally died on the jail limits. He was the father of William Duer, president of Columbia college, and also of Judge John Duer, both of whom have died within a few years.

William Duer was a romanit man in the Revolution. He was in the first Provincial Congress, and was one of the committee to draft a constitution for the "State of New York." He hailed from "Charlotte county" in New York.
Old William Duer would have succeeded in all his great financial operations, but for an accident and an unjust charge. When Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1791, he frequently used Government money for secret purposes, known of course by president Washington. This money was given to William Duer to buy up Government debts, or other purposes as the agent of Hamilton, and was charged to Mr. Duer. When Oliver Wolcott succeeded Hamilton, a large sum was found charged to William Duer. The clerk who made the discovery at once announced that William Duer was a defaulter to the government. The news went to New York. Mr. Hamilton made the matter straight in a few days, but not before the credit of Mr. Duer was damaged, and he became a ruined man.

About 1800, Mr. John Pintard came back to this city from New Jersey, and went into business. Not being a Sachem of Tammany Hall, I have no right to look at their sacred records, but I am aware that John Pintard was a brother of high standing. He was the first Sagamore of the Society. On the evening of the last Monday in April, 1791, at the annual election of officers of the Tammany Society, held at their Great Wigwam, in Broad street, the following brothers were duly elected, viz: Sachems—John Pintard, Cortland Van Buren, John Campbell, Gabriel Furman, Thomas Greenleaf, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, William Mooney, John Onderdonk, Anthony Post, Jonathan Post, William Pitt Smith, Melanchthon Smith, Ebenezer Stevens and James Tylee. Treasurer—Thomas Ash, Secretary—John Swartwout. At the annual meeting of the Council of Sachems of said society, the following brothers were duly elected, viz: May 21, 1791, Josiah O. Hoffman, Grand Sachem; James Tylee, Father of the Council; DeWitt Clinton, scribe of the Council. John Pintard has been a Grand Sachem.

The following also was written by John Pintard, "On Thursday last (May, 1791) was celebrated by the sons of Tammany, the anniversary of the Tammany society or Columbian order. The day was ushered in by a Federal salute from the battery, and welcomed by a discharge of thirteen guns from the brig "Grand Sachem," lying in the stream. The society assembled at the Great Wigwam in Broad street, five hours after the rising of the sun, and was conducted from there in an elegant procession to the brick meeting house in Beekman street. Before them was borne the cap of Liberty; after following seven hunters in the Tammanial dress, then the great standard of the society, in the rear of which was the Grand Sachem and other officers. On either side of these were formed the members in tribes, each headed by its standard bearers and Sachem in full dress. At the brick meeting house an oration was delivered by their brother Josiah Ogden Hoffman, to the society and to a most respectable and crowded audience. In the most brilliant and pathetic language, he traced the progress of the liberty we enjoy, and thence elegantly deduced the origin of the Columbian order, and the society of the Cincinnati. From the meeting house the procession proceeded (as before) to Campbell's grounds, where upwards of two hundred people partook of a handsome and plentiful repast. The dinner was honored by His Excellency the Governor (old George Clinton,) and many of the most respectable citizens."

No wonder old Tammany prospered in those days. Why were those ceremonies dropped? Where are all those worthies now? The old Wigwam in Broad street is gone. The "brick church" is no more. "Campbell's grounds" are covered with lofty buildings, and___Well, well, it does us good to wake up those pleasant memories. That brig "Grand Sachem?" I have an idea that she was owned by John Pintard, and was sold to pay his unfortunate indorsements for William Duer, who left his family well off, if he did die "on the jail limits."

In the above procession Mr. Pintard was a prominent object. He was dressed in the full tog of old Tammany, and not an article was upon his person that was not American. The very buttons of his coat were made of American conk shell, set in buttons of American silver.

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When our splendid old Sachem and merchant got back into the United States again from New Jersey, where he was locked up in jail fourteen months, he went into the book trade and auction business___that is, he sold books at auction. He was a born book-dealer; he was fond of them; liked to handle them, overhaul the contents, and make them useful. I have an idea that those who know David T. Valentine in these years, know such a man as John Pintard was in his palmy days. No one seemed to have thought John Pintard a wonderful man in his day, yet now what think those who know who and what he was? So, too, it will be with Uncle David, when he has passed from among us, and other generations look on what he has done to preserve the past: he will be honored and appreciated, though I hope his children will not be allowed to almost starve in their old age. It is a sin and a shame, and a disgrace, that in this city of wealth, the children of those who have been its greatest benefactors should have to worry and struggle for a home.

But to return to John Pintard, whose name and what he has done shall be better known before I have finished this chapter. In 1801 he was at work in the city once more, and had his family at No. 31 Dey street. I think he had tried brokerage a year or two, but not with much success.

After his return his uncle, Lewis Pintard, bought The Daily Advertiser, and gave John one quarter interest in it, and his son-in-law, Samuel Bayard, another quarter. Old Lewis eventually died at Princeton, leaving his only daughter. From some cause or other Mr. John Pintard did not long continue an editor. About 1802 he went to New Orleans, then just annexed to this country, and regarded as a wonderful place. Mr. Pintard went there determined to try a new career. He remained out there several months, and gathered very valuable statistics; but he did not like the place, and returned to his favorite city.

CHAPTER XXIII

After the return of John Pintard from Newark, in the winter of 1804—05, he was appointed Clerk to the Corporation of New York, and City Inspector. His office was in the City Hall, then at the corner of Nassau and Wall street, where the Custom House now stands, and he lived at upper Reed street, No. 11, (upper Reed, upper Chambers, or upper Duane, meant those streets on the east side of Broadway.)

I think that the City Inspector office must have been created about that time, as I have seen no mention of it previously.
Dr. Francis made an address to the Historical Society in November, 1857, and he says: "Our enlightened founder, John Pintard, was personally known, during a long life, to a majority of our citizens." The doctor then goes on to say: "Examine for yourself the record of the office of the City Inspector, and learn the obstacles he encountered to establish the department of the city institution for the registry of births and deaths."

While Mr. Pintard was "Clerk" and City Inspector, he was the fast friend of the firemen of the city, and all the laws most conducive to their advantage were drafted and recommended by him.

In 1812, when there was a scarcity of change, the Corporation appointed John Pintard to sign all the paper notes of a small denomination that were issued at that time and during the war. I give here a fac simile of those small bills of 4, 6, 9 and 12 ½ cents. The four-cent note has the following cut on the bad

 MOBILITATE VIGET

The above six-cent note has the following cut on the back:

 The nine-cent note has the above cut on the back

It is a singular coincidence that we are now approaching an era when "shinplasters" (as those sort of issues were denominated in 1837) will be in vogue again.

I do not know why Mr. Pintard left the office of city inspector, but he did leave it in 1809, and was succeeded by General Jacob Morton, who was both clerk of the Corporation and city inspector in 1810, as Mr. Pintard had previously been. Mr. Pintard was appointed secretary of the Mutual Insurance Company in 1809, at No. 52 Wall street. This company was the oldest in the city of New York. It was established in 1787, was chartered in 1798, and re-chartered in March, 1809. When Mr. Pintard became its secretary, Robert Lenox was president of it at the time, and Mr. Pintard's old friend, Gabriel Furman, (who was afterwards its president) was a director. It was a fire insurance company, upon the mutual plan, although not so at the present. He was secretary of this company for twenty years, or until 1829. Afterwards George Ireland was president, and A. B. McDonald, the successor of Mr. Pintard, was secretary, and kept at 52 Wall street, until 1845, where it had been from 1807, when it was in Pine street, opposite the old French church. I believe it suffered a great loss in the terrible fire of 1835. In 1846, the name was changed to the "Knickerbocker" Fire Insurance Company, but Mr. Ireland and Mr. McDonald remained; and, in fact, the company was the same. Mr. Pintard had died two years before, or it would have added one grief more to his many, for he fondly loved old names as well as old faces. It is creditable to that old company that they continued Mr. Pintard a director, after he ceased to be capable of performing the duties of secretary, (he was seventy years old when he resigned the office in 1829,) and he had a desk in the office as long as he lived, though in the last years of his life he was almost blind—quite deaf, and his world was inside of himself—the old world of the past. His deafness arose from having been blown up by gunpowder, while celebrating the 4th of July, when young, and when Independence day was young also. The old Mutual, under the name of Knickerbocker, still flourishes. Mr. Ireland had been succeeded by Mr. Tucker, a much esteemed citizen, and once alderman of the Eighth Ward.

When the Mechanics' Bank was chartered in 1810, the leaders in it were Gabriel Furman, George Ireland, Stephen Allen, Matthew L. Davis, John Slidell, and other friends of Mr. Pintard, and they insisted he should be cashier. For reasons that I am not aware of, he would not take the position. John Slidell, father of the rebel in Fort Warren, was made president, and W. Fish was cashier.
The Historical Society, now one of the most valuable literary institutions in the world, and one that the city may well be proud of, owes its existence mainly to John Pintard. Dr. Francis calls him "our enlightened founder." It was organized in 1804, and was chartered by the Legislature in 1809. Dr. Francis, as well as Mr. Pintard, was one of its most efficient members. A list of its officers in 1810 is worth looking at just fifty-one years later: Egbert Benson, President; Gouverneur Morris, first Vice President; De Witt Clinton, B3cond Vice President; Samuel Miller, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Wilkes, Treasurer; John Pintard, Recording Secretary and Librarian. The standing committee were William Johnson, Samuel L. Mitchell, John Mason, David Hosack, John McKesson, Anthony Bleecker, and Galian C. Verplanck. All dead, I believe, but the last. In 1807, the officers were the same, except that Benjamin Moore was first Vice President, and Brockholst Livingston, second Vice President, and Daniel D. Tompkins was one of the committee, and John Foster was Librarian. They have a portrait of Air. Pintard at the Historical Society rooms.

Mr. Pintard was also a trustee of the New York Society Library — another very old concern, having been established in 1772. Most of the books were destroyed during the Revolution, but after years it was replenished, and is now as splendid a library as we have in the city.

On the 19th of February, 1805, twelve persons assembled, at the request of two or three individuals, who desired to extend the benefits of education to poor children. Thus commenced the "Free School System" that is bearing such glorious fruit. John Pintard was among the first in this humble movement, which has had such magnificent results in the present public schools of New York city. There were subscribers from $5 to $10,000. Standing on the list is John Pintard; but this is a small matter compared with the value of his active personal services in perfecting the early movement.

Mr. Pintard in 1807, took a very active part in the preliminary steps that led the Legislature of the State to pass an act, April 3, 1807, appointing Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, and John Rufthord, as Commissioners of streets and roads in this city.

Those commissioners did their work faithfully and well. They reported on the 22d of March, 1811, and that splendid plan of avenues and streets was started.

I have mentioned that Lewis Pintard was one of the incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce John Pintard was one of its early members. In fact, after the Revolutionary War, it lay dormant. It was Mr. Pintard who went to work and revived it, giving it a new vitality, for it was almost dead.

In 1817 he was elected secretary, and continued to perform those duties until 1827, when he was sixty eight. He was succeeded by John A. Stevens.

He was a prominent member of the American Bible Society; was one of its founders in 1816. He was at one time secretary, and afterwards vice-president for many years.

He was secretary for a long time to the Brooklyn Steamboat Company, of which William Cutting (father of Francis B.) was the principal stockholder.

There never lived that man in the city who could start great measures as John Pintard could do. He could indite a handbill that would inflame the minds of the people for any good work. He could call a meeting with the pen of a poet, and before the people met, he would have arranged the doings for a perfect success. He knew the weak point of every man, and he would gratify the vanity of men and get their money, and accomplish his good purpose, without any of them suspecting that they were merely the respectable names and moneys tools that Mr. Pintard required. Here is an instance. I will here mention that he was the friend, from first to last, of De Witt Clinton, and he could always get the latter to preside at a meeting, or give his name for any purpose. He had faith in John Pintard. He was the propeller of the first meeting to establish a Savings' Bank in New York. It was called at the old City Hotel in Broadway, Nov. 29, 1816. All his men were fixed, and it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a savings bank in New York city.

So far so good. Then Zach Lewis submitted a constitution — prepared by John Pintard.

Then a list of twenty-eight directors and officers was proposed and carried. (Prepared by John Pintard) The list of directors was headed by De Witt Clinton and ended with John Pintard.

It did not commence operations until the 3d of July, 1819, and then John Pintard headed the "Attending Committee" for the month.

When the savings' bank got fairly under way, John Pintard withdrew, as was his usual custom when he had achieved a great success. He kept away from it for some years, but in 1828 the bank elected him its president, and he continued to oe so until 1841. When eighty-two years old, his frame began to give away and he became blind. It was in 1842, when he ceased to be the bank president, that he made his will, leaving his few earthly valuables to his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Louisa II. Servoss, with whom he had made his home for many years. He died in 1844, aged eighty-six years, and his body was buried in the family vault in St. Clement's Church, in Amity street. That church was built in 1830. Mr. Louis Bayard was its rector for many years. To that same vault, John Pintard, with pious and reverential hands, had removed the bones of his parents, uncle, and grandparents from the old French graveyard that stood between Pine and Cedar streets, near Nassau (opposite the post-office.) They were all members of that church, and John Pintard, who was a good French scholar, made the translation of the English Common Prayer Book, into French, precisely as it is now used in the French Episcopal Church in this city.

In 1811, the plan had been mooted for connecting the waters of Lake Erie with the Hudson river by means of a canal. A bill in favor of it passed the Legislature in 1811; between that and 1815 applications were made for aid from the general government. During the war nothing could be done. The whole affair hung heavily, when John Pintard went to work to get up one of his great meetings by De Witt Clinton and ended with John Pintard.

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appointed Secretary, and the following resolutions were submitted by VV. W. Woolsey. Of course, the whole programme was written by John Pintard — the whole arrangement was his. The Resolutions are his style. The last one says:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to make inquiry, and to give public notice of the day on which the great event will occur, and where the celebration should take place, and that it be the duty of the committee to confer with the Corporation on that subject, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to call out a full expression of public feeling, in relation to an event so important to the interests of the community.


The meeting then adjourned.

I believe of all those name, not one is now alive. I have written sketches of nearly all of them who were merchants.

On the 28th of Sept., 1825, the merchants delegated John Pintard and Thomas R. Mercien to go to Albany and meet the committee from all parts of the state in reference to the celebration.

The arrangements were all made, and the plan published was drafted by Pintard.

Mr. Pintard carried the bottle that contained the Lake Erie water that was emptied into the Atlantic, as an emblem of the union of the great inland water of the West, and the still greater outside Ocean.

I need not add any details of what occurred. I alluded to it, to show more of the character of John Pintard. De Witt Clinton never forgot him. He was mayor when Mr. Pintard was city inspector. The attachment only ended when De Witt Clinton died, and the last letter he ever wrote was in reply to our friend, Mr. Pintard. In the letter he used this remarkable sentence: "I do not know that I have a hostile feeling against any human being." The next day, in a fit of apoplexy, he died.

I could allude to many others of our best institutions that John Pintard aided materially in founding. One was the House of Refuge, and another the Merchants' and the Mercantile Library.

The wife of John Pintard was a fit companion for him. She was a sharer in his prosperity, as well as adversity.

I have not space to enumerate all the performances of John Pintard for the good of this city, any con templated institution found a friend in him. He was ever ready to aid it. He regarded money as water, except when it would benefit the city. He pleasantly said to his friends, "I will be my own executor," meaning that he would spend all he had for useful purposes while alive.

As an instance, he felt a deep interest in the general Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church, founded in this city. He did everything for it, laid out his plans, imported writings of the Fathers, and valuable works at his own expense, and he went to everybody that he knew that had money. Among others, he applied by letter, to a very rich man named Jacob Sherrard, who was a painter and glazier at No. 37 Broad. Jacob lived next door at No. 35. Jacob had no children nor near relatives. He belonged to the Dutch Reformed church. On the 18th day of a month he wrote him a letter commencing with: "Lord, let me know the end of my days." John Pintard in this most charming letter stated the claims of his favorite society, told him much good could be done if it had money. He did not stop there. He talked it all over with the wife of Jacob, and so convinced her that she agreed to it, and what was the result? When Jacob died in 1820, the seminary was his "residuary legatee," and benefited some $60,000. At his funeral, John Pintard was one of the pall bearers.

He was not less successful with George Lorrillard.

Previous to making a dead set at George, he wrote a letter to both Jacob and Peter Lorrillard, asking them if they had any objection to his getting as much money as he could out of their brother George, for the benefit of the Theological Seminary. They replied in the most prompt manner, "No." Then he went at George with a letter that was so convincing that George Lorrillard gave the institution $25,000.

He was not so successful with Dennis McCarthy. Most of us remember when Dennis lived at 352 Broadway, second door from Leonard street, in the Sixth Ward. His house was torn down to build up the Carlton house, that has also gone down in its turn to make way for great stores. Dennis had stores in Chambers, Chatham, and Market streets. He was a wholesale as well as retail grocer. He was a Catholic. To him Mr. Pintard went, and stated the claims the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum had upon him. He appeared to be convinced. He had a wife, but no children, and no near relations. "Leave her well off," wrote the active Pintard, "and leave the rest to the Catholic Asylum, and your memory will be blessed." Mr. McCarthy thought so, too. He had been the father of a beautiful daughter, but she had died. Dennis McCarthy lacked the moral courage to make a will, and he died without one. His property was in litigation for years. Distant relations made claim to it.

"Do all the good you can, young man," was his advice to every friend who was younger than himself.

He was very active in old matters of the city. For instance, the Bank of New York, though it was started in 1784, had no charter from the state. It did business upon its own hook. After the war was over, the Legislature doubted their power to charter a bank. However, after the constitution was adopted in 1787 by the "United States," and after Congress had chartered a United States Bank, our State Legislature concluded to charter two banks. It did so. One was the Bank of New York, and the other the Bank of Albany. The person most active in getting this matter arranged satisfactorily, was John Pintard.

When New Year's day arrived in 1790, General Washington had a house in this city at No. 1 Cherry street. He was well aware that the receiving and making of calls on New Year's day was an old Dutch custom. He liked it, and he determined to add the power of his name as an example of the observance of the time honored custom. Everybody in New York on that day called upon the general
and his lady. In the evening there was a grand levee, and both the general and his lady were present. He told John Pintard, who won present: “I am delighted. I have experienced the most intense gratification in observing this good old Dutch custom. I am apprehensive that in time it will be laid aside and rooted out, owing to the immense number of persons who will come to New York on account of its favorable situation, but who will have no sympathy with this time-honored Dutch custom and ceremony.

John Pintard was the man who went to work and had the names of all streets bearing foreign names changed — such as King, Queen, Duke, Princess and Crown — to good republican names.

He was one of the most active Sailors' Retreat friends. He wanted to die in harness as an officer of the Bible Society, and the president of the Savings' Bank. The last was not his happiness, although his own fault.

We shall find in our city few such men as John Pintard, the last of his race.

Since writing the above the private papers of Mr. Pintard have been placed in my possession. I am compiling a work, to be called “The Life of John Pintard.” [published as “Biographical sketch of John Pintard” – 24 pages, by Joseph Alfred Scoville – aka Walter Barrett, pseud.]

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**Stephen Price**

The Park Theatre was Manhattan’s undisputed “major” theater and was managed by Stephen Price, a lawyer who became America’s first noteworthy theatrical producer.

Stephen Price became manager in 1808. He instituted a star system, whereby he paid English actors and actresses to play English dramas there. Price spent much of his time in England, where he had a successful acting career, leaving much of the actual business of theatre management to Edmund Simpson. The Park at this point was already known for high-class entertainments, but Price and Simpson’s policies helped to reinforce this as they booked English drama, Italian opera, and other upper-class bills, such as actress Clara Fisher. Price and Simpson also fostered the careers of many American performers, including Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Saunders Cushman. The theatre burnt down in May 1820. All but the exterior walls were destroyed. The owners rebuilt the following year.

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http://books.google.com/books?id=qOOvRx1ymbYC&pg=PA39&dq=%22john+stagg,+jr.%22&hl=en&ei=-BcmTuWap0OGUz4XBQc&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CDwQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22john%20stag%20jr.%22&f=false&pg=39.

**John Stagg, Jr.** b. 1758, was the son of John Stagg, who was “an associator in Haverstraw Precinct in May 1775,” and who held other offices of honor and responsibility in New York. He was born in 1758 and died December 28, 1803. He is named in the earliest group of Queen’s College graduates. Entering the continental army, he was first appointed a Captain of Minute Men, and then commissioned Lieutenant in Colonel Oliver Spencer’s (additional) Continental Regiment March 4, 1778, and became acting paymaster. It is said that at Valley Forge he was Secretary to General Washington. At the close of the war he was np>x>ited by Washington a clerk in the War Office of the government, remaining there eight years. In April, 1801, he was elected Sheriff of Xew York. His death from yellow fever occurred while he was in that office. He married, first, Phoebe Wood, and second, Margaret, daughter of William De Peyster. He became very active in the Society of the Cincinnati and frequently was an officer of it.

**John Stagg, Jr.** was early a captain in the New York State militia at the age of 19, and was said to have been the first ... 


John Stagg (1758-1803), of New York, had served during the Revolution in Malcolm's Additional Continental Regiment, in Spencer's Additional Continental Regiment, and as brigade major of Conway's Brigade. He was now chief clerk in the War Department. The message he brought Washington was a letter of 28 Aug. 1794 from Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne to Secretary of War Henry Knox describing his decisive victory over some 2,000 Indians at Fallen Timbers near the Maumee Rapids on 20 Aug. After their defeat the Indians, with Wayne's army in close pursuit, had fled to Fort Miami, a small British garrison at the rapids of the Maumee. Although to the Indians' consternation Maj. William Campbell, the fort's commanding officer, did not open the gates to Britain's Indian allies, he and Wayne engaged in an acrimonious exchange of letters concerning Wayne's approach to the fort, copies of which were submitted with Wayne's letter of 28 Aug. Wayne's dispatch had been received in Philadelphia 30 Sept., and in view of its importance Edmund Randolph immediately sent Stagg to carry news of the victory to Washington.


**Johannes (John) Jr. STAGG (STEGG) b. 26 Oct [Dec] 1758 [second of 13 children]; d. 1803 in New York City of Yellow Fever contracted from his father whom he attended. Major in the Continental Army. Private Secretary to General Washington at Valley Forge. Then he was Chief Clerk to President Washington. He was an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. At his death he was High Sheriff of New York. At the Congressional Library, Washington, is the original orderly book, kept at Valley Forge by Capt. John Stagg, 122
When Major Andre was captured and hung, Captain John Stagg was stationed "immediately in front and near the gallows, but in the rear of the guard which surrounded it."

"BARON STEUBEN was an honorary member of the Lodge, and took part occasionally in the proceedings. He is mentioned on the 6th of February, 1789, as a member of the Lodge, by the title of Bros. Past Master BARON STEUBEN. He was on the same evening appointed a member of a committee to communicate to President WASHINGTON that he had been elected an honorary member of Holland Lodge."

On the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, in 1788, the Baron dined with the Lodge, and addressed the brethren in French, of which the following is a translation:

"The favorable reception with which you have honored me is sufficient to ensure my most lively acknowledgments. But sentiments more sublime, more equal to yourselves, engage me to express the veneration with which I have contemplated the organization and government of your Lodge, under the direction of your Worshipful Master, "

"Your working bears the stamp of true Masonry. It is decorated with wisdom, strength, and beauty. The choice of your materials evinces the perfection of the building under your care."

"With great satisfaction I see the rapid progress you have made. Your zeal and perseverance will crown you with full success."

"May the great Architect of the universe bestow on you his most precious blessings. May you reap a reward due to your virtues and services, and at the end of a life which has been eminently useful to society and honorable to yourself, may you leave a joyful heart, to meet the great Architect above."

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m1. 7 Jul 1782 Phoebe WOOD. b. 1759; d. 21 Mar 1785. 1 Child: Harriet Clark STAGG, b. 19 Dec 1783; d. 14 Aug 1825; m. William W. VAN WYKE (VAN WYCK) on 8 Sep 1808.

m2. 8 May 1788 Margaret DE PEYSTER, b. 23 Apr 1767; d. 1 Aug 1846. d/o William DE PEYSTER [Jr.] and Elizabeth BRASHER. Children:

i. Livingston STAGG b. 22 Dec 1789; d. 17 Jul 1791.

ii. John Livingston STAGG b. 17 Nov 1791; d. young.

iii. William De Peyster STAGG b. 10 Oct 1793; d. 1 Jan 1827.

iv. James De Peyster STAGG. b. 11 Aug 1795; d. 31 Oct 1820; m. Ann Zabriskie De Peyster 30 Apr 1817.

v. Christiana STAGG. b. 02 Jul 1797; d. John MOUNT 31 Dec 1819.

vi. Eliza Ann STAGG. b. 05 Oct 1799; d. 29 Jan 1856 Mobile, AL; m. Robert S. BUNKER in 1826.

vii. Henry Rutgers STAGG. b. 04 Nov 1801; d. 29 Feb 1847 Buffalo, NY; m. Elizabeth WILKINSON, d/o Judge WILKINSON. He was a M.D.

viii. Cornelia STAGG. b. 31 Dec 1803; d. 15 Nov 1833 Brooklyn, NY; m. 4 Aug 1824 George Shelford PUFFER (son of George PUFFER).


"Historical Sketches of Holland Lodge, with Incidental Remarks on Masonry . . . " by Joseph Nerée Balestier. 1862; rev. 1878.

Peter Maverick - engraver, born in New York city, 22 Oct 1780; died there, 7 Jun 1831. His father, Peter Rushion Maverick (1755-1807), was originally a silversmith, but became an etcher and engraver, and did much to aid the early progress of his art in this country. The son studied under his father and also became eminent as an engraver, working chiefly for book-publishers and bank-note companies. He instructed many pupils, among whom was Asher B. Durand, and in 1817 he formed a partnership with Mr.
Durand, but it continued only a few years. Mr. Maverick was a National academician, having been one of the founders of the academy in 1826. Among his line-engravings are portraits of Henry Clay, from the painting by Charles King (Washington, 1822); Bishop Benjamin Moore, from that by William Dunlap (New York, 1823); and Andrew Jackson, from the fine portrait by Samuel L. Waldo. In 1822 he competed an engraving (and 250 prints) of the ground plan of the University of Virginia for Thomas Jefferson.
"New York and the Island of Manhattan" – by Peter Maverick - 1811

"Lake George" by Peter Maverick

“Niagara from Below” by Peter Maverick – 1825
Peter Maverick engraving - 1812
http://americanart.si.edu/collections/search/artwork/?id=16605

http://www.philaprintshop.com/war1812.html

William Irving, Jr., was another of the early Masters worthy of especial mention. He succeeded Worshipful Brother Astor as Master in 1799, and served as such two full terms. He was one of the editors of Salmagundi, and author of all the poetry contained in that humorous publication. He was also the projector of Knickerbocker’s History of New York, and wrote some portion of that
veracious book, which, however, was remodeled and chiefly written by his brother, Washington Irving. He became a member of Congress, and sacrificed to political life a literary career which promised great results. Washington Irving often declared that his brother William was the ablest man in the Irving family, and to such praise little can be added. The sons of William Irving are among our most respected fellow citizens, and the social position of his daughter is second to that of no lady in the land.

Another brother of Washington Irving was also Master of Holland Lodge. I allude to Ebenezer Irving, who was elected in 1807. His administration was eminently successful, and his services to the Lodge were most valuable. He lived at the late residence of his brother at Sunny side, in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age, and was the oldest Past Master, and probably the oldest past member, of Holland Lodge living.

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

Nathan Sanford (b. 5 Nov 1777, Bridgehampton, Suffolk, NY; d. 17 Oct 1838, Flushing County, NY) was an politician. He was the son of Thomas Sanford and Phebe Sanford, née Baker. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1799, and commenced practice in New York City. In 1803 he succeeded Edward Livingston as United States Attorney in New York, a post he held until 1815.

He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1808-1809 and 1811. In 1811, he was elected speaker on January 29, but did not attend the next session on February 10 because of ill health. The Assembly moved to elect a new Speaker and proceeded to the election of William Ross. He was a member of the New York State Senate from the Southern District, from 1812 to 1815.

In 1814 he was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the United States Senate and served from Mar 18415 to Mar 1821 to. He served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (15th and 16th Congresses), and as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs (15th Congress) and the Committee on Finance (16th Congress).

He was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1821, and was Chancellor of New York from 1823 to 1826. In the United States presidential election, 1824 he received 30 electoral votes for Vice President. In 1826 he resigned the chancellorship after his by-election to the Senate, and served from January 14, 1826, to March 3, 1831. He served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Nineteenth Congress). He was not a candidate for reelection. Instead, he resumed the practice of law in Flushing, NY.

Nathan Sanford is the direct descendant of Ezekiel Sandford of Bridgehampton, New York.


William O. Stone The well-known portrait-painter, , was born in Derby, Conn., in 1830. Very early in life he determined to become a painter. For this resolve ample promise gave the best authority, and following success was an unqualified verdict. As is too often the case, many hard battles were fought before, at the age of eighteen, he was allowed to place himself under Nathaniel Jocelyn of New Haven to. study art. He lost all of his previous studies and work in the fire which destroyed Mr. Jocelyn's studio in 1849, and in 1851 moved to New York virtually to begin life.

Here he rose very rapidly both as an artist, and in the estimation of many friends; for, though he never married, Mr. Stone was always popular in a very large circle. As a critic his opinion stood high in New York. Perhaps he was too popular, and too fond of society, to fulfill the vast possibilities that lay before his youth: certainly he had not developed all of his power when he died at Newport, R.I., Sept. 15, 1875, though no one would deny him a place among the first artists of America. In 1859 he became an academician of the National Academy, and in 1863 was elected a member of the Century Club; in both of which he filled important offices, and was thoroughly respected. He was remarkably kind-hearted, and his gentleness and sweetness of character were imparted to all his work. He followed portraiture throughout his life, achieving especial success in female heads and children's portraits.

Paintings by William Oliver Stone
**Lodge of Antiquity No. 11**


Formed from St. John's Lodge No. 1 during the Phillips GL when it returned to the GLNY; Howard and Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16 merged with it in Apr 1983.

**CHARTER:** 30 Jul 1858. See History of St. John's, No. 1. In 1851, St. John's, No. 1, by a majority vote determined to throw off its connection with the Phillips Grand Lodge and was received into Grand Lodge.

A minority of the brethren, however, abandoned the old Lodge and received a dispensation under the name of St. John's, No. 1, from the Phillips Grand Lodge.

When the Phillips Grand Lodge surrendered, the Lodge on its roll called "St. John's, No. 1," was received into the Grand Lodge with the other Phillips Lodges, in accordance with the terms of union, and asked to be known as Kane Lodge (June, 1858).

This was refused, and August 27, 1858, it adopted the name of Antiquity, and received the number 11, being the lowest vacant number then on the roll of Grand Lodge.

"A memorial from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, informs us that the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11 have adopted the seal of said St. John's Lodge, with such additions as to infringe upon the rights and interests of the memorialists. One of these additions is in the following words on the seal of the Lodge of Antiquity, to wit: 'Formerly St. John's Lodge, No. 1.' Another objection, as claimed, is the addition of the words:

'Instituted December 7, 1757' and in addition the seal is claimed to be objectionable as it embraces the same crest and shield.

The first two, viz.: 'Formerly St. John's Lodge, No. 1' and 'Instituted December 7, 1757.' Antiquity, No. 11, consented to remove, which being done, your committee are of the opinion that the two seals will be sufficiently distinct." Adopted by Grand Lodge, 1858.

**MEETING PLACES:** 12 Sep 1861, No. 8 Union Square; 11 May 1869, Egyptian room, Odd Fellows' Hall; 11 May 1871, No. 8 Union Square; 1 May 1875, Masonic Hall.

**MINUTES:** Intact.

**MASTERS**

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The Master's Gavel, as we know it, helps govern the craft and maintains order in the Lodge. The Lodge of Antiquity No. 11 is honored with a Master's Gavel that has a significant history. Gutzon Borglum, the famous American sculptor who planned and began the well-known Mt. Rushmore Memorial in South Dakota, passed on to The Great Architect of the Universe before completing it. His son finished the massive memorial after his father's death. Gutzon Borglum was a Mason and a member of Howard Lodge No. 35 of The First Manhattan District in New York City. He was raised on June 10, 1904.

Howard Lodge merged with Prince of Orange Lodge, then in April 1983, Howard and Prince of Orange merged with The Lodge of Antiquity No. 11. They brought with them a Gavel which was sculptured by Gutzon Borglum.

The Gavel as you see it above is that of a Lions Paw in bronze, clutching a stone. The stone is said to have come from the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

We at The Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, take great pride being the custodians of such a monumental artifact of masonic memorabilia. The Masters of the Lodge take great pride in using his Gavel at all masonic degrees and on special occasions, such as A District Deputy visitation and all award presentations. At our annual public installations and at the annual open house of The Antiquity Masonic historical society, the gavel is given a prominent place and a short history is given to those in attendance on the historical significance of this priceless sculpture.

The Holy Bible that George Washington took his oath of office on belongs to St. Johns Lodge No. 1, and is always accompanied by two members of that lodge when the Bible travels. So too, do we require two members of our lodge travel with "The Master's Gavel … Lion's Paw" on all requests for an informational visit to any lodge.

We at The Lodge of Antiquity No. 11 thank you for your interest in our pride and joy … The Gutzon Borglum Gavel Gavel "Lion's Paw".

Trinity Lodge No. 12 [Nos 10 / 39 / 12]

Renumbered No. 12, 7 Jun 1839; joined the Phillips GL per roll call of 5 Jun 1849, but 'forsook' them 'soon after' Mar 1850

Lodge Website: http://trinitylodge12.org/lodge_history.htm

Trinity Lodge No. 12 is the oldest German Lodge in the United States. Like most American Lodges, it descended from a regimental lodge, which one found in most English army regiments in the 18th century. It was these regimental lodges that carried Masonry throughout the United States and established the craft in this country.

Our lodge sprang from Lodge No. 210, which had no name, merely a number. The members of No. 210 consisted primarily of British officials and Tory (pro-British) sympathizers. It received its Charter from the Ancient Atholl Grand Lodge of England in 1779. Lodge No. 210 was itself an offshoot of another old regimental lodge, No. 215, of the 2nd Brandenburg-Anspach regiment, which was under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Germany.

In 1781, the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York was organized by nine lodges, Trinity Lodge was one of them. Of these original nine lodges, only Trinity Lodge is in existence today.

Although there are three other lodges in New York that are older than Trinity, (St. Johns, Hiram and Holland), these three lodges were not accepted into Grand Lodge until 1782, - a year later.

The first meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge took place in 1782 in Roubalets Hall in New York City. Members of No. 210 took a prominent part in this meeting. Four members of No. 210 were chosen as Grand Lodge officers. These were:

Joshua Watson, Grand Treasurer
Rev. John Beardley, Jr., Grand Warden
George Clark, Grand Deacon
Oliver Burdet, Grand Steward

Subsequently, in 1789, Provincial Grand Lodge was re-designated as the Grand Lodge of the Sovereign State of New York. Under this new aegis, Lodge No. 210 was renamed as Temple No. 4. Temple Lodge existed for only a few months. After its dissolution, a charter was issued to some of its members for a new lodge, Jerusalem Lodge No. 4. A split in Jerusalem Lodge resulted in the creation of two lodges, Trinity No. 10 and Phoenix Lodge No. 11. Phoenix Lodge is no longer in existence, but its offshoot, Washington Lodge No. 21, is still functioning.
of the German military academy he became involved in radical politics and after the failed 1848 German Revolution, where he emigrated to America, one of a large group of political refugees who came to be known as the Forty-Eighters. He was a graduate state of Baden, Weber served as an infantry lieutenant in the Grand Duke's army before the Revolutions of 1848 caused him to be discharged, 10 May 1862 for promotion to brigadier-general; commissioned colonel, 20 Jun 1861, with rank from 16 May 1861. WEBER, MAX.—Age, 41 years. Enrolled, 6 May 1861, at New York city, to serve two years; mustered in as colonel, 9 May 1861; discharged, 10 May 1862 for promotion to brigadier-general; commissioned colonel, 20 Jun 1861, with rank from 16 May 1861. 

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Weber_(general)

Max Weber (August 27, 1824 – June 15, 1901) was a military officer in the armies of Germany and later the United States, most known for serving as a brigadier general in the Union army during the American Civil War. Born in Baden-Baden, in the German state of Baden, Weber served as an infantry lieutenant in the Grand Duke's army before the Revolutions of 1848 caused him to emigrate to America, one of a large group of political refugees who came to be as known as the Forty-Eighters. He was a graduate of the German military academy he became involved in radical politics and after the failed 1848 German Revolution, where he
Webber volunteered to fight in the Civil War in May 1861, raising a German-American unit known as the "Turner Rifles," a company that eventually became a part of the 20th New York Infantry. Promoted to brigadier general, Weber commanded the Union garrison at Fort Monroe in Virginia. He commanded various units with neither outstanding distinction nor unusual failure, eventually rising to command the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac.

He served with his brigade during the Peninsula Campaign in Virginia. His arm was grievously wounded at the Battle of Antietam in an ill-fated attack on Confederate positions in the Sunken Road. He continued on active duty and served under David Hunter and Franz Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. The injury forced Weber off to a series of desk assignments for the duration of the conflict. He served on administrative and recruiting duty in Washington, DC, in 1863. The following year, he was the garrison commander of Harpers Ferry and those Federal troops between Sleepy Creek and the Monocacy River. He briefly returned to the field and fought against Jubal A. Early's 1864 raid on Washington, and then returned to administrative duty. After the war, Weber served as U.S. counsel in Nantes, France, and in several tax-collecting capacities.

http://books.google.com/books?id=fmQIAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA846&dq=%22weber,+max%22+%22adjutant+general%22&lr

**WEBER, MAX**, brigadier-general of volunteers in the US army, born in Baden, Germany, 24 Aug 1824. He entered the military school of Karlsruhe in 1841, was graduated in 1844, and until 1849 held a commission in the Badenese service. During the Baden revolution of 1849 he served in the revolutionary army under the command of Gen. Sigel, and in 1850 emigrated to America and took up his residence in New York. In April, 1861, he was elected colonel of the 20th New York ("Turner") regiment of volunteers, and proceeded with his command to Fortress Monroe. In the succeeding August he accompanied a portion of his regiment to Fort Hatteras under orders from Gen. Butler, and from September until Hay. 1862, was in command at Camp Hamilton near Fortress Monroe, having in the interval been appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. During the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac he was stationed at Newport News in anticipation of an attack by the rebel forces from Yorktown. On May 11 be occupied Norfolk with his brigade, and was afterward stationed at Suffolk, Va. In the battle of Antietam he commanded a brigade in French's division of Gen. Sumner's army corps, and was slightly wounded.

**Masters**

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**Notes**: It is said that Baron STEUBEN, DE WITT CLINTON, and Chancellor LIVINGSTON were members of Lodge No. 210.—Old Manuscript Record.

**Petition for Restoration of Warrant, 1795.**

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

The petition of the subscribers lately members of Jerusalem Lodge SHEW

That your petitioners on account of the differences arisen in said Lodge originating in some imprudent conduct of the Master, and a minority of the members have been deprived for a considerable time of all Masonic Communication.

That from the time they became Masons they have strictly adhered to the punctual observance of those principles as established by the Constitution and the ancient uses of the Craft.

Fought under Franz Sigel. He settled in New York City and worked in a hotel that became an important gathering point for fellow German immigrants.
That even at the period when confusion and disorder arose these have been far from committing anything which could prove detrimental, but on the contrary submitted themselves immediately to the authority of the Grand Lodge without interfering in the least in the proceedings of the minority.

Your petitioners further represent that they acknowledge the zeal of the Grand Committee in examining the source of the differences; that they have seen with satisfaction the Master ROLLINSON acknowledge the errors of his ways and made an open concession of his faults; Masonic duty and brotherly love dictates your petitioners to forget and forgive the failings of a brother how grieving they might have been and with such sentiments they bury into oblivion what has passed—but the duty of prudence, which they are bound to exercise toward themselves, will lead them to conclude that no unmasonic conduct can be imputed to them when they endeavor to be guarded against all what could have a tendency to disturb that harmony which ought to prevail within the walls of a Masonic assembly; and those notions are the sole and only one which induce your petitioners to declare that, notwithstanding they forgive the failings, they wish to be cautious, and cannot unite with the minority in one body.

Your petitioners having never failed in their duties, but acted constantly conformable to the Masonic rules, flatter themselves to have a claim on the countenance and support of the Grand Lodge.

The warrant of Jerusalem Lodge being now in the possession of the Grand Lodge, together with the jewels and furniture, your petitioners are convinced that they cannot be stiled to make unwarrantable application, when they pray that the warrant, with all that is in the possession of the Grand Lodge belonging to Jerusalem Lodge, may be granted to them as forming the majority who never misbehaved—in order to have the power of assembling, electing their officers, and to work.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN HARRISON.

Jonathan Penny, Geo. Paget.
John Taylor, Berj. Tanck.
James I. Fontenberg, Conrooddis Vanderbek.
Peter Youle, John Wilhelms.
Benj'n Jones, John Sauxay.
Jno. Marvin, Jno. Foot.
J. Canaud, J. Greenfield.
Jam's Collins, William Ward.
Tho'e West, Peter Shackerty.
Jon'lt Williams, John Ross.
John S. Delemater.

PETITION FOR NEW WARRANT

To the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.
The Petition of the Subscribers in behalf of ourselves and a number of others all lately members of Jerusalem Lodge SIEWITH

That your Petitioners find themselves much hurt by being deprived of Brotherly Communication for more than eight months; we therefore beg the Grand Lodge to Grant us a warrant to hold a Lodge under the name of Trinity Lodge—JOHN HARRISON, Master;

JONATHAN PENNY, Senior Warden; PETER YOULE, Junior Warden—

and as we have always behaved ourselves as ancient and upright Masons, always in Subjection to the Grand Lodge, we beg you will Grant our Petition and we will ever pray.

JOHN HARRISON,
JONATHAN PENNY.
PETER YOULE.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1795.

DISPENSATION TO MEET AS TRINITY LODGE.

By PETER McDougall, Esquire, Deputy Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.
To the R'.: W'.: JACOB MORTON, Esquire, Senior Grand Warden.

These are to authorize you to assemble together at such time and place as shall be convenient to you, such members of Master Masons as you shall judge proper, and then and there to proceed to establish a Lodge to be held in this city by the name of Trinity Lodge, No. 10, and to install a Master thereof JOHN HARRISON; as Senior Warden, JONATHAN PENNY; and as Junior Warden, PETER YOULE—agreeable to a resolve of the Grand Lodge of this State made at their last meeting. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and private seal at New York, the 23d day of March, 1795.

PETER MCDougALL.

In virtue of my office of Secretary of the Grand Lodge of this State of New York, I hereby proclaim Trinity Lodge, No. 10, duly and legally constituted, agreeably to ancient usage and custom, and the Constitution of the said Grand Lodge.

JOHN ABRAMS,
Grand Secretary.

The regular warrant was afterward issued, bearing date, March 23, 1795.

Balthazar Kreischer

This map from the Belcher Hyde property atlas shows a small section of Charleston, Staten Island that was settled by Balthazar Kreischer, who built brick works beginning in 1854. This part of southwestern Staten Island is rich with clay pits. Unmined clay deposits can still be seen along Arthur Kill Road.
In 1845 Balthazar Kreischer established a fire-brick works in Manhattan, later known as the New York Fire Brick and Clay Retort Works; Kreischer acquired a fire-clay deposit on Staten Island in 1852 and established a works there which eventually replaced the Manhattan factory (his son's house, the Charles Kreischer House and the workers' houses for the company, the Kreischerville Worker's Houses are both designated New York City Landmarks).

Adam Weber (1825-1906) studied architecture in Germany before coming to this country in 1843. After working in architects' offices for some years writing specifications and overseeing building construction, he established his own building firm. In 1845, Weber helped Balthazar Kreischer to establish Balthazar Kreischer & Company, one of the city's leading brickworks. (Weber married Kreischer's daughter Katherine Elizabeth in 1858.) Weber and his cousin Henry Maurer formed a partnership in 1857 to manufacture fire brick (fire resistant brick used in many industrial applications) and clay retorts (which were used in the manufacture of gas lighting). In 1876, the partnership was dissolved and Adam Weber established his own firm, the Manhattan Fire Brick Company, which specialized in the production of products for gas works and breweries.

Henry Maurer, manufacturer, was born in Hornbach, Rhein-Pfalz, Germany, March 19, 1830. He attended school until the age of fifteen, when he went to Paris, France, to learn the trade of cabinet making. At the age of eighteen he came to New York. Trade was dull in his line, yet he obtained employment with an uncle, Balthasar Kreischer, a manufacturer of fire brick. By force of merit he soon advanced to the position of foreman; a few years later to that of book-keeper, and at the age of twenty-six became a partner in the firm under the name of B. Kreischer & Nephew. In 1863 he sold his interest and formed a partnership with Adam Weber, establishing the Manhattan fire brick works under the firm name of Maurer & Weber. Not satisfied, Mr. Maurer after some time sold out his interest to Mr. Weber, bought the Forbes estate near Perth Amboy, NJ, and started a factory of his own. He introduced the newest and most perfect machinery, all of his own make and invention, and in a few years had the consciousness of owning the largest factory of its kind in the United States: clay gas retorts, tiles and blocks for use in blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel works, etc. He turns out every year 50,000 tons of material and employs 350 men. The leading architects of New York and other great cities use his fireproof material for their buildings. He does a large export business to distant parts of the world, including China and South America. At and the end of the year he built a village: dwellinghouses for his workmen, also a school house, railway station, and hotel. It is known under the name of Maurer, N. J., on the Jersey Central railroad. Mr. Maurer takes a keen interest in public affairs and especially in education, and was for seven years a school trustee in the seventeenth ward in New York city.

From an Industrial Directory of 1874:

NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND FIRE BRICK AND CLAY RETORT WORKS, B. Kreischer & Son.

This house was established in 1845 by Balthazar Kreischer and Charles Mumpeton, under the firm name of Kreischer and Mumpeton, and so continued until 1849, when, by the decease of the latter, B. Kreischer carried on the business in his own name. In 1859 his nephew becoming associated, changed the style to Kreischer & Nephew, and two years later, upon the admission of Ad. [Adam] Weber, again changed to Kreischer & Co. In 1861, the partnership was dissolved, and the style B. Kreischer again adopted. The success of this house in their branch of manufacture has been marked and satisfactory. From the commencement of its career, their productions took a high rank, their fame extended rapidly and the amount of their business has constantly increased. During the first eight or nine years, Mr. Kreischer purchased the raw material as it was needed, but considerable difficulties had been experienced about 1854 in procuring a reliable supply of Clay, and the proprietor feeling the necessity of having his own mines, purchased the Clay property (discovered by B. Kreischer) situated at Westfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, and there erected extensive works for the manufacture of Fire-Brick and Clay Retorts.

This purchase gave them, for a time, an ample supply of first-class material, taken from its native bed and manipulated under their own direction. The Clay here prepared was transported to the New York Works by means of a propeller built expressly for that
purpose, but the business of the house increased so rapidly that in a few months large additions were made to these premises, and such was the growth and prosperity of this little village by reason of Mr. Kreischer’s enterprise and success that a post-office was established in 1855, and the place named Kreischerville.

In 1873 still larger additions were made to the Staten Island property making its capacity three times larger. In 1865 very valuable clay beds at Woodbridge, NJ, and others at Chester, PA, were purchased. They had become so prosperous that largely increased facilities for manufacturing became an imperative necessity to meet the constantly growing demand. The New York manufactory was rebuilt during 1865, and supplied with new and vastly improved machinery, and a new style of drying and burning was introduced. The fame of their productions had now spread over all the land, and from north and south, east and west came orders in such numbers and for such quantities as to task their ability to manufacture to its utmost extent; soon, in fact, to exceed it; but Mr. Kreischer was not to be daunted. He called to his aid Messrs. W. A. Loughridge and George Ellis, and in 1867 large and complete works were built in the city of Philadelphia, PA, where immense quantities of Fire-Bricks, Drain-Tiles and Clay Retorts are daily turned out.

In 1872 Mr. George Kreischer was admitted a partner and the present style of B. Kreischer & Son was adopted.

For a period of more than a quarter of a century Mr. B. Kreischer has given careful study and personal supervision to this important branch of manufacture. The European systems have been carefully examined by him, and such good points as they possessed, he has adopted. He has constantly striven to improve the quality of his work and the methods of producing it, his object being to produce the best article possible to be obtained, at the lowest price. Many valuable improvements have been made from time to time, the direct result of his careful study. Such untiring energy, industry and perseverance have met with the just reward of an unqualified success. The goods of this house rank among the very best of their class, and none excel them either in quality of material, ingenious improvements, or superiority of workmanship. The best workmen are employed and every facility which inventive genius could suggest in the way of improved machinery, has been adopted at the various manufactories of the firm.

The New York Works are located on the corner of Goerck and Delancy Streets, a reference to the engraving of them on this page, though small, will give the reader a faint idea of their size and capacity. The number of men employed in their various works located in New York City; at Kreischerville, Richmond County, Staten Island; Woodbridge, NJ; Philadelphia and Chester, PA, is very large and hundreds of others are more or less directly employed in pursuits growing out of their manufactures. In short, the house is one of the largest and oldest in the United States and widely known from one side of the continent to the other. We heartily recommend those in need of articles in their line to call upon or address B. Kreischer & Son, 58 Goerck Street, New York. Polite attention will always be shown to strangers, and every facility given for examining their extensive manufactories and ware rooms together with their productions, for which the firm is justly celebrated.
Balthazar Kreischer  b. 13 Mar 1813, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany; d. 25 Aug 1886, Charleston, Richmond County, New York

Entrepreneur, businessman, philanthropist and immigrant born in Hornbach, Germany (Bavaria) where he learned the mason, building and brick-making trades from his father. He arrived in New York on June 4, 1836, the year after the Great Fire which burned over a third of New York City, and went into the brick-making business. Starting in 1845, his specialty was bakers’ ovens but after discovering rare clay beds in New Jersey and Staten Island, he began manufacturing fire bricks, a product in high demand and only imported from England. B. Kreischer & Sons Fire Brick Manufactory became a huge financial success making him a millionaire quickly. By 1873 the factory was moved from Manhattan's Lower East Side to the far eastern shore of Staten Island where he discovered the coveted rare clay bed. After the quick and exponential growth of the factory, the town was renamed Kreischerville.
Kreischer begat seven children; sons Edward, George and Charles continued the business which operated until about 1927. His daughters were Fredericka, Caroline, Catherine and Louisa, the last of whom married Albert Steinway. But for Balthasar Kreischer's entrepreneurial nature, Steinway & Sons, the famous German-American piano makers, would likely not be known today as he gave a then-unknown Henry Englehard Steinway $75,000 to start a piano manufactory. Kreischer was one of the promoters and directors of the Staten Island Railway Company, a member of the first German Masonic Lodge established in the US, an original Trustee of the Dry Dock Savings Bank and an active member of the Association of Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York. In 1883 he built and gave to the congregation St. Peter's German Lutheran Church in Kreischerville (now Charleston), Staten Island. The contribution he made to building and fire safety in New York City during the Industrial Revolution is as durable as the very bricks he made. Buildings cloaked in his product exist today in Staten Island, Astoria and Ridgewood, New York.

Balthasar Kreischer is buried in historic Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn with his wife and their descendants in one-sixth of a large plot he bought with his dear friends and fellow immigrants on September 21, 1849, each of whom met success fortified only with entrepreneurial spirit and German tenacity: Peter Kauth (flour and coal), Andrew Schilling (spirits), Philip Schaefer (beer), August Finck (beer) and Franz Ruppert (beer).

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Schilling&GSiman=1&GScid=64718&GRid=29215516

Andreas [Andrew] Schilling b. 28 Sep 1809; d. 26 Aug 1869.

Born Andreas Schilling in Domfessel, Alsace-Lorraine, France. Andrew married Eva Mayer who was born April 24, 1815, in Bavaria, Germany. Andrew and Eva bore eight children: Elizabeth (F. Denzler), Frederick (A. Holmes), John Adam (M. Luers, C. Ranger), Augustas, Charlotte L., Edward, Emma Hermine (W. Naething), and Emily (A. Klessick).

It is believed Andrew emigrated from Domfessel, France and immigrated to America on January 1, 1828, at the age of eighteen, occupation tisserand (weaver). Andrew became naturalized on April 14, 1836; he was twenty-six years old. Other listed occupations throughout his life included tavern (1839), syrup manufacturer (1843), distiller (1850), merchant (1859), rectified spirit distiller and charcoal and factory facings with son John A. (1860).

Heartbreak struck the Schilling family in 1848 when Andrew and Eva's fifth child born, Charlotte, died of cholera infantum at the age of one year, five months. Charlotte was buried on October 4, 1848, at Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, NY.

Nearly one year later, on September 21, 1849, Andrew jointly purchased a large plot and monument at Green-Wood Cemetery along with five other fellow immigrants (Peter Kauth, Balthasar Kreischer, Phillip Schaefer, Franz Ruppert, and Jacob Finck).

Thirty-five days later, on October 26, 1849, Charlotte's remains would be removed and buried in the jointly purchased plot at the cemetery.

Heartbreak struck again the following year when in December Andrew and Eva's sixth child born, Edward, died before the age of two. Edward was interred at Green-Wood Cemetery on December 23, 1850, in the Schilling's one-sixth of a plot.

Green-Wood Cemetery, established in 1838 and now a National Historic Landmark, was a popular tourist attraction in the 1850s and provided narrated guided foot tours (still done to this day). On one such narrated tour in a publication entitled, Green-Wood: A Directory for Visitors, by N. Cleaveland, copyright 1857, the jointly purchased monument was described when walked past as... "That tall structure with two hexagonal portions and an urn, has as many names as sides. Here they are: Kauth, Kreischer, Schilling, Schaefer, Ruppert, Finck."

Andrew Schilling died before his sixtieth birthday of apoplexy on August 26, 1869. Eva died at the age of seventy of senile gangrene, August 19, 1885. Both are buried in historic Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, NY, with fifteen other descendants and family members—the most recently interred in 1965.

Remarkably, the significance of the friendship between the six men who jointly purchased the plot and monument in 1849 would not become obscured over one hundred and fifty years later. In August 2001, descendents from three of the six families (Schilling, Ruppert, Finck) forever joined by this monument were brought together at Green-Wood Cemetery. Subsequently, these families would resurrect and immortalize the significance of the six-sided “Hands Around” monument (symbolized by the six sets of firmly clasped right hands joined by linked chains depicted on each of the six sides of the monument).

Symbolism fills cemeteries, much of it religious in context to observers. In general, hand symbolisms depicted at cemeteries have several meanings. The clasped hands image was a common depiction of Christian fortitude while also being adopted by such fraternities as the Orange Lodge, Odd Fellows and Freemasons as a sign of brotherhood or solidarity. The “hand-clasping” of Freemasons by the right
hand was meant to be a proof of their agreement and inner friendship as Freemasons just as the common handshaking of the world was a token of personal acquaintance and friendship. Significant of trust, union, friendship, firm and indissoluble, is an old representation of firmly clasped hands.

Recent correspondence from a Ruppert family descendent informs that Andrew Schilling (1850-51) and three others of the six men who purchased the large plot and monument, Balthasar Kreischer (1843-44 and 1849), Peter Kauth (1852-53), and Jacob Finck (1855-56), were Past Masters of the Trinity Lodge, No. 12 (top elected leadership office, dates noted) and that Franz Ruppert, the fifth of the six fellow immigrants, was a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 12.


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http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=finck&GSfn=jacob&GSbyrel=in&GSdyrel=in&GSob=n&GRid=5055093&
Jacob Finck  b. 8 Oct 1816, Germany; d. 16 Oct 1880.

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http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSvcid=62634&GRid=6151967&
Franz Ruppert  b. 16 Nov 1811, Germany; d. 30 Sep 1883, New York City.

Franz Ruppert (aka Francis Maxmillian Ruppert), as well as being one of the oldest German citizens of New York at the time of his death, was the first German malt dealer in New York City and was the progenitor of one of the greatest American brewing dynasties, Jacob Ruppert Brewing Co. Franz immigrated in 1836 or 1842 (records reveal both) to New York City from Göllheim, Germany. Göllheim is a municipality in the Donnersbergkreis, in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, situated north of the Palatinate forest, approximately 15 miles west of Worms. He immediately went into the grocery business. Afterwards, he established a malt-house which prospered so well that in 1851 he, along with his brother Valentine and others from the old country, bought the old Aktien Brewery in Manhattan's Midtown and renamed it the Turtle Bay Brewery. Turtle Bay Park, extending to the East River was connected with the brewery for the use of excursion parties and where many of the German regiments camped during the Civil War before proceeding to the fields. In 1869 he sold the brewery but his family still operated the park. His son and daughter-in-law, Jacob and Anna Gillig-Ruppert, had opened his own brewery on the Upper East Side (Yorkville) of Manhattan. His grandson, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., also became a notable brewery magnate and was owner of the New York Yankees baseball team.

Franz lived nearly his entire life at his home on East 44th Street with his wife, Wilhelmina Zindel-Ruppert (d. 3.9.1865) and later, he eventually retired to a river-front house in Astoria with his second wife, Sophia Gick-Ruppert (d. 1917). He was the oldest member of Trinity Lodge No. 14, Herrman Lodge of Odd-Fellows, German Aid Society and of the Brewers' Association.

On Sunday, September 30, 1883, Franz lost his fight to Bright's Disease (kidney failure) from which he was suffering since the preceding February. Franz is buried in historic Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn with Wilhelmina and Sophia and the descendants of his second marriage in one-sixth of a large plot he bought with his dear friends and fellow immigrants on September 21, 1849, each of whom met success amored only with entrepreneurial spirit and German tenacity: Peter Kauth (flour and coal), Andrew Schilling (spirits), Philip Schaefer (beer), August Finck (beer) and Balthasar Kreischer (bricks).

Abrams Lodge No. 15 / 83 / 20

Warrant: 18 Jan 1800
Renumbered No. 20 in 1839;
Renamed Pioneer No. 20 on 5 Jun 1873

See Pioneer Lodge No. 20 below
Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16

CHARTER: July 9, 1859.

In 1855, Holland Lodge, No. 8, by a majority vote threw in its fortunes with the Phillips Grand Lodge, the majority carrying with them their old warrant. The minority, including Most Worshipful William H. Milnor, applied to Grand Lodge for a dispensation to enable them to Grand Lodge in 1856, a paragraph reads: "A petition was received from several distinguished brethren who were members of the late Holland Lodge, No. 8, praying that a new warrant be granted in the place of their former warrant, which was wrongfully taken from them. Your committee unanimously recommended granting the prayer of the petitioners."

The new warrant was issued June 7, 1856, to Holland Lodge, No. 8, George Ackerman being named as Master.

The brethren who held the old warrant were received into Grand Lodge with the other Phillips Lodges, and agreeably to the terms of the union simply took up again their old position on the roll.

This necessitated a change in the status of the brethren who held the duplicate warrant of No. 8, and they asked to be known as Prince of Orange Lodge, receiving the lowest vacant number on the roll, No. 16.

Masters

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Grand Lodge Officials

Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master.

William H. Milnor, Grand Master.

Joseph D. Evans, Grand Master.

Stephen M. Wright, Senior Grand Deacon.

John P. Roberts, Grand Steward.

Fred R. S. Drake, District Deputy Grand Master.

Aaron L. Northrop, Grand Steward.

L Union Francaise No. 17

CHARTER: Issued December 16, 1861.

Lodge History: L'Union Francaise can at least claim descent from a French Lodge established in New York in 1793. In 1862, Bro. P. Luer wrote the history of that Lodge and its successors in New York, in an official document then submitted to Grand Lodge. It read as follows:

"During the European troubles of 1789 to 1795, which necessarily extended to the French Colonies, several of the Colonists emigrated from Guadeloupe to New York, where they founded a French Lodge to draw closer the ties that already united them and to afford assistance to French emigrants in distress. The charter members were twenty-nine in number, and on the 12th December, 1793, they opened the Lodge under the name of 'La Tendre Amitié Franco Americaine.' In the French rite. The first Master was Bro. F. Haydién, and it appears that political troubles disturbed the harmony of the brethren from the first; resulting in dissolution in 1794.

Brief as this existence was, it had given birth to a desire for the pleasure of Masonic Communion, and hence a number of the brethren formed on the 26th May, 1795, another Lodge called 'L'Unité Americaine.' Bro. Haydién was again selected as Master, and the Lodge maintained its existence with varying fortunes till 1797, when it was closed.

On the 20th December, 1797, a third Lodge was opened, and on the 26th June, 1798, It was regularly constituted by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, by the name and style of 'L'Union Francaise, No. 71.' The first Master was Bro. Stafford, and among the founders were several who had participated in the two defunct Lodges. Matters now progressed satisfactorily till 1824, when, dispensations arising, a portion of the members withdrew and formed 'La Sincerite,' which, however, survived but a few months. No other change occurred in L'Union Francaise, except the change of its number to 14, and finally to 17.

From 1824 to 1852 nothing of special interest occurred. At this latter date, however, the Lodge became so weak from withdrawals as scarcely to able to obtain a quorum at its stated meetings; by a supreme effort, however, the crisis was passed and the future existence of the Lodge was thought to be definitely assured; but in March, 1853, nine of its members dimitted and formed a spurious Lodge, called 'La Sincerity, No. 2,' under authority of so-called Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite.

From this time forward to 1859, the meetings were a series of scandals; confusion and anarchy reigned, and on the 13th June of this year, the climax was reached by the abstraction of the warrant and properties by the then Master [A. Massaro—since expelled]. The Lodge was now generally supposed to have finished its career, or at least that it had passed into the hands of the recusants, who proceeded to open and conduct a Lodge of the same name and number, with the stolen warrant and property. The faithful members obtained from the then D. G. M. R.; W. Bro. Simons, a dispensation to continue their labors, which action was confirmed by the Grand Lodge at its next session, and a duplicate warrant was granted. At the election of December, 1860, the Lodge had the misfortune to place at its head a brother absolutely devoid of the qualifications necessary for a Master, and under his gavel a rapid consumption set in, till finally on the advice of Bro. Simons the Lodge at its Stated Communication of August 7, 1861, after having complied with the requirements of the Constitution, surrendered its warrant. It is but just to say that resort was had to this action not by any means to kill the Lodge, but as the only way of shaking off the 'Old Man of the Mountain' who had seated himself upon its shoulders.
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<td>1843</td>
<td>Robert Roberts.</td>
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<td>Philip S. Van Houten.</td>
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<td>1845</td>
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<td>Simon I. Wyckoff.</td>
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<td>1848</td>
<td>B. Mooney.</td>
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<td>1851</td>
<td>W. P. Van Houthen.</td>
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<td>1863</td>
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**Pioneer Lodge No. 20 ["Ye Ancient Lodge"]**

**CHARTER:** January 18, 1800, as Abrams Lodge, No. 15; name changed to Pioneer Lodge, June 5, 1873.

**NUMBER:** Abrams Lodge No. 15 to 1819; No. 83 to 1839; 7 Jun 1839 Abrams Lodge No. 20.

**MINUTES:** Intact from December 26, 1807.

**MEETING PLACES:** St. John's Hall, Franklin Street. Broome and Crosby Streets. Third Avenue and Seventh Street. German Masonic Temple. Lexington Opera House. Masonic Hall.

http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924030289908

The first Masonic hall in New York City was St. John's, situated at No. 8 Frankfort Street, directly in the rear of what is now the World Building. This hall was not only used for meetings of Master Masons, but also for the assemblies of chapters and tlie convocations of Knights Templar. 'Twas here that Abrams Lodge met during the years 1806-20, inclusive, thence to Union Hall, corner Oliver and Henry Streets, later to Shakespeare Hotel, corner William and Duane Streets, where they did abide from May, 1839, to April, 1841, and from thence, the same year, to Howard Hotel, corner Howard Street and Broadway, remaining until May, 1850, thence to Free Mason's Hall, 600 Broadway. Next in order was a Lodge of Masons located on Broadway, near Pearl Street, dedicated in the year 1830, and at the time considered to be a Gothic ornament to the city, and during the time of the anti-Masonic turbulence was rechristened "Gothic Hall." Razed in 1856, it was supplanted by the present temple in Twenty-third Street, which edifice was dedicated in 1875, and to the credit of its architects it stands, bold-outlined in massive grandeur, having cost to erect and complete nearly $1,500,000. It contains many Lodge and committee rooms which return from rentals a handsome sum annually, the same, or a major part thereof, being applied to the expenses of the Masonic Home at Utica.

The disconnected records also show that in 1863 Abrams Lodge occupied "rooms" at Broome and Crosby Streets, Third Avenue and Seventh Street, German Masonic Temple, Lexington Opera House, Masonic Hall.

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**Masters under Present Warrant**

Starting in life as an office boy in employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, he soon thereafter resigned to accept a position at fourteen years of age ventures forth to face the world alone.

With a limited common-school education, supplemented by an abridged course of training in an ordinary business college, the youth

facts. In any event his pluck, perseverance, and sterling integrity marked him early in boyhood as a coming successful business

rebellion of our Civil War, and it may said that his forceful and determined character was more or less shaped in infancy by these

author of the

became the mother of Constance Hart, who married her cousin, Adolphus M. Hart, the author of the

daughter named Harriot Judith. Harriot was born in New York, where she met and married in 1804 Benjamin Hart, son of Aaron

1843, aged 85, and was buried in Montreal. Ephraim and Frances Hart had two children, one a son named Joel, and the other a

faith of his fathers."* His wife Frances went to Montreal to reside with her daughter and son-in-law Benjamin Hart. She died 11 Jun

"He came from Furth, in Germany, that he died Sunday, 2d day of Ab, 5585, that at the time of his death lie had been a resident in

Portuguese congregation, on Eleventh street near Sixth avenue, New York City. The inscription on his tomb in Hebrew states that

incorporator, who died in 1870, aged 97 years. Ephraim Hart died 16 Jul 1825, and was buried in the cemetery of the Spanish and

Freemason

in 1799 being assessed at the valuation of $11,0004 Ephraim Hart was registered as an elector of the congregation Shearith Israel,

institutions of the present day. He was a State Senator in 1810, and at the time of his death was a partner of [Bro. J[jacob]. J[jacob].

Marlborough street and Schuylkill Seventh street, and returned to New York in 1787.|| He started in the business of stock broker at

of New York. We find that Ephraim Hart disposed of his possessions in Philadelphia, among them, certain pieces of ground in

above Third street, and dedicated 17 Sep 1782. About this time we find him a merchant residing at 398 Third street. He married in

Ephraim Hart was one of the members of the first synagogue in Philadelphia, that of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation, built on Cherry street above Third street, and dedicated 17 Sep 1782. About this time we find him a merchant residing at 398 Third street. He married in Philadelphia, in 1783, Frances Noah, sister of Manuel Noah, long a resident of Philadelphia, and aunt of the late Mordecai M. Noah, of New York. We find that Ephraim Hart disposed of his possessions in Philadelphia, among them, certain pieces of ground in Marborough street and Schuykill Seventh street, and returned to New York in 1787.] He started in the business of stock broker at 52 Broad street, later at 74 Wall street. He was a successful business man and made many friends, being foremost in many

important enterprises. On 17 May 1792 Ephraim Hart and 23 others organized the first New York Stock & Exchange Board [i.e. a

signers of the 'Buttonwood Agreement'], thereby giving birth to the New York Stock Exchange, one of the greatest financial

institutions of the present day. He was a State Senator in 1810, and at the time of his death was a partner of [Bro. J[ohn]. J[jacob].

Astor. He was at this period a very wealthy man and owned much valuable real estate in New York City, his residence on Wall street in 1799 being assessed at the valuation of $11,0004 Ephraim Hart was registered as an elector of the congregation Shearith Israel, 2 Apr 1787. He was very charitable and greatly interested in the religious affairs of New York, and it is believed that he was a

Freemason, but the several lodge records prior to 1810 in New York are not complete. Ephraim Hart was a personal friend of

Naphtali Phillips and also of his father, Jonas Phillips. He was one of the founders of the Hebra Hesed ve Emet, attached to the

congregation Shearith Israel of New York, founded in 1802. It is a society for attendance upon the sick and burial of the dead. It

found its origin from the fact that Ephraim Hart and Naphtali Phillips were walking on one occasion in the streets of New York and

saw a funeral procession about burying a man in Potter's Field. On inquiry they ascertained that he was a poor and unknown

Israeite; whereupon they stopped the proceedings and had the man intered in consecrated ground. This society is supposed to be the

oldest relief society in the United States. On June 30, 1805, Hart and twenty others voted at an election for trustees of the said

congregation and for the purpose of erecting the same into a separate religious corporation. Naphtali Phillips was the last surviving

incorporator, who died in 1870, aged 97 years. Ephraim Hart died 16 Jul 1825, and was buried in the cemetery of the Spanish and

Portuguese congregation, on Eleventh street near Sixth avenue, New York City. The inscription on his tomb in Hebrew states that

"He came from Furth, in Germany, that he died Sunday, 2d day of Ab, 5585, that at the time of his death lie had been a resident in this

city 40 years, an exceedingly charitable man and an earnest communal worker, especially in the direction of strengthening the

faith of his fathers.”* His wife Frances went to New York, where she met and married in 1804 Benjamin Hart, son of Aaron

Hart Sr., who was in 1800 styled the wealthiest colonist in the British empire.] Harriot went to Montreal to reside; there she became the mother of Constance Hart, who married her cousin, Adolphus M. Hart, the author of the History of the Mississippi Valley, etc., etc. They have two sons residing in Montreal, one, Gerald E. Hart, and the other, Emile A. Hart. The former is the author of the Fall of New France, In the Rapids, etc., etc.

Louis William Duesing, was born in New York City on June 24, 1860, amid the excitement of sectional strife wilioci heralded the

rebellion of our Civil War, and it may said that his forceful and determined character was more or less shaped in infancy by these

facts. In any event his pluck, perseverance, and sterling integrity marked him early in boyhood as a coming successful business

man. This prediction has been amply fulfilled and verified.

With a limited common-school education, supplemented by an abridged course of training in an ordinary business college, the youth

at fourteen years of age ventures forth to face the world alone.
Joel Hart, only son of Ephraim Hart, was born in Philadelphia on or about 14 Sep 1784. He was educated in England and was a graduate of the Royal College of Surgery in London. He was one of the charter members of the Medical Society of the County of New York. His signature to the by-laws appears as “Joel Hart, Medicinae Doctor, Collegie Regii Chirurgorum Londinensis, Socius et Regiae Societas Medicas Edinensis Socius.” Dr. Hart was a very prominent man and one of the best known members of the Masonic fraternity at that time. He is supposed to have belonged to Abram’s Lodge No. 20, F&AM. He received the Royal Arch Degree in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., on the evening of 10 Jun 1807, in St. John’s Hall at New York. He was Secretary of this Chapter in 1805, High Priest 1812, Scribe 1815, Master Second Vail 1813, Captain of the Host 1814. From this record he must have been elected High Priest from the floor, and in after years served in lower positions. 7 Feb 1815, he was elected Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons in the State of New York, and re-elected 7 Feb 1816. Joel Hart was appointed United States Consul at Leith, Scotland, by President Madison on 7 Feb 1817, and left New York on his mission November 9th of the same year.* He resided abroad in this position until 1832. While receiving his education in London, Dr. Hart met Louisa, daughter of Gotchal and Mirianna Levien, a wealthy family of that city; he was married to her on 2 May 1810, at London. On his return from abroad in 1832 he practiced medicine in New York until his death, 14 Jun 1842. He was buried in the cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation, on Eleventh street near Sixth avenue, New York City. Two sons survived him, Gustavus Adolphus Hart, born in New York, 9 Dec 1815, and George Washington Hart, born on the high seas three years later.


While Deuty Grand High Priest, he granted a Dispensation to several Royal Arch Masons to form a Chapter - to be known as Eagle Chapter - in New York City, and received the usual fee. This fee he turned over to a Companion - not of Jerusalem Chapter - with the request that he pay the same over to the Grand Chapter. The Companion failed to do so, which failure placed Companion Hart in bad repute with the Grand Chapter for several years, until after his return to this country, when the matter was explained by him and the explanation accepted by the Grand Body.

Washington Lodge No. 21

Prev. Phoenix No. 11, petition date 4 Mar 1800; renumbered No. 21 in 1836

CHARTER: Issued March 5, 1800.

NUMBERS: No. 16 to 1819; No. 84 to 1836; No. 21.

MINUTES: Intact from beginning to date.


MORGAN PERIOD: Work continued right through without any break.

MASTERS

[corrected as per Washington Lodge No. 21, F&AM, and Some of its Members, compiled by Robert W. Reid, M.D., Past Master and Historian. 1911]

HISTORICAL NOTES

A SCRAP FROM A HISTORIAN'S RECORDS; "Note that the Ledger is perfect and in the hands of the present Secretary, BRO. JAS. S. FOOTE, 74 Broadway, and W. S. PATTERSON has copy of original By-laws, which are peculiar, interesting, and worthy of mention. Work or Labor was done in First Degree.

"During the MORGAN excitement Washington Lodge would go round and do the work for other Lodges.

"One Grand Master came from this Lodge—MORDEcai MYERS, Fitted up a Room once at cost of nearly $4,000, and had an Association attached to it called Washington Society, which entertained with Balls, parties, etc., and sometimes made a little money from them." Manuscript note by C. T. MCCLENACHAN.

NEWSPAPER RECORD; "This Lodge was instituted in 1800. During its existence of almost a century its experience has been varied, standing at times at the head of the Lodges in this State, at others sunk so low that serious thoughts were entertained of surrendering its charter, now again risen to that degree of prosperity that it is about to take its place at the head of Lodges in this jurisdiction. Eighteen months ago this Lodge was burdened with a very large debt. W. '. BRO. IRVING HAZLETON and a few valiant brethren determined to free it, and with their united efforts were so successful, that they not only paid debt of the Lodge, but contributed enough more to pay $420, their indebtedness in full, to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and a handsome balance left in the treasury; all this was done in eighteen months.

"During the eighty-seven years of its existence this Lodge has never called off or missed a communication; they also boast of having the oldest living P. M. in the State, W. '. BRO. JOHN TENNANT, who was its Master in 1846, before scarcely any of its present members were born. The old veteran is still hale and hearty, and will be seen at the Lodge next Tuesday evening, taking part in the work. W. '. BRO. THOMAS FORSYTH, 'Old Tom' as he is familiarly called, another veteran of nearly half a century, will be found still at his post, working actively for the old Lodge he loves so well. BRO. HAZLETON is waiting patiently for the end of the year, that he may take a much needed rest, he having served five years as Master. His brethren, who love him so well, are sorely troubled over the thought."

See also Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. & A.M., and some of its members, by Robert W. Reid (M.D.). 1911. 267 pages http://books.google.com/books?id=PkeuAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PR13&dq=%22Phoenix+Lodge%22&hl=en&ei=vYpTtlQAYScQfW4n9Cg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Phoenix%20Lodge%20No.%201%22&f=false

W4_n9Cg

One Grand Master came from this Lodge—M. H. Fitted up a Room once at cost of nearly $4,000, and had an Association attached to it called Washington Society, which entertained with Balls, parties, etc., and sometimes made a little money from them."

See also Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. & A.M., and some of its members, by Robert W. Reid (M.D.). 1911. 267 pages

Adelphi Lodge No. 23

CHARTER: June 2, 1802.

NUMBERS: No. 18 to 1819; No. 91 to 1839; No. 23 to date.

MINUTES: Records for 1820 to 1835 destroyed by fire.

MORGAN PERSECUTION: Unfortunately the destruction of the records for this period prevents any consideration of its condition during this period. JOHN HORSPOOL was raised in 1830, but his name is the only one traceable. Still from the large German and foreign membership, and the fact that officers were regularly elected, it seems fair to assume that the persecution did not harm Adelphi Lodge to any large extent, if at all. In 1835, when the record is again before us, there were nine initiations.


MASTERS

Oliver M. Lowndes served as Master of Adelphi Lodge No. 23 in 1825, Commander of Columbian Encampment No. 1 in 1824 and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1827 and 1828.

The centennial history of Jerusalem Chapter, no. 8, of Royal Arch Masons of New York, 1799-1899, records:

http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924030342178

[M. E.] Companion [Richard] Pennell was an active Templar. He was Commander of Morton Commandery, No. 4, in 1824. There was quite a contest between him and Oliver M. Lownds, son of Thomas Lownds, and Commander of Columbian Commandery, No. 1, at that time, as to which one should have the honor of knighting Lafayette. Sir Knight Lownds won the day.

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 1, by Peter Ross, page 804.

http://books.google.com/books?id=--GciAAAMAAJ&pg=PA804&lpg=PA804&dq=%22marquis+de+lafayette%22+%22columbian+Commandery%22&source=bl&ots=Uo kCEh44AQ&sig=nr9BprqcgK0slRFehboKlojhTk&hl=en&ei=OFOxTv_wM8rZqQewvvez6DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum =2&ved=0CBsQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22marquis%20de%20lafayette%22%20%22columbian%20Commandery%22&f=false

1824.—December.—The Grand Encampment changed the numerical designation of Columbian Encampment, No. 5, to Columbian Encampment, No. 1. An important event occurred during this year respecting Templar and National history. August 1824 the Marquis de Lafayette, as the truest of the nation, arrived in the city of New York. Among the Encampment's officers and members were many prominent and influential men in civil and military walks of life. The chief officer of this Encampment conceived the idea of honoring this distinguished man and Mason by creating him a Knight Templar.

With this intention in view he waited on Lafayette. The meeting was acordial and pleasant one; the Encampment's wish was expressed and accepted, he consenting to be present and receive the Orders. It so happened that the chief officer of Morton's Encampment, No. 4, who was alike a prominent and influential gentleman, also became imbued with the same spirit, and laid siege and claim, and quite a controversy took place, culminating in Morton meeting in conjunction with Columbian, at an afternoon session, specially called, notices being sent to Sir Knights by Sir A. B. Hays, Recorder of Columbian, and in the presence of a large assemblage of prominent Sir Knights, Gen. Lafayette was created a Knight Templar in full form.

The punch bowls used on the occasion of the banquet, and from which the distinguished Sir Knight drank, are now in possession of this Commandery, and can be seen at the banquets of its regular conclaves. They are imported bowls of the period, appropriately decorated with Masonic emblems. They were carefully treasured through these many years by Sir A. B. Hays, who, on his re-entre to Columbian several years since, returned them to the "Old Guard."

In the succeeding year, 1825, George Washington Lafayette (son of the Marquis) and M. Levasseur (both of whom had accompanied the Marquis on his visit) were knighted in this Encampment.

This being a disputed matter for years past between Morton and Columbian Encampments, it was pure intention to have allowed the matter to rest without notice in this sketch; but in our researches, such uncontradictable facts, statements of eye-witnesses, and records have presented themselves that our natural pride of priority in the welfare of Columbian would not permit us to allow so important an event in its history to have passed into further doubt and obscurity.

Ibid. page 812-13.

Bro. Ross, to further cast "doubt and obscurity" on the matter of LaFayette's being knighted, records in his brief history of Morton Encampment No. 4 the following:

"It is said that the [Morton] Encampment at once entered upon a career of success, though the loss of its early records from the fact of the Recorder, a single man, and living in chambers, dying, the books and records of the Encampment were confounded with other property, and carried off by some persons unknown, render a detailed history of this part of its career an impossibility; still, it is known that in the year 1824, at the time of his second visit to this country, the Marquis de la Fayette was received and created a Templar in this Encampment, one witness still (1882) surviving."

Of this surviving witness its has been written as follows:


http://books.google.com/books?pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=%22marquis%20de%20lafayette%22%20%22%20%22Morton%20commandery%22&sig=QhQ C:

[PA6M_srl.RKvStiKT1FEiq&ei=dVwzTv6GL8e00AH_qPnlCw&ct=result&id=9AZAAAAAYAAJ&ots=Jg70x675f8#v=onepage&q=%22 marquis%20de%20lafayette%22%20%22%20%22Morton%20commandery%22&f=false
Much has been said and written at various times in regard to the knighting of the Marquis de Lafayette and his son in America, the honor being claimed by both Morton and Columbian Encampments, each claiming even lately (1889) to have a living witness, Sir Adolpheus Andreas (now dead), for Morton and Sir Aaron B. Hays for Columbian. Besting upon these two witnesses the honors would seem to be equally divided; but the foregoing extracts from the minutes of Morton Encampment, made at a time when there was no question as to ownership, is certainly an additional witness in Morton’s favor, for had it not at that date been a conceded fact that the knightly act was done in Morton Encampment, such a public announcement of the claim in such distinguished company would then and there have been corrected.

In this connection we also refer to the following from the minutes of Morton Commandery of 1876:

June 12, 1876.—It was moved that a committee of four be appointed to obtain the necessary evidence in writing substantiating the fact in the strongest manner possible of the conferring of the honors of Knighthood on Marquis de Lafayette in this Commandery, and that this Commandery do participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue erected to his memory. Adopted.

August 14, 1876.—The said committee, through Sir George H. Tuthill, embraced the following in their report:

“The coming dedication of a statue to the memory of Marquis de Lafayette having given rise to the question of when and where the Marquis was created a Knight Templar, we, the subscribers, now the only surviving witnesses to the fact, do say as follows:

“I, Adolpheus Andreas, now residing at No. — Eighty-sixth Street, in New York City, certify as follows: That I am Seventy-seven (77) years of age; was born in the City of New York; that I was initiated, passed and raised in German Union Lodge 63, October 14, 1819; was made a Royal Arch Mason in Rising Sun Chapter, No. 16, in 1824, and was knighted in Morton Encampment, No. 4, in the year 1824. That at the same time and place were knighted the Marquis de Lafayette and his son, George Washington; that I received my orders with them at St. John’s Hall, then situated in Frankfort Street. That Sir Knight Dr. Wm. H. Piatt was E. C.; Sir Knight Richard Pennell was Generalissimo; that Sir Knight Jared L. Moore was Capt. Gen.; and Sir Knight Lebbeus Chapman was Recorder at the time; that I fully recollect the occasion, it being at that time an event to indelibly fix itself upon the memory. At this conclave, it being of the character described, the members of other Encampments were invited to be present, and were so; and I have no doubt that this fact has given rise to the impression of the orders of Knighthood having been conferred in another than Morton Commandery. I distinctly remember the names of the following Sir Knights who were present at that time; Jared L. Moore, Wm. E. Ross, Samuel Maverick, Henry Reill, of Columbian, John Timpson, John Garrn, Lebbeus Chapman, (Recorder at the time,) and Samuel Woodworth, who was the composer of the ode sung at the banquet given by the Grand Lodge to the Marquis and his son, at Washington Hall, then on the corner of Broadway and Read Street.

“I also remember that on the evening of conferring the Order of Knighthood on the Marquis de Lafayette, the Order of the Red Cross was conferred on the same occasion as the Order of the Temple.

“I was afterwards Recorder of Morton Commandery, No. 4, and distinctly remember having many times seen the signatures of the Marquis and his son to the By-laws of the Encampment.

A. Andreas.”

“I, John Timpson, of Manhattan Commandery, do certify that at that time I was a member of Morton Commandery, and was present on the occasion mentioned above, and that the statement of Sir Knight Andreas is true in every respect.
This Lodge also assisted in the ceremonies attending the interment in St. Paul's churchyard of the remains of Br. American soldiers who died in the prison ship "Jersey." The bones of these martyrs were interred in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn.

On the invitation of the Tammany Society, then a patriotic, non-political society, the Lodge assisted in the burial of the remains of at Bloomingdale, and the December anniversary by a banquet for visitors at the Old Tavern in Wall Street.

In after years this practice was discontinued. The June anniversary was observed by a banquet for the members and their families.

John W. Simons.

The name of Rt. Em. Sir John W. Simons should alone be a sufficient guarantee of the foregoing, but with the additional evidence offered, all doubt as to where La Fayette was knighted is removed.

Albion Lodge No. 26 [Albion 31 / Fraternal 107 / Albion 107]

Its charter bears the date of March 26, 1804, and is still in possession of the Lodge, so also are the minutes, excepting from 1819 to 1827, which were destroyed by fire.

The first number was 31. In 1839 the Lodges were renumbered, and Albion was given No. 26, which it still retains.

During the war of 1812 the feeling against anything English was very prevalent; the name "Albion" became unpopular, and in 1814 the name was changed to "Fraternal," which name it retained until September, 1824, when the present name was resumed as Albion No. 107.

The early records show that at the inception of the Lodge the English social feature prevailed. The following resolution is upon the records: "That a committee of one be appointed with free authority to provide and keep on hand an abundant supply of refreshments." That this resolution was faithfully carried out, the records state that at times generous quantities of the exhilarating fluid, cheese, cakes, pipes, tobacco and cigars were on hand. The hospitality of the Lodge attracted many visitors, some of whom apparently abused the generosity of the Lodge, as will be seen by the following:

"Be it resolved: That while we do not wish to deny any of our brethren a full share of all that we possess, or appear inhospitable, we note with regret that there are some who come too frequently to indulge, and often to the exclusion of other good brethren. We, therefore, resolve that a tax of two shillings be levied upon each visitor; provided, however, that the Worshipful Master may at his pleasure exempt whomever he may select."

In after years this practice was discontinued. The June anniversary was observed by a banquet for the members and their families at Bloomingdale, and the December anniversary by a banquet for visitors at the Old Tavern in Wall Street.

On the invitation of the Tammany Society, then a patriotic, non-political society, the Lodge assisted in the burial of the remains of American soldiers who died in the prison ship "Jersey." The bones of these martyrs were interred in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn. This Lodge also assisted in the ceremonies attending the interment in St. Paul's churchyard of the remains of Bro. Major-General Richard Montgomery, who was mortally wounded at the siege of Quebec.

1809 the Lodge was active in establishing and contributed to the support of a free school for the education of children. This school was non-sectarian, and was supported entirely by Masons.

1814 the Lodge, with many others, on invitation of the Grand Lodge, repaired to Brooklyn Heights, and assisted in building the forts for the defense of the city.

A crucial point in the existence of the Lodge occurred at the election of W. Isaac Phillips in 1843, when only four members were present; the surrender of the charter was seriously considered, when W. George Davis, of Holland Lodge, No. 8, who was present, urged the members to hold on. His timely advice was favorably received, and resulted in keeping the Lodge alive.

In 1849, when the Phillips Grand Lodge came into existence, W. Isaac Phillips was active in this movement, and his strong influence carried Albion Lodge into the new organization. The Lodge remained with the Phillips Grand Lodge until the reunion in 1858.

During the Morgan persecution, meetings were held regularly. In 1828 five candidates were raised; 1829, two; 1830, one, and 1831, three.

During the ever-memorable period of "paying off the great debt," so long a burden on the Craft, this Lodge promptly responded to the appeal of Grand Master Lawrence, and contributed the first $1,000 from its funds, surrendered the Hall and Asylum bonds which it held, and raised $1,500 additional in aid of the Ladies' Fair.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Isaac Phillips, Grand Master.
H. Pereira Mendes, Grand Chaplain.
John Stewart, Grand Master.
Jonas Humbert, Grand Steward.

Charles A. Benedict, District Deputy Grand Master.
Millard Van Blaricom, Grand Steward.
Frederick A. Von Mensch, Representing Grand Lodge of Saxony.

BRO. JOSEPH JACOBS, who was for many years Grand Pursuivant, and who died at the advanced age of ninety years, was for a long period Tiler. He was succeeded in that position by Greenfield Pote, who paid the first dollar toward the erecting of our Masonic Home.

PROMINENT MEMBERS

Henry Howland.
General M. C. Patterson.
Peter Hone, Mayor of New York.
Frederick A. Von Mensch.
Francis B. Cutting.

Notary Public, City and Co. of N. Y."

"We may add to the foregoing that the late Sir Peter Brewer, who acted as one of the officers on that occasion, and Past Master Win. B. Lathrop, still living (1876), have frequently made statements in our presence to the same effect as the foregoing.

John W. Simons."

The name of Rt. Em. Sir John W. Simons should alone be a sufficient guarantee of the foregoing, but with the additional evidence offered, all doubt as to where La Fayette was knighted is removed.
No sketch of Albion Lodge would be complete without a special reference to M'.W.'. JOHN STEWART, who for nearly thirty years has been an earnest worker in the Lodge, ever ready to assist wherever and whenever his services are desired, and whose zeal and enthusiasm has accomplished a vast amount of work calculated to elevate the character of Masonry in this jurisdiction. M'.W.'. BRO. STEWART was made a Mason in Albion Lodge in 1874; was elected Master in 1883, serving six consecutive years. He was District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District in 1884, and served as Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund from 1890 until he was elected Deputy Grand Master. He was Grand Master in 1895 and 1896.

On the evening of May 24, 1897, the Lodge gave him a reception. It was held in the Commandery room, which was completely filled with members and friends. He received a cordial welcome from the Master, and in reply to the greeting spoke of his love for his Mother Lodge, and expressed his sincere gratitude for the welcome given him.

In part he said: “It is said that prophet is not without honor save in his own country. This seems not to be the case here tonight. This hearty welcome and sweet words of the Master touch the innermost chord of my heart. For nearly a quarter of a century I have been interested in the welfare of Albion Lodge, and when I first entered its portals I had no ambition, expected no office and only labored for the good of the Lodge and of Masonry. But, step by step, you have advanced me until I became your Master, and now elected Grand Master of Masons in the Empire State. I have made mistakes, and have been justly criticised, which sometimes I felt keenly, but I feel a confidence in the Great I Am, who knows the motives of our hearts, and feeling that the Father above will judge not only actions or results, but more especially the motives, I can say truly and sincerely that I have had only the best interest of the Craft in view at all times.”

The sincerity of his manner and the pathos of his voice made a deep impression on his hearers, and the sentiments expressed found a responsive chord in the hearts of the vast multitude.

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 1, by Peter Ross. page 178.
There is no more delightful department of study to the student of New York's Masonic history than that which unfolds the story of the individual Lodges. It is not only full of interest and suggestion, but it is replete with points which are often of the utmost importance to the most practical brethren of the present day—the brethren who are leaders in the triumphal onward march of the Masonic column. By thoughtlessness in the past much of the history of our earlier Lodges has been forever lost, while of many which have ceased to be operative nothing now remains but their names to show that they once existed and exerted, as doubtless even the least of them did, some influence upon the history of Freemasonry in this State. It must be confessed, too, that carelessness on the part of the present generation is leaving much unwritten that might prove of interest to future historians, for, although our modern secretaries keep their minutes with a degree of fulness which was foreign to the Masonic mind half a century ago, still even the best of our modern minutes are little better than skeletons and leave unsaid, or say but imperfectly, the very matter which is likely to be of the greatest interest to the Masonic historian of, say, 1997. These reflections are prompted by a reappearance of an interesting manuscript history of Albion Lodge, No. 26, one of the most popular of our earlier Lodges, which was written about 1862 by Isaac Phillips, one of the old leaders around whose name much that is stirring in the Masonic history of the State evolves. It is by no means a formal history; it is rather a sort of putting together in a plain, informal fashion, what he had learned from older brethren regarding the story of the Lodge, and yet even in its unconventional dress it bears the stamp of literary merit, and proves its writer to have been a man of more than ordinary ability. Much of what he relates regarding the early history of Albion Lodge has been proved by later research to be wrong, but in spite of that, the broad outlines are correctly given. We can pardon the removal of a stone from a hillside, or even overlook its disappearance altogether, if the hill itself is not blasted until its fair proportions are dwarfed or disturbed by the evil effects of human selfishness or by the perpetual hunt after the Almighty Dollar.

The purpose which prompted the preparation of the sketch now under notice is thus told in the writer's introductory words, addressed to M. W. John L. Lewis, of Penn Yan, possibly the most enthusiastic of all New York's Masonic students. "The Lodge of which I am a member (Albion, No. 26), has placed in my hands the circular of our Grand Master, of 10th Jan. (1862), calling for information for compiling a Masonic history of this State, to be transmitted to you, with the request that I would comply with its object as far as practicable. I regret to say, however, that owing to the irregular manner the books of the Lodge were kept prior to and for some years after my joining—some destroyed by fire or mislaid in frequent removal of the Lodge's place of meeting—we have the means of furnishing but very little of the information required, and such as I can and shall now give I take from memoranda made by me some years ago."

This same statement might be made regarding the lack of material, or loss of material, by very many of our older Lodges, and, imperfect as Phillips' sketch is, it contains much that would even now have been lost, had not his interest and duty prompted him to make his inquiries at the time he did. I propose here briefly to sketch the early history of Albion Lodge, using the Phillips manuscript as a guide, but without blindly following it. At the same time I am free to acknowledge that but for his labors the unfolding of the Lodge's history would have been more fragmentary and disappointing than here presented.

One of the most interesting points in the history of Albion Lodge arose in connection with the War of 1812. When that conflict started "Albion" was by no means a popular name in New York, and as the trouble progressed that unpopularity gradually became more marked. Albion Lodge soon began to feel the effects of this condition of things, and in January, 1814, a committee was appointed to suggest a change of name. After a lengthy discussion of the merits of such cognomens as "Fraternal," "Temple," "Hope" and "Meridian Sun," the first was selected and, as a result of a petition to the Grand Lodge, Albion became officially known as Fraternal No. 31, the number being afterward (1819) changed to 107. Still further to evince its patriotism, the Lodge was one of the first to volunteer to proceed with the Grand Lodge to Brooklyn, and give a day's work on the fortifications, of which Fort Greene was the center. It accordingly met the Grand Lodge in City Hall Park on Sept. 1, 1814, and joined in the procession, "duly clothed," and did a good day's work on the redoubt called, in honor of the laborers, "Fort Masonic." It was possibly the only occasion when a Grand Lodge ever took part in such a warlike demonstration, and it seems a pity that the site of Fort Masonic—it could easily be ascertained—should not be marked by a bronze tablet. Such a task should commend itself to our Brooklyn brethren, who are always so zealous to do aught that can add to the honor of our beloved fraternity.

In 1824 the Lodge became tired of its adopted name, and, the bitterness of the conflict of 1812 being over, it petitioned the Grand Lodge on Sept. 1 of that year, for permission to use its former designation. The petition said . . .

"that the said Lodge (Fraternal) was chartered in the year 1804 by the name of Albion Lodge, and was chiefly composed of natives of Great Britain; that upon the breaking out of the recent war between that country and America, it was considered by the members then composing it advisable and proper to remove from the Lodge everything like a national characteristic, and by the permission of the Grand Lodge the name was accordingly changed to Fraternal Lodge; that since its removal, in May last, it has been very fortunate in having a very considerable accession of numbers, most of whom, being natives of Great Britain, indulge a predilection for the name by which the Lodge was originally designated, and which partially, strengthened by the consideration that the furniture, jewels and property all bear the mark of Albion Lodge, has induced them to pray your R. W. body for leave to assume their original name, and that the Lodge may hereafter be known and distinguished by the style and appellation of Albion Lodge, No. 107."

One phase of old Lodge life in New York is illustrated by the progress of what might be called the temperance movement in Albion. At one time the social opportunities of Masonry were fully taken advantage of, and in the early part of the century excessive drinking was not looked upon with the loathing which is now so generally bestowed upon it. The "merry Masons" fully earned that epithet by their carousals after Lodge business, and a drinking outfit, from punch bowls to sugar tongs, from hogsheads to glasses, formed part of the outfit of many Lodges. The brethren, be it said, did not forget the higher duties of Masonry, but they desired to have a good time when they met, and the social bowl was then a common and acknowledged commendable means to that end. The change for the better may be said to have taken place about 1820, and in this Albion Lodge can be credited with being at least one of those which led the way. As early as 1813 a special meeting was called to decide whether or not the Lodge should dispense with refreshments of all sorts in connection with its meetings. There was a large attendance and a heated discussion, but on a ballot the matter came up again. In March of that
year, the Treasurer declared to the Lodge that "its expenditures were unmasonic, and would eventually undermine the principles of the order; that for fourteen years the Lodge had only expended an average of $64 per annum in charity, while for fourteen years it had expended an average of $741 per annum for refreshments." This cogent reasoning carried the day for temperance, and it was at once resolved in future to have refreshments only by special vote of the Lodge.

In 1818 the Lodge removed to Masonic Hall, No. 55 Nassau street, and while there (July, 1818) it turned out in procession to inter in St. Paul's Churchyard, Broadway, corner of Vesey street, the remains of Bro. Major Gen. Richard Montgomery, who had fallen in the Revolutionary War in an attack on Quebec. After lying for some forty years in that fortress city, the body of the hero was surrendered to his countrymen and laid in its final resting place in the heart of old New York. From Nassau street the Lodge in 1819 returned to its old quarters in Tammany Hall. Next year it removed to the City Hotel, on Broadway, on the block immediately north of Trinity Church. The Phillips manuscript says: "From 1819 to 1827 there can be found no records of the Lodge. They were probably destroyed at the burning of the City Hotel. The Lodge met there during a number of years, and was then at the height of its prosperity. The loss of the records leaves us in the dark as to much of interest that must have taken place during that most flourishing period of the Lodge. Many prominent citizens were initiated during that time, among them being Philip Hone, Mayor of the city; Francis B. Cutting, Henry Colt, David R. Dunham, Joseph Fowler (for many years British Consul), Edward Boisgerard, George Clinton Tallmadge and Moses C. Patterson. The receipts must have been very large, but the suppers were resumed and the balance in the treasury was small. In 1827 Peter Stuyvesant (a descendant of the old Dutch Governor), was elected Master, and that year the Lodge removed to Masonic Hall, an edifice built by the fraternity in Broadway, opposite the Hospital (Duane street). The accommodations there were wretched, and the building after a few years was deserted, and has since been pulled down. In 1829 two members were elected who did good service to the Lodge for many years—Edward Trim, past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and William C. Burnet, formerly of Mystic Lodge. That same year Philip Hamilton*, a son of Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, in 1804. was elected Master, and a year later Past Master Stuyvesant was again called to the chair."


Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804), first Secretary of the Treasury, had two sons, both named Philip. Philip the younger (1802-1884) was assistant District Attorney in New York and was a member and Master of Albion Lodge No. 26. He was often confused with his older brother of the same name who died prior to the second Philip's birth. The elder Philip (1782-1801) died in a duel with George I. Eacker. Philip challenged Eacker to the duel on the west bank of the Hudson River in Weehawken, NJ, for insulting his father. Three years later, Alexander died from a fatal wound in a duel with Vice President Aaron Burr, held on the same spot where his son Philip had died.

http://books.google.com/books?id=INUIAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1391&dq=%22Philip+Hamilton%22+%22district+attorney%22&hl=en&ei=kTC_Tv_vG-ng0QHVq-CgBA&a=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEEQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22Philip%20Hamilton%22%20%22district%22&f=false page 1391.

Philip Hamilton, eighth child of General Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Hamilton, b. at New York City, 1 Jun 1802, died at Poughkeepsie, NY, 9 Jul 1884. He became a jurist of excellent fame, and was appointed assistant district-attorney of New York City. For some time he was judge advocate of the United States Naval Retiring Board, at Brooklyn, New York. He married, at Bohemia, Cecil county, MD, 29 Dec 1842, Rebecca McLane, died at Poughkeepsie, NY, Apr 1893, d/o Honorable Louis McLane, secretary of state under President Jackson, and United States minister to England, in 1829, who married Katharine Milligan, of Delaware.

Children:
1. Louis McLane Hamilton, born, Williamsburg, New York City, 21 Jul 1844, killed in the fight against the Cheyenne Indians at Wichita, KS, 27 Nov 1868. He was a youth of great promise, and at the age of eighteen volunteered as a private in the Union army, 1862, enlisting in the 22nd NY State Militia; was promoted second lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, regular army, 21 Sep 1862, commanded a company at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; was made a staff officer to General Ayres; participated in the battle of Gettysburg; after the war was captain of the Seventh Regular Cavalry; brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious services," and was highly esteemed by his fellow officers. General Custer, under whom he served in the Indian campaign, writing of him that he was "a rare and gifted gentleman of unsullied honor," and speaking of his character upon the field as "a thorough, gallant soldier."

2. Allan McLane Hamilton, M.D., F.R.S.E., LL.D., was b. at Brooklyn, NY, 6 Oct 1848; resided in New York City until 1913, when he removed to his place, "Fair Meadows," Great Barrington, MA; was living at London, England, in 1914. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, 1870, taking the first faculty and Harsen prizes, and subsequently the first prize of the American Medical Association, 1879. As a young man he displayed unusual aptitude for his profession, for having made a specialty of nervous diseases, he became a well-known alienist, and as such was called by the government in the trial of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield, in 1881, and in the case of Czolgoz, who killed President McKinley. Dr. Hamilton's work was largely with the development of the study of nervous diseases and psychiatry in America. His name is closely associated with those of Brown-Sequard, Meredith Clymer and E. C. Seguin. His contributions to medical literature on these subjects are voluminous and include a treatise on nervous diseases and insanity, 1878; a text-book on medical jurisprudence, 1883; another in two volumes, 1884, and a work on railway injuries, 1906. He also is known for his researches regarding the psycho-pathological development of insanity and the study of disordered mental habits. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, an honorary member of the American Neuropsychological Association, and of the New York Psychiatric Society, of which he was the founder. For three years he was professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College. In 1872-73 he had charge of the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System; afterwards became visiting physician to the epileptic and paralytic hospital on Blackwell's Island, and a lecturer on nervous diseases. He is the author of "Clinical Electro-Therapeutics," 1874, edited the "American Psychological Journal," 1875. One of the most attractive of his many published works is "Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton," published in 1910, by Scribner, in which he made use of a number of private family letters. In the fall of 1913, after three serious surgical operations and a sojourn of many months in the Presbyterian Hospital, where his life was many times despaired of, he went to Europe at the advice of his physicians. Dr. Hamilton inherited much of his grandfather's furniture and other effects, his father being the residuary "legatee; he presented these to the Nation, and they are
now in the National Museum. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton married (first) at Baltimore, MD, 1874, Florence R. Craig, of that city, by whom: Louis McLane Hamilton, born, 1876, died in France, 28 Aug 1911, unmarried. Dr. Hamilton married (second) Mary C. Tomlinson, of London, well-known for her translations of Balzac.

Albion Lodge was warranted on March 26, 1804, and John Lovett was named as Master, William Jones as Senior Warden, and Joseph Wallace as Junior Warden. The charter was signed by quite a brilliant list of grand officers: Jacob Morton, Grand Master; Martin Hoffman, Deputy Grand Master; P. S. Van Rensselaer, Senior Grand Warden; Cadwallader D. Colden, Junior Grand Warden, and Daniel D. Tompkins, Grand Secretary. Jacob Morton, the Grand Master, although a weak man compared with his predecessor, Chancellor Livingston, or his successor, the immortal De Witt Clinton, was an eminent citizen. He was Major General of the militia forces in this district, and, a lawyer by profession, filled for many years the office of clerk to the corporation of the city. Martin Hoffman, afterward Grand Master, was at the head of the leading auction house in New York, and a man whose business standing and cool, conservative judgment did much to steer the Masonic craft in safety through the troubled waters of 1823-26. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, the Albany statesman, is too prominent in the general history of the State to need more than mere mention here. Cadwallader D. Colden became Mayor of New York in 1818, and served until 1821, with much credit to himself. His grandfather, a sturdy Scotchman, was Lieutenant Governor of the Province—virtually its Governor—for fifteen years prior to the Revolution, and died of a broken heart, on Long Island, when he realized that the government in New York of King George III.—or any foreign power—was forever at an end. Daniel D. Tompkins, the Grand Secretary, afterward Governor of the State and Vice President of the United States, was an accomplished politician, and for many years was active in Masonic circles, although I must confess I have never entertained any admiration for this man's Masonic or public career. He was prominent in Masonry and in politics simply to advance his own selfish interests, and had nothing about his make-up of that broad, patriotic spirit which developed De Witt Clinton into a statesman of whose Empire State is so justly proud.

Such were the Grand Lodge officers who signed Albion's warrant, and with all their shortcomings the Grand Lodge never had a brighter group in its official records.

As might be judged from the name, Albion Lodge was at first mainly composed of English residents, and the opening meeting was held in a room at No. 3 South street, a few yards from the Battery. There, on March 26, 1804. says the Phillips manuscript, "the Grand Lodge of the State of New York was opened in due form, with Deputy Grand Master Hoffman as Grand Master, A. S. Glass as Deputy Grand Master, and Daniel D. Tompkins, Grand Secretary. The latter read the warrant, the officers named were duly installed, proclamation was made, and after an address by the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge closed. Albion Lodge then proceeded to business, when W. Bro. Lovett installed the appointed officers." The only one of these whom Grand Master Phillips knew was the Tyler, Joseph Jacobs, "who was afterward Grand Pursuivant, and died at the advanced age of ninety years."

The Lodge started off on its career with sixteen members. Its first celebration was held on the "day" of St. John the Evangelist, Dec. 27, 1804, when the members enjoyed a "cold collation" and liquors at $2 for each brother, provided by Bro. Hughes, at No. 67 Fair street (now Fulton street), in a pleasing style. The day was also celebrated by most of the city Lodges, for it appears that during the evening Albion was visited by delegations from St. John's, No. 1, Independent Royal Arch, No. 2, St. Andrew's, No. 3, Erin and St. John's, No. 6, Hiram, No. ___, Adelphi, No. 18, Phoenix, Holland, Warren, Abrams, Morton, Trinity, and L'Union Franchise. At 8 o'clock the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary were received with due honors. For many years the Lodge celebrated the days of both Saints—the Baptist and the Evangelist. That of the former, being on June 24, was generally observed at Bloomingdale, by "a hot dinner at twenty shillings per head, including liquors." The December celebrations were held in the city, No. 43 Maiden Lane being the favorite "howff." It was there held in 1807, in which year the Lodge had moved to more spacious quarters at No. 87 Nassau street until 1812, when it removed to Tammany Hall, then at the corner of Frankfort street and Park Row. In 1810 one of the members, Bro. Reynolds, presented the Lodge with a gavel which was used by the successive Masters for some seventy years, and is still preserved. In the records of the following year we find an item which recalls the early interest of the Grand Lodge in education. It was at one time proposed to establish a Masonic school in New York. This proposition, however, after much discussion, was not deemed practicable, and the Grand Lodge finally subscribed to the existing public school for the education of fifty children each year, the children being mainly Masons' orphans, or sons, or daughters of those who had "fallen by the wayside" in the struggle for existence. The plan worked well for several years. The various Lodges then in the city (twenty-two in all) had the privilege of each nominating two children to the school and the Grand Lodge nominated all necessary to make up the full number, while each Lodge which sent a child was supposed to attend to its clothing, although this duty was often generously performed by the Grand Lodge. To this arrangement Albion Lodge in 1811 nominated at least one boy, "Stephen Outerbridge, aged nine years," and it is a pity that his future career or that of others of those who were the beneficiaries of this practical Masonic charity could not be traced. The education scheme was abandoned as the progress of the public school system of New York began to make such efforts superfluous.

From its inception Albion Lodge had plenty of Masonic "work." At the same time it appears to have been careful to comply with all the requirements of the fraternity, and to have been very particular as to the material it introduced to the craft. To the meeting of the Grand Lodge on June 10, 1810, it reported that a candidate had been proposed who had been wounded in the knee, so that the limb could not be bent, and asked what it should do in the circumstances. The matter was conveniently referred to a committee and was not settled for a long time, but it is probable that the stiff-kneed man was not initiated. Possibly he got tired of waiting long before a decision was reached, and so relieved the Lodge of what was then undoubtedly an embarrassing situation.

Isaac Phillips was initiated in 1833. There were eighteen members present when he received his first degree, but in 1862, when he penned his sketch, he was the only survivor of that meeting. Another notable addition to the ranks in 1833 was Thomas W. Clerke, who affiliated from New Jerusalem Lodge. He was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1862 became a Judge of the Court of Appeals. He delivered a notable oration at the dedication, in 1835, of the Lodge rooms in the Howard House, on Broadway, to which Albion Lodge had removed, and at the close of that year was elected Master.

During the Morgan controversy the Lodge managed to maintain its ground, but from 1837 it began to weaken very perceptibly. In December, 1843, Isaac Phillips was elected master for the second term (having been previously elected in 1839). In connection with his second election I extract the following interesting paragraph from his manuscript:

"At this election only four members were present, and the affairs looked so discouraging that it was determined to surrender the warrant, and that would have been done but for the advice of Past Master George Davis, of Holland Lodge, who happened
to be present and who urged us against so doing, citing Holland Lodge as having existed for several years and only meeting annually to elect officers pro forma, so as to preserve their warrant. Whereupon the four members, Brothers Phillips, Stone, Sheward and Crassons, resolved to continue and revive the Lodge, and delinquent members were notified to pay their dues or show cause at next meeting why they should not be suspended. Some attended to it, but most of them disregarded it. At the next meeting we suspended about a dozen members. This woke them up. A number came forward, paid, and asked to be restored, and from that time the affairs of the Lodge materially improved."

Seven years after that memorable meeting of four the Lodge was prosperous enough to commence building up a permanent fund, a feature which should be found in connection with every Lodge.

This is as far, practically, as the manuscript of Isaac Phillips carries on the story of Albion Lodge. The record goes on to 1862, but it is merely a bare recital of the names of the officers elected, and concludes with the names of the members of that year. They numbered twenty-six, and of these eleven had passed the chair.


Francis Brockholst Cutting was a Representative from New York; born in New York City 6 Aug 1804; son of William and Gertrude (Livingston) Cutting, attended Bensel School and was also tutored privately; studied law in the Litchfield (Conn.) Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1827 and commenced practice in New York City; member of the State assembly in 1836 and 1837; was not a candidate for reelection; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1836 to the 25th Congress; member of the board of aldermen in 1843; city recorder; elected as a Democrat to the 23rd Congress (4 Mar 1853-3 Mar 1855); was not a candidate for renomination in 1854; resumed the practice of law; died in New York City 26 Jun 1870; interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY. He married 21 Jun 1827 Anne Markoe Heyward, who was born 29 Apr 1807.

http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000286

< Emanuel Bernard Hart was Representative from New York; born in New York City 27 Oct 1809, son of Bernard Hart, one of the original 24 subscribers to the New York Stock Exchange and signer of the Buttonwoods Agreement; attended the public schools and prepared for college; engaged in mercantile pursuits; colonel in the militia; He joined the Tammany Society as a Jacksonian Democrat in 1832 and as member of the board of aldermen in 1845; elected as a Democrat to the 32nd Congress (4 Mar 1851-3 Mar 1853); appointed by President Buchanan surveyor of the port of New York and served from 1857 to 1861; member of the city board of assessors; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1868 and practiced; president of Mount Sinai Hospital 1870-1876; commissioner of immigration 1870-1873; excise commissioner in 1879; treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Poor Hebrews; died in New York City 29 Aug 1897; interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY. 

The Old Merchants of New York City, 1889, by Walter Barrett, page 34-35.

http://www.archive.org/details/oldmerchantsofne04scovuoft

There was, and is now, in the city a Freemason Lodge, called the Albion. The meetings twenty-three years ago were held in a building corner of Howard street and Broadway. It was a crack lodge then, and I suppose is now. The most clever men of New York belonged to the Albion Lodge at one time; in fact, a man could not be admitted unless he had originality.

Francis B. Cutting, the Satterthwaites, the Seixas, the Harts, and I do not know how many hundreds of well known names are on those books. Alderman Chipp was Treasurer when I [Walter Barrett] was admitted, and is so now. By special permission, Henry C. Marx* and myself [Walter Barrett] were admitted the same night to all degrees up to Master Mason. No others were admitted that night. Our papers ought to have been signed by Morgan Lewis. Mine was sent to Holland [Lodge?], where I went shortly after, and I never received it ; consequently never have been in a lodge since, and lost sight of Marx for a long time.

* Henry Carroll Marx *

Old Captain Jacob Stout was one of the most popular captains out of this port from 1766 to 1796. After he retired from sea life, his country place was at Belleville in the summer season, but in the winter he resided in the city at 60 Greenwich street. In 1800 his son Jacob lived with him.

In that house Catherine, his daughter, married Asher Marx, October 8, 1808. They were married by the Rev. Doctor Beach. Mr. Marx was a very eminent merchant for years, under the firm of Marx & Linsley, at No. 74 Queen street, where he kept for over twenty years, or until he died, in his house, No. 673 Broadway, in 1824. He married a second time, I think, a Miss Carroll. She lived many years after his death, and left several children.

Mr. Asher Marx was an Israelite, but in order to marry Miss Stout, he was obliged to become a Christian, and renounce the religion of his forefathers. At that time, there was a prejudice against Israelites intermarrying with Christian girls. The first Mrs. Marx did not live a year. She died in child-birth. He married a second time, and then it was Miss Carroll. The issue of the last marriage was Henry Carroll Marx, and three daughters. They lived up at 673 Broadway until Henry died, in 1848 or 1349. The mother died the next year.
Young Harry Marx was known in this town for many years, as Dandy Marx. This name was given him by a set of young fellows who were envious of his superior accomplishments in the dressing art. Dandy surpassed all the beaux of this day. He dressed the best. He was the originator of the waxed moustache. At one time, he was the only one who wore it in the city. Dandy's was the style precisely as it is now worn by the Emperor Napoleon.

All the fashionable tailors of the city were anxious that Marx should wear clothes of their make. They did not care whether he paid or not. If he would only say, "This is one of Wheeler's," it was enough. It is a very curious fact, that Henry C. Marx was very little understood. He was a young man of superior ability. If he had any great purpose, he would have carried it out. If he had lived until today, he would have been one of the successful military commanders He would have been in the Northern army at the head of the cavalry service, and would have performed more feats of daring than the famous Colonel Ashby or Stuart of the South. As an instance of his perseverance, I will relate that when he took it into his head to get up a Hussar Company in this city, he went to work as follows. He went to Canada, and mixed with the cavalry officers in the service of her Majesty, and studied for several months. He spent thousands of dollars in getting up the Hussar Regiment, but it was a success. We never had any thing like it before the time of Marx. I think Colonel Charles succeeded to the command, after Marx gave it up. Mr. Marx was not at all effeminate, as was supposed. He belonged to No. 5 Hose Company, that had its place in Mercer street. One night all hands were at Niblo's Saloon, when an alarm of fire broke out. The leading members of the company, with Marx, started down town with the concern. It had rained heavily. Mr. Marx had on patent leathers (then in their infancy) with his kid gloves on, dressed in the extreme of fashion. Purposely they took the truck through every mud puddle down to Broad street.

It was a false alarm. The boots of Marx were spoiled and so were his clothes. He never flinched, or shirked, but good-naturedly went through with his part, and treated his companions to a supper at Nim's afterwards.

He was a prince of a fellow in many respects. He was liberal and generous with his money. There was nothing mean about him. He would have the finest horses in town, and once traded a saddle horse with Mr. John Clancy, and one of them got the best of the bargain by $200 or $300; and as Dandy regarded himself as perfect in horse-flesh, I suppose he got the best of Clancy; but as the latter knows a 1 or se as well as he does a newspaper, it is more than likely that Dandy lost in the trade.

He had a large property from his father, the old merchant. He spent enormously, and, I believe, spent the property of his sisters. They moved, after his death, from Broadway to Amity street. They were as original in their way as he was in his. They would walk in Broadway, leading King Charles spaniels, Italian greyhounds, or some rare and costly breed of dogs, with a silver collar and silk strings. They dressed tastefully always, but pleased themselves. Their dress, like their brother Harry's, was faultless. They loved him tenderly. They used to attend Trinity Church, and of late years the Chapel. Leases have fallen in, and I am told they are now rich again — have recovered from the effects of the folly of Harry. They were never exactly poor, for I believe an uncle in London allowed them a handsome income, with but one condition required, that the Rector of Trinity Church should send a letter annually to London, stating that they used their money properly, and not extravagantly, as Harry had done.

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 132, New York, NY, was warranted 6 Mar 1806. The lodge was renumbered on 8 Jun 1839 to become No. 27. Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27 helped to form the Phillips Grand Lodge in June of 1849, and returned to the old jurisdiction at the Union on 7 Jun 1858. This lodge merged with Pioneer Lodge No. 20 on 1 Jan 1973 to become Pioneer-Mount Moriah Lodge No. 20.

WARRANT: Issued 6 Mar 1806; it is in possession of the Lodge. The first number was 132; it was changed to 27 Jun 1839. The petition for a warrant is in possession of the Lodge; it is signed by the following, who were members of St. John's Lodge, No. 6:

David Crone. Daniel Stuart.
John Rolston. Lewis Weaver.
William Atkins. S. Loyd.
Anthony McConnell. Thomas Tracy.
Charles Ferguson. Moss Miller.
William Callen. Isaac Berryman.
Jacob McKeag. William Gowdey.
Andrew Henry. Levi Ryer.
Walter Moffatt.

The minutes are not intact; the first minute book from the organization of the Lodge in 1806 to 1811 is in possession of the Lodge. When first organized it met in St. John's Hall on Frankfort Street; its present location is 158 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Among the prized relics possessed by the Lodge is the Bible presented to the Lodge in 1806; a copy of the Book of Constitution of the Grand Lodge, published in 1801, dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON, by JAMES GILES, Grand Secretary, 1786. The book contains a list of the Lodges existing in the State of New York, 1801.

It also possesses the invitation received by the Lodge to attend the public dinner given to General LAFAYETTE by the Grand Lodge on September 20, 1824.

A silver trowel presented to the Lodge in 1812 by W. CHARLES DE BEVOISE is still in use.

The Lodge participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Home at Utica on May 21, 1891; it also attended the dedication of the Home on October 5, 1892.

In common with many of the Lodges in the City of New York during the War of 1812, Mount Moriah Lodge assisted in the erection of the fortifications at Brooklyn. On the morning of September 1, 1814, it joined in the procession which formed in the City Hall Park.
and proceeded to Brooklyn, where the brethren labored with patriotic zeal during the day, returning again at night to the City Hall, where they were dismissed. (See Grand Historian's Report, 1891.)

During the Morgan persecution it continued to maintain its existence, electing its officers regularly; in 1830 GREENFIELD POTE, who is credited with contributing the first dollar toward the erection of the Masonic Home, was elected Master.

In 1841 W. Bro. POTE was Grand Tiler [of the Phillips Grand Lodge] when he deposited upon the altar of the Grand East this memorable contribution. Small though it was, it marked an era in the history of Masonic charity in this jurisdiction. He possibly had but a faint conception of the significance of the act, and little did he dream that it would in a short time grow to such magnificent proportions as it has. The impulse which prompted this humble brother to place his mite on the altar of charity found a sympathetic echo in the hearts of his brethren. The seed thus planted waxed and grew until its fruition is found in the Home at Utica. Here in this splendid monument to Masonic charity the aged brother, the widow and orphan find comfort and rest, and this charity will continue to spread its beneficent influence in wide and ever broadening circles.

Mount Moriah Lodge may well feel proud in having had such a brother on its roll as GREENFIELD POTE.

The Lodge enjoys the distinction of being one of the foremost Lodges in organizing and loyally supporting all movements toward relieving the distressed, and has fostered every effort calculated to increase opportunities for dispensing charity in its broadest sense.

Only recently the impulse of universal charity again found expression in this old Lodge. How significant it seems that the first movement toward securing a Masonic sanatorium for consumptives should be brought to light in a Lodge noted for charity. This Lodge is to be congratulated upon its effort to found an institution which is to attack and interact the influence of the dread disease and compel the retreat of this enemy of mankind by the use of all the weapons of modern medical science and skill.

There may be naught in a name, but who shall say that there is no coincidence in the fact that on Mount Moriah in the Holy Land was erected that grand Temple which aroused the wonder and admiration of all succeeding ages, and that out of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, have sprung the seeds of the two great movements which have ever redounded to the honor and glory of Freemasonry and have marked its eminence in the world.

It now needs but the approval of the Grand Lodge to create the fabric that shall withstand the ages and begin at once its divine mission of mercy and healing.

Surely here is a cause which can unite all brethren in a band of co-workers among whom no contention need ever exist save that of noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree.

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Masters

- 1806. David Crone
- 1807. David Crone
- 1808. Henry C. Southwick
- 1809. Bernard Spong
- 1810. Bernard Spong
- 1811. John Crooks
- 1812. John McMullen
- 1813. Charles De Bevoise
- 1814. George W. Hye
- 1815. Thomas F. Popham
- 1816. Thomas F. Popham
- 1817. John M. Lester
- 1818. S. Van Buren
- 1819. Thomas Kinch
- 1820. Simeon Van Buren
- 1821. David Hasleton
- 1822. William Faxon Hallett
- 1823. Bartholomew De La Pierre
- 1824. Abraham Frazee
- 1825. James Heaton
- 1826. Simeon Van Buren
- 1827. Elliott Green
- 1828. Theodore S. Parker
- 1829. Simeon Van Buren
- 1830. Greenfield Pote
- 1831. John M. Lester
- 1832. William D. Hughes
- 1833. William D. Hughes
- 1834. Edward S. Howard
- 1835. Samuel Westcott
- 1836. James King
- 1837. Daniel Brooks
- 1838. Jonathan Jarvis
- 1839. Jonathan Jarvis
- 1840. John M. Lester
- 1841. John M. Lester
- 1842. William H. Walling
- 1843. William H. Walling
- 1844. Lawrence Power
- 1845. Brewster Jarvis
- 1846. Philip Friedman
- 1847. William McKinley
- 1848. Britten F. Wooley
- 1849. John Scott
- 1850. Adolph Hirsch
- 1851. John G. Young
- 1852. David G. Stern
- 1853. Meyer A. Cohn
- 1854. Theodore S. Parker
- 1855. Jacob S. Anderson
- 1856. David G. Stern
- 1857. Jacob S. Hohwege
- 1858. James Stuart
- 1859. William Black
- 1860. William Black
- 1861. William Black
- 1862. William Black
- 1863. William Shipsey
- 1864. William Shipsey
- 1865. Benjamin De Young
- 1866. Benjamin De Young
- 1867. Benjamin De Young
- 1868. Benjamin De Young
- 1869. Benjamin De Young
- 1870. Benjamin De Young
- 1871. Levi J. Isaacs
- 1872. Levi J. Isaacs
- 1873. William E. Harris
- 1874. Levi J. Isaacs
- 1875. Maurice S. De Vries
- 1876. Maurice S. De Vries
- 1877. Benjamin De Young
- 1878. George Zittleson
- 1879. John Leimbach
- 1880. Myer Elsas
- 1881. Levi J. Isaacs
- 1882. Julius Michaelis
- 1883. Julius Michaelis
- 1884. Herman Stiefel
- 1885. Samuel Prince
- 1886. Moses Strauss
- 1887. Augustus Hirsch
- 1888. Louis Albert
- 1889. Herman Stiefel
- 1890. Herman Stiefel
- 1891. Herman Stiefel
- 1892. Charles Adams
- 1893. Charles Adams
- 1894. Philip M. Goodhart
- 1895. Philip C. Pfister
- 1896. Julius Michaelis
- 1897. David Davis
- 1898. David Davis
- 1899. Ivi Fischer
- 1900. Coleman Woolf
- 1901. Bernard Lippman
- 1902. Bernard Lippman
- 1903. Bernard Lippman
- 1904. Bernhard Lippman
This antique medal features a compass, sun, and quadrant emblem all in very unique fashion. The quadrant has numerical and line measurement markings. The sun face is done in a gold overlay with fine detail, set on a field of emanating rays and hanging from the gear portion of an old fashioned compass. The back piece has the same detailed face and a winding screw (that moves) for the compass. The quadrant is engraved Presented By Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27 To WPMB Theodore L. Parker As A Testimony Of Their Respect For Him & His Services While Master AD 1854 AL 5854.

http://books.google.com/books?id=cmIAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA360&dq=%22Mount+Moriah+Lodge+No.+27+%22&hl=en&ei=dUgiToC Di_C70AQmmbGoAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=12&ved=0CF8Q6AEwCw#v=onepage&q=%22Mount%20Moriah%20Lodge%20No.%2027%22&f=false page 359.

Nathan Gilman - Among the life stories of successful men of this country there are none that surpass, and few that equal, for inspiring courage in the face of difficulties, for loyalty and devotion to family ties, and for final achievement, the wonder stories of those who have come as immigrants, bringing nothing with them but their ambitions, their faith, their courage and their willingness to work. The story of Nathan Gilman is one of those inspiring wonder stories—the story of a Russian immigrant and of his wife, a good woman, a noble character, and a great helpmate.

There lived in Sroke, Bessarabia, Russia, now Roumania, a poor, struggling tobacco grower, Morris Gilman, and his wife, Rebecca (Partnay) Gilman. Times were hard, and toil as they might there was little chance of making headway. The government took a cruel share of what could be raised, and what the "little white father" and his government left, the church required. But, even though times were hard at home, it takes courage and energy and imagination of a high order to leave the known places and venture out into the great unknown. And so they struggled on. Four children were born to them—and the struggle grew harder. They had once been rich in faith and courage, no doubt, but the cruel hopelessness of their lot wore them down. There was only the long, dusty road ahead,
the endless toil with no hope of enjoying the fruits of labor. Others, who toiled not and knew not hunger, ate of the fruits of the struggle.

But nature repeats her miracles, and in the son, born February 22, 1879, had been renewed the faith and courage of their earlier years. As he grew and came to understand the hopeless condition of the situation his strong spirit, instead of hardening, rebelled. He had ambitions, he wanted to get ahead. He loved his family and hated the hopelessness of their struggle. Moreover, he had a strong and steady will, so he looked about him and turned his eyes toward America. When one is young, the great unknown may be tried, and so he came to America, arriving in New York City in 1897. He found work in a mattress factory, where for nine months he worked like a slave and hoarded like a miser. At the end of that time he went into business for himself under the firm name, Greater New York Bedding Company. The Fairbanks & Plainfield Mill, located in Bozrahville, Connecticut, supplied much of his cotton mattress materials, and he freely used the products of the mill.

These beginnings of success, however, had not dulled his love for the little struggling family in Russia, and in 1898, one year after his own arrival in the land of opportunity, he welcomed to New York City, Morris and Rebecca (Partnay) Gilman, his parents, Harry and John, his brothers, and his sister, Eva, having sent them money to pay the cost of their coming. They lived in New York City until 1905, the two brothers and the sister finding work. The father having reached an advanced age, did not work, but enjoyed a placid eventide, freed, for the first time in his life, from fear of the wolf which howls at the Russian peasant's door.

In 1905, Mr. Gilman sold his Greater New York Bedding Company and bought the mill in Bozrahville which had been operated by the Fairbanks & Plainfield Company. He bought the entire holding, including the employees' tenement houses, practically every house in the village, much land, and a reservoir located on higher ground in the adjoining town of Lebanon, which supplies water power for the mill. He organized and incorporated the Gilman Brothers Company, which took over all this property, put in new equipment and began the manufacture of shoddy. The village of Bozrahville took on new life, the mill offering employment to all who wished to work, and became once more a thriving village. At this time the father, mother, and children, Harry, John, and Eva, came to Bozrahville, where the father died, May 15, 1919, and the mother is still living, enjoying a peaceful old age. Harry Gilman married Sarah Solomon, and is now a farmer in Colchester county, Connecticut; John Gilman was accidentally drowned at Bozrahville, in July, 1907; Eva Gilman married her cousin, Nathan Gilman, of New York City, thus marrying without change of name.

Nathan Gilman and his wife worked hard, she working in the mill and conducting the mill store. Both practiced strict economy and denied themselves all but the necessities of life. They began to prosper, the new business seemed to have passed its critical time, when along came the financial panic of 1907 which meant hard pulling again for the Gilman Company. In March, 1908, came another blow. The mill was gutted by fire, the loss of machinery, of stock on hand, and of raw and manufactured material amounting to $75,000, and not a cent's worth of insurance on the property. Such was his reputation as a business man, however, that his creditors not only extended the time of payment of bills due, but voluntarily loaned him the money necessary for a new start. He salvaged all he could of the wreckage and, with the encouragement of his wife, went to work again. They soon met with another disaster, a second fire, and while trying to stop the fire by opening a water valve, Mr. Gilman was so badly burned that he was laid up in the hospital for a long time. In seven years, however, he paid every creditor in full, and since then the business has steadily grown and prospered.

In December, 1919, the store building, then rented to a merchant, was destroyed by fire, causing Mr. Gilman a big loss.

Politically, Mr. Gilman is a Republican. He is postmaster of Bozrahville, having taken that position in order to keep the postoffice in the place. Since 1903 he has been a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City. He is also a member of Uncas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Norwich Lodge, Royal Arcanum; and he and his wife are members of the Grange.

Mr. Gilman married, in New York City, February 21, 1904, Clara N. Stern, a native of Moliff, Russia, and daughter of Manuel and Mildred Stern. Mrs. Gilman is an active welfare and community worker, very active in all the war drives during the World War, and is president of the Bozrahville section of the Council of Jewish Women. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman have seven children: George, born in New York City, December 15, 1904; Lucy Ruth, born at Bozrahville, July 25, 1906; Martin John, born in Bozrahville, November 18, 1907; Lawrence Milton, born in Bozrahville, November 21, 1909; Seymour Irving, born at Norwich, Connecticut, February 9, 1912; Pearl Alice, born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 12, 1914; and Charles Murray, born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 22, 1921.

Greenfield Pote

The jubilee celebration in the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand ... by Freemasons. Grand Lodge of the State of New York, page 465.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ejfJINAAAMAAJ&pg=PA466&dq=%22Mount+Moriah+Lodge+No.+27,+Free+and+Accepted+Masons,+of+New+York+City.+He+is+also+a+member+of+Uncas+Lodge,+Independent+Order+of+Odd+Fellows;+the+Norwich+Lodge,+Royal+Arcanum;+and+he+and+his+wife+are+members+of+the+Grange.

This celebration is worthy of the cause for which it has been instituted, thanks to the energy and perseverance of Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence and also to the Lodges and Brethren who have so nobly responded in aiding to liquidate the indebtedness of the Temple, which at one time threatened to wreathe from the Brotherhood that splendid building; but, as you are all more or less acquainted with that subject, I will pass it by, and ask you to kindly follow me with your attention into the past, and will relate to you what I remember about the Hall and Asylum Fund: how and under what circumstances it originated, and by whom it was started. That this fund was started with a one-dollar subscription has often been spoken of, but the circumstances connected with it have not been mentioned, as they are known only to the immediate family of the donor. Brother Pote never would take any credit for having paid in the first dollar, because any other brother might have done the same thing, but he always said that the originating and preparing of the subscription paper was due to James Herring, R.W.; Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York; to him was due all the honor of promoting and preparing the document. The ink was barely dry when Brother Pote happened to call on Brother [James] Herring, who, in the joy of his heart, exclaimed, "Pote, I have solved the problem; listen!" and he read the document to him and then asked him "How do you like it?" Brother Pote's answer was "I like it; just what we want;" at
the same time putting his hand into his pocket he took out a Mexican silver dollar, saying “Put down my name for that; it is all I have.” And so it was; having been robbed by a dishonest partner, he was forced to sacrifice his business, and, after discharging all his obligations, he had only that one dollar left, so that he virtually placed his all upon the altar of Free Masonry. He was then past fifty years of age, with three small, motherless children. Under such circumstances, it was but natural for him to call upon his kinsman, Brother Herring (his nephew by marriage), Brother Pote being also an officer of the Grand Lodge (Grand Deacon).

It may be of interest to the members of Huguenot Lodge to know that both Brothers Pote and Herring have lived here in New Rochelle. Bro. Herring was born in England, and came to America when but about ten years old. His father, James Herring, settled here in New Rochelle, and was a member of old Westchester Lodge. His son, James, having received a good education and being a bright student, chose painting as his profession and became an artist of considerable repute. Portrait painting was his specialty. As Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge he did valuable service. He introduced many improvements; among others, the system of registry and record, since adopted by most of the Grand Lodges. He was a strict disciplinarian, and was looked upon as a living encyclopedia in matters relating to Masonic law and jurisprudence. He held the office for many years, until 1858, when, after the amalgamation of the two Grand Lodges in this State, he was defeated by the late James M. Austin. A few years later, age telling heavily upon him, he retired from active life and went to live with his daughter, who was then residing in Paris, where he spent the remainder of his days up to a ripe old age. The Grand Orient of France forwarded his remains to New York, where they were taken charge of by Strict Observance Lodge, of which he was a charter member. He was buried in due form by his Lodge, assisted by the Grand Lodge and many subordinate lodges on Long Island. While in active life, he was representative for many foreign Grand Bodies at his own Grand Lodge—a system which, I think, was also introduced by him.

The life of W. Bro. Greenfield Pote was quite a romantic one. Born in Eastport, Me., in 1792, and while yet a child losing his father (a Presbyterian minister), his grandfather [Increase Pote] took him in charge, because he was his favorite grandson. The old gentleman was a slave-owner, and his oldest slave, Caesar, took charge of his young Master Greenfield. On the death of his grandfather, a few years later, who had made him his principal heir, the administrator of the estate, his uncle, Judge Thompson, of Portland, Me., being appointed his guardian, brought him up, but finally defrauded him of nearly all his inheritance. During his boyhood days, he spent a great deal of his time with a tribe of Indians, with whom he was a great favorite. Being of an adventurous disposition and fond of the water, he early went to sea and became a skillful and daring sailor; so much so that he was commander of a vessel at a very early age, and rendered valuable service during the last war with Great Britain. In one engagement he was taken prisoner by Sir Thomas Hardy, having been dangerously wounded, so that he lay in the hospital in an almost hopeless condition, and only his strong, healthy and vigorous constitution pulled him through; he was afterwards exchanged. When the war with England was over, young Captain Pote was commissioned by the United States Government to carry the dispatches of peace to the Governor of New Brunswick. Upon the delivery of the message, the Governor tried to bribe the young Captain to keep the news from spreading among the merchants and stock-brokers, but no British gold would tempt this young American navigator to give an advantage to a British officer over his less fortunate neighbors. He was shipwrecked several times; once on an isolated spot on the coast of Maine, where it took him a long time to find a single habitation, and that was occupied by a lone old woman, who, on hearing his name, astonished him by proving herself thoroughly acquainted with his family history; she told him about his ancestors, who they were, and that they were among the earliest settlers of that part of the State or territory. A shipwreck never troubled him much, as he would often say that “partnership” was the worst ship he ever sailed in; a shipwreck being the consequence of the overpowering might of the elements, but a disaster in partnership the consequence of trusting to false friends.

A collegiate education having been provided for him by his grandfather, he gave up the sea and went to college, but did not finish his course. He met a beautiful young girl, the daughter of one of the Chief Judges of Massachusetts; the consequence was an elopement, a marriage, a reconciliation, and then his starting in business in the city of Boston. This marriage, though a happy one, was of short duration: his wife being of a delicate nature, lived but a few years, and soon after her death he wound up his business and came to New York in 1822, where, in due time, he was initiated into Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 132, of which he afterward served as Master. A Past Master’s jewel was presented him which bears date 1830, and is now in the possession of his children. This jewel, after having been lost for many years, was found in Portland, Me. A brother Mason bought it from an old Irishwoman and restored it, through the late Grand Secretary, J. M. Austin, to its owner, a few years before his death. Brother Pote remained in New York in active life until 1865, when he retired from business and came here to New Rochelle, where his children vied with each other to make his declining years the happiest of his life. He died in 1878, at the age of 86. He never knew what it was to be on a sick-bed, thanks to a healthy constitution and a clear conscience. His end was peaceful; he quietly went to sleep, surrounded by those who loved him best—his children. His remains were deposited in Beechwood Cemetery, in this town, by the aid of Huguenot Lodge, No. 46, with Past Grand Master James Jenkinson as Acting Chaplain—an intimate friend of his for over forty years. His children have placed a monument near the grave, which marks the spot where rests a loving father, an upright man, and a Mason—the Brother who, in 1842, subscribed the first dollar to the fund, and the only dollar he had in this world so that it may be said he virtually placed the first stone upon which that magnificent Temple at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue has been erected, which, it is hoped may stand for ages to supply the revenue that is to care for the aged, the widow and the fatherless.

While searching among the late Brother Pote’s archives, I found the following, and, thinking it might be of interest to the brethren as it was to me, and also as it is the beginning of the great Centennial celebration, I would read the same at our celebration; it is as follows:

At a quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at Boston, June 12, 5797, the following record appears, in relation to letters to and from George Washington.

On his retirement from office, the Grand Lodge presented the following address to the President of the United States:

"The East, the West, and the South of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to their Most Worthy Brother, George Washington.

"Wishing ever to be foremost in testimonials of respect and admiration of those virtues and services with which you have so long adorned and benefited our common country, and not the last nor least to regret the cessation of them in the public councils of the Union; your Brethren of this Grand Lodge embrace the earliest opportunity of greeting you in the calm retirement you have contemplated to yourself."
“Though as citizens they lose you in the active labors of political life, they hope, as Masons, to find you in the pleasing sphere of fraternal engagement. From the cares of State and the fatigues of public business our institution opens a recess, affording all the relief of tranquility, the harmony of peace, and the refreshment of pleasure. Of these may you partake, in all their purity and satisfaction. And we will assure ourselves that your attachment to this social plan will increase; and that, under the auspices of your encouragement, assistance and patronage the Craft will attain its highest ornament, perfection and praise. And it is our earnest prayer, that, when your light shall be no more visible in this earthly temple, you may be raised to the All Perfect Lodge above, be seated on the right of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, and receive the Refreshment your Labors have merited.

"In behalf of the Grand Lodge, we subscribe ourselves, with the highest esteem, your affectionate Brethren,"

"PAUL REVERE, Grand Master.
*ISAIAH THOMAS, Senior Grand Warden.
*JOSEPH LAUGHTON, Junior Grand Warden.
"DANIEL OLIVER, Grand Secretary.
"Boston, March 21, 5797."

The following answer was received and communicated to the Grand Lodge, June 12, 5797.

"To the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

"BROTHERS: It was not until within these few days that I have been favored by the receipt of your affectionate address, dated in Boston, the 21st of March.

"For the favorable sentiments you have been pleased to express on the occasion of my past services, and for the regrets with which they are accompanied for the cessation of my public functions, I pray you to accept my best acknowledgments and gratitude.

"No pleasure, except that which results from a consciousness of having, to the utmost of my abilities, discharged the trusts which have been reposed in me by my country, can equal the satisfaction I feel from the unequivocal proofs I continually receive of its approbation of my public conduct; and I beg you to be assured that the evidence thereof, which is exhibited by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, is not among the least pleasing or grateful to my feelings.

"In that retirement which declining years induced me to seek, and which repose, to a mind long employed in public concerns, rendered necessary, my wishes, that bounteous Providence will continue to bless and preserve our country in peace, and in the prosperity it has enjoyed, will be warm and sincere; and my attachment to the Society of which we are members will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavors to promote the honor and interest of the Craft.

"For the prayer you offered in my behalf, I entreat you to accept the thanks of a grateful heart; with assurances of fraternal regard and best wishes for the honor, happiness and prosperity of all the members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Benevolent Lodge No. 28 [old No. 142]

WARRANT: September 3, 1806. The original warrant is in possession of the Lodge. It was lost in 1837, but a few years ago, through the efforts of W.: Br. William H. HARTWELL, a Past Master of the Lodge, it was found among some papers in the office of the Grand Secretary.

An application was made to the Grand Lodge for its restoration, which was granted, and the Lodge now has possession of it.

The original number was 142, which number it retained until 1839, when it was changed to 28.

MINUTES: Intact except from 1834 to 1839.

The first movement toward organizing Benevolent Lodge took place at the residence of Br. SAMUEL CLARK, where a number of Masonic brethren assembled in the month of July, 1806, for the purpose of considering the subject of forming a new Lodge.

At this meeting the advisability of organizing a Lodge was freely discussed, and after the presentation of a general plan introduced by W.: Br. CLARK, a Past Master of Hirram Lodge, No. 7, it was decided to take the necessary steps, and that a petition should be presented to the Grand Lodge, praying for a warrant to hold a Lodge to be known as Benevolent Lodge.

THE PETITION

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

"The petition of the subscribers begs leave respectfully to represent that they are Ancient York Masons, and most of them late members of Trinity Lodge, No. 10, which having become too numerous to work has permitted them to withdraw in order to form themselves into a new Lodge, to be denominated 'The Benevolent Lodge of the City of New York'; and being desirous to promote the cause of Masonry, the undersigned take the liberty to state that a plan has been devised in the management of their funds whereby a more speedy and permanent relief will be procured to the members in case of need, as also to the widows and orphans of deceased members, without infringing the privileges heretofore established in such cases. For this and other good reasons, and in order to enable them to carry their laudable purposes into effect, your petitioners respectfully solicit that the Grand Lodge will be pleased to grant them a warrant to hold a Lodge by the title above mentioned, and they solemnly pledge themselves strictly to adhere to all the regulations of ancient Masonry and of the Grand Lodge, and for these purposes they have nominated Bro. BARNET ANDARIESE to be the first Master, BRO. PHILIP BECANON to be the first Senior Warden, and BRO. JOSEPH FORRESTER the first Junior Warden of said Lodge; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."
Thus was Benevolent Lodge, No. 142, ushered into life among her sister Lodges, with the said city, by the name of Benevolent Lodge."

In the transactions of the Communication of the Grand Lodge held in New York on September 3, 1806, we find the following minute:

"It was further agreed that each member should advance five dollars by way of loan to defray the necessary expenses attending the commencement of this institution, to be repaid as soon as the funds of the Lodge will permit."

The entry on the minutes that "on the 6th of August the Grand Lodge was pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and on the 17th day of September the members convened at the house of Bro. S. Clark in order to elect other officers and make necessary arrangements for their installation. Bro. George Ricker was elected Treasurer; William Welch, Secretary; A. Williams, Senior Deacon; William M. Summers, Junior Deacon; Jacob Boyce and M. Dubois, Masters of Ceremonies; R. Rhodes and William Dobson, Stewards; A. Garnsey, Tiler; Standing Committee: Bros. Clark, Stephenson, Becan, Jones, Spence, Williams and Summers, Bros. Clark, Stephenson, and Becan were appointed a committee of arrangements for the installation."

"Bro. Clark presented a copy of By-lays, consisting of sixteen articles, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered one hundred copies to be printed, and one copy to be inserted in a book and subscribed by every member of the Lodge."

"It was further agreed that each member should advance five dollars by way of loan to defray the necessary expenses attending the commencement of this institution, to be repaid as soon as the funds of the Lodge will permit."

The petition was recommended by Trinity Lodge, No. 10, on September 2, 1806.

At the first meeting, held at W.'s, Bro. Clark's house, there were four brethren present whose names do not appear upon the petition: namely, Bros. T. Ashton, Christian White, M. S. Slowly, and George Ricker.

"On the 6th of August [so the Lodge record has it] the Grand Lodge was pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and on the 17th day of September the members convened at the house of Bro. S. Clark in order to elect other officers and make necessary arrangements for their installation. Bro. George Ricker was elected Treasurer; William Welch, Secretary; A. Williams, Senior Deacon; William M. Summers, Junior Deacon; Jacob Boyce and M. Dubois, Masters of Ceremonies; R. Rhodes and William Dobson, Stewards; A. Garnsey, Tiler; Standing Committee: Bros. Clark, Stephenson, Becan, Jones, Spence, Williams and Summers, Bros. Clark, Stephenson, and Becan were appointed a committee of arrangements for the installation."

"Bro. Clark presented a copy of By-lays, consisting of sixteen articles, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered one hundred copies to be printed, and one copy to be inserted in a book and subscribed by every member of the Lodge."

"It was further agreed that each member should advance five dollars by way of loan to defray the necessary expenses attending the commencement of this institution, to be repaid as soon as the funds of the Lodge will permit."

The following certificate changing the number is now in possession of the Lodge:

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York did ordain, on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1806, that Benevolent Lodge, at New York, in the State of New York, shall be registered and known hereafter as Benevolent Lodge, No. 142; 1st November, received the fee for warrant, $25."

The petition was recommended by Trinity Lodge, No. 10, on September 2, 1806.

At the first meeting, held at W.'s, Bro. Clark's house, there were four brethren present whose names do not appear upon the petition: namely, Bros. T. Ashton, Christian White, M. S. Slowly, and George Ricker.

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The entry on the minutes that "on the 6th of August the Grand Lodge was pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioners," is undoubtedly an error, because there was no session of the Grand Lodge in the month of August, 1806. The best solution of this apparent error is, that on the 6th of August the Grand Master may have issued his dispensation permitting them to assemble.

In the transactions of the Communication of the Grand Lodge held in New York on September 3, 1806, we find the following minute:

"A warrant was also granted upon a petition for that purpose from a number of brethren in the City of New York, to hold a Lodge in the said city, by the name of Benevolent Lodge."}

Thus was Benevolent Lodge, No. 142, ushered into life among her sister Lodges, with the said city, by the name of Benevolent Lodge."

The following certificate changing the number is now in possession of the Lodge:

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York did ordain, on the seventh day of June, A.D. 5839, that Benevolent Lodge, at New York, in the State of New York, shall be registered and known hereafter as Benevolent Lodge, No. 28.

"Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge, in the City of New York, the First of June, A.D. 5840."

"JAMES HERRING, "Grand Secretary."

The petition was recommended by Trinity Lodge, No. 10, on September 2, 1806.

At the first meeting, held at W.'s, Bro. Clark's house, there were four brethren present whose names do not appear upon the petition: namely, Bros. T. Ashton, Christian White, M. S. Slowly, and George Ricker.

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"A warrant was also granted upon a petition for that purpose from a number of brethren in the City of New York, to hold a Lodge in the said city, by the name of Benevolent Lodge."
In 1830, ten meetings held, raised 6.

In 1829, five meetings held, raised 3.

In 1828, fifteen meetings held, raised 10.

"Secretary."

"HENRY L. W. SCHIEFFELIN, Military Ceremonies, when the Masonic Procession returned to the Lodge-room, and closed in Peace, Harmony and Brotherly Love."

procession from there to St. Patrick's Church, in Prince Street, where the body was entombed under solemn Masonic, Civil and Masonic order, and the Lodge proceeded to the City Hall, and joined with the Military and Civic authorities of the city in grand with Masonic honors. On motion, Resolved, That we proceed to carry the same into effect. When a procession was formed in

A dispensation from the M'. W'. MORGAN LEWIS, Grand Master, was read, authorizing this Lodge to inter the remains of BRO. WILLIAMS, Tiler.

On May 27, 1828, the following is found on the records:

"On motion it was resolved to present to BRO. FREDERICK WEMMELL, Chairman of the Standing Committee of this Lodge, six silver spoons and a sugar-tongs, for eminent service and attention to his duty while Chairman of the Standing Committee for several years."

That this motion was carried into effect, and the recipient highly appreciated and preserved the gift, there is no doubt, for at the 1600th communication of the Lodge, held on April 23, 1884, we find in the address delivered by the Master, HENRY C. COOPER, reference was made to it and the following extract from the published report of that meeting indicates how far reaching was the result of this kind action by the Lodge:

"A genuine sensation was here produced by the Worshipful Master calling the name of 'FREDERICK WEMMELL.' A Brother arose, who was introduced to the R. W. Master of the Lodge, pro tem., and to the Brethren present, as a member of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 250, and as the grandson of the Brother to whom the testimonial had been presented. It was the signal for great applause, when it was known that he had brought the spoons and sugar-tongs for inspection. The Worshipful Master stated, that if an answer was required to the question, 'Of what use is Masonry, and what are its benefits?' the answer could be found here. A man who is faithful to his Lodge is apt to be faithful to his family. This silver is still held by the widow of the Brother to whom they were presented. She is now 88 years of age, and although well to do in this world's goods, prizes them above any heirloom which had ever come to her, in memory of her beloved husband."

In common with like action on the part of other Lodges, the patriotic spirit among the members of the Lodge found expression in a practical manner, for on August 16, 1814, it was "On motion resolved that this Lodge work one day on the fortifications erecting near the city. Carried. And on motion resolved that a committee of five be appointed to present a roll to the members of this Lodge and our late brethren, and such other Masons as wish to join with Benevolent Lodge and that Bros. AYCRIGG, ADAMS, MARSH, WATSON and WILLIAM HOMAM be said committee, with power to provide refreshments for the day for such members as wish to partake thereof, each member to pay his own expenses." And on September 9, 1814, the following entry is also found: "On motion, resolved: That this Lodge work one day more on the fortifications, according to a resolution of the Grand Lodge to that effect."

While the Lodge contributed in a proper manner toward supporting and aiding the distressed brother, the funds must have been carefully guarded and the Lodge had prospered, for on January 25, 1854, the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, has been by the providence of God abundantly prosperous for the past year, and is now in a flourishing condition and able to maintain her standing as a Benevolent Lodge, as she has done in days gone and past. And

"WHEREAS, There is more money in the Treasury than the exigencies of the Lodge require; and

"WHEREAS, A portion of the members of this Lodge are poor, and in case of sickness and death in their families are unable to meet the expenses attending such misfortunes: Be it therefore —

"Resolved, That a Committee of three or more members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to select sufficient ground or lots in one of the Cemeteries, for the purpose of interring the Brother, Wife, or Children, if they have so desired previously."

In pursuance of this resolution the Lodge purchased and now owns a plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Before the purchase of this plot the remains of members were interred in cemeteries in and about the city; many of them were in Trinity churchyard. There was one case where the circumstances were such as to make it a notable event, considering the attitude of some religious bodies toward Freemasonry. The story is best told in the following extract from the minutes:

"An extra meeting of Benevolent Lodge, No. 142, was held at the Grand Lodge room, No. 410 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, January 25, 1835. Present: Bro. MARSH, Worshipful Master; BRO. BENNETT, Senior Warden; BRO. SURRE, Junior Warden; BRO. ADAIR, Treasurer; Bro. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary; BRO. Fox, Senior Deacon; BRO. WALSH, Junior Deacon, pro tem., and a large assemblage of Masonic brethren duly congregated. The Lodge was declared open in the degree of Master Mason. A dispensation from the M'. W'. MORGAN LEWIS, Grand Master, was read, authorizing this Lodge to inter the remains of BRO. ANDREW WALLACE, member of a Lodge in Pennsylvania, aged one hundred and five (105) years, and a soldier of the Revolution, with Masonic honors. On motion, Resolved, That we proceed to carry the same into effect. When a procession was formed in Masonic order, and the Lodge proceeded to the City Hall, and joined with the Military and Civic authorities of the city in grand procession from there to St. Patrick's Church, in Prince Street, where the body was entombed under solemn Masonic, Civil and Military Ceremonies, when the Masonic Procession returned to the Lodge-room, and closed in Peace, Harmony and Brotherly Love."

"HENRY L. W. SCHIEFFELIN,

"Secretary."

MORGAN PERIOD:

In 1828, fifteen meetings held, raised 10.
In 1829, five meetings held, raised 3.
In 1830, ten meetings held, raised 6.
In 1831, six meetings held, raised 4.
In 1832, six meetings held, raised 4.

PUBLIC CEREMONIALS: Laying corner stone of Obelisk in Central Park, October 9, 1880. Laying corner stone and dedication of Masonic Home at Utica.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

JOSEPH KENWORTHY, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Newfoundland.
GEORGE A. ELWOOD, District Deputy Grand Master Fourth Masonic District, 1893-1894.
ENOCH HENRY CURRIER, District Deputy Grand Master Fourth Masonic District, 1902-1903.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

Oliver Charlock, President, Long Island Railroad
George M. Curtis, Judge, New York City.
George A. Barney, Alderman, New York City.
John C. Jacobs, Senator, New York City.
Abraham Bogert, Jr., Police Justice, New York City.
Barnabus Osborn, City Magistrate, New York City.

Michael W. Burns, Colonel 2d Fire Zouaves [73rd Inf Regiment], Civil War.
Samuel Carpenter, Captain of New York Institution for the Police, New York City

http://books.google.com/books?id=g7EZAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA2742-IA1&dq=%22Michael+Burns%22+%22zouaves%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=VoFeCeQbAvZXClml170nNW&ved=0ahUKEwjS97Ki3LTMAhWV6OoKHd3OA94Q6AEIMyA#v=onepage&q=%22Michael%20Burns%22%20%22zouaves%22&f=false

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR: Understanding that a bill is before your committee to increase the pension of the widow of General Michael Burns, deceased, I have the honor to state that this officer entered the Army as a subordinate in the Second Fire Zouaves, New York, in April or May, 1861, which regiment was the fourth raised by me, forming part of the Excelsior Brigade.

He continued to serve under my command in the second division of the Third Army Corps, and afterwards in the Third Army Corps until the last campaign, when he served under Hancock in the Second Corps until the close of the war. He was an officer of great merit and distinction, rising almost from the ranks to the grade of colonel and brevet brigadier-general. Each promotion was given him for meritorious and gallant conduct in battle.

Beloved and appreciated by his regiment and the troops of the division and corps in which he served, his memory is warmly cherished by his comrades and by a host of personal friends in New York, to whom he was well known, and all of them, comrades and friends, deeply sympathize with his widow in her bereavement.

Barns was a generous, open-handed soldier, earning his own living in civil life after the war, and refused to ask for a pension, although deserving it for the severe disabilities from which he suffered and which prematurely shortened his life by reason of exposure and pulmonary affection contracted in service. Deprived of her only support in consequence of the death of her husband, caused by disease contracted in the service, the small addition of $30 a month to her pension now asked for is only a slight recompense and recognition of the gallant services rendered by General Burns. General Burns left no estate, and his widow is solely dependent on her pension for support.

Very respectfully,
In view of Colonel Burn's valuable services and the further fact that his widow, by his death, is left without adequate means of support, the committee believe the relief asked for in the bill ought to be granted. We therefore submit a favorable report and recommend the passage of the bill.

http://books.google.com/books?id=F4oDAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA73&dq=%22Thomas+J.+Creamer%22&source=web&ots=qAODbvwFMW&sig=hmV6YD7-19Ry9yl6b3qCGFY&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result#PPA73,M1

THOMAS J. CREAMER. b. 26 May 1842; d. 4 Aug 1914

Senator CREAMER is the youngest member of the present Senate, and, perhaps, the youngest man that has ever held a seat in that body. He is of Irish descent, and was born on the 26th day of May, 1842 [near Garadice, Ireland], and is, therefore, in his twenty-sixth year. Mr. CREAMER may truly be termed a self-made man, having, by his own energy and perseverance, worked his way to the present prominent position he occupies in the councils of the State without the advantage of a collegiate education, which many of our public men have had, and without even the privilege of a common school education, which most of the young men of the present time possess. He has, nevertheless, by close application and untiring energy, fitted himself for the duties of the high position which he now holds, far better than most men upon whom a small fortune has been expended in academical training.

At the age of ten years he left the public schools in the city of New York, and engaged as an errand boy in a dry goods establishment, where he remained several years.

Few have ever started to fight life's battles at an earlier age, and few men have achieved the same success within such a short period. Mercantile life did not suit his tastes, and he resolved upon a change to that of a professional. The profession of law being more in accordance with his turn of mind, he applied himself diligently night and day to his studies, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted as a member of the New York Bar. Soon after this he commenced taking an active part in politics, and was elected a member of Assembly in the fall of 1864, polling the largest vote ever cast for a candidate in the district. In the Legislature of 1865, he took an active part in the debates on all questions relating to the city of New York, and delivered several able speeches in opposition to the establishment of commission government. He served during that session on the Committees on Claims and Roads and Bridges. He was re-elected in the fall of 1865, by over 2,000 majority, and was one of the most active members on the Democratic side during the session of 1866. He served on the Committees on Railroads, Claims and Engrossed Bills, and won for himself while a member, the friendship of even his political opponents by his straightforward and manly defense of his principles. During that session he was a strong advocate of a change in our militia law, in order to place the old fogy generals on the retired list, and did more to bring about the desired change than any other member of the Legislature.

Mr. CREAMER was re-elected in the fall of 1866 by an increased majority, no one in the district being willing to run in opposition to him. In the session of 1867 he served on the Committees on Insurance and on Privileges and Elections, and also was a member of the Grading Committee. He was chairman of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and made a very able report to the Assembly in connection with the same. During the session he developed a talent as a legislator far better than at any former period, and was universally acknowledged as one of the most upright, efficient and capable members on the floor.

Few men in the Assembly commanded that universal respect and confidence of all connected with the Legislature as did "Tom" CREAMER. During his career in the Assembly not a breath of suspicion has ever been raised against him — he has passed through all the temptations and trying ordeals of three sessions, and that too when, according to general report, corruption was the rule and honesty the exception. In the fall of 1867, Mr. CREAMER was unanimously nominated by the Tammany Democracy of the Sixth Senatorial District, comprising the tenth, eleventh and seventeenth wards of the city of New York, and was elected by a majority of 12,500, the largest majority ever received by a Senator since the organization of the State. In the Senate he is a member of the most important Committee on Municipal Affairs, serving also on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Grievances, and although the youngest man in that body he has already taken a prominent position, and is one of the most influential members on the Democratic side. Mr. CREAMER is a good general debater, and though not gifted with that plethora of language which characterizes many of our public men, yet he is possessed of those more essential qualities of a practical and successful legislator — a clear and attractive manner of presenting a question, concise and logical method of exposition, quickness of perception both as to his own position and opportunities, as well as those of his opponents. He is an argumentative and forcible speaker, carrying with him that earnestness which is almost certain of conviction; has thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules, and a personal bearing to all with whom he comes in contact calculated to rally strong support. He is a firm friend, adhering with great tenacity to those whom he classifies as his personal friends. Mr. CREAMER is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee in New York, and with the same care in the future as in the past, is destined to win still higher honors and wield an important influence in the politics of his city and State.

He is above the medium height, standing nearly six feet, slim built, and weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, dresses with scrupulous care and good taste, has dark brown hair, dark gray eyes, light complexion and gentlemanly manner. He is unmarried, but too young to be classified in the list of bachelors.

One evening . . . Thomas J. Creamer . . . noted to an acquaintance: "There's a young man who's just come into the Legislature that you want to keep an eye on," said Creamer. "He's on the opposite side from me but that don't affect my judgment and I tell you the country is going to hear from him one of these days. He's on the level and has got the makings of a good politician and that's a combination you don't meet with every day. Comes from a big New York family but he don't show it in his manner. You want to keep an eye on young Theodore Roosevelt."

MASTERS

1806. Barnet Andariese.
1807. Barnet Andariese.
1810. Robert Hayward.
1811. Barnet Andariese.
1812. Barnet Andariese.
1813. Edward Higgins.
1814. Mordecai Homan.
1815. Edward Higgins.
1816. Henry Marsh.
1817. Henry Marsh.
1818. Henry Marsh.
1819. Richard O. Pearssall.
1820. Daniel West.
1821. Alexander Fraser.
1822. Alexander Higgins.
1823. James Hayes.
1824. James Spence.
1825. Alexander Cascaden.
1826. James Spence.
1827. James Spence.
1828. Daniel West.
1830. William Cascaden.
1831. Charles W. Carpenter.
1832. Oliver Johnston.
1833. Oliver Johnston.


Enoch Henry Currier - In the history of education in the State of New York there are several names indissolubly identified with the instruction of the deaf—men whose professional careers have been centered in this special line of education. Among these, a name very prominent is that of Enoch Henry Currier. He is a son of Enoch Gerrish and Jane Hill Currier, and was born on August 22, 1849, in the city of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He is a descendant of Richard Currier, who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts, of whose town of Salisbury he was the founder. His maternal grandfather served throughout the War of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was an officer on the privateer Jecatur, and afterward welcomed General Lafayette to the city of Newburyport. Mr. Enoch Gerrish Currier was a member of the Veteran Artillery Association of Newburyport, the first librarian of the public library of that city, and, as Collector of the Port, made the first seizure of Southern vessels in Northern harbors under the Confiscation Act in the War of the Rebellion.

The circumstances of his parents afforded Mr. Currier all the advantages of education. He had the benefit of home society of an old-fashioned and excellent type. His early education was planned with a view to his entering the church. He received a classical preparation for college under private tutors, and was ready for matriculation when an accident to one of his eyes compelled the discontinuance of all study for several years. The precarious condition of his health which followed this accident did not permit him to take his college course, but his studies were resumed under private instruction. He holds an honorary degree of A. M. from the National College of the Deaf, Washington, D. C, conferred in 1892.

When quite a young man, during a visit at the residence of Dr. Harvey P. Peet of New York, he became interested in the education of the deaf. This visit changed the whole current of his life. Instead of entering the ministry, he became a professor in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, with which he has been connected during the whole of his professional life. Beginning with the lowest grade, he studied the principles of deaf-mute instruction through a classroom experience covering twenty years, passing through all grades from the primary to the academic.

He became especially interested in teaching articulation and lipreading, and in 1878 was appointed professor in charge of the department of articulation, lip-reading, and aural development. His experiments in connection with the training of hearing of the partially deaf brought forward important results, among which was the invention, in 1884, of a duplex conical hearing-tube which has proved of great value. On the subject of defective hearing and its improvement he is considered an authority, and at the present time he fills the position of chairman of the Aural Section in the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

In January, 1893, he was elected to succeed the late Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet as principal of the institution, and the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the school has fulfilled the expectations of his supporters. The number of students has increased, and the reputation of the school has risen, and now may challenge comparison with any school of its kind in the world. Under Mr. Currier's broad policy the institution offers to the intelligent deaf child, of whatever condition, all possible facilities for acquiring an education, both mental and manual, that will prepare him for the duties of life, and make him a useful and a productive citizen.

In his course of instruction the kindergarten, introduced in 1893, is the first step, and is followed by primary, intermediate, grammar, and academic grades, in the latter of which the standard meets that of the high school for normal youth. A finely equipped gymnasium, under the direction of a thoroughly competent instructor, offers the means of physical culture, with the result of improving health and increasing the strength of pupils of both sexes, and strengthening the lungs for articulation work. In 1894 a system of special gymnastic training was introduced as a foundation for speech-training to the deaf.

Perhaps the most important innovation, one which renders Mr. Currier's school unique in its class, is the military drill which is a regular part of the daily routine for the boys, who are formed into a battalion of four companies, uniformed in cadet gray, and fully equipped for all the requirements of military drill. The department of manual training is very complete, and includes a thorough course in floriculture.

A careful student of all subjects relating to his profession, Mr. Currier has written several books, among them being "Aural Development," "New Aids to Hearing," and "The Manual Alphabet in the Public Schools," as well as exhaustive discussions in the annual reports of the New York Institution on themes relating to the education of the deaf.
Mr. Currier is a man in the prime of life, cheerful, genial, and active. Deeply interested in his work, nothing which pertains to its useful practice is, in his estimation, too small to deserve attention. Consequently his system is broadly eclectic. A scholar and a gentleman, he exhibits the strong, clear intellectual powers which are necessary to the position he so ably fills.

He is a member of the Manhattan and the Heights clubs, the National Educational Association, the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, being chairman of the Aural Section. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, is a trustee of the Church Mission to Deaf-mutes, and is a member of the standing committee of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deafmutes.

Mr. Currier was married, on July 2, 1878, to Miss Charlotte Amelia Lewis of Oxford, New York. They have no children. He is also a member of Benevolent Lodge No. 28. Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Consistory of New York, 32nd degree, Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and first vice-president of the Howard Investment Company, of Duluth, Minnesota.

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

Richard A[dams]. Locke (1800-1871) Journalist who authored the celebrated "Moon Hoax" of 1835. b. in New York, he was one time editor of the New York Sun and The New Era. Poor health forced him to leave journalism several years before his death, and he received an appointment in the New York custom house. In 1835 he created a sensation by the publication of what purported to be the astronomical observations, especially on the moon, of "Sir John Herschel, the younger," at the Cape of Good Hope, describing in detail, among other things, the discovery of lunar inhabitants. The whole account was so plausible and circumstantial that it was believed even by many scientific men. Afterward he wrote "The Lost Manuscript of Mungo Park," another hoax. Member of Benevolent Lodge No. 28, New York City. d. Feb. 16, 1871.


"The Great Moon Hoax" refers to a series of six articles that were published in the New York Sun beginning on August 25, 1835, about the supposed discovery of life and even civilization on the Moon. The discoveries were falsely attributed to Sir John Herschel, perhaps the best-known astronomer of his time.

The headline read:

"GREAT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES
LATELY MADE
BY SIR JOHN HERSHEY, L.L.D. F.R.S. &c.
At the Cape of Good Hope"

[From Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science]

The articles described fantastic animals on the Moon, including bison, goats, unicorns, bipedal tail-less beavers and bat-like winged humanoids ("Vespertilio-homo") who built temples. There were trees and oceans and beaches. These discoveries were supposedly made with "an immense telescope of an entirely new principle". The author of the narrative was supposedly Dr. Andrew Grant, who described himself as the travelling companion and amanuensis of Sir John Herschel, but Dr Grant was fictitious.

Eventually, the authors announced that the observations had been terminated by the destruction of the telescope, by means of the sun causing the lens to act as a 'burning glass', setting fire to the observatory.
Authorship of the article has been attributed to Richard A. Locke, a Cambridge-educated reporter who, in August 1835, was working for the New York Sun. Locke never publicly admitted to being the author, while rumors persisted that others were involved. Two other men have been noted in connection with the hoax: Jean-Nicolas Nicollet, a French astronomer travelling in America at the time (though he was in Mississippi, not New York, when the moon-hoax issues appeared), and Lewis Gaylord Clark, editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine. However, there is no good evidence to indicate that anyone but Locke was the author of the hoax.

Assuming that Richard A. Locke was the author, his intentions were probably, first, to create a sensational story which would increase sales of the New York Sun, and, second, to ridicule some of the more extravagant astronomical theories that had recently been published. For instance, in 1824, Franz von Paula Gruithuisen, professor of Astronomy at Munich University, had published a paper titled "Discovery of Many Distinct Traces of Lunar Inhabitants, Especially of One of Their Colossal Buildings". Gruithuisen claimed to have observed various shades of color on the lunar surface, which he correlated with climate and vegetation zones. He also observed lines and geometrical shapes, which he felt indicated the existence of walls, roads, fortifications, and cities.

However, a more direct object of Locke's satire was certainly Rev. Thomas Dick, who was known as "The Christian Philosopher" after the title of his first book. Dick had computed that the Solar System contained 21,891,974,404,480 (21+ trillion) inhabitants. In fact, the Moon alone, by his count, would contain 4,200,000,000 inhabitants. His writings were enormously popular in the United States, his fans including intellectual luminaries such as Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The story was advertised on August 21, 1835, as an upcoming feature allegedly reprinted from The Edinburgh Courant. The first in a series of six was published four days later on August 25.

According to legend, the New York Sun's circulation increased dramatically because of the hoax and remained permanently greater than before, thereby establishing the New York Sun as a successful paper. However, the degree to which the hoax increased the paper's circulation has certainly been exaggerated in popular accounts of the event. It was not discovered to be a hoax for several weeks after its publication and, even then, the newspaper did not issue a retraction.

Herschel was initially amused by the hoax, noting that his own real observations could never be as exciting. He became annoyed later when he had to answer questions from people who believed the hoax was serious.

The story may also have inspired Edgar Allan Poe to write and publish "The Balloon-Hoax" in the same newspaper on April 13, 1844. Poe had published his own Moon hoax in late June 1835, two months before the similar Locke Moon hoax, in the Southern Literary Messenger entitled "Hans Phaall--A Tale", later republished as "The Unparalleled Adventure of One Haris Pfaall". The story was reprinted in the New York Transcript on September 2-5, 1835 under the headline "Lunar Discoveries, Extraordinary Aerial Voyage by Baron Hans Pfaall." The story is regarded as one of the first science fiction stories. Poe described a voyage to the moon in a hot-air balloon using a factually plausible scenario. Pfaall lived for five years on the Moon with lunarians and sent back a lunarian to earth. The Poe Moon hoax was less successful because of the satiric and comical tone of the account. Locke was able to upstage Poe and to steal his thunder. In 1846, Poe would write a biographical sketch of Locke as part of his series "The Literati of New York City" which appeared in Godey's Lady's Book.


The Great Moon Hoax of 1835
by R. J. Brown, Editor-in-Chief

Every History of American journalistic hoaxing properly begins with the celebrated moon hoax which "made" the New York Sun of Benjamin Day. It consisted of a series of articles, allegedly reprinted from the nonexistent Edinburgh Journal of Science, relating to the discovery of life on the moon by Sir John Herschel, eminent British astronomer, who some time before had gone to the Cape of Good Hope to try out a new type of powerful telescope.

The first installment of the moon hoax appeared in the August 25, 1835 edition of the New York Sun on page two, under the heading "Celestial Discoveries." The brief passage read in part as follows: "We have just learnt (sic) from an eminent publisher in this city that Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope, has made some astronomical discoveries of the most wonderful description, by means of an immense telescope of an entirely new principle."

As a matter of fact, Herschel had gone to South Africa in January, 1834, and set up an observatory at Cape Town. Three columns of the first page of the Sun contained a story credited to the Edinburgh Journal of Science. (That publication had suspended some time before.) There was a great deal of matter about the importance of Herschel's impending announcement of his discoveries.

On August 25, the Sun ran four columns describing what Sir John had been able to see, looking at the moon through his telescope.

So fascinating were the descriptions of trees and vegetation, oceans and beaches, bison and goats, cranes and pelicans that the whole town was talking even before the fourth installment appeared on August 28, 1835, with the master revelation of all: the discovery of furry, winged men resembling bats. The narration was printed as follows:

"We counted three parties of these creatures, of twelve, nine and fifteen in each, walking erect towards a small wood... Certainly they were like human beings, for their wings had now disappeared and their attitude in walking was both erect and dignified... About half of the first party had passed beyond our canvas; but of all the others we had perfectly distinct and deliberate view. They averaged four feet in height, were covered, except on the face, with short and glossy copper-colored hair, and had wings composed of a thin membrane, without hair, lying snugly upon their backs from the top of the shoulders to the calves of their legs."
The face, which was of a yellowish color, was an improvement upon that of the large orangutan... so much so that but for their long wings they would look as well on a parade ground as some of the old cockney militia. The hair of the head was a darker color than that of the body, closely curled but apparently not woolly, and arranged in two circles over the temples of the forehead. Their feet could only be seen as they were alternately lifted in walking; but from what we could see of them in so transient a view they appeared thin and very protuberant at the heel...We could perceive that their wings possessed great expansion and were similar in structure of those of the bat, being a semitransparent membrane expanded in curvilinear divisions by means of straight radii, united at the back by dorsal integuments. But what astonished us most was the circumstance of this membrane being continued from the shoulders to the legs, united all the way down, though gradually decreasing in width. The wings seemed completely under the command of volition, for those of the creatures whom we saw bathing in the water spread them instantly to their full width, waved them as ducks do theirs to shake off the water, and then as instantly closed them again in a compact form.

The Sun reached a circulation of 15,000 daily on the first of the stories. When the discovery of men on the moon appeared Day was able to announce that the Sun possessed the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world: 19,360.

Later stories told of the Temple of the Moon, constructed of sapphire, with a roof of yellow resembling gold. There were pillars seventy feet high and six feet thick supporting the roof of the temple. More man-bats were discovered and readers of the Sun were awaiting more astounding details, but the Sun told them the telescope had, unfortunately, been left facing the east and the Sun's rays, concentrated through the lenses, burned a hole "15 feet in circumference" entirely through the reflecting chamber, putting the observatory out of commission.

Rival editors were frantic; many of them pretended to have access to the original articles and began reprinting the Surfs series. It was not until the Journal of Commerce sought permission to publish the series in pamphlet form, however, that Richard Adams Locke, confessed authorship. Some authorities think that a French scientist, Nicollet, in this country at the time, wrote them.

Before Locke's confession a committee of scientists from Yale University hastened to New York to inspect the original articles; it was shunted from editorial office to print shop and back again until it tired and returned to New Haven. Edgar Allen Poe explained that he stopped work on the second part of The Strange Adventures of Hans Pfal1 because he had felt he had been outdone. So many writers have perpetuated the legend that Harriet Martineau in her Retrospect of Western Travel said a Springfield, MA, missionary society resolved to send missionaries to the moon to convert and civilize the bat men.

After a number of his competitors, humiliated because they had "lifted" the series and passed it off as their own, upbraided Day, the society resolved to send missionaries to the moon to convert and civilize the bat men.

The six articles may be read at: http://www.museumofhoaxes.com/moonhoax1.html

Dirigo Lodge No. 30 / Godfrey Lodge No. 30

1st Godfrey No. 30, 5 Aug 1856; name change to Dirigo, 5 Jun 1862; merged with Adelphi No. 23 and (John) Hancock No. 70 in 1975 to become Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi No. 23

The warrant is dated August 5, 1858, and was issued to Godfrey Lodge No. 30.

The name was changed to Dirigo on June 5, 1862.

The organization of Dirigo Lodge came about under peculiar circumstances: In 1839, when the schism in the Grand Lodge occurred, Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, adhered to the Phillips faction and by a majority vote cast its lot with the Phillips Grand Lodge. Eleven of its members remained loyal to the Grand Lodge and succeeded in maintaining an organization in the name of Benevolent Lodge; it was included in the list of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. In 1858, when the reunion occurred and the Phillips faction returned to the fold, its Lodges were received into the Grand Lodge and Benevolent resumed its old place. At this time and under these circumstances a warrant was issued to Godfrey Lodge, No. 30.

CHARTER MEMBERS

William A. Godfrey, after whom the Lodge was named.

Harris Henderson.    Julius Raymond.
Daniel West.     P. J. Joachimsson.

The first officers were: WILLIAM A. GODFREY, Master; JOSEPH HART, Senior Warden; JULIUS RAYMOND, Junior Warden.

This Lodge enjoys the distinction of being the only Lodge having permanent quarters in the Commandery room. Dirigo Lodge has had a steady and healthy growth since its organization; its members have been progressive, and zealously guarded the affairs of the Lodge. The wise councils which have prevented discord and the sound judgment in the selection of officers have resulted in placing it in a prominent position among the Lodges in the Metropolitan District.

In membership it is one of the strongest Lodges in the Fourth Masonic District.

The Lodge participated in the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Hall on June 8, 1870, also at the dedication of the same on June 2, 1875.

It was also represented at the laying of the corner stone of the Home at Utica on May 21, 1891, and at the dedication of same on October 5, 1892.

GRAND LODGE OFFICER:

AARON MORRIS, Grand Steward, 1901-1902.
NEWBURGHER, ALEX. — Age 19 years. Enlisted [4th NY Cav.] 28 Sep 1861, at New York; mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant, Company H, 28 Sep 1861, to serve three years; borne as private. 1 Jan 1863; appointed regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Jan 1863; mustered as 1Lt and regimental quartermaster, to date 7 Jan 1863; mustered out, 4 Nov 1864, at Middletown, VA; borne also as Newberger, Alexander; commissioned as 1Lt and regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, 10 Feb 1863, with rank from 1 Jan 1863, original.

GODFREY LODGE. MASTERS

1858. William A. Godfrey.
1859. William A. Godfrey.
1860. William A. Godfrey.

DIRIGO LODGE. MASTERS

1864. Alexander A. Gilchrist.
1865. Michael E. Goodhart.
1866. Alexander A. Gilchrist.
1867. Abraham Sands.
1868. Abraham Sands.
1869. Abraham Sands.
1870. Alexander Newberger.
1871. Alexander Newberger.
1872. Jacob L. Michael.

1873. Samuel Frankfort.
1874. Max Moral.
1875. Max Moral.
1876. Max Moral.
1877. Max Moral.
1878. Joseph I. de Young.
1879. Charles Foster.
1880. Moses Michael.
1881. David Wyman.
1882. David Wyman.
1883. Allen P. Heidt.
1884. George A. Freidrich.
1885. Aaron Morris.
1886. Aaron Morris.
1887. Aaron Morris.
1888. Aaron Morris.
1889. Aaron Morris.
1890. Jacob J. Ostreichner.
1891. Aaron Morris.
1892. Levinston A. Snyder.
1893. Louis Morris.
1894. Moses Michael.
1895. John J. Keit.
1896. Aaron Morris.
1897. Moses H. Scheck.
1898. Moses H. Scheck.
1899. Samuel Morris.
1900. Samuel Morris.
1901. Charles S. Ettinger.
1902. Alfred B. Marx.
1903. Alfred B. Marx.
1904. George A. Freidrich.
1905. Charles S. Etinger.
1906. Charles S. Etinger.
1907. Charles S. Etinger.
1908. Charles S. Etinger.
1911. Charles S. Etinger.
1912. Charles S. Etinger.
1913. Charles S. Etinger.
1914. Charles S. Etinger.
1915. Charles S. Etinger.
1917. Charles S. Etinger.
1918. Charles S. Etinger.
1919. Charles S. Etinger.
1921. Charles S. Etinger.
1922. Charles S. Etinger.
1923. Charles S. Etinger.
1924. Charles S. Etinger.
1925. Charles S. Etinger.
1926. Charles S. Etinger.
1927. Charles S. Etinger.
1928. Charles S. Etinger.
1929. Charles S. Etinger.
1931. Charles S. Etinger.
1933. Charles S. Etinger.
1934. Charles S. Etinger.
1938. Charles S. Etinger.
1939. Charles S. Etinger.
1940. Charles S. Etinger.
1941. Charles S. Etinger.
1943. Charles S. Etinger.
1944. Charles S. Etinger.
1946. Charles S. Etinger.

History of Chicago, Volume 3, by Alfred Theodore Andreas, page 582.
http://books.google.com/books?id=THu5AAAAMAAJ&dq=%22Dirigo+Lodge+No.+30%22&hl=en&ei=Le0_TseHGsPYgA
fPqMX5Bw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CFQQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22Dirigo%20Lodge%20No.%2030
%22&f=false

Gustav Fuchs, cigar broker, is the general agent for the United States for McCoy & Co., of New York City, and has held that position for the past eight years, his commissions on sales of this house yielding him an income equal to the salary formerly received by the president of the United States. He is one of the comparatively few successful cigar brokers in the city. He is a recognized patron of the art of music in Chicago, and, in 1883, presented Arrigo Iiloito, the Italian poet and composer, whose famous opera of Melistofele has been sung the world over, with a magnificent specimen of the jeweler's skill. The gift was a large inkind, composed of gold, silver and ebony, the design symbolizing poetry and music. The artist acknowledged the compliment by sending to Mr. Fuchs one of the three palm leaves conferred upon him by the city of Padua as a mark of honor for having set Goethe's Faust to music. The leaves were taken from a tree in the litanical Garden of Padua by the author of Faust, himself, which was afterward christened "Goethe's Palm Tree."

Mr. Fuchs was born in Berlin, Germany, on 22 Jan 1840, and is a son of Sigmund and Fredrika (Strauss) Fuchs. He was educated in Anhalt, Dessau, Germany, graduating in 1856. Having finished his studies, he went to Hamburg, where he entered the employ of a silk-importing house, with whom he remained eight years. In 1864, he came to New York City, where he became a travelling salesman for the cigar house of L. Hirschhorn & Co. He then took the general agency for McCoy & Co., and opened an office in Chicago. While still retaining this agency, he at present represents several other eastern firms. In 1879, Mr. Fuchs married Miss Betty Loeb, of Abenheim, Hesse, Germany. Mr. Fuchs is a member of Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, A.F. & A.M., of New York.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_2_E_to_J.htm

Milt Gross Cartoonist and author. b. 4 Mar 1895 at New York City. Started as an office boy for New York American in 1912, and was then a comic artist for the American Press Association, New York Evening Journal, and New York Tribune. With the New York World since 1922. Drew daily news cartoon Banana Oil, and is creator of Gross Exaggerations and Nize Baby. Served as infantry private in WWI. Author of Nize Baby; Dunt Esk; Famous Fimales From Heestory. Member of Dirigo Lodge No. 30, New York City.

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

Milt Gross (March 4, 1895 – November 29, 1953), was an comic strip and comic book writer, illustrator and animator. He wrote his comics in a Yiddish-inflected English. He originated the non-sequitur "Banana Oil!" as a phrase deflating pomposity and posing. His character Count Screwloose's admonition, "Iggy, keep an eye on me!", became a national catch phrase. The National Cartoonists Society fund to aid indigent cartoonists and their families for many years was known as the Milt Gross Fund. In 2005, it was absorbed by the Society's Foundation, which continues the charitable work of the Fund.

Gross was born in the Bronx and served as a soldier in World War I. After apprenticing as a teenage assistant to Tad Dorgan, Gross's first comic strip was Phool Phan Phables for the New York Journal, begun when he was 20, featuring a rabid sports fan named George Phan. It was one of several short-lived comic strips (and other undertakings, including his first animated film) before his first success, Gross Exaggerations, which began as an illustrated column in the New York World. Its 'Yinglish' vocabulary would set the tone for much of Gross' work, as would its reworkings of well-known tales, as in "Nize Ferry-tail from Elledin witt de Wanderful Lemp" and "Jack witt de Binn Stuck". These were gathered in a 1926 book Nize Baby, which evolved into a Sunday newspaper color comic strip.
Also in 1926, he published *Hiawatta witt No Odder Poems*, a 40-page parody of Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, each of its pages, in the words of Jim Vadeboncoeur, Jr., "with a barely decipherable stanza and a drawing which only sometimes helped. In subsequent years, Gross followed with *De Night in de Front from Chreesmas* (1927), *Dunt Esk* (1927) and *Famous Fimmales witt Odder Ewents from Heestory* (1928).

A preview of his book *Is Diss a System?: a Milt Gross Comic Reader*, by Ari Kelman, Milt Gross, may be read at [http://books.google.com/books?id=iKXSf5LboekC&dq=%22De+Night+in+de+Front+from+Chreesmas%22&source=gbs_navlinks_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=iKXSf5LboekC&dq=%22De+Night+in+de+Front+from+Chreesmas%22&source=gbs_navlinks_s) wherein appears his *De Night in de Front from Chreesmas*, a short excerpt of which reads [upon seeing St. Nick standing there in the doorway like a mummy]:

"Geeve a look wot it's dere in de durrway St. Neeck!!! . . . Wot for do you stend like a mommy dere, Stoopit??"

In 1930, Gross published what many consider his masterpiece, the pantomime tale *He Done Her Wrong: The Great American Novel and Not a Word in It — No Music, Too*. Minus words, this "novel" is composed entirely of pen-and-ink cartoons, nearly 300 pages long, and is comparable to such silent films serials as *The Perils of Pauline*. It resembled (and parodied) the graphic novels of Lynd Ward. It has been reprinted several times, including an abridged version in 1983 (retitled *Hearts of Gold*) and in 2005 by Fantagraphics, under its original title.

Starting in 1931, Gross worked for the Hearst chain, doing various syndicated comic strips and Sunday topper strips, including *Dave's Delicatessen*, *Banana Oil*, *Pete the Pooch*, *Count Screwloose from Tooloose*, *Babbling Brooks*, *Otto and Blotto*, *The Meanest Man*, *Draw Your Own Conclusion*, *I Did It and I'm Glad!* and *That's My Pop!* (which later became a radio show). While his strips' vocabulary moved closer to standard English over time, his work always maintained Yiddish touches. In 1936, he illustrated two books in collaboration, *Pasha the Persian* (by Margaret Linden) and *What's This?* (with Robert M. Low and Lou Wedemar).

In 1945, the year of his book *Dear Dollink*, he suffered a heart attack and went into semi-retirement. His last book was *I Shouda Ate the Eclair* (published 1946), in which one Mr. Figgits nearly starts World War III because he refuses to eat a chocolate eclair. In 1946–47, his work appeared in the short-lived comic book *Picture News*. His final published work appeared in the pages of comic books published by American Comics Group, including two issues of *Milt Gross Funnies*. In 1950, two of his earlier books were combined as *Hiawatta and De Night in De Front From Chreesmas.*

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**George McManus** (1884-1954) Cartoonist and creator of “Bringing Up Father.” b. 23 Jan 1884 in St. Louis, MO. He began as a cartoonist on the St. Louis Republic in 1899. One day in 1904 he took a 30-1 shot on a horse, wagering $100. The horse won and he set out for New York and fame. He joined the *New York World* in 1905 and created such comic series as *Let George Do It*; *Panhandle Pete*; *The Newly Weds and Their Baby*; *Rosie's Beau*; and *Snookums*. Bringing Up Father, featuring the characters “Maggie” and “Jiggs,” appeared in more than 750 papers throughout the world and in 27 different languages, over a period of 41 years. There were seven "Bringing Up Father" shows touring America for 11 years. Four film companies made movies based on the strip, and “Jiggs” served as official insignia of the 11th Bombardment Squadron in both world wars. d. 22 Oct 1954 and buried from the Catholic Church of the Good Shepherd of Beverly Hills, CA. Received his degrees in *Dirigo Lodge No. 30*, New York City on 27 Feb, 30 Apr, and 22 Oct 1908. (Grand Lodge No. 406157). Received the 32° AASR (NJ) in New York City on 27 Nov 1908; dropped 4 Nov 1930; restored 13 May 1938 and dropped 11 Apr 1947. Member of Mecca Shrine Temple, N.Y.C. on 1 Dec 1908; suspended 29 Nov 1915; reinstated 29 Dec 1916; suspended 30 Dec 1935; reinstated 31 May 1938. Although not a

[http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm](http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm)
McManus had an innate gift for drawing and a sense of humor. He recalled an incident when he was in high school: "My teacher sent home to my parents a picture I had drawn of a classmate named Sweeney. 'This is what your boy has been doing,' the teacher wrote, icily. I laid the note in Pop's lap and headed wearily for the woodshed. But Pop, instead, put on his hat and coat and went to the editor of The Republican. He showed Sweeney to the editor. Next day I had a job on The Republican at $5 a week--as an errand boy."

At The Republican, he created his first comic strip, Alma and Oliver. In 1904, after winning $3000 at the racetrack, he headed for New York City and a job with the prestigious New York World, where he worked on several short-lived strips, including Snoozer, The Merry Marcelene, Ready Money Ladies, Cheerful Charlie, Nibsby the Newsboy in Funny Fairyland, Panhandle Pete and Let George Do It.

Harry Harrison Weinberger - As the head of the firm of Weinberger & Weinberger, attorneys-at-law of Passaic, Harry H. Weinberger holds a position of more than usual prominence in the legal profession. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah Weinberger, his father being a man of note in Passaic, until his retirement a few years ago, a leader in real estate and insurance, and also for twenty-five years justice of the peace in the city, and acting police magistrate.

Harry Harrison Weinberger was born in New York City, March 4, 1888. His education was begun at Dr. Davison's Private Boarding School, then he later attended the Passaic High School from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. His decision in regard to his profession early made, he entered New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, receiving the degree of Master of Laws from the same institution the following year. Admitted to the bar as attorney-at-law in 1909, he was admitted in New Jersey in 1912 as counsellor-at-law, practicing in the Federal courts from the earlier date, and as advocate from 1912. An early business affiliation was with the State Finance Corporation, of which he is vice-president, and since his admittance to the bar of this State he has had his offices in the People's Bank building, in Passaic, his brother, Joseph Jerome Weinberger, a sketch of whose life follows, being associated with him in practice in recent years. Mr. Weinberger stands high in the profession, and is one of the successful men of the day in Passaic county.

Always interested in the civic progress, Mr. Weinberger is taking a significant part in the welfare of the city as playground commissioner. Fraternally, he holds membership in Dirigo Lodge No. 30, F&AM; and is a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is a member of Amelia Lodge No. 215, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Joseph Spitz I'odge, Independent Order of Brith Abraham; of the Modern Woodmen of America; and is a charter member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Passaic, of which he is past president. He is a member of the Jewish Center of New York City, and is an active member of the Progress Club, of Passaic. He attends the Jewish Center Congregation of New York City.

Mr. Weinberger married, at the Hotel Savoy, in New York City, June 11, 1916, Rita Hecht, a graduate of Barnard College, daughter of Sol Hecht, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Weinberger have two children: Lloyd George, born July 9, 1918; and Constance, born October 2, 1920.

Joseph Jerome Weinberger - A name which is commanding wide attention in Passaic, New Jersey, and vicinity in the legal profession is that of Weinberger, and Dr. Weinberger, of the firm of Weinberger & Weinberger, while an accredited practitioner in dental surgery, is winning a position of prominence in the law, for which he prepared after taking his dental degree. Dr. Weinberger is a son of Samuel and Sarah Weinberger.

Dr. Weinberger was born in New York City, April 29, 1890, but with the removal of the family to Passaic, his education was begun in the public schools of this city. He was graduated from the Passaic High School in 1907, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Determining thereafter to enter a different profession, he attended the New York Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in the year 1915, and was admitted as counsellor-at-law in 1919, and also as Master in Chancery, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the Federal courts as attorney and proctor. Meanwhile, Dr. Weinberger practiced as a dental surgeon from the time of his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, all during his preparation for the law, but since his admittance to the bar he has largely devoted his time to his legal practice, in which he is attaining gratifying success.

During the World War, 1917-18, Dr. Weinberger was a member of the Medical Division of the United States army, serving as a private, attached to Camp Dental Infirmary No. 3, at Camp Dix, New Jersey (1918-1919). His more personal interests include membership in Arcana Lodge, No. 245, F&AM; and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a noble grand, and also past district deputy of District No. 47. In school days he was prominent in athletics, was captain of the Passaic High School basketball team in 1907, was a member of the University of Pennsylvania freshman basketball team in 1908-1909, also being a member of the Independent Athletic Basketball team in 1907-1908. He is a member of the Progress Club, and of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He attends the Congregation B'nai Jacob, of Passaic.

Mr. Weinberger married, on August 27, 1919, In Passaic, Helen Pizer, daughter of Leon and Fanny Pizer, of New York City.

Lotus Lodge No. 31 / Mechanic Lodge No. 31

Prev. Woods No. 153, 4 Mar 1807; became Mechanic No. 153, 6 Mar 1816; renumber No. 31 in 1839; and became Lotus No. 31, 8 Jun 1893.

Formed from merger of Lotus No. 31 and Lafayette No. 64, 3 Dec 1979; Manitou No. 106 merged with Consolidated No. 31 in 1988.
Warrant: 8 Jun 1893


CHARTER MEMBERS

Timothy Gardiner.  George McLaughlin.  Richard Hatfield, Jr.  Frederick Dibble.
Richard Ellis.  José María Dean Valde.  Zophar R. Jarvis.*

* Zophar R. Jarvis is listed as Treasurer of Concord Lodge No. 304 in 1821

The first and only name was Woods Lodge, No. 153, changed to Mechanic Lodge, No. 153, in 1816, and the number changed to 31 in 1839. It became Lotus Lodge, No. 31, June 8, 1893.

MINUTES: Not intact; records are lost from organization of the Lodge to 24 Nov 1835, and from 28 Nov 1843 to 11 Jun 1860.

Lotus Lodge is the legitimate successor of Woods Lodge, which was organized early in 1807. It was located in St. John's Hall on Frankfort Street. It was short lived, as in a few years it ceases to exist.

On March 16, 1816, a number of the former members of Woods Lodge presented a petition to the Grand Lodge, asking that the warrant of Woods Lodge be renewed and that the name be changed to Mechanic Lodge, No. 153. The petition was referred to a committee, which on June 12, 1816, reported to the Grand Lodge that, "The said Lodge having ceased to work for more than eighteen months last past has been revived, and the name thereof changed to 'Mechanic Lodge,' and the warrant with the said alteration renewed to the said Lodge to be hereafter called 'Mechanic Lodge, No. 153,' pursuant to the power given us by a resolution of the Grand Lodge on the seventh day of March last, which we caused to be indorsed on the warrant on the 14th of March last." Signed by CORNELIUS BOGERT and JOHN WELLS.

The Lodge continued to work for several years, when owing to a lack of interest taken in its affairs by the members, its progress was not as satisfactory as it might have been. This condition of affairs continued until December 4, 1844, when the warrant and books of the Lodge were surrendered to the Grand Lodge and the Lodge remained inactive until early in 1860, when a successful effort was made to revive it.

A meeting was held on May 28, 1860, for the purpose of making an application for the restoration of the warrant. A subsequent meeting was held on June 11, 1860, at which time the Master, Bro. PECK, reported that the application for restoration had been granted by the Grand Lodge, but the Lodge was not formally reorganized until June 19th, when the officers were installed by R. W.: HENRY C. BANKS, D.D., Grand Master, in the rooms on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street. From this time the Lodge continued with varying success until 1893, when a movement was made to change the name. An application was made to the Grand Lodge, and on June 8, 1893, it became Lotus Lodge, No. 31. Since then it has prospered and is now in a flourishing condition.

An interesting incident in the history of this Lodge is that Bro. DAVID WILLIAMS, one of the trio of American Patriots who captured Major Andre near Tarrytown, NY, on September 23, 1780, was raised in this Lodge in 1827.

At the reorganization of Mechanic Lodge, in 1860, it occupied rooms on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, where it remained until May 14, 1861, when it moved to the northwest corner of Fourth and Greene Streets; moving again, in 1876, to the corner of the Bowery and Rivington Street; remaining there until 1887, when it moved to the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street; remaining there until 1889, when it again moved, this time to its present quarters in Masonic Hall, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS


MASTERS

1899. Arthur W. Hillebrand.
Autobiography of David Williams

The following biography of David Williams appeared in the Albany Daily Advertiser, in January preceding his death, said to have been dictated by himself:

"I was born in Tarrytown, then called Philips' Manor, Westchester county, New York, October 21st, 1754. I entered the army in 1775, at the age of 21, and was under General Montgomery at the siege of Fort St. Johns, and afterward on board the flat-bottomed boats to carry provisions, etc.; served out my time which was six months: I then went, listed again in the spring of 1776, and continued in the service by different enlistments, as a New York militiaman, until 1779. In 1778, when in Capt. Acker's company of New York militia, at Tarrytown, I asked his permission to take a walk in company with William Van Wart, a boy sixteen or seventeen years old; I proceeded to the cross-roads on Tompkins' ridge; stood looking a few moments; saw five men coming, they had arms; we jumped over a stone fence and concealed ourselves in a corner of it; observed that they were armed with two muskets and three pistols; they came so nigh that we recognized two of them. viz.: William Underhill and William Mosher, who were Tories, and known to be of De Lancey's corps; when they came within proper distance, I said to my companion, 'Billy, neck or no joint I then said aloud, as if speaking to a number, with a view of intimidating them, 'Men, make ready!' They stopped immediately; I told them to ground their arms, which they did; I then said, 'March away'; they did so; I then jumped over the fence, secured their arms, and made them march before us to our quarters; I continued in the service until a week or ten days before the year 1780. In December, 1779, Captain Daniel Williams, who was commander of our company, mounted us on horses, and we went to Morrisania, Westchester county, and saw at that Morrisania clear; took probably $5,000 worth of property; returned to all Morrisania and quartered at Young's house. My feet being frozen, my uncle, Martinus Van Wart, took me to his house; I told Captain Williams that the enemy would soon be at Young's, and that if he remained there he would be on his way to Morrisania before morning; he paid no attention to my remarks — he did not believe me; but in the course of the night a woman came to my uncle's, crying, 'Uncle Martinus! Uncle Martinus!' The truth was, the British had surrounded Young's house, made prisoners of all the company except two, and burnt the barn. "Having got well of my frozen feet, on the 3d of June, 1780, we were all driven from Tarrytown to the upper part of Westchester county, in the town of Salem. We belonged to no organized company at all; were under no command, and worked for our board or johnny-cake. Isaac Van Wart, who was a cousin of mine (the father of Williams and mother of Van Wart were brother and sister), Nicholas Storms and myself went to Tarrytown on a visit; we carried our muskets with us, and on our way took a Quaker, who said he was going to New York after salt and other things. The Quaker was taken before the American authority and acquitted. "In July or August a number of persons, of whom I was one, went on a visit to our friends in Tarrytown, and while on the way took ten head of cattle, which some refugees were driving to New York, and, on examination before the authority, the cattle were restored to their right owners, as they pleaded innocence, saying they were stolen from them. I then returned to Salem, and worked with a Mr. Benedict for my board, until the 22d of September. It was about one o'clock p.m., as I was standing in the door with Mr. Benedict's daughter (who was afterward my wife), when I saw six men coming; she re marked. 'They have got guns.' I jumped over a board fence and met them. 'Boys,' said I, 'where are you going?' They answered 'we are going to Tarrytown.' Then said 'if you will wait until I get my gun I will go with you.' The names of the six persons were, Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding, William Williams, John Yerks and James Romer; the name of the sixth I have forgotten.

We proceeded about fifteen miles that night, and slept in a hay barrack. In the morning we crossed Buttermilk hill, when John Paulding proposed to go to Isaac Reed's and get a pack of cards to divert ourselves with. After procuring them we went out to Davis' hill, where we separated, leaving four on the hill and three, viz., Van Wart, Paulding and myself, proceeded on the Tarrytown road about one mile and concealed ourselves in the bushes on the west side of the road, and commenced playing cards three handed, that is, each one for himself. We had not been playing more than an hour, when we heard a horse galloping across a bridge but a few yards from us; which of us spoke I do not remember but one of us said, 'there comes a trader going to New York.' We stepped out from our concealment and stopped him. 'My lads,' said he, 'I hope you belong to our party.' We asked him 'what party?' he replied, 'the lower party.' We told him 'we did.' He then said, 'I am a British officer, have been up the country on particular business, and wish to make a short visit to New York, and would be detained a minute,' and as a token to convince us he was a gentleman, he pulled out and showed us his gold watch; we then told him we were Americans. 'God bless my soul,' said he, 'a man must do any thing these times to get along,' and then showed us Arnold's pass. We told him it would not satisfy us without searching him. 'My lads,' said he, 'you will bring yourselves into trouble.' We answered 'we did not fear it,' and conducted him about seventy rods into the woods. My comrades appointed me to search him; conversing with his hat, I searched his person effectually, but found nothing until I pulled of his boot, when we discovered that something was concealed in his stocking. Paulding caught hold of his foot and exclaimed, 'by G—d, here it is!' I pulled off his stocking, and inside of it, next to the sole of his foot, found three half sheets of paper inclosed in another half sheet which was indorsed 'West Point,' and on pulling off the other boot and stocking, I found three like papers, inclosed and indorsed as the others. On reading them, one of my companions said, 'by G—d, he is a spy!' We then asked him where he got those papers? he told us, 'of a man at Pine's bridge,' but he said 'he did not know his name.' He offered us his gold watch, his horse, saddle, bridle and 100 guineas, if we would let him go; we told him 'no, unless he would inform us where he got the papers.' He answered us as before, but increased his offer to 1,000 guineas, his horse, etc.; we told him again we would not let him go; he then said, 'gentlemen, I will give you 10,000 guineas' [nearly $50,000] ' and as many dry goods as you will ask; conceal me in any place of safety while you can send to New York with an order to Sir Henry Clinton from me, and the goods and money will be procured so that you can get them unmolested.' [Paulding then told him, as he stated on the trial of Joshua H. Smith, a few days after the arrest]: 'No, by G—d, if you would give us 10,000 guineas you should not stir a step; we are Americans, and above corruption, and go with you must.' We then took him, about twelve miles, to Col. Jamieson's quarters at North Castle."
Consolidated Lodge has evolved through the years into a "Metropolitan Lodge." Its membership reflects a diverse group of men who reside within the financial and cultural capital of the world. The Lodge is a result of four Lodges that merged their resources over time. The names of those Lodges were

Lotus No. 31 [see historical sketch above],
Manhattan No. 62,
LaFayette No. 64 and
Manitou No. 106.

Each of these lodges added its unique history and fervency for the Craft to create one Masonic Lodge with a keen interest in bringing light to worthy men while maintaining a spirit of fellowship.

The Lodge traces its roots to 1807 when the first warrant was granted to Woods Lodge, No. 153 on 4 Mar 1807. A Second warrant was granted to Mechanic Lodge, No. 153, 6 Mar 1816 when the name of the Lodge was changed. The Lodge's number changed to 31 in 1839 and it became Lotus Lodge, No. 31, effective 8 Jun 1839.

An interesting incident in the history of this Lodge is that Bro. David Williams, one of the trio of American Patriots who captured Major André near Tarrytown, NY on 23 Sep 1780, was raised in this Lodge in 1827.

Manhattan No. 62 received its warrant on 26 Mar 1824. As a daughter lodge of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, it chose to continue the tradition of using scarlet as the symbolic color of its aprons, jewels and furnishings. This custom remains in effect today. On 15 Apr 1840, the Lodge was requested by R.'. W.'. Wm. Willis, D.G.M., to confer all three degrees at one and the same time on two Seneca Chiefs, George Jamison and N. T. Strong. On 5 Jun 1840 and at the request of The Grand Lodge Officers the Lodge was asked to confer the first degrees at one and the same time to Messrs. J. Jamison, S. H. Cone and White Seneca, Seneca Chiefs, and Mr. B. Bowles, an Onondaga Chief.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, held in the city of New York—elected Dec. 24th, 1840:—

When the Marquis de Lafayette made his triumphant return to America in 1824, the Grand Lodge invited him to partake in a public dinner in his honor. Having accepted the invitation proffered by order of the Grand Lodge, the Marquis de Lafayette was enthusiastically embraced upon his arrival. Several brethren present requested that further to honor LaFayette, a Lodge be named in his honor. The Grand Master granted the request and LaFayette No. 64 was instituted on 20 Sep 1824.

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 Grand Lodge elected him Grand Master on 5 Jun 1851, being the first chosen.

In the late 1970's Lotus and LaFayette merged to form Lotus-Lafayette No. 31. On 3 Dec 1979 Lotus Lafayette united with Manhattan Lodge and adopted the name Consolidated. In 1988 Manitou Lodge was merged with Consolidated.

Many of the members of the Lodge participated in the laying of the corner-stones of the Masonic Hall in New York City and the Home at Utica, and were also present at the dedication of these buildings. They also assisted in the laying of the corner-stone of "Cleopatra's Needle," the only Egyptian obelisk in the western hemisphere, in Central Park on 9 Oct 1880. Consolidated Lodge continues to take an active role in the Fraternity.

Howard Lodge No. 35

Prev. No. 9 until 1803; revived as No. 35 21 Dec 1825; surrendered ca 1835-36.

WARRANT: The warrant issued to Howard Lodge, No. 9 [q.v.], is dated March 20, 1794, and bears the signature of RORERT R LIVINGSTON, Grand Master.

The first officers were REINER JAN VANDENBROECK, Master; OLIVER L. KERR, Senior Warden; JOHN C. LUDLOW, Junior Warden; THOMAS M'CULLOUGH, Treasurer; SAMUEL JONES, Secretary.

It continued to exist as No. 9 until 1803. The last time it was represented in the Grand Lodge was February 10, 1802, and the last recorded meeting of the Lodge was June 29, 1803. It was given No. 35 when it was revived, December 21, 1825.

MINUTES: Intact from organization, March 20, 1794, to date.

The original Howard Lodge, No. 9, seems to have met with varying success for the first few years, but early in 1803 a spirit of indifference crept in the Lodge, and meetings were held at irregular intervals. This record appears after the minutes of April 21st: "For want of a sufficient number of members no Lodge was formed during the month of May."

The next meeting, held June 29, 1803, is styled "an extra meeting," and is the last recorded meeting of Howard Lodge, No. 9.

There is no record that the warrant was surrendered or that it was suspended; it simply "ceased to exist," and was not only dead but forgotten until the revival of Howard Lodge, No. 35, in 1825. Several years ago a "Memorial Address" on R.'. W.'. CHARLES S. WESCOTT was delivered by the late Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge, BRO. CHARLES T. M'CLENACHAN, and the following excerpt from his address tells the story of Howard Lodge:

"Upon solicitation of several of the members of Holland Lodge a charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, signed by RORERT R. LIVINGSTON, Grand Master, who was then Grand Chancellor of the State; R.:W.: PETER McDougall, Deputy Grand Master; JACOB MORTON, Senior Grand Warden; JAMES SCOTT, Junior Grand Warden; and JOHN ABRAMS, Grand Secretary to REINER JAN VANDENBROECK, as Master; OLIVER KERR, Senior Warden; JOHN C. LUDLOW, Junior Warden, establishing and constituting Howard Lodge, No. 9. ELIAS HICKS was Treasurer and Hon. SAMUEL JONES, Secretary.

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"For a time Howard Lodge and Holland Lodge used the same apartments, the same working tools and regalia, and were attended by each other's members respectively. A very strong intimacy of fellowship also grew up between Howard and St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 7. It is a sad comment, nevertheless true, that in after years St. Andrew's ceased to sustain the fame of Masonry or its own glorious birth and childhood, whereas the other companion of Howard Lodge, its sister and originator, continues to be one of the noblest standard-bearers of our Fraternity.

"The first Master of Howard Lodge was VANDENBROECK, of whom in 1794 DE WITT CLINTON spoke as the "brother who called Howard Lodge into being, protected its infant years and reared it to its present height of prosperity. He stands in the front rank among the revivers of Masonry in this State, and that Holland Lodge, particularly, owes him a debt of gratitude which no return can cancel and no time discharge."

VANDENBROECK was later Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and for a time Acting Grand Treasurer. The Hon. Chief-Justice SAMUEL JONES, Jr., was the first Secretary of Howard Lodge and afterwards became its Master. The Lodge at once met with unprecedented success, and when six years after its birth a new century was ushered in, it disclosed PETER IRVING as Master; JOHN W. MULLIGAN, Senior Warden; WILLIAM CUTTING, Junior Warden; MYLES KIRRY, Treasurer; CHARLES BRIDGEN, Secretary. The Lodge held monthly meetings on a Thursday, but from November until May it assembled twice a month, if the City Assembly did not otherwise occupy their rooms.

Howard Lodge had a Mark Lodge attached to it, authorizing it to confer that degree. In its early life this Lodge was presided over as Master by such Masons as JOHN WELLS and ROBERT R. BOYD, each in turn Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and also JOHN W. MULLIGAN, Deputy Grand Master.

In the year 1803, Howard Lodge began to languish and by 1808 it slumbered profoundly, nor did we hear of its existence again until 1825.

The record of the Grand Lodge endorsed on the old charter of Howard Lodge, and which is still its authority for its existence and work, tells the next point in its history. And this it is well to quote: "In Grand Lodge, December 21, A.L. 4825, a petition from R.' W.: JOHN W. MULLIGAN, Past Deputy Grand Master, and others, praying for permission to revive the labors of Howard Lodge, late No. 9, now No. 35, under the government of Bro. GEO. BARRELL as Master, Bro. THOS. T. TREADWAY as Senior Warden, and Bro. S. S. STEELE as Junior Warden, was read and the prayer of same granted.

"And now, for several years prosperity dawned again upon old Howard, but it was fated to be of short duration. The anti-Masonic excitement broke forth incident to the alleged murder of MORGAN, which in reality was naught but a well conceived plan and a powerfully carried out political plot in the interest of designing men. This with the memorable fire that in 1833 swept away the City Hotel on Broadway and all that was within it, consuming the regalia and property and whatever of record there was in the archives of Howard Lodge, again shrouded it in a cataleptic sleep that sternly bound it for twenty-three years.

"In the fall of 1856, Bro. WESCOTT, who had joined Empire Lodge, No. 206, on the 3d of November, 1853, with a number of others, among them he who now addresses you, had become dissatisfied with their home in consequence of certain elements that were not congenial. A consultation was had as to affiliating en masse with some other Lodge or making application for a new one. The decision was in favor of the latter course and Bro. WESCOTT'S energy and ambition were to win the dispensation. Upon advisement with Deputy Grand Master RORT. McCoy, and reviewing the whole subject, it was deemed expedient to resuscitate some old Lodge and this led to the discovery of Bro. GEO. BARRELL being alive and the existence of the old Howard Charter. A consultation with Bro. BARRELL removed all difficulties. It was but necessary for Bro. WESCOTT to have an interview to carry his point.

"The Lodge was summoned; the living forlorn hope answered and a Lodge of three Master Masons duly assembled. Affiliates were balloted for and the election of officers held.

"The event was celebrated with considerable expense at Thompson's, 733 Broadway, over 80 brethren being congregated."

MORGAN PERIOD: In 1828 ten meetings were held and one candidate was raised; three meetings were held in 1829; none were held in 1830; two in 1831 and two in 1832.

The first two meetings of the Lodge were held in Carr's Hotel, where it remained until June 29, 1803. When it revived it met in the City Hotel, remaining there until May 9, 1827, when it moved to Masonic Hall on Broadway, returning again to the City Hotel, February 9, 1831.

The following appears on the minutes:

"The property of Howard Lodge, No. 35, was consumed by fire at City Hotel, April 11, 1833. R. R. BOYD, W.'.M.'.""

On December 23, 1856, the meeting place was on the corner of Crosby and Broome Streets, where it remained until November 4, 1856, when it moved to the corner of Grand and Centre Streets, remaining here until June 27, 1860, when it moved to Broadway, corner of Thirteenth Street.

On September 6, 1860, it moved to the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, remaining here until March 3, 1866, when it moved to Kane Lodge rooms on Broadway. On April 24, 1874, it moved to Masonic Hall, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, remaining here until November 23, 1883, when it moved to the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Here it remained until February 8, 1884, when it again returned to Masonic Hall.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Reiner Jan Vandenbroeck, Grand Secretary. Charles T. McClennen, Grand Historian
James M. Austin, Grand Secretary. John W. Mulligan, Deputy Grand Master.
Alfred B. Price, District Deputy Grand Master (Grand Representative Indian Territory). Frederick B. House, District Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Representative of South Australia.
Mount Rushmore National Memorial is situated in the Black Hills of South Dakota and has the largest figures of any statue in the world.

Gutzon Borglum (John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum) (1871-1941) Sculptor and painter, born March 25, 1871 in Idaho and educated in public schools of Nebraska. Studied art in San Francisco and Paris. He received his Master of Arts from Princeton University and L.L.D., Oglethorpe University. He painted, studied and traveled in Spain, Europe, and England until 1901 when he settled in New York. Among his many marbles and bronzes are Sheridan Equestrian, Washington D.C. and Chicago, Illinois; colossal marble head of Lincoln in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol; bronze group, Mares of Diomedes in the Metropolitan Museum; Lincoln, Newark, New Jersey; Trudeau memorial, Saranac Lake; Trail Drivers Memorial, Texas. He designed and began carving the Confederate Memorial on the face of Stone Mountain, Georgia, but a controversy arose with the association and he destroyed all the plans and models. Borglum designed the Confederate half-dollar as well. His greatest work, however, is the Black Hills carving which he designed and officially started on August 10, 1927, when President Coolidge dedicated it. He lived to see the fourth head unveiled in 1939, but not to complete the work—which was done by his son Lincoln in 1941.

Borglum was an active Freemason, being raised in Howard Lodge No. 35, New York City on June 10, 1904, and serving as its Worshipful Master in 1910-11. In 1915 he was appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Denmark near the Grand Lodge of New York. He received his Scottish Rite Degrees in New York City Consistory on October 25, 1907, but was suspended in 1921. His Lodge possesses the gavel used by him in the form of a bronze lion's paw, holding a stone from Solomon's Temple. He executed the bust of Edward M. L. Ehlers, who was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, which is now in the Grand Lodge Library. His memorial “Silence” is in the Soldiers' and Sailors’ Memorial Hospital at the Masonic Home in Utica, New York. The cornerstone of his studio on the hills above Stamford, CT, was laid with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Master of New York under special dispensation from Connecticut. He died on March 6, 1941.

Lincoln Borglum, his son, and also a Freemason in Battle River Lodge No. 92 of Hermosa, SD, worked with his father on the Mt. Rushmore memorial since 1932. He was in charge of measurements and enlarging models from 1934-38 and superintendent of the memorial since 1938. Following the death of his father in 1941, he was assigned to complete the memorial.
Washington Morton, 1775-1810

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ... Volume 1, by Peter Ross, page 193. http://books.google.com/books?id=--GciAAAAAAM&lpg=PA193&pg=PA193&dq=%22Washington+Morton%22+%22Jacob+morton%22&source=bl&ots=UokBD6x04&sig=sh_w1hzJWkceuKdFHT7b0xCT10&hl=en&ei=tjg1vbgNCXaQHM6cy6yAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEQ6AEwBqYv-onepage&q=%22Washington+Morton%22+%22Jacob+morton%22&f=false

... during the five years' tenure of [Grand Master] Jacob Morton the day of the Evangelist was not publicly observed at all, while that of the Baptist was celebrated only once under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, in 1803. Then it seemed to pass off quietly and in a manner that reflected honor on the fraternity. The brethren marched in procession through William, Wall, and Beaver Streets to Trinity Church, where the Rev. John Ireland opened the service with prayer, and an appropriate oration was delivered by "Brother Washington Morton of Howard Lodge," a brilliant lawyer, a younger brother of the Grand Master, a leader in the young society of the city, but certainly not a man whose record was such as to grace the pulpit of Trinity. However, a substantial collection was gathered in, which was divided between the Society for the Relief of Distressed Persons and the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, and in Lovett's Hotel the Grand Lodge and brethren "spent the remainder of the day in harmony and festivity."

The Magazine of American history with notes and queries, Volume 18, by John Austin Stevens, Benjamin Franklin DeCosta, Henry Phelps Johnston, Martha Joanna Lamb, Nathan Gillett Pond. 1887. page 150. http://books.google.com/books?id=-1hzJWkceuKdFHT7b0xCT10&hl=en&ei=tjg1vbgNCXaQHM6cy6yAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEQ6AEwBqYv-onepage&q=%22Washington+Morton%22+%22Jacob+morton%22&f=false

There was wedding in 1797. It was that of Washington Morton, the younger brother of Mrs. [Josiah] Quincy [of Boston] [Eliza Susan Morgan], in October of the same year. His bride was the beautiful Cornelia Schuyler, daughter of [Bro.] General Philip Schuyler of Albany, and sister of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton [Elizabth Schuyler]. Few gentlemen were better known in the New York of that period than General Jacob Morton and his brother, Washington Morton. They were both lawyers, with an honorable place at the New York bar in the most brilliant period of its history. Jacob Morton was fourteen years older than Washington, and for upwards of thirty years was major-general of the First Division of the militia of the State. During the war of 1812 he was mustered into the service of the United States, and appointed military commander of New York city. He held municipal offices of trust, also, for a long series of years, until he became almost as familiar to the eyes of New York as the City Hall itself; and so strong was his hold upon the popular regard that no change in politics ever disturbed his position. He was a perfect gentleman of the old school; there are persons living who remember his fine presence, military bearing, erect carriage, alert air, and cordial manners—with powdered hair and faultlessly elegant costume. Washington Morton was a strikingly handsome young man of twenty-two at the time of his marriage, a graduate of Princeton in 1792, of rare fascination and tact in conversation, superb physical strength, and great athletic skill. But up to this date much more of his time had been given to the pleasures of life than to its affairs. He, on one occasion, walked to Philadelphia from New York for a wager, which created no little talk and excitement, it being then an unprecedented feat. "His walk finished, his wager won, after a refreshing bath and toilet, he spent the night with his friends who had accompanied him on horseback, and a party of Philadelphia choice spirits, over a supper-table spread in his honor, at which we may well believe that the conviviality was answerable to the greatness of the occasion."

At the attractive home of Alexander Hamilton young [Washington] Morton was a favorite guest. Mrs. Hamilton's younger sister, Cornelia, came to spend the winter of 1796-1797, and Washington Morton fell madly in love with her. She was a charming girl, though by no means a belle. She had dark brown hair, which she wore parted in waves over a low white forehead; eyes of deep blue-gray, so shaded and shadowed by lashes that they seemed black in the imperfect light; complexion of that clear paleness which wins gradually upon the heart rather than the senses. Her nature, too pliant and clinging for the role of social leadership, which better interprets the varying phases of feeling than a more brilliant color, and a small, rosy mouth with all manner of little lights playing about it, and a slight compression of the lips, betokening strength of will. Her beauty was really of that soft and touching kind which so well became Mrs. Hamilton, a graduate of Princeton in 1792, of rare fascination and tact in conversation, superb physical strength, and great athletic skill. But up to this date much more of his time had been given to the pleasures of life than to its affairs. He, on one occasion, walked to Philadelphia from New York for a wager, which created no little talk and excitement, it being then an unprecedented feat. "His walk finished, his wager won, after a refreshing bath and toilet, he spent the night with his friends who had accompanied him on horseback, and a party of Philadelphia choice spirits, over a supper-table spread in his honor, at which we may well believe that the conviviality was answerable to the greatness of the occasion."

Alas! the course of true love was not destined, in this instance, to run smoothly. The sagacious old chieftain was in no hurry to consign his sweet young daughter to the care of a volatile, headstrong youth of twenty-two, however brilliant his prospects and possibilities. He refused to consider the question until the ambitious aspirant should have "stackened his pace to the sober rate before a steady-going married man." Young Morton urgently pressed his suit, which angered General Schuyler, who imperiously ordered the ardent lover to attempt no further communication with his daughter. He even went so far as to escort the young man to a boat for New York, and saw him safely on his voyage down the Hudson.

"Come into the library," said the austere father to the blushing Cornelia, as he encountered her on the veranda upon his return to the house. When she had seated herself at his feet, in an attitude of deep dejection, he related what had passed between himself and Washington Morton, adding, "My wishes will, of course, be respected. Promise me to have nothing hereafter to do with him, either by word or letter." "I cannot, sir," was the quick response. "What do you mean to disobey me?" "I mean that I cannot bind myself by any such pledge as you name, and—" I will not."
soon found a method whereby to smuggle a letter into the hands of the young lady, in which all a lover's fond hopes and blissful anticipations were depicted in glowing colors. He also gave her the plan of his future course of action, and asked for her cooperation, which was not denied.

Days and weeks passed on. The foliage was beginning to assume its autumn styles; and the cool days of October were being welcomed with cordial fires in the old Schuyler mansion. One night, when the stars were shining peacefully from a cloudless sky, the lover came for his bride. The hour was midnight. The lights had long since been extinguished in the Albany homes, and deep silence throughout the ancient city was unbroken by voice or footstep. Presently wrapped in cloaks were moving swiftly along the deserted streets. One was of princely bearing, the other lithie and graceful. In front of the Schuyler house they paused, sprang lightly over the fence upon the velvet turf of the yard, and gave a signal. A window was gently and slowly raised; one of the gentlemen threw up a rope which was caught and tied; a rope ladder was drawn up, and after a few minutes again lowered; the gentlemen pulled forcibly to ascertain that it was securely fastened, and Cornelia Schuyler stepped out upon the ladder and slowly accomplished her descent in safety. A rapid walk followed, and in a few moments the party reached the shores of the Hudson, where a small row-boat was in waiting to convey them to the opposite shore. As they landed a pair of fine horses were to be seen pawing the earth impatiently. The young lady was lifted upon one of these, and her gallant cavalier mounted the other. They bade a hasty adieu to the friends who had assisted in the escapade, and rode off gayly toward the rising sun. Between thirty and forty miles distant was the town of Stockbridge, and straightway to the home of Judge Theodore Sedgwick the runaways proceeded, as he was the common and intimate friend of both families. Presenting themselves before that excellent magistrate, who doubted the evidence of his own eyes when he beheld the singular apparition, they told, the story of their engagement and their flight. Of course there was but one thing to do. The clergyman of the place was summoned to the Sedgwick homestead, and the handsome twain were made one with all convenient dispatch. It was a sad blow to General Schuyler, and many months elapsed before he consented to indulge in a forgiving spirit; but he loved his daughter, and had in reality no very grave objections to her dashing husband further than his youth—which, with time enough, might be cured—and in the end he yielded to what he could not help, with the best grace that he could muster.

Life of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, by Edmund Quincy, page 77.

Jacob and Washington Morton, were very well-known men to the New York of their day. The image of the former must still live in the memory of the elder and middleaged portion of the inhabitants of that city. He was born in 1761, and graduated at Princeton in 1778. He studied law, but was diverted from following up the profession by other employments. For thirty years or more he was Major-General of the First Division of the State Militia of New York, until his death, in 1836, in his seventy-fourth year, when he was honored with a great military funeral. During the war of 1812 he was mustered into the service of the United States, and was appointed to the military command of the city of New York. He was the immediate predecessor of General Sandford, who has lately ended a term of service of about the same duration. Many citizens of New York will yet freshly remember the powdered head, erect carriage, alert air, and cordial manners of the kindhearted and hospitable old General,—a gentleman in breeding as well as politics of the school of Washington,—who was as familiar in the eyes of the New York of thirty years since as the City Hall itself. And speaking of the City Hall, General Morton held some place of trust and emolument there, under the city government, for many years; and so strong was his hold upon the popular regard that no change in the political complexion of the municipal government disturbed his tenure of office. Though a Federalist of the deepest dye in the days when the old Democratic party came into power, and a pronounced Adams man during the excited canvass which resulted in the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, neither Democrats nor Jackson-men ventured to remove him. Perhaps they did not wish to do so. While other heads fell with small mercy under the knife of the political guillotine, his remained safe on his official shoulders until his natural death.

His younger brother, Washington [Morton], was born in 1775, and graduated at Princeton in 1792. He was one of Nature's favorite sons, and endowed by her with her best gifts of mind and body. Splendidly handsome, of great bodily strength and athletic skill, he had also extraordinary powers of mind, from which his contemporaries augured great success in life, and eminence in his profession of the law,—auguries which his early death disappointed of their entire fulfilment. But though not much past thirty when he died, and though perhaps more of his time was given to the pleasures of the world than to its affairs, he had won an honorable place at the bar of New York at that most brilliant period of its history when it bore upon its calendar such names as Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, John Wells, Samuel Jones, Thomas Addis Emmett, Rufus King, David B. Ogden, Peter A. Jay, and others of a national, some of them of a European, reputation. Of his physical powers of endurance and his love of athletic exercises he gave a proof, which made a great noise at the time, by walking for a wager from New York to Philadelphia in one day, then an unprecedented feat. His walk finished and his wager won, after a bath and toilet, as he told the story to my mother, he spent the night with his friends who had accompanied him on horseback, and a party of Philadelphia choice spirits, over a supper-table spread in his honor, at which we may well believe that the conviviality was answerable to the greatness of the occasion.

Being such as I have described him, it is perhaps not surprising, when he and the beautiful Cornelia Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution, and younger sister of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, were thrown together, that they should have fallen in love with one another. And perhaps, too, it was nothing strange that the cautious General should have hesitated before consenting to intrust his lovely child to the care of a volatile youth of two and twenty, who, however brilliant might be his prospects and his possibilities, had not yet slackened his pace to the sober rate befitting a steady-going married man. At any rate, he refused his consent to the match, and, exercising the paternal authority then his undisputed right, forbade all communication between his daughter and her suitor. But my uncle Washington was not a man to be turned from his purpose by an obstacle like this. Such an impediment might hinder the course of his true love from running smooth, but, far from staying, only made it run the faster. My readers must supply the intermediate stages of this little romance from their own imaginations, but this was its conclusion. Late one night Washington Morton found himself in Albany, and under the window of the fair Cornelia. At a signal, which I fear must have been preconcerted, the window opened, the young lady appeared, and presently leaped bravely from it into her lover's arms.
away, to seek the counsel and countenance of Judge Theodore Sedgwick, who was the common and intimate friend of both their families. There they suddenly presented themselves to the eyes of that excellent magistrate, who was looking for anything rather than such an apparition, and told the story of their flight. Of course, there was but one thing to do. The parson was sent for, and the twain made one flesh with all convenient speed. It was a good while before General Schuyler could bring himself to forgive this escapade. But in time he was prevailed upon "to take up the mangled matter at the best," and to submit with as good a grace as he could muster to what he could not help.

After the death of Cornelia Morton in 1807, her husband [Washington Morton], to dissipate the passionate affliction in which he was plunged by it, went to Europe, and there died, at Paris, in 1810. A romantic story as to the object of his European visit and the manner of his death obtained a good deal of currency at the time, and may possibly yet linger among the traditions of winter-firesides. I was first told of it many years ago in a stage-coach in the State of New York, by a citizen of intelligence and respectability who had no suspicion that I was at all connected with its subject, as an unquestionable fact, and I afterwards learned, on inquiry, that it was extensively believed to be such. I am sorry to be obliged to spoil the story in advance by saying that it was certainly false in its most material circumstance, and that I have no doubt it was altogether a pure fabrication. Washington Morton was well known to have been nearly connected with General Hamilton by marriage, as well as his warm personal friend and ardent political admirer. The story ran that he went abroad with the deliberate purpose of seeking Burr out, challenging him, and avenging the death of Hamilton with his own hand. It went on to say that he traced Burr to Paris, called him out, and they met on the field of honor. Unluckily, however, for the interests of poetical justice, instead of his killing Burr, Burr killed him! And unfortunately for the story, it was contradicted by refractory facts, for Mr. Morton died very suddenly of some disease of the throat, of which event and all its details his family had the testimony of General Armstrong, then our Minister at Paris, and of other Americans residing there at the time. And it is not likely that he undertook his visit to Europe with any such truculent design. For if he had thought himself called upon to be the avenger of blood in the case of Hamilton, Washington Morton was not the man to let the suns of six years go down upon his wrath before entering upon the office.

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**John Wells** – b. 1770; d. 7 Sep 1823

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 1, by Peter Ross, page 276.  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=GciAAAAMAAJ&q=%22John+Wells%22+%22grand+secretary%22&hl=en&ei=OuMgTtj9N8HV0QGT2sSpAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22John+Wells%22+%22grand+secretary%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=GciAAAAMAAJ&q=%22John+Wells%22+%22grand+secretary%22&hl=en&ei=OuMgTtj9N8HV0QGT2sSpAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22John+Wells%22+%22grand+secretary%22&f=false)

**John Wells**, who had been called to the chair held by Livingston and Clinton, was, like them, a lawyer, and possessed talents sufficient to have won for him a national reputation had he cared, like them, to have taken an active part in politics. But his inclinations and tastes led in a different direction. His business was law, his solace was religion. John Wells was born in Cherry Valley, NY, in 1770. His father, Robert Wells, a prosperous farmer, and the entire household—twelve persons—were murdered in 1778 in what is now known as the Cherry Valley massacre. John Wells would have shared the same fate had he not at the time the descent was made been in Schenectady attending school. No section of New York suffered more in the war of the Revolution than the old county of Tryon (Montgomery). In 1777, at a conference at Oswego, the Indian tribes were induced to take sides with the British and thus engage in a struggle with which they had nothing to do, when their own best interests should have made them refrain from any participation. Even the British at home protested against such an alliance and the protest was voiced in an eloquent speech by Lord Chatham. But the alliance prevailed, the Indians went on the warpath with their red-coated friends and suffered a disastrous defeat at Oriskany. Heretofore they had fought for pay; henceforth they fought for vengeance, vengeance for those of their number who had fallen at Oriskany. Says a writer in a recent review:

Before the year had passed the Indians had descended upon several of the frontier settlements, and throughout the next five years the history of Tryon county was to be told in chronicles of burning villages, captured prisoners, pitched battles, and atrocious massacres. When the war closed 12,000 farms lay unoccupied in the county. The wheat destroyed amounted to 150,000 bushels. The militia had fallen from 2,500 men to 800. Two-thirds of the inhabitants had died or fled, and among those who remained were 400 widows and 2,000 orphans. No part of the thirteen colonies suffered to a like extent from the ravages of the war—not Boston or Philadelphia, not New York city or any region in the south. Here alone did the settlers contend with the soldiers of England and the savages of the forest. Here alone was a settled and prosperous land converted into a land more desolate and forbidding than it was before the white man had felled its forests and reared his cabins on its fruitful soil.

The descent on Cherry Valley occurred in the late autumn of 17/8, and it was planned not by the Indians, but by a white man—Capt. Waler N. Butler. Butler had recently been imprisoned by order of a Continental court-martial, and was as eager for revenge as were the Indians whom he had readily induced to join him. The attacking force numbered about 700 men, of whom 200 were Tories. The first act of massacre was committed at the house of Robert Wells—a man who had taken no active part in the war and had never harmed any of those who came to murder his family. The Indians and Tories then left the place, and the following morning found the abandoned slaughter field white with new-fallen snow.

Col. John Butler, the father of Walter, and himself a most active and relentless Tory, as his work at Wyoming sufficiently shows, was shocked at these barbarities. He had known Robert Wells intimately, and was heard to say: "I would have gone miles on my hands and knees to have saved that family, and why my son did not do it God only knows." Common testimony has come down to prove the barbarities of the Tories at Cherry Valley; they were more savage than the savages themselves. Indeed, more than one person owed his life to an Indian—Joseph Brant, who led the Mohawks and was shocked at the murderous work of the Senccas.

John Wells was taken to New York by an aunt, and, after being graduated at Princeton, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1791. In the following year he became a member of Holland Lodge. In 1794 he joined the then newly formedHoward Lodge and was elected its Master. His literary ability attracted the attention of Alexander Hamilton and by him he was intrusted with the task of preparing, when not writing, the papers known as "The Federalist." This seems to have been the nearest approach he ever made
into the field of practical politics, for henceforth he devoted himself strictly to his profession and soon became regarded as one of the leaders of the local bar.

His attention to Grand Lodge matters after he became a member of that body was most marked and he served at least one term on the Committee of Charity. In 1805 he was appointed Grand Secretary by Grand Master Morton on the retirement of D. D. Tompkins and continued in that office until 1816, when the pressing requirements of his private business demanded his entire attention for a time.

He was a trustee of the General Theological Seminary. For many years he held the same useful position in connection with Columbia College, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton, his alma mater. For many years he served as a Vestryman of Grace Church and there, after his death, in 1823, a beautiful memorial, including a bust, was erected "by the members of the bar of this city as a testimony of their respect for the memory of John Wells, who elevated and adorned their profession by his integrity, eloquence and learning." Such a man would have added fresh honor to a chair which had been dignified by Livingston and Clinton, which had not had that dignity increased by Tompkins and which was certainly degraded by the occupancy of Enos, but to the regret of all he refused, pleading the pressure of professional duties.

John Wells, who had been elected Grand Master by the thirty-one Lodges representing the Schismatic City Grand Lodge, rejected the office of Grand Master, because of his professional obligation as a distinguished jurist. Three months later he died and Martin Hoffman was elected Grand Master by a unanimous vote.

Possibly, however, he had the presage of a still higher call, for some three months later (September 7) he passed to his reward.

An additional, expanded, biographical memoir may be read at Appendix IV of this present work.

Concord Lodge No. 50

WARRANT: Issued April 22, 1818; it is in possession of the Lodge. The first number was 304; it was changed to 50 on June 7, 1839.

The warrant was surrendered on June 1, 1842, and the Lodge remained dormant until 1858, when a meeting was held at the residence of BRO. MELROSE, No. 268 Bleecker Street, which resulted in reviving the Lodge. R.'.: W.'.: ROBERT MACOY presided at this meeting.

CHARTER MEMBERS

George E. Smith.  E. Zumely.
Joseph D. Gilpin.  Peter Williams.
Gregory Snethen.  Philip J. Arcularius, Jr.
Peter Roome.  Elisha S. Mott.

The organization of the Lodge was completed in May, 1818, with GEORGE E. SMITH, Master; EDWARD S. BELLAMY, Senior Warden, E. ZUMELY, Junior Warden.

MINUTES: Not intact; the minutes from organization in 1818 to April 1834, were consumed by fire.

MEETING PLACES: The early meeting places of the Lodge cannot with certainty be given owing to the loss of the records.

From April 28, 1834, to May 25, 1838, it met in Masonic Hall, Broadway, near Duane Street, when it removed to the Howard House, Broadway and Howard Street, where it remained until September 24, 1841, when the warrant was surrendered. On its revival in August, 1858, it met at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker Street, remaining there until April 19, 1860, when it moved to corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, where it remained until July 12, 1860, when it returned to Broadway and Bleecker Street. On December 20, 1860, it moved to Union Square, where it remained until May 1, 1869, then moved to 65 West Thirty-fourth Street. On April 6, 1870, it moved to 275 Bleecker Street, remaining here until April 26, 1871, when it moved to 289 Bleecker Street, where it remained until April 27, 1874, when it moved to Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, remaining here until April 16, 1877, when it moved to 8 Union Square, where it remained until April 21, 1884, when it moved to its present quarters in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

The Lodge participated in the Dedication of the Masonic Hall, June 2, 1875, the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, and many of its members have been prominent at the laying of the corner-stone of the Home at Utica, May 21, 1891, and the Dedication of the Home, October 5, 1892. It also participated in the fair held in the Masonic Hall in 1887; the sum realized by the table sales, donations and sale of tickets was $1,103.97.

On October 3, 1898, it celebrated its 100th communication (counting from its revival in 1858).

On October 16, 1871, it donated $109 for the relief of the sufferers from the great fire in Chicago.

In 1892 it contributed $150 to furnish the "Concord room" in the Home at Utica.

On November 2, 1892, it contributed $50 toward securing a sanatorium for the care of consumptives and kindred ailments.

Among other interesting antiquities in the Masonic Hall are the jewels of Concord Lodge, No. 304 (now No. 50), which are in the case in the reading-room. The history of these old jewels is also interesting. They were used in the Lodge in its earlier years. When the Lodge became dormant the jewels found their way into Tiffin Lodge, No. 77, Tiffin, Ohio, and were in their possession for fifty years. They were returned to Concord Lodge in 1887. The seal of Concord Lodge, No. 304, and two Past Master's jewels presented to W.:. BRO. GEORGE B. 8541111 in 1819, one of them indicating that the Royal Arch degree must at that time have been conferred in Concord Lodge, are also in this case.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, JOHN H. THOMPSON, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah.
Masters


Albert P. Moriarty, who died in Brooklyn on April 30, 1896, on his eighty-second birthday, was long a notable figure in the councils of the Rite. In referring to his death Grand Commander Palmer said, in 1896:

Born 30 Apr 1814 in Hudson, NY, Brother Moriarty was a painter by trade and made a Mason in Templar Lodge No. 50 on the register of St. John’s Grand Lodge, which after the union of the two Grand Lodges became No. 203, in Brooklyn, 27 Aug 1850, at which time he was Charter Member and its first Treasurer. From this Lodge he distanced in 1851 to become a Charter Member and the first Junior Warden of Hope Lodge No 244, in which he served as Master in 1854-56. He later became a Charter Member of Concord Lodge, No. 50, New York City, which he served as Master for three years. He was Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge from 1856 to 1857.

He was a member of Zetland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Morton Commandery, Knights Templar, also of New York City. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in the Aurora Grata bodies in Brooklyn, and was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, March 33°, June 9, 1850, and was crowned as an Active Member of the Supreme Council, Sept. 15, 1891. He was for many years Assistant Grand Secretary-General. Brother Moriarty suffered with a lingering illness, which utterly incapacitated him for any business for five years preceding his decease. This he bore with all the patience and fortitude of a Christian martyr. He was fairly one could know "Brother Mory" intimately and not love him. He was a man of strictest integrity. Brother Moriarty's remains were tenderly cared for by his brethren, and by them deposited in their final resting place, at Hudson, NY. The funeral services occurred at Aurora Grata Cathedral. There was, first, the usual Masonic service by Concord Lodge, No. 50, of which he was a member and the Senior Past Master, and, second, the Rose Croix service, by members of the Supreme Council. There were present and participated in the service the following Active Members: Illustrious Brothers Sickles, Paige, McClennen, Homan and Ide, of New York; and Brothers Shireffs, of New Jersey; and Colo-Veloni, an Emeritus Member; also the following Honorary Members: Ill. John Stewart, Grand Master, and Edward Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York; and Illustrious Brother Woodham, MacLellan, Affleck, McGee, Van Buskirk, Knowles, Heyser, Crawford, Abel, Richardson, Rowell, Gilbert, Telfair and Sherer. A brother, writing of the funeral, speaks of them as the largest attendance of members of the Supreme Council at any funeral, and adds: "A splendid tribute to a true and faithful veteran." A large delegation of the Masonic Veterans' Association, of Brooklyn was also present to pay their last tribute of respect to their loved comrade. We have long missed our dear brother from his accustomed place in the Supreme Council as its Assistant Grand Secretary-General. Our parting from him as an official was forced by ill health, and we now know that this parting was for all time. We can look for no reunion with him on this side of the "dark river" which separates the living from the dead, and time from eternity; but, soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust in the Freemason's creed, and relying upon the promises of the Ruler of the Universe, we look forward with an abiding faith to a time when, if found worthy, we shall again meet elsewhere with him who was so dear to us while alive.

German Union Lodge No. 54

Warrant: The warrant dated April 14, 1819, signed by Dewitt Clinton, Grand Master, is in possession of the Lodge.

The First number was 322, which number was retained until 1830 when the number became 54.

Minutes: The minutes are intact except from 20 Dec 1820, to 26 Dec 1822, from 3 Mar 1827, to 27 Dec 1827, and from Sep 1828, to 8 Jan 1829.
Sirich Blanke.     William Buchholtz.
Charles Dow.      Henry Shipman.
Jacob Helvenstein.  C. Langhirst.
Heinrich Fechtmann.

The first officers were: PHILIP B. BECANON, Master; Heinrich FECHTMANN, Senior Warden; ALBRECHT WUNNEBEG, Junior Warden
FRIEDR. L. VON VULTEE, Secretary; CHRISTIAN LEISTNER, Treasurer. These officers were installed on May 15, 1819, by MARTIN
HOFFMAN, Deputy Grand Master, assisted by CORNELIUS BOGERT, Grand Treasurer and Grand ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary.

Meeting Places: St. John Hall, on Frankfort Street, until April, 1823. Union Hall, Henry and Oliver Streets, until May, 1839.
Shakespeare Hotel, Duane and William Streets, until May, 1841. Warren Hall, Henry and Oliver Streets, until May, 1855.
Pythagoras Hall on Canal Street, until May, 1858. Freemason Hall, 504 Broadway, until May, 1859. Odd Fellows Hall, Centre and
Grand Streets, until May, 1880. German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street, since May 25, 1880.

MORGAN PERIOD: This episode which so seriously affected so many of the Lodges did not exert much if any influence upon the
affairs of this Lodge. Twenty meetings were held in 1828, raised seven; nineteen meetings in 1829, raised three: eighteen meetings
in 1830, raised none; nineteen meetings in 1831, raised three; twenty-two meetings in 1832, raised four.

In all of the transactions of the Lodge the German language is used, and until 1843 the Grand Lodge required it to keep its
minutes in both German and English. In 1843 the German and French Lodges presented a petition to the Grand Lodge asking
permission to discontinue keeping the minutes in English. In answer to the prayer of the petitioners the following resolution was
adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Resolved, That the prayers of the petitioners be granted, provided they at all times promptly furnish, at their own expense,
correct translations of the whole or any part of their minutes into the English language, when required so to do by this Lodge, the
Most Worshipful Grand Master, or the Deputy Grand Master."

In May, 1851, the following members of the Grand Lodge of Saxony were elected to honorary membership in this Lodge.
C. F. G. WINKLER, F. A. VON MENSCH, F. Schwarre, F. O. VON REINHARD and CHR. L. VON STIEGLITZ.

The Lodge participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall on Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third
Street. It was also active in organizing the German Masonic Temple Association and was largely instrumental in securing the
necessary means to erect the German Masonic Temple at 220 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, and the German Masonic
Home at Tappan, N. Y.

The corner-stone of the Temple was laid on July 2, 1879, the dedication of the Home occurred on October 24, 1888.
The Lodge celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1809; its sixtieth in 1879 and its seventy-fifth in 1894.
C. G. GUNTHER, a former Mayor of New York, was for many years an active member of this Lodge.

Masters.

Manhattan Lodge No. 62

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge was issued March 26, 1824; its first number was 370. It was given No. 62
June 7, 1839.

MINUTES; Intact from organization.
CHARTER MEMBERS


At a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge held March 26, 1824, in answer to a petition which had been presented, a Warrant was granted Manhattan Lodge, No. 370, naming ROBERT Young. Master: AUGUSTUS H. SANDS, Senior Warden; and CHARLES ST. JOHN. Junior Warden.

The first meeting to complete the organization of the Lodge was held in St. John's Hall, Frankfort Street, on April 7, 1824, where agreeably to a notice received from the Grand Secretary the following officers were duly acknowledged and installed.

Robert Young, Master. M. H. Knapp, Secretary.
Augustus H. Sands, Senior Warden. Augustus Cornwall, Treasurer.
Charles St. John, Junior Warden.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies of installation the Grand Lodge Officers retired, the Master took the chair and declared Manhattan Lodge open in the Master's degree.

The second meeting was held April 16, 1824, at Union Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry Streets, where the Master and Wardens were appointed a committee "to draft a code of by-laws."

The first election of officers occurred December 17, 1824. The records show that "the present Master signified his intention of resigning the chair and nominated BRO. A. H. SANDS as his successor, who was duly elected." The remaining officers were nominated by the Master-elect and duly elected.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 370. -- Officers in 1828


The Lodge prospered for a time but when the Morgan episode swept over the State its blighting influence seriously affected the Lodge, members lost interest and officers became discouraged. In a sketch of the Lodge prepared by BRO. HARRY KULKE in 1899, he says, concerning the affairs in December, 1829: "The proceedings of the Lodge about this time do not appear to have been harmonious. It was hard to collect dues, and the Lodge did not appear to be in a prosperous condition. W. BRO. EDMONDS was Master of the Lodge, and at the next communication presented a lengthy report, signed by a committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Lodge.

"The substance of the report was that the Lodge was irretrievably in debt, and concluded by expressing the opinion that there was no alternative but to give up the warrant to the Grand Lodge. The report was read and accepted, and the committee discharged.

"BRO. TOWNSEND offered a resolution to the effect that the Lodge should be wound up, and the warrant returned to the Grand Lodge. The resolution was seconded but (by request) BRO. EDMONDS moved that it should lie over for future consideration. What a spectacle! The Master of a Lodge being a prime mover in measures looking to its dissolution, and deliberately contemplating hari-kari!"

"Monday, March 29th, met pursuant to adjournment. BRO. TOWNSEND gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would offer the following resolution, viz.: that the yearly dues of all members be raised to the sum of $10.

"April 2. 1830, the resolution of BRO. TOWNSEND offered at the last meeting was taken up, duly seconded, 'and unanimously adopted.' and so it was that the existence of the Lodge was maintained by the pluck and fidelity of a single member."

This incident appears to have instilled new life into the Lodge; the officers gathered courage and members again became interested, and it continued to thrive and prosper. The zeal and pluck of BRO. TOWNSEND had stayed the whirlwind of persecution, the timid and weak again became strong and the organization was maintained during all this troublous period.

When in 1837 the St. John's Grand Lodge came into existence, Manhattan Lodge remained with the Grand Lodge. The following interesting incident is found in the sketch of BRO. KULKE:

"From the minutes of April 15, 1840, I quote: 'Two dispensations from the R.: W. D. G. Master, WM. WILLIS, were received, authorizing this Lodge to confer the three degrees of Masonry upon GEORGE JAMISON and N. T. STRONG, Chiefs of the Senecas in this State, at one and the same time, which were read and accepted ; when it was resolved that this Lodge proceed to act accordingly.' The records proceed to show that they were passed and raised at the same communication. At a special meeting on the 5th of June, 1840, the Wor. Master received four dispensations from the Grand Lodge of the State, empowering him to confer the three first degrees at one and the same time, upon Messrs. J. JAMISON, S. H. CONE and WHITE SENeca, Seneca Chiefs, and Mr. B. POWLES, an Oneida Chief, and the degrees were accordingly conferred. The degrees appear to have been conferred at the request of the Grand Lodge Officers, and although the candidates paid the usual initiation fees. No ballot was had upon their admission, nor do they appear to have been considered as members of the Lodge."

For some unexplained reason interest in the Lodge again lagged; the financial condition was such that the obligations of the Lodge could not be met, and it was decided best to surrender the charter. BRO. KULKE thus states the matter:

"Four years subsequently the warrant was revived, and the history from that time—1847 to 1874—was ably and clearly presented to you by WOR. HENRY V. MYERS, at the celebration of our semi-centennial. From my first knowledge of the Lodge, the fly-leaf of our by-laws has borne this inscription, 'Instituted March 26, A. L. 5824,' and so we celebrated our supposed fiftieth anniversary on the 20th of March, 1874, when as a matter of fact the Lodge had no existence until April 7, 1824. In the summer of 1874, when the office of the Grand Secretary was being removed to a new Hall, numerous old books, etc., came to light. From
among the rubbish there were unearthed two minute books of Manhattan Lodge, No. 370, covering the entire period from date of organization to the surrender of warrant in 1848. These minute books I received from the Grand Secretary, and we are now in possession of the complete records of the Lodge from its organization down to the present time."

The Lodge was not permitted to remain dormant but a short time. Through the effort of DANIEL H. VAN SICE, who was Master in 1843, a successful effort was made to revive the Lodge, and in 1847 the warrant was restored; since that time it has had an uninterrupted existence.

The record of this Lodge in behalf of the Hall and Asylum Fund is enviable.

At the Masonic Fair in 1866 it secured the sum of $3,110.17; at the fair in 1873 its efforts resulted in realizing $2,054.28, its quota of the debt amounting to $1,644 was promptly paid. 'At the fair in 1887 it also contributed liberally; altogether the efforts of the members of the Lodge have added the total sum of $7,051.45 to the Fund.

In addition to this sum, when the Home was completed the Lodge furnished one of the rooms and Mrs. Brown, the wife of R. W., FREDERICK J. BROWN, furnished two rooms.

BRO. KUHLKE thus comments upon the life and work of Manhattan Lodge:

“Our Lodge was organized in 1824, and for four years enjoyed a course of unprecedented prosperity. During these years of prosperity began the controversy which has since become historical as the ‘Morgan Excitement.’ Most of the actors in the scene have passed away, but every intelligent Mason is presumed to be conversant with the facts. A local disturbance in which WM. MORGAN, at one time connected with our Craft, disappeared, was seized upon by young and wily demagogues as a basis on which to found their political hopes. Masonry, always avoiding political complications, was made defendant in a case in which, as a body, she had never had a part. Religious societies of all denominations joined hands in the crusade, and the name of Mason became a by-word and reproach. Among those most prominent in this unjust persecution were two politicians, who attained national reputations. The storm was long and fierce, and its effects on our fraternity most unfortunate. Three-fourths of the Lodges in the State succumbed to the pressure and ceased their labors. But Manhattan, under the skilful direction of such brave, manly spirits as Young, KETCHAM, COSTA and DE FORREST, withstood the tempest, and though with tattered sails out-rode the storm and entered upon the succeeding season of prosperity only, alas, to founder a decade later, in a calm sunshine, on a peaceful sea. The brave old heroes who had fought the ship through whirlwind and storm had passed away, and none had risen in their place competent to take the helm and direct her course. As we calmly review the history of the past, and from these silent yet expressive records draw the lessons our founders have taught us, we feel that the work of Manhattan Lodge has been worthily done, and that today we are the legitimate successors of Y...
Justus Chollar [Choller] – below is a possible tantalizing article pertaining to a Justus Chollar who served at White House in the Secret Service during the Civil War. No other information on this Justus Chollar appears in known reference sources at this time, except as appears below . . . if this was the Master of this Lodge in 1858 . . .

As often occurs in the research of the present compiler, please note that the embalming of President Lincoln was done by Charles DeCosta Brown. Only after exhausting my speculation that Bro. Chollar could be the one noted below did I find that Dr. Brown was a brother of LaFayette Lodge No. 64 [see below].


Children of Justus Chollar and Lucy Caroline Titus are:

i. Thomas T Chollar, b. 1832 in Connecticut.

ii. Frederick Chollar, b. 1834 in Connecticut.

iii. Angeline E Chollar, b. 1836 in Connecticut.

iv. Mary Chollar, b. 1838 in Connecticut.

v. Byron E Chollar, b. 1840 in Connecticut; Byron was born in Brooklyn, CT, in 1840; d. ca 1913 at age 73 years old. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, and served through the Civil War as a member of the 15th Volunteer Engineers of New York. he is buried at Praire City Cemetery, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.

CHOLLAR, BYRON E. - Age 21 years. Enlisted [15th NY Engineers], 15 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. H, 17 Jun 1861, to serve two years; discharged, 3 Feb 1863.

A lock of hair with great provenance... a great 19th century relic display.

Abraham LINCOLN - Clipped Signature with sizable lock of the President's hair housed in a vintage windowed portfolio. Includes extensive provenance correspondence. An 8pp. letter, December 4, 1869, from Justus Chollar (1806-1875) to his mother and sister, details how the lock of hair was originally given to Chollar, a soldier serving as a guard in the White House: "I had intended to write you immediately after the death of our lamented President, and I procured a lock of his hair that was taken from his head by the person who Embalmed him, and intended to send it to you there, but I have carried it in my pocket ever since and now I send it to you. I hope you will be able to preserve it in some proper shape to hand down to future generations."

Another letter, October 28, 1907, to famed Lincoln collector John Burton from early Illinois dealer W. F. Barker: "You make an offer of $34. I had said I would not take less than $200 for this lock of hair, but if you will pay me $150 for it you may have it provided my brothers do not take it before I hear from you. I cannot get affidavit of my aunt Mrs. Smith (she died yesterday Oct 27th) There are others who knew of this lock hair of A Lincoln. Byron Chollar of Kansas City - son of Justus Chollar who procured the lock of hair, knew of this about the time it was taken and I think can vouch for its being genuine. Also Angeline Chollar, daughter of Justus Chollar, knew of this." (Barker was Chollar's cousin.) The provenance is quite detailed: the relic was given by Justus Chollar to his sister Cornelia. A February 8, 1908 letter to Barker from [Edgar] Chollar affirms this: "There is no such thing as doubt regarding the authenticity of the lock of President Lincoln's hair which was given to our aunt Cornelia Chollar by my Father Justus Chollar and which you have now in your possession the President was embalmed at the White House by the firm of Dos Brown and Alexander Harry Cattell whom I knew very well and with whom I was well acquainted was their chief operator and performed the work on the body of president Lincoln. The lock of hair was not one that was cut off simply for a souvenir but was cut from around the bullet wound by Harry Cattell himself in order to afford access for dressing the wound. Cattell I understand has been for many years in the undertaking business in Philadelphia and partakes in now." The lock was sold in 1908 to Samuel Pomeroy Colt (1852-1921), nephew of Samuel Colt, inventor of the Colt revolver. The relic then passed to his last surviving grandchild, Elizabeth Colt, and then to her son in 1986. An evocative relic with provenance... in a truly Victorian presentation, with an autograph thrown in for good measure! (Est. $4,000-8,000)
Lincoln Relics:

1051. LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR. Cut from his head by the embalmers, Drs. Brown and Alexander, and presented by them to Justus Choller, one of the guard in attendance at the White House. A lock of about 30 strands of the martyred President's hair, in a small stamped leather case.

"Accompanying the above is an 8 p. A. L. S. of Justus Choller to his mother and sister telling them of his procuring the lock of hair, and sending it to them to preserve: also all the correspondence of W. F. Barker, a nephew of Justus Choller, giving and verifying all the facts in regard to the lock of hair.

It appears from this correspondence that Justus Choller was in the Government Secret Service at the time of Lincoln's assassination, and was chosen to attend at the embalming of the body. While at this duty he was given the hair which was cut from around the wound to afford access for dressing it for the funeral ceremonies."

Note: the Secret Service was created by Abraham Lincoln April 14, 1865 (five days after the formal end of the Civil War), and commissioned on July 5, 1865, in Washington, DC as the "Secret Service Division" of the Department of the Treasury with the mission of suppressing counterfeiting. The legislation creating the agency was on Lincoln's desk the night he was assassinated.

http://www.museum.bmi.net/picnic%20people%20a/l/disaway%20mary.htm

ISRAEL CLEMENT DISOSWAY (GABRIEL POLLION, ISRAEL SR) b. 21 May 1840 in NY; d. bef. 1878 in Oregon; m. bet. 1860-1867 MARY A. LIBBY, b. Jun 1841 in Baden, Germany; d. ca 1936 in Pendleton, Umatilla, Oregon.


DISOSWAY, J. CLEMENT. - Age 21 years. Enlisted [83rd NY Inf. Vols.] at New York city, to serve three years, and mustered in as private, Co. E, 27 May 1861; promoted Corporal, no date; discharged, 27 Oct 1861, for promotion to second lieutenant, Co. C, Fifth Artillery, as Israel C.

DISOSWAY, ISRAEL C. - Age, 22 years. Enrolled [5th NY Artillery], 20 Jan 1862, at Baltimore, MD; mustered in as second lieutenant, Co. C, 20 Jan 1862, to serve three years; as Captain, 14 Mar 1865; mustered out with company, 19 Jul 1865, at Harpers Ferry, VA; prior service, Co. E, 83rd NY Volunteers; commissioned second lieutenant, 25 Dec 1862, with rank from 27 Oct 1862, original; first lieutenant, not mustered in, 31 Oct 1864, with rank from 16 Sep 1864, vice Young, discharged; captain, 14 Mar 1865, with rank from 27 Feb 1865, vice Emmons, J r., mustered out.
The place was Libby prison, Richmond Virginia. Among the prisoners was brother Israel Clement Disosway. A lieutenant in the U.S. infantry. Brother Disosway felt some discomfort as he lay amid the straw and stench of libby prison. But it was nothing in comparison to what he felt to be executed for what the confederate partisan John Singleton Mosby saw as the murder of his men by the federals. Six of his rangers had met their unmerciful fate on September 23 in front royal, and the seventh hanged a month later. Now seven Union soldiers must die in retribution.

Thus brother Disosway found himself bound and mounted on a horse to a final destination. Or so he thought, until he caught a glimpse of a Masonic pin on the lapel of a confederate officer returning with a detachment of troops. Thinking quickly in his desperation, brother Disosway flashed the distress sign of a mason. The Confederate officer, brother Richard P. Montjoy, saw it and convinced the trooper leading the prisoner to allow an exchange for one of the prisoners he was holding. When brother Montjoy reported to Major Mosby on what he had done. He received an icy reply from the Major stating that his command was not a Masonic lodge. But let the exchange stand.

http://www.geocities.com/blue_and_gray/LIBBY_PRISON.html

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http://books.google.com/books?id=m-
ktAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA210&lq=P210&dq=%22CLEMENT%20DISOSWAY%22&source=bl&ots=-
u2Dv5yKTU&sig_zQZmWujyvG8sXYV82Qun9gqg&hl=en&ei=187zTnPbDcMe0AHq5yZDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&res num=4&ved=0CCgQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22CLEMENT%20DISOSWAY%22&f=false

CLEMENT DISOSWAY -- Clement Disosway was a son of the late Gabriel P. Disosway, and a brother to ex-Trustee Wilbur F. Disosway, of West New Brighton. His mother was Miss Riddick, of Virginia.

When the war broke out in 1861, Clement Disosway was living at West New Brighton, and enlisted in the Ninth New York Volunteers, in which he won a lieutenant's commission, and spent a season in Libby Prison, after which he was exchanged. Resigning from the Ninth Regiment, he entered the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, and soon rose to the rank of Captain.

One day in 1864, Captain Disosway was in command of a detachment of troops en route for Harper's Ferry, and all were captured by Colonel Mosby. General Sheridan had been hanging Mosby's men whenever they were captured, and Mosby notified him that he would retaliate, and would hang man for man.

The capture of Captain Disosway and his men caused Mosby to issue an order for execution of seven -- that number of guerrillas having been hanged a day or so before. They were directed to "draw lots" -- that is, pull straws; the short straws meant death and the long ones prison -- worse than death.

Captain Disosway drew a long straw, while his drummer boy, a mere lad, drew a short one. The boy cried and begged for mercy, claiming that he had not taken up arms against the South, and was not entitled to be executed. Captain Disosway pleaded on behalf of the boy, that he might be given another opportunity, to which Mosby consented. The result was that Captain Disosway drew the short straw, and the drummer boy a long one.

The officer who was about to conduct the execution, placed the ropes around the necks of the seven victims and the party started for the scene where their lives were to be sacrificed -- upon a hill a quarter of a mile or so distant, and in full view of the Union line. Captain Disosway made up his mind that he would try to escape in the ravine through which they were to pass, because he would rather be shot than hanged. Just before the ravine was reached, however, a Confederate Cavalry officer -- Captain Montgomery -- approached Colonel Mosby and enquired:

"What are you going to do with these men?" "Hang them, to be sure!" replied Mosby.

"Well," add the Confederate Captain, "I'll be responsible for this man." Then, turning to Captain Disosway said, " Captain, follow me." Captain Disosway did as he was ordered, wondering what turn his fate had taken. He regretted being compelled to leave his companions; but there was no time to ask questions or express regrets.

Captain Disosway was escorted to Captain Montgomery's tent, still in awful suspense; but was treated with such kindness as to increase his curiosity. Still he asked no questions. He dined with the Confederate officer, and then the two sat down together in a tent. Conversation immediately took up the subject of the capture, the execution, and the peculiar escape of one of the number.

"When you were captured," said Captain Disosway, "your overcoat and boots fell to my lot. In your pocket was your Masonic certificate." And then he handed Captain Disosway the parchment document which proved him to be a member of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, of New York City. Captain Disosway continued to be Captain Montgomery's "guest" for several weeks, and the visit terminated only when a sudden flank movement of Sheridan drove Mosby from his quarters. Captain Disosway was sent again to Libby Prison, and so on to Andersonville and Salisbury. Captain Montgomery was killed in one of Custer's cavalry battles in the Shenandoah Valley.

One day a heavily-laden transport came up the Narrows, anchored a little while at Quarantine, and then proceeded on its slow way up to the city. On it were several human wrecks -- poor fellows who had, some how or other, managed to exist through the horrors of Southern prisons, and were on their way home. Among the groups that staggered and hobbled down the gang-plank, was one that had long been given up for dead. It was Clement Disosway. Black and filthy, beyond the recognition of friends, with scarcely rags enough upon him to conceal his nakedness; hungry, emaciated and weak. To this sad plight had the "fortunes of war" brought one of the proudest officers in the Union Army.

Captain Disosway came too West New Brighton, where after rest and care in his home, his health partially returned, and in time he took up his abode in Pendleton, Oregon, where he became a successful newspaper publisher, and was also connected with other remunerative enterprises. He died in that city about thirteen years ago, leaving a wife and daughter. Besides holding a number of public offices, he was a Presidential Elector in 1876.
January 3, 1878, Lot Livermore & Co. issued the first number of the Pendleton Independent, an independent weekly paper with Republican tendencies, edited by I. Disosaway. The paper has passed through the hands of Tustin & Haner, Tustin & Co., and Sharon & Burroughs, the last firm purchasing it in December, 1879. On the first of July, 1880, the name was changed to the Tribune, which has been published since June 4, 1881, by Burroughs & Reading.

Child of ISREAL DISOSWAY and MARY LIBBY is:

i. ELIZABETH MINNIE DISOSWAY, b. Jun 1867, MD; d. ca 1936; m. ALPHONZO DERWIN STILLMAN, 3 Jul 1887, Umatilla, OR; b. 21 Apr 1864, Granite creek, Grant, OR; d. 24 Aug 1937, Kalispell, Flathead Co., Montana.

Dr. Zachary T. Sailer, of No. 55 West 71st street, New York City, is no more. He died Sunday morning, June 16 [1901], at his home, after a comparatively short illness at the age of 55 years; he leaves a widow, who was Miss Rose Duffy, of New York, and one daughter. He was a progressive, wideawake and successful dentist; he was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, and after spending a number of years in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, went to New York, and becoming interested in dentistry took up its studies and graduated from the New York College of Dentistry with the class of 1879. He lived and practiced for many years on West 33d street. He took a deep interest in everything pertaining to his profession, and invented a number of useful appliances: that in which he took the greatest pride were a hot water box for use at the chair. With it he heated his gutta percha, modelling compound for crowns, and water for sterilizing instruments. Another ingenious contrivance was a tongue depressor and napkin holder; for he was one of the men who used little rubber dam; he believed in napkins, soft gold and diamond points.

Dr. Sailer was a member of the Stomatological Institute, Odontological Society and Alumni Association of the New York College of Dentistry. He was for many years and up to the time of his death treasurer of the latter society. He was also a Pastmaster of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M., and a member of the Colonial Club. He was a good dentist and a better friend; he will be missed. Peace to his ashes.

James H. Sterling, P. M. of Chesapeake Lodge No. 147, Crisfield, Maryland, has compiled the following account of the oldest Mason in Maryland, Brother John Sterling, one of the founders of Chesapeake Lodge.
Captain John Sterling’s Masonic record is without doubt unique. For seventy-two years he has been a faithful and conscientious member of the greatest fraternal organization in the world.

In early life, as a sailor, when voyages were determined by weeks and months, instead of by days as at present, and when the opportunities for attending Masonic lodge meetings were few and far between, when there were good excuses for a member to gradually withdraw from active participation in the work, Captain John’s chief pleasure was to be present whenever possible at the meetings of Manhattan and Ocean Lodges. Nothing but his unflagging interest in the advancement of the Order would account for his unbroken record of seventy-two years active membership.

Today, hale and hearty, at the age of ninety-two he frequently attends the stated meetings of Chesapeake Lodge, and is as much interested in the advancement of the organization as he was in his younger days.

Captain John's record as a Mason dates back to the forties. At that time he was a deep sea sailor, captain of a vessel plying between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the ports of the Southern Seas.

His application for membership in the Order was made to Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., of New York City, and he was made a Master Mason and admitted as a member of that lodge on February 7th, 1847. He remained a member of Manhattan Lodge for about one year, when he secured a demit for the purpose of becoming a member of Ocean Lodge No. 156, of the same city, of which one of his friends, a ship broker, Alfred F. Thorne, was Master. Captain John was affiliated with this lodge for nearly twenty years, and his description of some of the sessions he attended while a member there are unusually interesting, particularly to members of the Fraternity.

On May 3rd, 1869, Captain Sterling obtained a demit from Ocean Lodge for the purpose of helping to organize Chesapeake Lodge No. 147, of Crisfield, Maryland. Captain John Sterling’s brother, Captain Christopher Sterling, and Captain Dow Lawson also withdrew at the same time from Ocean Lodge, and were charter members of Chesapeake Lodge. The first demit obtained from Manhattan Lodge in New York more than seventy years ago, and the demit obtained from Ocean Lodge in 1869, are possessed by Chesapeake Lodge, and are perfectly preserved.

To a life of great usefulness in many directions, the distinction of having been a worthy and active Mason for more years than an ordinary lifetime holds for a majority of persons, is the crowning glory of a good man’s life.

It is an honor to have as a brother such a man as Captain John Sterling, and it is a greater honor for Chesapeake Lodge, in that one of its founders has lived to see and to enjoy the enormous advancement that has been its portion since its inception.

Benj. H. Sterling, Maryland.

James L. Tasheira, the father of our esteemed Past Master, was a native of New York, and was born in 1796. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, and lived at 23 Downing Street. He was raised in Manhattan Lodge No. 370 in 1824, and served as Master of that Lodge in 1826. He affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 21 1 Sep 1840, and continued a member until the time of his death, which resulted from phthisis on 4 May 1847.

Henry Stanton Tiffany was born at Syracuse, NY, 9 Jan 1845, a son of Henry and Myra (Stanton) Tiffany. He was reared in his native town until nine years of age, and then his parents removed to Jackson, Mich., where they resided for a number of years. Mr. Tiffany was educated in the common schools and at Albion College. When about fifteen years old he left school, applied for a teacher's certificate, and, on receiving the same, commenced the life of a pedagogue, greatly in opposition to the wishes of his mother and family. His father died during his boyhood, and he determined to assist himself and aid his mother by teaching school. Though but a mere lad, he was determined and energetic, and taught school near Parma for about two years. Shortly after closing that engagement, Mr. Tiffany went to New York City, where he became treasurer of the American Museum Company. That was a consolidation of the several menagerie and curio exhibitions of four of the greatest circuses in the country, and was a widely known amusement feature in New York. He continued there for several years, and then engaged in the brokerage business on Wall Street, where he was well known and prominently identified for a long time.

In the latter part of 1867, he came to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. He first engaged in the general insurance business, and became a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Tiffany has since become an authority on questions pertaining to that particular branch of business. In 1874, he became a member of the firm of H. C. Tiffany & Co., general printers and publishers, and upon the incorporation of the firm in 1878, he was elected president, treasurer and general manager of the concern, and has since held those offices. This house, besides doing a general business in printing and publishing, makes a specialty of the publication of insurance blanks and books, which are very largely used all over the United States and Canada. Mr. Tiffany is the author of the work known as "Tiffany's Insurance Book for Local Agents," now in its twentieth edition, which is used extensively by companies all over the country; and "Tiffany's Special Agents' and Adjusters' Assistant," now in the tenth edition, particularly adapted for the use of special agents and adjusters; and he has also issued a series of insurance blanks and books, numbering over one thousand different forms.

Mr. Tiffany became first identified with the Masonic fraternity in 1866, when he became a member of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F&AM. He took the Royal Arch Degree in Manhattan Chapter No. 184. Upon coming to Chicago, he became identified first with
Landmark Lodge No. 422, A.F. & A.M., Chicago Chapter No. 127, and took the Templar degree in Apollo Commandery No. 1. When Fairview Chapter No. 161, R.A.M., was organized, Mr. Tiffany was among its original members, and was elected its first high priest under the charter. While in that office his term proved one of the most successful years that was ever known in Capitular Masonry, so much so that it was highly complimented as doing the best work in the State. He also served as H. P. in 1880, having declined the nominations in previous years, and being again urged to accept the office after completing his second term. He was elected recorder of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K.T., in 1879, and served three years. He was elected generalissimo, serving during 1882-83, and on the expiration of his term of office, was elected eminent commander, which he continued to hold until end of 1885. While generalissimo of the Commandery, owing to the absence of the eminent commander, a large share of the work devolved upon Mr. Tiffany, and during 1883, in which year the Triennial Conclave was held at San Francisco, he was unanimously elected chairman of the Triennial Conclave Committee of the Sir Knights of Chicago, and he arranged for and received on behalf of the Knights Templar of this city, a very large number of the visiting commanderies and Sir Knights en route to the conclave in San Francisco. He is an earnest and enthusiastic warrior in Templarism, and his colleagues have honored him with the highest offices within their gift. Mr. Tiffany was married, on 31 Dec 1867, to Miss Mary Culton, of Chicago. They have had three children,—Myra and Kittie, who died in their childhood, and a son Harry. Mr. Tiffany is a member of the Douglas Club.


Moses G. Wanzor.

Another link in the chain that binds the present to the past in the sugar trade in New York is broken in the death of Mr. Moses G. Wanzor, the senior member of the firm of M. G. Wanzor & Co., which occurred on Sunday, September 19th [1909], Mr. Wanzor, familiarly known as "Mose" Wanzor, was directly identified with the sugar trade of New York during the last fifty years. It was our pleasure to know Mose Wanzor when he was in the employ of the old sugar brokerage firm of Burdick, Frisbie & Co., whose office then was, we believe, at 105 Wall Street, New York. Messrs. Burdick & Frisbie were old Haven sea captains, identified with the sugar trade all their lives. They became sugar brokers in New York and did considerable business with the receivers of sugar from the British West Indies. Among these receivers was Armstrong & Co. that afterwards included John E. Searles, the distinguished member of the Sugar Trust, as one of its members. As the seniors of this firm became somewhat elderly, Mr. Samuel Burdick, the son of Capt. Burdick, came to the front as quite a prominent 'broker. Mr. Samuel Burdick was a friend of Senator Aldrich and it was from the latter at a dinner in Washington that the writer learned of the death of Samuel Burdick many years ago. In this firm Mr. Moses Wanzor was an employe and rose to a partnership and finally became the chief member of the firm and we trust transmitted to all the pleasant traditions of its early history and we hope that those same traditions will be carried on under the new organization which will now succeed to the business. [Note: He left and estate valued at $100,000.]

LaFayette Lodge No. 64

WARRANT: The warrant under which the Lodge is working was issued December 1, 1824. It has always been in possession of the Lodge. When warranted it received the number 373; changed to No. 64 in June, 1839.

MINUTES: Intact from organization to date.

LaFayette Lodge, No. 64, came into existence under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to American Freemasons, especially so to those residing in the city of New York in 1824.

The Marquis Lafayette, the friend and compatriot of GEORGE WASHINGTON, visited the United States in 1824. His visit aroused the greatest enthusiasm; he was received with distinguished honor wherever he went. The national government, cities, villages, societies, individuals, all with one accord joined in the general desire to bestow the highest honors upon this illustrious general in recognition of the inestimable service rendered this country in the struggle for independence.

He was a Freemason and the fraternity sought to do him honor; the Grand Lodge of New York, to show its appreciation and gratitude for the noble work done by General LAFAYETTE in the cause of human liberty, tendered him a public dinner.

The following extracts from the records of the Grand Lodge are interesting and of historic value in this connection:

"September 1, 1824.

"The Grand Secretary, seconded by the R.' W.' Senior Grand Warden, submitted for consideration the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

"The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, recognizing a brother in the Illustrious Individual whose arrival in the United States has filled every bosom with delight, and desirous to unite with other public institutions in their demonstrations of love for his person, admiration of his character, and grateful recollection of his patriotic services, do

"Resolve. That a committee be appointed to wait upon BROTHER LAFAYETTE immediately upon his return from Boston, to tender to him on behalf of this Grand Lodge its cordial congratulations upon his safe arrival; and to invite him to honor the Craft by partaking of a public dinner at such time as may not interfere with his other engagements."

And the same being under discussion and a doubt suggested whether BROTHER LAFAYETTE was a Mason, the following substitute was proposed and agreed to:

"Resolve, That the Grand Officers be and they are hereby requested to ascertain whether GENERAL LAFAYETTE is a member of the Fraternity, and if it shall be found that he is, that then an extra meeting of the Grand Lodge be forthwith called."

"September 8, 1824.
"The Grand Master stated that the Grand Officers had fulfilled the duty assigned to them by the Resolution passed at the last meeting, and having ascertained satisfactorily that GENERAL LAFAYETTE was a Mason, this emergent meeting had been in consequence summoned. Whereupon it was

"Resolved, That the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden and Grand Secretary be a committee to wait upon our distinguished BROTHER GENERAL LAFAYETTE, and on behalf of this Grand Lodge to invite him to partake of a public dinner.

"Resolved, That upon the invitation being accepted, the Grand Master be and he is hereby requested to direct the proper officers to make the necessary arrangements and to open a subscription among the Fraternity for defraying the expenses of the same."

September 20, 1824.

The MARQUIS LAFAYETTE having accepted the invitation proffered by order of the Grand Lodge, and this day having been fixed upon for the entertainment, after the opening of the Lodge the M. W.: Grand Master appointed,

"The Worshipful THADDEUS SEYMOUR, P. M. of St. Johns Lodge, No. 1.
"The Worshipful BENJAMIN PRINCE, P. M. of Adelphi Lodge, No. 91, and
"The Worshipful GEORGE W. HYER, P. M. of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 132.

a committee to wait upon him and escort him to Washington Hall, where the Grand Lodge had assembled for the purpose of receiving him. The committee retired and, after a reasonable absence, returned accompanied by the Illustrious Brother, who was received into the Grand Lodge with the highest honor of Masonry and conducted to the right hand side of the Chair, where he was addressed by the M. W.: Grand Master as follows:

"BROTHER LAFAYETTE: Your return to the United States has rekindled the recollections of the surviving Warriors and Patriots of our revolution, and the joy which pervades every heart evinces the deep gratitude of all our citizens. Permit us, your Masonic Brethren, to join the general voice of gladness, to offer you the hand of friendship, to welcome you among us, and to express the warmest sentiments of Brotherly love. We receive you with pride and exultation; we hail you as a Brother and Philanthropist; we cherish you in our hearts as a patron of our Order. To the name of WASHINGTON, LIVINGSTON, CLINTON and other distinguished Masons of our country, who have shed a lustre on our Institution, who have presided over our labors, who have patronized our Assemblies, we now with heartfelt gratification, record in our annals the presence and name of LAFAYETTE."

To which the General made the following reply:

"M. W.: Grand Master and beloved Brethren: I am happy in your affectionate welcome; I am proud of the high confidential honors you have conferred and purpose farther to confer upon me. Our Masonic Institution owes a double lustre, to those who have cherished, and to those who have persecuted it. Let both glories, equal in my opinion, be the pride of every member of our Fraternity, until universal freedom insures us universal justice."

The Brethren then severally approaching the East were respectfully introduced to the Illustrious Brother, when the Grand Lodge was called to refreshment, and the members of the different Lodges having proceeded to the banquet prepared in the large room, and being duly arranged at the tables, a procession was formed and moved to the dining-room in the following order:

Grand Tiler.
Assistant Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Stewards two and two.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Chaplains.
Junior Grand Warden.
Grand Treasurer.
Senior Grand Warden.
Deputy Grand Master.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Jr. G. Deacon—Grand Master—GEN. LAFAYETTE—Senior G. Deacon.

Grand Marshal.

Upon arriving at the door, and the procession opening to the right and left, the Grand Master with the Marquis and other guests proceeded to the East, and the Grand Officers to their respective stations. After the invoking of a blessing by one of the Grand Chaplains, the whole company consisting of five hundred persons sat down to an entertainment of the most splendid and luxurious description, got up under the direction of the Grand Marshal and Grand Stewards, assisted by the W.: BROTHERS RICHARD PENNELL, CHARLES G. FERRIS, WILLIAM M. PRICE, GEORGE SCRIBA, BROTHER THOMAS CLEARY and BROTHER OLIVER M. LOWNDS, appointed for the occasion, during which several original odes were introduced and sung, a variety of toasts drank and the utmost conviviality, hilarity and harmony prevailed throughout the day. The festive enjoyments of the table were indulged in until low twelve, when the Grand Lodge was called from refreshments to labor, the Grand Master and guests having previously retired, and was in due and ancient form duly

CLOSED.

The memorable event undoubtedly brought about the organization of Lafayette Lodge, for almost immediately following the dinner a desire on the part of the Freemasons in New York to further honor the great friend of universal freedom found expression in a movement to associate his name forever with the fraternity in the State of New York by forming a Lodge to be named Lafayette, and an application was made to the Grand Lodge for a warrant. The following is

THE PETITION.

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, R. W.: D. G. Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York:

"The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth that they are Master Masons of good standing in the city of New York, and having the good of the fraternity at heart, they are willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the general principles
of Masonry, and for that purpose and other good reasons they have agreed to form a new Lodge to be named Lafayette Lodge, and have nominated and do recommend PETER BREWER to be the first Master, THEOPHILUS RICHARDS first Senior Warden and HENRY B. HARRINGTON to be the first Junior Warden, that in consequence of this resolution they pray for a warrant of constitution to empower them to assemble as a regular Lodge in a constitutional manner according to the original forms of the order; that the prayer of the petitioners being granted they promise a strict conformity to the commands of the Grand Master and all the constitutional laws of the Grand Lodge, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

Wm. C. Dusenbury. Henry B. Harrington.

The petition has the following indorsements:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 5824.
"We, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Morton Lodge, No. 108, beg to recommend the within petition.
"Signed.
"JOEL CURTIS, W. M.
"JOSHUA MCLAUGHLIN, S. W.
"JOHN WoOLSEY, J. W. pro tem.

"Attested: JOHN HECTOR, Secretary, pro tem."

"Concord Lodge, No. 304, Sept. 16, 1824.
"Voted—unanimously—That we recommend the petition of the brothers for the purpose of forming Lafayette Lodge, as expressed herein.
"L. CHAPMAN, Master,
"A. HIGGINS, S. Warden,
"E. ESTABROOK, J. Warden, p. t.

"Attest: T. C. WILLIAMS, Secretary."

"The undersigned respectfully represents that he is acquainted with several of the within petitioners, and knowing them to be good moral and worthy men, confident that their best exertions will be used for benefit of the order, takes great pleasure in recommending them for a warrant of constitution.
"GEO. SCRIBA, Jr., W'. M'. of Adelphi, No. 91.
"NEW YORK, 17th Sept., A. L. 5824."

"Petition for a warrant to hold a Lodge in the City and County of New York by the name of Lafayette Lodge, by No. 91, No. 108 and No. 304.
"Issued Dip'n, Sep. 20, 1824.

"Read in G. L. Dec't 1, A. L. 5824, and prayer granted. Dec't 2, issued Warrant No. 373.
"M. HOFFMAN, G. Master."

On December 4, 1824, the Lodge was duly constituted by the Grand Lodge, the following is the record:

December 1, 1824.
"The following petitions for new warrants were presented and read, and the prayer of the same granted, vis.:
"From PETER BREWER and others (to whom a Dispensation had been granted by the Grand Master on the 20th September last) to hold a Lodge in the city and County of New York, by the name of Lafayette Lodge, recommended by Adelphi Lodge, No. 91, Morton Lodge No 108 and Concord Lodge, No. 304."

December 4, 1824.
"Grand Lodge of Emergency opened in ample form and with solemn prayer."

PRESENT
The M'. W'. MARTIN HOFFMAN, Esq., Grand Master, in the Chair.
The R'. W'. RICHARD HATFIELD, Esq., Senior Grand Warden, as Deputy Grand Master.
The R'. W'. JOHN W. MULLIGAN, Esq., Past Deputy Grand Master.
The R'. W'. ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary, as Senior Grand Warden.
The R'. W'. MORDECAI MEYERS, Grand Marshal, as Junior Grand Warden.
The W'. GEORGE SCRIBA, Jr., as Grand Secretary.
The W'. JOSEPH HOXIE as Grand Treasurer.
The R'. W'. and Rev. JAMES G. OGLIVIE, Grand Chaplain
The R'. W'. and Rev. FREDERICK C. SCHAFFER, Grand Chaplain.
The R'. W'. JAMES WEBSTER, Grand Standard Bearer.
The W'. WILLIAM DELAFIELD as Grand Marshal.
The W'. JONAS HUMBERT, Jr., Grand Steward.
The W'. WILLIAM F. PIATT, Grand Steward.
The W'. ISAAC CHIPP, Senior Grand Deacon.
The W.:. CORNELIUS M. ALLEN, Junior Grand Deacon.
BROTHER BRYAN ROSSITER, Grand Tiler.
BROTHER GERRIT LANSING as Grand Pursuivant, together with the requisite number of Masters and Past Masters.

The Grand Master having stated the object of this Emergent Meeting to be the constituting of Lafayette Lodge, the body was formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and proceeding to the Lodge-room in which the Brethren composing the new Lodge had assembled, according to ancient usage, and with the accustomed forms and ceremonies constituted the same by the name of Lafayette Lodge, No. 373, and installed

The Worshiptful PETER BREWER, Master,
BROTHER THEOPHILUS RICHARDS, Senior Warden, and
BROTHER HENRY B. HARRINGTON, Junior Warden,
of the same. The ceremony being ended the Grand Lodge was then reformed in procession, and in like order returned to the place of meeting when, after a prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the same was

DULY CLOSED.

The first officers of Lafayette Lodge were installed September 20, 1824, the following letter relating to this event is on file in the Grand Secretary's office.

"R:. W:. BROTHER : In pursuance of a letter of authority to me directed by the M:. W:. MARTIN HOFFMAN, Esq., I proceeded on Monday, the 20th September last, to install the officers of Lafayette Lodge as named in their disposition. You will be so good as to excuse my neglecting to inform you thereof at an earlier date

" Respectfully yours,

"W.F.PIATT,"

"Nov. 13, 1824.
"R:. W:. ELIAS HICKS, G. S."

Lafayette Lodge has been active since its organization. Even during the exciting times known as the "Morgan Period" it continued to meet with but little interruption. In 1828 twenty-five meetings were held; twenty-one meetings were held in 1829; eleven in 1830 and eighteen in 1831. The following paper leads to the conclusion that the storm of persecution was exerting its full force in the later part of the year 1831, and the Lodge was compelled to temporarily suspend its by-laws.

"We, the undersigned Past Masters of Lafayette Lodge, No. 373, do certify that at a regular meeting of said Lodge in November, 1831, the Worshiptful BROTHER PIATT submitted to the Lodge in writing a resolution to suspend the by-laws and to adjourn the Lodge, to be convened at such times and place as the W:. M:. might think most conclusive to its interests. That the said resolution was regularly laid before the Lodge, with the reasons therefor, and was subsequently acted upon at a regular meeting held the following February and adopted. That the Lodge held two meetings agreeable to said adjournment, at one of which it was resolved that the election should be held on the night designated by the by-laws.

"Since which the Lodge has met and resumed its labors according thereto.

"W. F. PIATT, P. M.
"B. TUCKER, P.M.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28. 1838."

MEETING PLACES

The first meeting of the Lodge was held in St. John's Hall, where it remained until February 23, 1832. For a short time it had no permanent quarters. On November 9, 1832, it met at 23 Bowery; on November 23d, 246 Hudson Street; on November 28th, at St. John's Hall; at this meeting arrangements were made to secure permanent quarters in Union Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry Streets, where it remained from December 7, 1832, until May 6, 1836, when it moved to the Howard House. Here it remained until May 1, 1850, when it moved to the City Hotel, where it remained until May 7, 1852, when it moved to the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets.
On January 5, 1857, it again moved; this time to the Odd Fellows' Hall on Centre Street, remaining there until May 10, 1869, when it moved to Booth's Theatre on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street: here it remained until May 11, 1874, when it moved to Masonic Hall on the opposite corner of Twenty-third Street.

The Lodge participated in the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument on Union Square, September 6, 1871; it celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on Saturday evening, December 2, 1899, by giving a dinner in the Commandery Room, Masonic Hall; at which time M. W. Wright D. Pownall, Grand Master; R. W. George W. White, Grand Treasurer; R. W. Edward M. L. Ehrers, Grand Secretary, and many others prominent in Masonry were present.

The Lodge has had among its adherents many who have been prominent in various walks of life. The name of William A. Stuabt will always be remembered with gratitude, for while living he was always doing some good and assisting those less fortunate than himself, and in his will he bequeathed a large sum of money to the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, which has enabled the Brooklyn brethren to proceed with the erection of their Masonic Temple.

At the fourteenth landing of the Washington Memorial in Washington, DC, at 160 feet there is a marble Masonic stone from Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. & A.M., New York City. September 16 A.L. 5853 A.D. 1853. The stone contains a square and compass under the words, “our tribute”.

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem/rbpebib:@field(NUMBER+@band(rbpe+1210090b))
GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Barnabas S. Adams, Grand Stewards' Lodge.
A. Coleveloni, Grand Lecturer.
Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant.
Fredrick J. Milligan, Grand Sword Bearer 1804, Assistant Grand Secretary from 1887 to date.
Edward S. Innet, Grand Steward.
William C. Locherty, Grand Representative.

MASTERS


http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=38430623

Charles DeCosta Brown - Prominent dentist and head of [sic] the New York City Masonic Lodge in the late 1850's. Embalmed President Abraham Lincoln.

His obituary, New York Times, 14 Jul 1896:
Dr. Charles De Costa Brown, an old physician and dentist of this city, died at his home, 264 West Twenty-third Street, on Sunday evening [12 July]. He was born in Philadelphia on 3 Mar 1817, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He began to practice medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1840 he came to New York. Here he confined himself principally to dentistry. He paid a great deal of attention to embalming, and about 1862 he was appointed Government Embalmer. After the battle of Gettysburg he embalmed officers of both armies. When Gen. Philip Kearny was killed, near Chantilly, VA, on 1 Sep 1862, he embalmed the body. He also embalmed the body of President Abraham Lincoln and accompanied it to Springfield, IL. At that time Dr. Brown had his main office in Washington.

Dr. Brown was a prominent Mason, having attained to the 33rd degree, and he was one of the Trustees under whom the Masonic Temple, at Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street, was built. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., and was one of those who built up New York Lodge. He conferred the third degree upon Edwin Booth in New York Lodge. He was also a Past President of the Masonic Veterans. He was school commissioner about 27 years ago. Dr. Brown's death was due to heart disease. He leaves a wife and four children. Burial – Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, Plot: Lot 14752 Section 163

He was the son of Washington Irving Adams, Master in 1889-90, and grandson of Barnabas S. Adams, Master in 1834 and 1838.

References:
The photographic instructor; for the professional and amateur ... by Washington Irving Lincoln Adams. 1897. 215 pages.
W. I. Lincoln Adams was a significant author on photography at the turn of the century. He was the son of Washington Irving Adams who was president of the Scovill and Adams company who is credited with inventing one of the, if not the first amateur cameras in America in 1881 which sold for $10 dollars. W. I. Lincoln Adams, was the editor of Scovill's Photographic Times, The Amateur Photographer' and also wrote, Sunlight and Shadow, In Nature's Image, Woodland and Meadow, Photographing in Old England. W. I. Lincoln Adams organized the Goodwin Film and Camera Co. and aided in the organization of Ansco. This article is from Munsey's Magazine, 10c.

"My father, the late W. Irving Adams, designed and commercially introduced the first real amateur camera. It was a simple tripod apparatus, without any of the modern improvements; but, being cheap in price, the complete outfit costing only ten dollars, and easily carried about, it placed the art within the reach of thousands, and gave amateur photography its first great impulse in America."

Empire Hand Camera was manufactured by the Scovill & Adams Company in circa 1895. Constructed of polished and varnished wood body with a good quality lens and simple shutter mechanism for taking 4x5 images on plates. The movement was easy and simple to operate. The shutter was attached to a removable sliding front so that the lens can be easily accessed for cleaning. Additional features included a round hole at the back of the camera permits the image on the ground glass to be seen for focusing and a view finder for alignment. A side door is provided for inserting the slide. There is a scale located on the side for quick focusing. Price in 1895 was $5.00.

In 1902 E. & H.T. Anthony; and Scovill and Adams merged. The shorter Ansco name was adopted in 1907.
Washington Irving Adams

Wilson's photographic magazine, Volume 33, 1896. page 63.
http://books.google.com/books?id=8aMEAAAAYAAJ&q=%22W.+Irving+Adams%22&output=text&source=gbs_navlinks_s

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON IRVING ADAMS.

BY EDWARD L. WILSON.
Editor WILSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

THE entire photographic fraternity of the world will be shocked to learn of the death of Washington Irving Adams. This sad event took place suddenly, at his home in "Irvingcroft," Montclair, N. J., just after sunset, Thursday, January 2d.

About a year ago he had an apoplectic attack, and, although he sufficiently recovered to be able to travel and occasionally to attend to business, he had been an invalid since that time. An hour before his death he sat chatting cheerily with a couple of friends from New York, who had called to see him, but immediately after their departure he was seized by a second stroke and did not speak again. We dare not trust ourselves to express our personal grief over this bereavement. For over thirty years Mr. Adams was our much beloved and intimate friend. In his business, in his home, in his church, in his benevolence we knew him closely. We mourn with those who mourn the most deeply. We have nothing now to do but to submit and to place on record this inadequate tribute to his memory.

It will be difficult to point to anyone who has had more to do with the success of our art than he. He may well be called "one of the fathers of photography." He was one of those men of affairs lifted up to meet the emergencies of a vast enterprise. He was connected with photography for about thirty-eight years, entering it as a youth and continuing in its service until he died. He was born March 25, 1832, in this city. Our acquaintance with him began quite thirty-two years ago. Neither of us understood then the tremendous growth which was ordained for our beloved art, but in many enterprises together we have worked to meet the requirements pressed upon us, and have had much pleasure together in seeing the work of our hands produce the desired results. When we first knew Mr. Adams he was a salesman in the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company. A friendship sprang up between us which has continued outside of and in business with warmth and loyalty which are unusual. His advice and
companionship were always a tower of strength to us. He entered the service of the Scovill Manufacturing Co. in 1858, and rapidly rose through successive grades of responsibility until he was appointed, in 1878, agent of the company, with entire charge of the business in New York. In the same year he was elected director of the company. In 1878 he became President of S. Peck & Co., manufacturers of photographic apparatus in New Haven, CT. (who had previously come under the control of the Scovill Manufacturing Co.). In 1889, when the Scovill & Adams Co. succeeded to the photographic department of the Scovill Manufacturing Co., Mr. Adams was made President and Treasurer of the new corporation. Under his able management the business grew until the Scovill & Adams Company became one of the largest and most influential manufacturing firms of photographic apparatus in the world.

One of the most useful accomplishments of Mr. Adams was the organization of the American Optical Company. At first his efforts to provide better apparatus met with some drawbacks, but in time he succeeded in convincing photographers that the best tools would produce the most acceptable results. The history of his success has been a brilliant one. Others, seeing what he had accomplished, followed suit, until now, even at the low price at which apparatus is sold, it would be difficult to find any of such poor quality as was supplied to photographers before Mr. Adams took control of the American Optical Company. This record but one of his achievements. Many others have been going on for a hundred different directions for years, quietly, modestly, surely, and persistently, for the benefit of the whole craft.

In 1876 he was First Vice-President of the Centennial Photographic Company. He was for many years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Photographic Association of America. When only twenty-one years of age he was elected School Trustee in the Ninth Ward, New York City, but since then has persistently refused to accept any proffered public office under the municipal or State government. He was for many years a Vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Since young manhood he had been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having served for 21 years as Secretary of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, of New York City, and two years as Master [1889-90]. On 9 Feb 1893, he was presented by the lodge with an elegant Past Master's jewel, set with diamonds, in recognition of his long and faithful service. In Capitular Masonry he was advanced and exalted in Corinthian Chapter, R.A.M. In the Chivalric Order he was created and dubbed a Knight Templar in Morton Commandery No. 4, New York City.

He was an active and interested member of the American Social Science Association, of which the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn., is the esteemed President.

If there was one trait he possessed above another, it was loyalty to the Scovill Manufacturing Company and the patrons of their establishment. Many of his old friends will recall hearing him say, "We want all our friends to do well, but we want Scovills to have their share;" "We always take care of those who are loyal to us," etc. This inbred feeling of loyalty to his employers and to their friends naturally caused him to look for reciprocation. So he became readily wounded when he was deceived or faith with him was broken. He would not permit himself to do an injustice wittingly, and if he found that he had he would quickly do all in his power to correct the wrong. We could write of several occasions when we saw him manfully illustrated. We must confine ourselves to telling of but one. This occurred at one of the annual elections of the National Photographic Association. Mr. Adams was one of the most prominent members of this body and one of its strongest supporters, although he did not personally take part in the meetings. He was an outside worker, "always looking out for the Scovills." His fealty in this last particular caused him to wish for a position on the Executive Committee on the occasion alluded to and to oppose the election to the same office of a strong opponent in business. The election following resulted as he wished. But when, at the first session of the Executive Committee he learned, through one of the photographer members, that his opponent claimed that he "had been treated unfairly," and that his "non-election would cause him to lose caste with his employers," Mr. Adams's tender heart relented and he offered his resignation in behalf of his opponent. He could not see the Association injured by any act of his. A rupture was prevented by the generous offer of his informant to resign and let the defeated one in. All this was done, and the year following was one of amicable working together for the common good of the fraternity. [The photographer who so characteristically stopped the break and set matters aright, was Mr. James W. Black, of Boston, who died but three days after Mr. Adams died.]

An anecdote of the acuteness of Mr. Adams may not be out of place. Twenty years, more or less, ago, the craft was much annoyed by the "abominable tintype traffic." For several years the subject of relief was discussed with great vigor at the conventions, and at last a series of resolutions was adopted requesting the dealers to "raise the price of tintype plates," so as to prevent further competition and cutting of prices by the tintypers. This resolution and the convention had not cooled before Mr. Adams had wired to the manufacturers of ferrotype plates, contracted for their entire product for some months to come at the then rates, and obeyed the resolution. Then he informed the other dealers and solicited their orders for plates at a fair advance, agreeing to raise the prices still 300 per cent, further at a given time. Thus he "let in all Scovill's friends;" all made a good thing, and the desire of the fraternity of photographers was fulfilled.

We refrain from recording further personal recollections to give way to excerpts from a few of the personal letters which have come to us from old mutual friends, from his associates in business, from former employees, and from the press, all of which prove what we have said of him—what all who knew him can testify to.

From the President of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.:

"DEAR MR. WILSON: I enclose a notice which I prepared for our local paper, simply localizing and amplifying a notice in the New York papers. To my mind Adams's strong point was his thorough loyalty to those with whom he was associated through business relations or friendship or family ties. His ideas of business honor and rectitude were sound and firmly held. He was amiable and
kindly in temperament, although sometimes brusque in manner, as if he feared that unless he kept up a sort of show of sternness his good-nature would get the upper hand of him. He had a clear and transparent character; there was no feeling of dissimulation in dealing with him or of anything held back. What he thought he said, and what he said he did.

"I really saw but one aspect of his character, the distinctly business side, and I dare say you know much more about him as a man than I did. I hope you will send me a copy of your notice of him.

"F. J. Kingsbury.
"WATERBURY, January 7, 1896,"

From the President of the Cincinnati School of Photography:

"FRIEND WILSON: My acquaintance with W. Irving Adams began early in 1864. He had then been in the employ of the Scovill Company several years, and certainly his continuous connection with the house must have rounded out a period of thirty-five years. A few instances only, in connection with the photographic stock trade, can be recalled of similar long services in the interests of one concern. Of those now in active business in the East, who were contemporaneous with Mr. Adams, we can now only remember the publisher of this MAGAZINE, Mr. G. Gennert, Mr. J. W. Willard, Mr. Jacob Kleinmans of Charles Cooper & Co., of New York, possibly Mr. Cope of the Collins Company, of Philadelphia, and the venerable Benjamin French, of Boston. To those who knew Mr. Adams well and studied his character, the reason for his long-continued service in the interests of one corporation is easily explained. Really one word will solve the problem, 'loyalty' to the Scovill Company. This sentiment permeated his very being by day, and as our dreams are but the reproduction of our waking thoughts, doubtless it was the subject of his dreams by night. In season and out of season, in jest and in earnest, in conversation and in prepared articles, he impressed everyone with his faith and zeal in the interests of the house with which he had been so long identified. One with such a dominant characteristic could not but form and mould the opinions of those with whom he came in contact, and they in turn soon felt the influence of his sterling business qualifications.

"The dealers especially, with whom he was mostly thrown in contact, will miss his genial presence, his hearty greetings, his jovial conversation, and his sound judgment and advice.

"He began his business life in the dark and gloomy basement on Beekman Street, where the photographic department of the Scovill Company was conducted. How much pride he would have taken had he been spared, to see the large and commodious quarters into which the Scovill & Adams Company have just moved. Those who were closer to him can dwell upon other traits of his character which are deserving of mention, but I have preferred to single out the one which, during my long acquaintance with him, seemed to me to control his career. With no disparagement to those who are still in the employ of the Company, it would seem to one 'old-timer' at least, like a banquet hall deserted, to visit the old house and look upon the empty chair of W. Irving Adams.

D. K. Cady,"

"WASHINGTON IRVING ADAMS. — The town of Montclair was much shocked to hear of the sudden death of this respected citizen. Mr. Adams came to Montclair twenty-eight years ago, and from the first has been a valued and public-spirited citizen. In 1875 he was Chairman of the Township Committee, then the governing board of the town; for many years he was Vestryman of St. Luke's Church and helped to build the old edifice on St. Luke's place. He was a charter member of the Montclair Club, and active in other town organizations. He was a large property owner and has shown much public spirit in improving the town."—Montclair Times, January 5 th.

"Washington Irving Adams, for many years connected with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, and well known to many of our citizens, died of apoplexy at his home in Montclair, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, January 2d.

"Mr. Adams married a daughter of the Hon. George Briggs, formerly a member of Congress from New York City, and owner of the estate in Saratoga now belonging to Judge Hilton. He leaves one son, W. I. L. Adams, who is connected with the Scovill & Adams Company. His only daughter, a young married woman of much loveliness of character, died last year."—Waterbury Gazette.

"We had grown somewhat accustomed to his closed desk and empty chair, though aware of his continued kindly interest in the affairs of this magazine and the company which he has so long and so faithfully directed.

"But the end comes to us as a great shock. We are stunned, stupefied, and at a loss for words. We, his associates, who have known him longest and best, and loved him most, can but bow our heads in speechless grief at this time. We lay this tribute to his cherished memory on the tomb.

"He was good to us. He was a born leader of men. A natural leader, who endears while he commands. He asked no one to do what he was not ever ready to do himself. He labored with us. He was our trusted friend as well as our respected chief. Though his failing health compelled him during the past year to leave the details of active management to his trusted son, and though, as a
consequence, there will be no outward change in affairs or management by his removal, we are nevertheless conscious of a sense of personal loss, which time cannot efface."—Photographic Times.

The funeral services were held at "Irvingcroft," Sunday afternoon, January 5th, at half-past two o'clock, and were largely attended by his fellow-townsmen; by the business associates from the near cities; by the Masons, and by a large circle of friends from far and near.

The services were conducted by his rector, the Rev. Dr. Carter, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D. The beautiful and impressive Masonic burial rite was performed by a delegation of Mr. Adams's fellow-Masons from the New York and Montclair lodges. The interment was private, at Rosedale Cemetry, in Montclair.

**NEW YORK'S GREAT INDUSTRIES**, page 297.
http://books.google.com/books?id=YIMasfD5gQIC&pg=PA297&dq=%22John+H.+Clickner%22&hl=en&ei=aZ80TtrqF4m_eQoe6ydS&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22John%20H.%20Clickner%22&f=false

John H. Clickner, Wines and Liquors, No: 72 Front Street.—In a review of the commercial enterprises of New York it will be observed that some houses possess great advantages over others in the same line of business, the result in some cases of longer experience, and in others of a greater natural aptitude for the particular trade in which they are engaged. In the business of the importation of wines and liquors, Mr. John H. Clickner has obtained an enviable reputation for the unrivalled qualities of his wines and liquors. In 1876 Mr. Clickner established this house, which since its inception has obtained a liberal and permanent patronage from first-class retailers. The premises occupied are spacious and convenient and are completely stocked with a well selected assortment of champagnes, ports, sherries, brandies, Rhine and Moselle wines, which are imported direct and are guaranteed to be equal in quality and excellence to those of any other first-class contemporary firm. Mr. Clickner besides makes a specialty of the celebrated "Ponemah" mineral water, which is used and recommended by the medical profession, being superior to any water, imported or native, for diluting wines &c. The characteristics which regulate the business policy of this house are such as to entitle it to universal consideration, and the extent of its operations has made this establishment a very prominent one in New York, while the inducements offered to purchasers are of the most advantageous character. All orders are promptly filled, and it is Mr. Clickner's earnest desire to merit by the strictest principles of mercantile honor, a continuance of the support he has enjoyed for the last twenty years. Mr. Clickner is a native of New York and is greatly respected by the community for his integrity, and is in a position to confer advantages and benefits that few of his competitors can accord. The equitable manner in which this business is conducted as well as the admirable quality and purity of the wines and liquors are guarantees sufficiently obvious why dealers and consumers would do well to place their orders with this reliable house.

**Mariners Lodge No. 67**

**WARRANT:** The warrant under which the Lodge is working was issued September 7, 1825, and is in possession of the Lodge. The **first number it received was 385**; this was changed to 67 on June 7, 1839.

**MINUTES:** Not intact. All records are missing from 1854 to 1874; a secretary of the Lodge, while insane, destroyed the minutes. The first record concerning the organization of Mariners Lodge, No. 67, is as follows:

"At a respectable meeting of Master Masons desirous of forming a new Lodge to be known as Mariners Lodge, Bro. GEO ARNOLD was called to the chair and Bro. JOHN DUDLEY appointed Secretary. Resolved. That THOS. D. JOHNSON be the first Treasurer; BRO. JOHN DUDLEY be the first Secretary; BRO. JACOB MOORE, Jr., be the first Senior Deacon; BRO. GEO. S. HAZELTON be the first Junior Deacon; BRO. THOS. KNAPP and BRO. EBEENEZER PETTY be the first Master of Ceremonies; BRO. JOHN HARRISON and BRO. MOSES WOODS be the first Stewards, and BRO. WM. G. HENSHAW for the first Tyler."

"Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Rt W't Grand Secretary to obtain a dispensation for our organization. BRO. ARNOLD, DUDLEY and MOORE were appointed on that committee:"

"Resolved. That we adjourn this meeting until Thursday evening the 17th at 8 o'clock, to meet at Union Hall.

"Union Hall, Tuesday evening, 15th August, A. D. 1825."

**THE PETITION**

To the R't Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

We, your petitioners, being free and accepted Master Masons who at present or have been members of regular Lodges, and having the prosperity of the fraternity at heart, are willing to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry, that for the convenience of our respective dwellings and other good reasons we are desirous of forming a new Lodge in the City of New York to be named "Mariners Lodge."

That in consequence of this desire we pray for a letter of dispensation, or a warrant of constitution, to empower us to assemble as a legal Lodge, to discharge the duties of Masonry in a regular and constitutional manner according to the original forms of the order and the regulations of this Grand Lodge.

That we have nominated and do recommend Bro. GEO. ARNOLD to be the first Master; BR. SAMUEL MORTON to be the first Senior Warden; BR. J'S T. HARDING to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge; that if the prayer of your petitioners be granted we promise a strict conformity to all the constitutional laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge. In testimony thereof we have subscribed our names.

Jacob Moore, Jr. John G. Ingram.
Chas. Stewart. James S. Ancings.
Moses Woods. John Rierson.
Morris Daine. Israel Jordan.
George Arnold. W. T. Woodman.
The petition has the following indorsement:
"Read in G. L. Sept 7, 1825, and prayer granted; issued same date Warrant No. 385."

The following Lodges also indorsed the petition: Hiram, No. 10; Phoenix, No. 40; Abrams, No. 83; Mount Moriah, No. 132 (now 27); Clinton Lodge, No. 143; Silentia, No. 360 (now 198); York, No. 367 (now 197); Manhattan, No. 370 (now 62), and Franklin, No. 380 (now 216).

The following are the minutes of the first meeting held after the warrant was issued:

"Union Hall, N. Y. Saturday Even'g, 10th Sept 1st. A. D. 1825—A. L. 5825. At a meeting called by the Wor. P. M. HAMPTON DUNHAM, agreeable to a letter or dispensation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, MASTIN HOFFMAN, Esq., authorizing him to do the same for the purpose of installing Mariners Lodge, No. 385, under a warrant granted on the first Wednesday, the seventh day of September, the last regular quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge to be held in the City and County of New York.

Present as M.'s, W.'s, M. HAMPTON DUNHAM, P. M., Silentia, No. 360.
As Rt W. G. M. JOHN WILKIE W. M. St. John's No. 9.
As Rt W. G. Senior W. DRAKE WILSON of Lafayette Lodge
As Rt W. G. Junior W. WALLACE.
As Rt W. G. Sec'y THOS A. DUFFY S. W. Franklin Lodge.
As Rt W. G. Treas. THOS WHITLOCK P. M. St. Andrews, N. Y.

With a number of Brethren assembled agreeably to previous notice when a Grand Lodge was opened in form. The Officers and members of Mariners Lodge, No. 385, being present, and satisfied with the offices appointed, they were severally installed into their respective offices—To wit:

Br. GEORGE ARNOLD W. M.
* SAMUEL MORTON S. W. by proxy BR. FLEMING.
* JAMES T. HARDING J. W.
* JOHN DUDLEY Sec'y.
* THOS D. JOHNSTON Trea's.
* JACOB MOORE Jr. S. W.
* GEO. HAZLETON J. D.
* WM. HENSHAW TYLER.

The Grand Lodge was closed in ancient form and W.'s. M.'s. ARNOLD took his seat as Master of Mariners Lodge, No. 385, after being regularly installed, and called the other officers to their respective stations.

A petition for charity was presented from Br. DAMORAM which was laid on the table for future consideration.

BRO. JOHNSTON proposed for initiation MR. OLIVER BARRON, profession, shipmaster, aged 26, residence N. Y.

Resolved, That his name be handed to a committee for investigation—BROS. DUDLEY, MOORE and JOHNSTONE were appointed that Committee. Mariners Lodge closed in M. M. degree and opened in the E. A. degree. Lodge called from labor to refreshment for a short space of time and from thence to labor again.

As no further business appearing the Lodge closed in true Masonic Love and Harmony to meet on Thursday evening the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock.

John Dudley, Sec'y.

At the meeting held September 13, 1825, it was:

Resolved, That we have 500 Hope and Anchor and 500 Ship and Pilot Masonic notices, and that we have a ship under full sail printed on the bibs of the aprons of this Lodge."

A special meeting was held January 24, 1820, in conjunction with Franklin Lodge, No. 386, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall, corner of Broadway and Pearl Street.

The Lodge, during its early history, frequently participated in celebrating the Festival of St. John the Evangelist in conjunction with other Lodges, and it was a common occurrence to meet with other Lodges at special meetings for the purpose of conferring degrees; in such cases the minutes state that "the expenses were paid by the Lodges attending the meeting, each paying a share." It participated in the celebration of the introduction of Croton water in the city of New York in 1842. It also attended at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall, corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and the dedication of the same.

On October 9th it participated in the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1899.

MORGAN PERIOD: This episode did not materially affect the affairs of Mariners Lodge; the subject is not mentioned in the minutes, and meetings were held with scarcely an interruption during these trying years. During the cholera epidemic in 1832 its meetings were temporarily suspended. On the minutes of July 11th of that year the following appears: "In consequence of the affliction that our City has been visited with, the members of this Lodge consider it most prudent to postpone their regular meeting, and therefore they do not meet from the 11th of July to the 26th of Sep't, in which time the Lodge has to lament the death of two of its members, namely, BROTHERS JOHN C. SAWYER and BENJ. D. YATES."

With this exception the Lodge has had an unbroken existence.

Unfortunately the Lodge suffered the loss of its minutes at the hands of a secretary who became insane and destroyed all records from 1854 to 1874. No doubt many incidents occurred during these twenty years which, if preserved, would give added interest to the historical events associated with this Lodge.

John Keene Haskell.
Samuel Morton.
John Dudley.
George J. Hazleton.

Peter Robinson.
James Myrick.
Stephen Garthwaite.
When organized it met at Union Hall, where it remained until May, 1838, when it moved to Barnes Hall, 33 Canal Street, remaining here until May, 1839, when it moved to the Shakespeare Hotel, corner of William and Duane Streets, where it remained until May, 1841, when it moved to Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry Streets.

In May, 1848, it again moved; this time to the Howard House, where it remained until May, 1852, when it moved to the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets. How long it remained here is uncertain, as the records are destroyed and no reliable information on this subject is obtainable. In 1874 it met in a building on the corner of the Bowery and Bleecker Streets, where it remained until May, 1880, when it moved to the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th Street, remaining here until May, 1892, when it moved to the Grand Opera House, corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where it remained until December, 1898, when it moved to the Masonic Hall, where it is now located.

Daniel Carter Beard was one of the original founders of the BSA and was made a Mason in Mariners Lodge No. 67, New York City, and later affiliated with Cornucopia Lodge No. 563, Flushing, New York.


Daniel Carter "Uncle Dan" Beard b. 21 Jun 1850; d. 11 Jun 1941, was an illustrator, author, youth leader, and social reformer who founded the Sons of Daniel Boone in 1905, which Beard later merged with the Boy Scouts of America. He started an early career as an engineer and surveyor. He attended art school in New York City. He wrote a series of articles for St. Nicholas magazine that later formed the basis for the American Boy's Handy Book. He was a member of the Student Art League, where he met and befriended Ernest Thompson Seton in 1883. He illustrated a number of books for Mark Twain, and for other authors such as Ernest Crosby.

Beard became the editor of Boy Scout magazine and wrote a monthly column for youth. He later moved his column to Women's Home Companion. After conflicts with a new editor, he moved to the Pictorial Review. Since Women's Home Companion retained the rights to the name, he simply renamed the organization to Boy Pioneers of America.

Beard founded Boy Scouts Troop 1 in Flushing, NY, which is believed to be the oldest continuously chartered Boy Scout Troop in the United States. Beard became an Eagle Scout on 15 Feb 1915. Prior to the establishment of the Distinguished Eagle Scout Executive held in 1922 in Blue Ridge, NC. Dan Beard was also involved with the Culver Academies’ summer camp program for many years, which used his “Sons of Daniel Boone” program. This program still exists as the Academy’s Culver Woodcraft Camp.

Beard died on 11 Jun 1941, shortly before his 91st birthday at his home (named “Brooklands”) in Suffern, NY. He was buried near his home at the Brick Church Cemetery in Spring Valley, NY.

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William Theodore Gieselberg was born at Blankenburg-on-the-Hartz, Germany, 20 Jan 1850. He came to New York in 1864, as soon as he had completed his education in the local schools, and obtained employment at once in the cigar business. In 1866 he left that trade and engaged in various businesses, latterly with Paul Falk, with whom he was associated until 1876, when Mr. Falk died. He then became manager for Mr. Falk and so continued for many years, and then he was engaged in the cafe business until he retired.

Brother Gieselberg is a member of the Independent Schuetzen Corps, of New Amsterdam Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and other organizations. In Masonry he has been an active worker. He was initiated, passed and raised in Mariniers' Lodge, No. 67, in 1874, but in 1892 affiliated with Navigator Lodge, No. 232. He is a member of the Finance Committee of the latter organization. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 147, and is a member of Cerneau Consistory. Brother Gieselberg has a wide acquaintance among the actors of America, having been thrown among them daily during a period of ten years, when he was acting as head cashier for Koster & Bial.

Robert W. Pain built a thirty-nine-note player piano for Needham & Sons in 1880, following it up with a sixty-five-note electrically operated one in 1888.

Robert S. Luqueer came from good old stock and his family for many generations were well known in New York City. His grandfather, Francis T. Luqueer, established the present firm of manufacturers and dealers in saddles and harness, in 1814, and the business has been in the family ever since, Brother Robert S. was one of the head men at the great establishment at 67 Murray Street, this city.

Brother Luqueer was made a Mason in Mariner's Lodge, No. 67. He was a member of Zetland Chapter, Adelphic Council, and Morton Commandery, and was also a member of Mecca Temple and of all the bodies in the Scottish Rite up to and including the Consistory, thirty-second degree. He was the Senior Warden of the Lodge of Perfection of New York City one term.

Brother Luqueer was born in New York City June 18, 1849, and after passing through the public schools, he graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of which his father was then the principal. He was married in 1876 and had a son, Robert Orr Luqueer, a student at the Stevens Institute.


1831 Minutes

At a regular Meeting of Mariniers Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening (Crossed out Dec) (in Pencil January 12 th) 5831
Present. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SW
John W Barney JW
At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening Feb 9th 5831

Present. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SWPT
John Redding JW

Wm G Henshaw Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. A Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting together with the report of the S Committee on the state of the funds was read and approved. The S committee reported favorably of Mr. West on motion that the report be received & he be balloted for the balls were unanimous in favor of his admission. Mr. West being in waiting was brought forward duly prepared and received the degree of EA. WPM Br. Morton stated that the widow of our late Br. Oliver Barton to be in a distressed state on motion carried that she be referred to the C. Committee. The Committee appointed to procure a piece of plate reported that they had procured the same when our WPM Br. Arnold presented to WPM Moore one ? dozen of Teand Tablespoons valued at Thirty Dollars. The Visiting Committee having performed their tour of duty was discharged & a Committee of three appointed in their place to perform that duty till our next regular meeting committee consist of Br. Waydell Arnold Harding & Chapman be that Committee. On motion that his name be entered on the minutes & handed to the Standing Committee for Investigation. Br. Elisha Sawyer dues being paid up Regularly withdrew his member from this Lodge the Rt W P Scety Recomended to this Lodge to appoint a Visiting Committee to visit the Different Lodges of this city. On motion resolved that a committee of five be appointed to fulfill that duty. On motion Brs. Waydell Arnold Haring Hemingway & Chapman be that Committee. On motion that Br. Willson chaplain of this Lodge, be added to that Committee. A communication from Washington Lodge Cont. the names of a number of Suspended members was read, ordered to be filed. (crossed out no other business) nothing further offering the Lodge closed.

Recd. P Rollins dues $3
J Weast prol. Fee br Br. Waydell $2 James F Harding
Btale (?) amtd. $5

The Standing Committee of Mariners Lodge 385 Beg leave to state that they have examined the Secty and Treasurer’s books and have to report that on Sept. 22nd 1830 There was a Balance in the Treasury of Sixteen 65/100 Dollars that he has received from the Secretary since that time, Fifty Eight Dollars that he has paid out as for Vouchers Seventy two 52/100 Dollars. Leaving a balance at this time of Fifty One 95/100 Dollars in the Treasury that he has in due bill Seventy five Dollars. The Committee also report that there is in the Old Savings Bank to the credit of Br. Harding, two hundred Dollars with Intrest from Deposit. The committee also report that the chairman of the Charity Committee had in his hands on 22d Sep 1830- seven 50/100 Dollars that he had paid out for charitable purposes Six dollars, leaving a balance of One 50/100 Dollars in Hand. All of which is respy. Submitted.

$10.45 in Treas. 22. sept 1830 James T Harding
58.00 recd fm Secty since George Arnold
74.45 whole amo
22.50 pd out as p voucher
51.95 ball.ce in treasury New York 17th January 3831

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening Jany. 26 5831

Present. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SWPT
John Redding JW

Wm G Henshaw Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting together with the report of the S Committee on the state of the funds was read and approved. The S committee reported favorably of Mr. West on motion that the report be received & he be balloted for the balls were unanimous in favor of his admission. Mr. West being in waiting was brought forward duly prepared and received the degree of EA. WPM Br. Morton stated that the widow of our late Br. Oliver Barton to be in a distressed state on motion carried that she be referred to the C. Committee. The Committee appointed to procure a piece of plate reported that they had procured the same when our WPM Br. Arnold presented to WPM Moore one ? dozen of Teand Tablespoons valued at Thirty Dollars. The Visiting Committee having performed their tour of duty was discharged & a Committee of three appointed in their place to perform that duty till our next regular meeting committee consist of Br. Arnold Heally & Miller(?). On motion that the WM draws on the Treasurer for fifteen dollars in favor of CC was carried on motion. That a committee of 3 be appointed to ascertain what a room could be had for the ensuring year. WM appd. Br. Arnold Harding & Chapman to report at the next meeting. The following bills was passed for payment A Farrs for refreshments $8. 75/100 Stebbins & Hows (Thomas E. Stebbins & Howe New York Silversmiths) for spoons $30 W G Henshaw for tyling $17.50/100 received visiting committe from Hiram Albion Phoenix Trinity and Permain illion Lodges. No other business the Lodge closed. Collected Mr. West inian. Fee $18.00 James T Harding Secy.

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening Feb 9th 5831

Present. John Waydell WM
Jacob Moore Jr. SWPT
John Dudley JW

Wm G Henshaw Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting together with the report of the S Committee on the state of the funds was read and approved. EA lodge closed and FC opened. Br. West was brought forward and received the degree of F Craft. Lodge of FC closed that of MM opened. Br. West being brought forward was raised to the Sublime degree of a Master Mason. A petition for charity from the widow of Capt. Clement Cathell was second in command to Privateer Captain Boyle during the War of 1812, on the Comet Ship was sold to a syndicate in New York, and Cathell outraced a British ship from Wilmington NC to New York Harbor. On motion was referred to the C Committee. A petition for charity from the widow of Capt. Hed (?) Hilger was referred to the C. Committee. A petition from John Bank and Robert F. Jones was severally referred to the Charity Committee. A bill for rent from the proprietors of Union Hall for 1st inst. for & 15 passed for payment. Received Committee(s) from the following Lodges Minerva Permain Lion Mehanic New Jerusalem Trinity King Mt. Tabor & Montgomery committee appointed to ascertain what a room could be hired, have conferred with the several proprietors of Lodge rooms and find that Fifty dollars is the lowest terms. On motion the report of Committee be referred back to committee with power to hire the room in Union Hall. The visiting having performed their tour of duty was discharged and a new committee appointed to consist of five vis. Br. Waydell West Barney Reeves Hemingway. A petition from P Stewart was referred to the CC. On motion Br. John T Davis be erased from our list of members no other business offering Lodge closed. Received from M Reeves 3 dlls. James T Harding

Paid Treasurer $26 in full
At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening Feb 23, 5831
Present: John Waydell WM
John Dudley SWPT
Enoch C Chapman

Wm G Hershaw tyler and a number of Brethren assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting together with the report of the S Committee on the state of the funds was read & approved. Br Harrison proposed Br. G. Ward he having been made by dispensation in this Lodge, motion made and seconded that his name be handed to the Standing Committee for investigation. Br. Moore stated that it was the wish of Br. Elisha Sawyer to resume his membership in this Lodge it was on motion that he be received on paying his dues from the time of his withdrawal. Br. Moore proposed for initiation Mr. John George accountant on motion that his name be handed to the SC for investigation. The visiting Committee aving performed their tour of duty was discharged & another appointed to consist of five viz; Br. Waydell West Harris or Chapman & Gowen. No other business the Lodge closed.

Recd. From Br. Peterson $3.50
M Potty 5.25
M Sylvester 6.00
Preposition(sic) fee 2.00 for Br. Moore fr J George
$16.75
Pd GL dues to 27th December
385 $18.50/100 Int. fee $2.00

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening March 9th 5831
Present: John Waydell WM
Jacob Moore Jr. SW
Enoch C Chapman

Wm G Hershaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved .The SC Committee favorably of Mr. John George for Initiation also for Br. G Ward for membership on motion they were balloted for and unanimously received Mr. George being in waiting was duly prepared and received the degree of EA. Br. Arnold was appointed to procure a ballot-box & balls for this Lodge. The Committee appointed to procure a room reported that they have hired the room in Union Hall for the ensuing year at Fifty Dollars. On motion the report be received and Committee discharged. On motion that Br. Jno. F Davis be requested to come forward and pay his dues on the next regular meeting. On motion that the Secy. Be directed to notice all delinquent members in this city to come and pay their dues by the next regular meeting. The Visiting Committee was discharged and another appointed viz. Br. Arnold Chapman Allen Omsburg (?) & Harding. A list of suspended from Silencia Lodge was read and ordered to be filed . No other business the Lodge closed.

Received from J George $8
C. Stewart 3.75
W Ingurson 1.00
$12.75 James F Harding, Secy

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening Mar 23 5831
Present: Br. John Waydell WM
Enock C Chapman
Carpenter PT

Wm G Hershaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved. A communication from Br. JP Marino was read petitioning for relief. On motion, the petition was laid on the table. An Extract of the proceeding of the RW Grand Lodge was received and read. On motion carried that Br. John F Davis has not come forward as pr Notice to attend this meeting, he be suspended & reported to the grand Lodge for nonpayment of dues. On motion that the Visiting Committee be discharged and Another of Five to be appointed viz. Br, Sawyer Allen Hemingway Wilson & Waydell-

Br. P Sharpe having pd up his dues Regularly withdrew his membership. On motion that the names of all the Delinquent members with the amat. Of their dues attached to them be made out, and laid before the Loge at the next regular meeting for their consideration by Br. Joseph Allen. No further business the Lodge Closed in Harmony.

James T Harding
Rec fr. Br. Sharpe $3.62 1/2

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening April 13th 5831
Present: Br. John Waydell WM
Jacob Moore Jr PT; Jacob Mull (?) PT

Wm G Hershaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved. A dispensation from the RW D Grand master dated 29th March 5830 to confer the three first degrees of Masonry on Capt. Nathan Pendleton was read on motion carried that it be received & acted on. Cap. N Pon. Being in waiting was duly prepared & received the degree of EA the Lodge closed & opened in FC opened Brs. George & Pendleton being duly prepared was brought forward and received the degree of F Crafts Lodge closed & that of MM opened Brs. George & Pendleton being duly prepared was brought forward and Raised to the sublime degree of MM in due and ancient form a communication from Phoenix Lodge reported the suspension of Francis Dominick Rundus (?) & Follerton was received and read. Br. Allen presented a report of all the delinquent Brothers of this Lodge. on motion that it lay over until the next meeting. A petition from John Green of lantern Star Lodge was referred to CC. Br. Harrison proposed Br. N Pendleton for membership in this Lodge. On motion that he be referred to the SC for the usual investigation. No further business the Lodge closed in Harmony.

James T Harding
Rec Initiation fee Br. Pendleton $20.
Due bill Br. George 10-

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening April 27th 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
George Arnold PT; Thomas Goin PT

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in the degree of EA the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved a petition from Br. Elijah Weems. for charity was received on motion of Br. Arnold it was referred to the Select Committee of three vis. Jrs. Arnold, West & Hemmgway. On motion carried that twenty dollars be appropriated to the CC on motion by Br. Arnold that the list of delinquent members be referred to the S Committee, The SC reported favorably of Br Pendleton as an adjoining member the report was excepted (sic) and the Br. balloted for and Unanimously received. No other business the Lodge closed in harmony.

Sigd. John D O'Connor PT

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening May 11th 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
Mull PT; Barney PT

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved the special committee appointed to wait on Br E Weems reported that they had performed that duty and granted him five dollars on motion the report was received and the Committee discharged on motion it was resolved that the list of delinquent Members be read and acted on when the names of Brs. John Abrams; Sam Allen, John (initial) Bartlett, Stafford Brownell, Nathaniel Badger, John Clark, Edward S. Card, Halsey Curtis, William Cascaddin, John Delesdenier, Richard Evans, Samuel Goldsmith, Edward Hall (initial) Hitchcock, Jack Hickman, J W Knight, Isaac Overton, Abner Pitcher, A M Robertson, A L Reynold, Benj. Richardson, James Rickels, Jos. Stardevant, William Spurling, Matthew Thompson, Thor. Walton, Nathaniel Stafford, Mark Somers, Joseph Atkins, Dudley Pillet, Jacob Hickman, Samel.Jones, James King, Rick (?) O’Neal were read. On motion resolved that they be discharged till such time as they return and pay up their dues on motion that Br. Peter Robertson be suspended and reported to G lodge. On motion resolved that the resident members be notified to come forward and pay up their dues by the next regular meeting or show cause why they should not be suspended on that night, for the default thereof, Br Lewis(?) having paid up his dues withdrew his membership from the Lodge A bill was read for rent up to the first inst. and passed for payment. No other business the Lodge closed in harmony.

Recd. Br Lewis(?) dues $5.37 1/2 James T Harding, Sy

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening 25th May 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WMaster
Mull PT; Miller PT

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved. On motion resolved that the dues of Br. Isaac Segewick(?) be remitted and he have leave to withdraw on motion that Br. Henderson have time given him to pay his dues carried. On motion that Br. Morton have time given him to pay his dues carried. On motion that Br. John Dudley be suspended and reported to GL for nonpayment of dues. Br Waydell proposed for (crossed membership) initiation Cap. James Foster mariner. On motion that his name be handed to SC for investigation no other business Lodge closed in harmony

Col’d. J Foster fee} James T Harding Sy
From Br. Waydell } $2

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on We’d Evening June 8th 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
Jacob Moore Jr. PT; E C Chapman JW

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. EA Lodge opened the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved the SC reported favorably for Cap. Foster, on motion that the report be received & candidate balloted for carried, when the ballot was examined for his admission. Br Harding proffered his resignation to this Lodge as Trustee of surplus Fund likewise as Secretary as he should withdraw his membership on the first meeting in July, no onter business the lodge closed in Harmony

James T Harding secy

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening June 22nd 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
George Arnold PT
John Dudley PT

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved. Br. Stafford Brownwell having paid up his dues withdrew his membership from this Lodge no other business the Lodge closed in Harmony.

James T Harding Sec

Col.d for S Brownwell $7.87 ?

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wed Evening July 14th 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
Geo. Arnold
Jacob Moore JR
Wm. G. Henshaw Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting were read & approved. Br. Harding resigned as Secty. & Br. Jesse West was appointed to act as secretary until the next election. Br. West was appointed trustee of the surplus Fund in place of Br. Harding. No other business the Lodge closed in harmony.

James T Harding
Collected dues from G. Arnold $1.50
Jn. Waydell 1.50
Jn. Harris 1.50
Calvin Babbage 4.50
Jos. h Allen 1.50
Alex. a le Clair 1.50
(crossed out $7. 87/100 cole

$11.75

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening July 27th 5831
Present RW Jn. Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman Sr. W PT
William Hemingway JW PT

George Arnold Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in the entt.d. apprentice degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved. No business the Lodge closed in harmony.

Collected dues from Wm. Miller $2.00
Paid the same to the Treasurer Jesse West Secy.

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening 10th August 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SW PT
Jacob Mull JW PT

Broth.r. George Arnold Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree in due form the minutes of the last meeting were read and aprd. Br. Chapman moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Br. Richd. Evans to request him to attend the next meeting or ascertain his intentions in regard to his dues to this Lodge the motion being seconded and put was carried. Br Chapman was appointed on that committee and the WM volunteered his services on said Committee. No other business appearing the Lodge Closed in Harmony.

John D. O. Connor secy PT

At an Extra Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Thursday Evening 18th August AL 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SWPT
John Murch JW PT

Wm. G. Henshaw Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree when Mr. David M Foster was prepared came forward and received the degree of an EA in due form, EA Lodge closed and that of FC opened when Br. Foster was again prepared came forward and received the Degree of Master Mason in due and ancient form no further business the Lodge closed in harmony.

Jesse West Sey

At an Extra Meeting of Mariner Lodge 385 - held at Union Hall on Friday evening 19th August AL 5831
Present Br. George Arnold WMPT
Steven Ketchum SWPT
Jacob Mull JWPT

Wm. G. Henshaw Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled the Lodge was opened in the MM degree Br. Foster being duly prepared came forward and received the Degree of Master Mason in Due and ancient form no further business the Lodge closed in harmony.

Jesse West secy

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening 24th August 5831
Present Br. George Arnold WMP
Wm. Johnson SW PT
John Murch JW PT

Wm. G Henshaw Tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree in due form the minutes of the last Regular and two extra meetings were read and aprd. A dispensation from RWD Grand Master dated 23rd August AL5831 to confer the first three degrees of Masonry on Mr. Wm. Seger was received, on motion carried that it be received and acted on, Mr. Wm. Seger being in waiting, was duly prepared brot (sic) forward and received the degree of EA. EA Lodge closed and FC opened. Br. Seger being duly prepared was brought forward and received the degree of FC fellow Craft Lodge closed and that of M.M. opened Br. Seger was brot forward and received the Sublime degree of Master Mason in due and ancient form the following bills being presented were passed for payment
From the proprietors of Union Hall for rent to 1st inst. $12.50
& Wm. G Henshaw for tyling - - - 22.00
& ballot boxes $5.00 – cabetlow $ 2.50- Draws and Slippers $2.50 $10.00
$ 44.50
Recd. From Br. Waydell Initiation fee
Of Br. Foster - $18.00
Initiation fee of Seger 20.00
Paid the Same to the Treasurer $38.00
No further the Lodge closed in Harmony
Jesse West, Secy

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening 23 Novbr. 5831
Prt. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SW PT
Alex P McClain JW PT

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last
meeting was read and approved. A motion was made and carried by Br. Arnold that Capt. Guy F. Addams bear honorary member
of this Lodge. A motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to furnish refreshment for the Lodge on
the evening of the ensuing election hereupon Br. WM John Waydell and Br. George Arnold & John Harrison were appointed to
that committee. A motion was made and carried that the expense of said refreshment be paid from the funds of the Lodge. No further
business the Lodge closed in harmony.
Recd. From Br. George Arnold for dues $1.50
Amnt. Of a due bill from Abraham L. Reynolds 15.00
17.50
Jesse West Secy.

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening 14th Sept 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SW PT
George Arnold JW PT

Wm. G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in due form in EA degree the minutes of
the last meeting was read and approved
Br. Waydell proposed for initiation Mr. Wm. Yates by profession a Rigger and Stevedore on Motion Carried his name was reciev,d
and handed to the standing Committee for investigation a petition for relief was received from the widow of Br. Lewis Thatcher and
on being read on Motion Carried was refered to the Charity Committee.
Red. From Br. Waydell Mr. Yates Pro. (erasure) fee $2.00
Dues from br. Robert Steelman $ 1.50
Paid the same to the Treasurer $ 3.50
Jesse West, Secy.

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening 28th Sept 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
John Allen SW
Mull JW PT

Wm. G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last
meeting was read and approved Br. Harrison proposed for initiation Captn. Lewis Parish by occupation a mariner on Motion carried
his names was received and handed to the standing Committee for investigation Recd. Fro Br. Harrison prn. fee of Lewis Parish
2.00
Paid the same to the Treasurer
Jesse West secy

At a regular (erased)

The Standing Committee of Mariners Lodge No 385 beg most respectfully to report that they have examined the books of the
Secretary and the Treasurer and they find a balance in in the hands of the Treasurer of Twelve 57/100 Dollars. And in due Bilss
Seventy five Dollars making in all Eighty Seven 57/100 Dollars. The committee Also report that there is in the Savings Bank two
hundred dollars held by Br. James T Harding for Mariners Lodge-
The Standing Committee also report that the chairman of the Charity Committee hand in his hands at last report 17th Janry. 1830
One 50/100 Dollars and that he received from the Treasurer Thirty Five Dollars –making Thirty Six 50/100. that he has paid out for
Charity proposes Thirty Two Dollars, leaving in balance in the hands of the Chairman of said Committee of- Four 50/100 Dollars. All
of which is respectfully submitted.
Joseph Allen
New York September 28 1831- George Arnold
E C Chapman

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 – Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening 10th Octr. 5831
Present. Br. John Waydell WM
George Arnold SW PT
Reeves JW PT

Wm. G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last
meeting were read and approved also the reports of the Standing and Charity Committees was read and approved. Mr. William Yates
in Waiting , was duly prepared brot (sic) forward and received the degree of EA in due form EA Lodge closed and that of FC opened
Mr. Lewis Parish was balloted for and unanimously accepted Br. Yates being in Waiting was duly prepared, brought forward and received the degree of FC in due form. No further business the Lodge closed in Harmony.

Recd. From Mr. Yates Initiation fee $18-
Paid the same to the treasurer Jesse West sey.

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 – Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening 26th Octbr. 5831
Present: Br. John Waydell WM
George Arnold SW PT
Alex P McLain JW PT

Wm. G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. EA loge closed and that of M Mason opened brother Yates being in Waiting was duly prepared brot (sic) forward and received the Sublime degree of Master Mason in due and ancient form. No further business the Lodge Closed in harmony.

Jesse West sey

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday Evening 9th Novbr 5831
Present: Br. John Waydell WM
George Arnold SW PT
Alex P Mc Lane JW PT

Wm. G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in EA degree the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved a communication was recd. From Concord Lodge and read stating WPM Thomas C Williams was expelled from all the privileges of Masonry for un Masonic like conduct a bill of rent up to first Inst. was Recd. and passed for payment no other Business the Lodge closed in harmony
Recd. from Br Chap. Stewart dues to 19th Sept. 5831 Jesse West
Paid the same to Treasurer $1.50 Secy

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening 23rd Novbr. 5831
Prt. John Waydell WM
Enoch C Chapman SW PT; George Arnold JW PT

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in the MM degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved a Motion was made and carried by brother Arnold that Capt. Guy F. Addams be an honorary Member of this Lodge a motion was made and Carried that a committee of three be appointed to furnish refreshment for the Lodge on the evening of the ensuing Election whereupon Br. W M John Waydell and Br. George Arnold & John Harrison were appointed to that Committee a motion was made and carried that the expenses of said Refreshments be paid from the funds of the Lodge no further business the Lodge Closed in harmony
Rec'd from Br. George Arnold for dues $1.50
Amt. of a due bill from Abraham L Reynolds 15.00
& for dues 1.00
$17.50
Jesse West Secy

At a regular Meeting of Mariners Lodge 385 - Held at Union Hall on Wednesday evening 14th Decbr. 5831
Prt. John Waydell WM
Joseph Allen SW; Enoch C Chapman JW

Wm G Henshaw tyler and a number of Brethren duly assembled. The Lodge was opened in the MM degree the minutes of the last meeting was read and approved unanimously elected viz. Br. Joseph Allen WM; Br. EC Chapman Senior Warden; Br. Alexander McLane JW; Brother John George Secy; Br. John Harrison Treasurer; Br. Wm. Yates Senior Deacon; Br. Wm Ward Junior Deacon; Brs. Calvin Babbage and John Towles Masters of Ceremony; Br. Patrick Healy and Wiley Ingerson Stuarts (sic); Br. Wm. G. Henshaw tyler; WPM Br. Arnold, WPM Br. Waydell and Br. Chapman Standing Committee and WPM Br. Arnold and Brs. Healy & West Charity Committee and Br. Drake Wilson Chaplain. The several officers elect were then installed in their respective offices in due and ancient form a motion was made and carried that this Lodge purchase of Br. Richd. Evans a member of this Lodge a quadrant for the sum of ten dollars the Lodge was then closed from labor to refreshment and from thence to labor no further business the Lodge closed in harmony

The following brethren paid their dues
John Waydell $1.50 Amount brought up $20.50
Joseph Allen 1.50 John Towles 3.00
Enoch C Chapman 3.00 Calvin Babbage 1.50
Jesse West 1.50 Wm. Ward 11.00
John Harrison 1.50 Wm. Hemmingway 3.00
Wilsey Ingersoll 3.00 Alexander McLain by
Patrick Haly 3.00 Br. Waydell 3.00
Thomas Goin 3.00 Benjm. Yates 3.00
Wm. Miller 1.00 Paid the same to the $38.00
John George 1.50 Treasurer
Amt carried up $20.50

Jesse West, Secy.
Montgomery Lodge No. 68

WARRANT: the original warrant was issued December 30, 1825. The first number was 387; it was changed to 68 in 1839.

MINUTES: Not intact.

Montgomery Lodge came into existence in the latter part of the year 1825, and was duly constituted and warranted on December 30th.

An emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge was convened in St. John's Hall with MARTIN HOFFMAN, Grand Master, in the chair. The record is as follows:

"Grand Lodge opened in ample form and with solemn prayer. The G. M. represented the object of the meeting to be the constituting of Montgomery Lodge, No. 387, and directed the G. L. to be formed in procession for that purpose.

"The whole then moved to the adjoining Lodge-room where the new Lodge had assembled for the occasion. The ancient ceremony of Constitution was then performed, and the new Lodge duly proclaimed by the name and style of Montgomery Lodge, No. 387. The installation of the officers then ensued when the following Brethren were severally invested with appurtenant jewels and duly installed officers of the same —viz.: The W.: JOHN LARDY, Master; BR. DANIEL McLEAN, Senior Warden, and BR. ADAM BRADLEY, Junior Warden.

"The G. L. then returned to the G. L. Room and with solemn prayer duly closed."

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Mathew Dollard. Alexander Divver.

The Lodge has had a somewhat diversified career: times of prosperity and harmony and periods of depression and discord. For several years after it was organized it prospered, and the "social side" of life often found expression among its adherents; the custom that prevailed at that time of providing refreshments at the meetings was followed in a liberal manner. The record of 1828 contains the following statement, "that a committee was directed to purchase three demijohns of wine, fourteen barrels of crackers and one cheese. The wine to be of good flavor and certified age, the crackers to be fresh and the cheese to be possessed of snap."

It continued to maintain its existence during the "Morgan Period," and it was not until 1846 that the spirit of discord arose and dissensions became so pronounced that in June the Grand Secretary reported that the "serious uneasiness" existing in the Lodge called for special mention and "that the honor of the institution in the city was jeopardized." In consequence of this the warrant was arrested on July 28th by R. W.: ISAAC PHILLIPS, Deputy Grand Master, seven of the members were expelled from the fraternity by the Grand Lodge and five were suspended for one year.

A petition asking for the restoration of the charter was presented to the Grand Lodge, and on April 12, 1847, it was restored, naming HENRY ROBINSON, Master; JAMES MCGRATH, Senior Warden; GEORGE H. DYER, Junior Warden. Its troubles, however, were not yet over: for a time it was a constituent of the Phillips body, but returned to the Grand Lodge on March 2, 1852. Its affairs did not prosper, for on July 11, 1854, it surrendered its warrant, and in the following July a petition was again presented asking for permission to revive the Lodge. This was successful, as on July 17, 1855, the warrant was restored, with ALLEN A. BURNS, Master; LIONEL JACOBS, Senior Warden, and EDWARD GALLAGHER, Junior Warden; still the spirit of inharmony which had so often appeared in the Lodge was not entirely dispelled; for several years bickerings and dissensions were common until in 1866 M. W.: ROBERT D. HOLMES, Grand Master, made a personal investigation of the affairs of the Lodge and by his drastic action the discordant element was eliminated, a better influence soon manifested itself and dissensions ceased.

In his address to the Grand Lodge in June, 1866, the Grand Master said:

"Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, had been suffering from internal dissensions for a length of time, and at last they grew into such a magnitude as to demand my mandatory interference. I gave to that Lodge directions that they must either surrender their charter to me, or else cease their bickering, and stated that if neither of these things should be done, I should suspend their warrant. At the communication next thereafter the warrant was surrendered, and the property of the Lodge given into the possession of the Grand Secretary. I afterward received from a large number of worthy brethren of the Lodge an application for a dispensation to form a new Lodge, which I issued after due inquiry. I recommend that a warrant be granted to them; or should they petition for it, that the warrant of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, be given to them, for I am confident that this venerable document will be safe in their hands and a thriving Lodge be re-created."

The recommendation of the Grand Master was favorably entertained, and on June 8th the following was adopted:

"Resolved. That the warrant of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, be granted to Montgomery Lodge U. D., to be located in the city of New York."

Subsequent events proved that the conclusions of the Grand Master were wise; the rejuvenated Lodge became at once vigorous, it grew in numbers and has ever since prospered.

The Lodge has frequently participated in public ceremonials.

In October, 1842, it took part in the celebration attending the introduction of Croton water in New York; it also was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall in 1870, and at the dedication of the same in 1875.

When first organized its place of meeting was in St. John's Hall, where it remained until May, 1836, when it moved to Union Hall, remaining here until May, 1839; when it moved to Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William Streets, remaining here until May, 1841; then moved to Warren Hall, remaining here but one year. In May, 1842, it returned to Shakespeare Hotel, where it remained until April, 1844, when it again returned to Warren Hall, where it remained until July, 1846. It was located in Freemasons' Hall from January, 1851 to January, 1852, when it moved to the City Hotel. In May it again moved; this time to the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, remaining here until January, 1854, when it moved to the corner of Grand and Centre Streets. In 1856 it was
located at 411 Broadway; in July it moved to the corner of Third Avenue and 20th Street. In November it moved to Odd Fellows Hall; here it remained until 1865, when it moved again to the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, remaining there until May. 1866, when it moved to 594 Broadway. In May, 1873, it moved to 275 Bleeker Street, and on May 1, 1875, to Masonic Hall, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

**MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE**

John O. Mott, Judge.  Lorenz Zeller, Judge.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS**


**MASTERS**


Dr. Price Butler Lodge, born ca 1811/1817 in Ireland; died 1863 in Brooklyn, NY, was a Pharmacist and Physician at 389 Cherry; home at 196 Bridge, Brooklyn.

Note: Luther B. Pert is also listed at Master of Sagamore Lodge [No. 371] in 1860.

**Naval Lodge No. 69**

Prev. No. 391; renumbered No. 69 in 1839; became John Hancock No. 70, 24 Jun 1858 [see below].

**WARRANT:** The warrant, issued June 8, 1826, signed by the officers of the "City Grand Lodge." is in possession of the Lodge.

The first number was 391, which was changed to 69 in 1839.

**MINUTES:** Not intact. All records previous to September 21, 1842, are missing.

**CHARTER MEMBERS**


The officers named in the charter were ETHAN ESTABROOK, Master; SAMUEL HART, Senior Warden; STEPHEN BALL, Junior Warden.

The birthplace of Naval Lodge was in the city of Brooklyn, then but a small village, and one of the stipulations made when it came into existence was that it was to be located "Near the Navy Yard" (which gave it its name).

A majority of the organizers were members of Fortitude Lodge, who, on April 17, 1826, succeeded in procuring a dispensation from MARTIN HOFFMAN, Grand Master of the City Grand Lodge, to form a new Lodge in the town of Brooklyn to be called Naval Lodge. The first meetings were held in John Hunter's Tavern, which stood where is now the Eagle Storage Warehouse, 28 Fulton Street.

The loss of the records shrouds the early history of the Lodge; as JOHN HUNTER was a member of the Lodge, at one time its Treasurer, it is quite likely that during its stay in Brooklyn meetings were held in his Tavern. It is known that it maintained its existence until May. 1832, when it succumbed to the storm of anti-Masonic persecution which had compelled so many Lodges to suspend work, and its charter was surrendered, "with all books, jewels and hangings."

A revival of the Lodge came about by the formation of the St. John's Grand Lodge in 1837, which caused a division of Silentia Lodge, No. 360 (now 198). NORMAN MEADE, Junior Warden; RICHARD WIGGINS, Secretary; JOSEPH M. MARSH, Treasurer, and six others together with some surviving members of the defunct Naval Lodge remained with the Grand Lodge, and on December 6, 1837, received the charter of Naval Lodge.
At a meeting of the Grand Lodge held March 7, 1838, all of the property of the old Lodge which had been surrendered to the Grand Lodge was given to the new Lodge.

Shortly after this it moved to New York where it still remains. The exact time of its removal is unknown.

The Lodge took an active part in seeking a reconciliation between the Grand Lodges. On January 17, 1850, a resolution was adopted declining to "pay dues to any Grand Lodge until a reconciliation shall take place between the Grand Lodges now existing in this State." A copy of the resolution was sent to every Lodge in the State.

On February 21, 1850, the officers of the Lodge were instructed to advocate in the Grand Lodge the recognition of St. John’s Grand Lodge as a just and legally constituted body of Masons, to the end that a union of the two bodies might be accomplished.

Among those who were active in the revival of the Lodge were ETHAN ESTABROOK and SAMUEL HART, both of whom were charter members when it was organized in 1826.

Naval Lodge is the mother of three Lodges: JOHN HANCOCK, No. 70, in 1858; Monitor, No. 528, in 1862, and Livingston, No. 657, in 1867. It has frequently participated in public ceremonials; notably were the Croton celebration in 1842, the funeral of ANDREW JACKSON in 1845, the funeral of HENRY CLAY in 1852, dedication of the Worth monument in 1857, the funeral of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1865, laying the corner stone of the Masonic Hall in 1870, and dedication of same in 1875, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Obelisk in Central Park in 1880.

The Lodge contributed generously toward paying off the "Great Debt"; its quota to the Hall and Asylum Fund, amounting to $762, was paid December 31, 1886. At the Masonic Fair held in 1887 the sum of $904.75 was secured by donations and sales at the booth under the control of the Lodge; in addition to this were the receipts from the sale of flowers donated by a member of the Lodge.

MEETING PLACES

In 1842 it met in Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry Streets, where it remained until June 23, 1843, when it moved to Shakespeare Hotel, corner of William and Duane Streets. On May 6, 1844, it returned to Warren Hall; here it remained until January 18, 1848, when it moved to the Howard House (afterward City Hotel), 492 Broadway. On May 5, 1853, it moved to 360 Broadway. On September 1, 1853, it moved to 454 Broome Street, where it remained until May 3, 1855, when it moved to the corner of Broadway and Bleeker Street. Here it remained until May 1, 1861, when it moved to 817 Broadway. On June 6, 1866, it moved to Tabernacle Hall, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, remaining here until September 6, 1871, when it moved to 135 West 30th Street, where it remained until May 7, 1875, when it moved to the Masonic Hall, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, occupying the Clinton room until May 26, 1879, when it moved to the Livingston room. On May 12, 1880, it returned to the Clinton room which it still occupies.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE


Claude De Lorrain was the Chief Engineer of the famous Monitor, which sank the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, in the Civil War, was found dead with his son Edward, at their home in Brooklyn, being suffocated by gas.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Washington Mullin, Grand Sword Bearer, 1880.

Joseph M. Marsh, Grand Steward, 1843.

Henry I. Colman, District Deputy Grand Master, 1900.

1820. Ethan Estabrook.

1827. Samuel Hart.

1828. Samuel Hart.

1829. Samuel Hart.

1830. Samuel Hart.


1837. Alexander Copeland.

1838. Alexander Copeland.

1839. Alexander Copeland.

1840. Alexander Copeland.

1841. William H. Young.


1844. Enoch Walker.

1845. Job Haskell.

1846. Simeon Abrams.

1847. Wolf K. Frank.

1848. Philip W. Frank.

1850. Nathan Roberts.

1851. Nathan Roberts.

1852. Thomas H. Bemis.

1853. Thomas H. Bemis.

1854. Isaac Levy.

1855. James T. Couenhoven.

1856. Samuel Hyams.


1858. James T. Couenhoven.

1859. James T. Couenhoven.


1862. Horatio Reed.


1864. James T. Couenhoven.

1865. James T. Couenhoven.

1866. William Starritt,

1867. William H. Peabody.

1868. John Ward.

1869. John Ward.


1874. George W. Hinckman.

1875. Jacob Jacobs.

1876. Washington Mullin.

1877. Washington Mullin.

1878. James A. Barnes.


1881. Washington Mullin.

1882. Washington Mullin.

1883. George J. Wade.

1884. Washington Mullin.

1885. Washington Mullin.

1886. John J. Bar.

1887. John J. Bar.

1888. John J. Bar.

1889. Frank W. Goodrich.

1890. Frank W. Goodrich.

1891. Frank W. Goodrich.

1892. William H. Byrne.

1893. William H. Byrne.

1894. Alfred Price.

1895. Charles W. Holmes.

1896. Charles W. Holmes.

1897. Henry I. Colman.

1898. Henry I. Colman.

1899. Samuel Garrett.

1900. Samuel Garrett.


1903. Charles Fash.

1904. Charles Fash.
Edwin Stanton McCook (March 26, 1837 – September 11, 1873) was a Union Army general during the Civil War and a postbellum politician in the Dakota Territory. He was assassinated in office while serving as acting governor. One of a famous family of Civil War officers, the “Fighting McCooks,” he was born in Carrollton, Ohio, a son of Daniel McCook [Sr.]. He was educated at the US Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was a member of the Naval Lodge No. 69 F&AM.

When the Civil War erupted, McCook recruited a company and joined the 31st Illinois Infantry, serving under his friend, Col. John A. Logan. He saw action in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded. He was later assigned to command Logan's brigade when the latter assumed division command. By the Vicksburg Campaign, McCook had again been promoted to replace Logan as division commander, leading it during the Siege of Vicksburg under Gen. Grant. In 1864, he served with distinction in the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns and in the March to the Sea under William T. Sherman. He was brevetted both brigadier and major general for his services in these campaigns to rank from March 13, 1865. He was severely wounded three separate times, but survived the war.

After the war, he moved out west and was named as Secretary of the Dakota Territory in 1872. The following year, McCook was shot and killed by Peter P. Winternute, a banker and political adversary, at a public meeting being held in a saloon in Tankton, Dakota Territory. Wintermute was upset with McCook's stance in the Dakota Southern Railroad dispute.

McCook was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio, along with several other members of the famed family. His grave can be located in Section 10, Lot 1.

* Note: Daniel Sr. and sons Charles Morris and Daniel Jr. all died on a July 21st as a result of battle wounds:

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Life and letters of Thomas Kilby Smith, Brevet Major-General, . . ., by Walter George Smith, page 173.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861.

You speak of Grandma's having been much affected by the account I gave of the bringing home of the body of young [Charles] McCook by his father to the house adjoining that in which I live. It is only one of the thousand horrors, I have been almost an eye witness of, but as this one seems to have been of peculiar interest to you, I give for Grandma's ear a detail of the circumstances as given me by one who saw them. Shortly after the main body of the army was in retreat, a charge was made by the enemy's cavalry upon the hospital grounds at Elgin's Ford, and those around the well who were procuring water to carry to the wounded. At this time, Charles McCook, only seventeen years of age, of Company F, 2d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, the youngest son in the army of Judge Daniel McCook, was also at the well when his return to his regiment was cut off by a section of the cavalry. He retreated along a line of fence and discharged his musket, killing one of the enemy. He then entered an open field and was attacked by a leader of the troop, who had been attracted to him by his fatal shot, and commanded to surrender. He replied, "No, never; never to a rebel." He manfully kept the trooper off with his bayonet, his gun being empty. The rebel not being able to make him prisoner, took a course around him and shot him in the back; then approaching the wounded boy, he cried, "Now, damn you, will you surrender?" He replied, "No, never, no, no, never."

The father of young McCook, who with another gallant son, Edwin S. McCook, had been busy all day carrying the wounded from the battlefield to the hospital, discovering the perilous situation of his brave son, called out, "Young man, surrender." He answered, "No, never, never." The trooper then began striking him with the flat of his sword over the shoulders saying at the same time he would pierce him through. His father seeing that his boy was wounded insisted upon his surrendering as he had done all that a soldier should do. The noble boy, bleeding, unarmed, and almost helpless, then surrendered. His father then approached the commander and asked for the prisoner to place him in the hospital, offering to hold himself responsible for his safety as a prisoner of war. When the villain replied, "Damn your responsibility, I know you." After some words, the wounded prisoner was reluctantly handed over to be taken to the hospital. The trooper then dashed around the hospital to assist in taking off Lieutenant Wilson, of the 2d New York Regiment, who was then in the hands of a horseman. This dragon was shot by a stray ball as the trooper came up, and Lieutenant Wilson, finding himself free from his captor, drew his revolver and shot his pursuer in the neck, killing him instantly.
The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. K. 12583) granting a pension to Lorain McCook, submit the following report:

Lorain McCook is the widow of General Edwin S. McCook, who entered the service as captain of volunteers September 18, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant colonel February 16, 1862, and colonel, April 19, 1863. In June, 1863, he is reported absent with leave on account of wound received in action, and in August, 1864, absent sick. The medical records report him wounded at the battle of Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and major-general of volunteers (same date) for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war.

This general was a member of the "Fighting McCook" family, and it is said that no one by that name is drawing a pension, although nearly the entire family lost their lives in the service of the country.

Claimant is now old and in destitute circumstances. Her husband died while governor of Dakota, about 1873. She had some relatives who supported her who are now dead, and she has no one to whom she can look for support or maintenance.

In view of all these facts your committee is of the opinion that this is a meritorious bill and recommend its passage.

John Crawford


MARY THOMPSON (SARAH ANN, VAN CAMP, ELIZABETH, SQUIRES, STEPHEN, SQUIRE, THOMAS, RACHEL, LUDLAM, HENRY, HENRY, WILLIAM, WILLIAM) b. 14 Aug 1838 in Tompkinsville, Richmond, NY; d. 8 Feb 1937 in Stapleton, Richmond, NY; m1. ca 1858 JOHN CRAWFORD; m2. 1876 in Albany JOHN VAN OLINDA.

Notes for MARY THOMPSON:

After sewing shirts for her father, Mary would often visit her aunt and uncle, James and Charlotte Coburn, on their estate in Pelham Bah, NY (the Gov. Clinton Mansion). During one of her visits there she met John who had a store in the neighborhood (he was there showing material for a suit). After making her own wedding dress, Mary eloped with John. Mary's family felt that she was too young but, John was welcomed into the family. John enlisted in the Civil War in 1863. After the war they moved to Toronto. By 1868 they were living on 41 S Pearl St in Albany, NY. From 1870-1872 they lived on 179 S Pearl St. Mary moved to 92 3rd St in North Albany after her husband died. The family fell on hard times. The children were sent to live with relatives. In 1876 Mary married John Van Olinda (a Civil War veteran) and her children returned to Albany (except Sate). They lived on 58 Division St. (1875-1878), 43 Division St (1879-1886) and 138 Hamilton St (1887-1891) in the 4th Ward of southern Albany. John was born in 1823 in NY. He was a commercial merchant who sold produce and fruit. His business was located on 316 Broadway in 1877. In 1882 his business "John and Abraham Van Olinda Produce and Fruit" was located on 17 Hudson Ave. and 137 S Pearl St. In 1886 his business was on 16 Hudson Ave. From 1887 and 1891 he was listed as a traveling salesman working out of 365 Broadway. During the 1880 US Census, John and Mary were on 43 Division St. with daughter Mate and son, John, Jr. After John died (sometime before 1900) Mary went to live with Furman and Mate on Catlin Ave. in Staten Island. Her son, James, was there also. In her last years she was nearly blind but her mind was still sharp. She died at Catlin Ave. at the age of 99 in 1937.
Notes for JOHN CRAWFORD:

John was a Protestant from Newbliss Co. Monaghan, Ireland. His church was in nearby Aghabog. It is said the Crawfords were descendants of Hugh Crawford who came to Ireland around 1630 from Monach, Ayshire, Scotland and established an estate near Newbliss. John was associated with the part of the family that was referred to as the Crawfords of the Hollow.

After arriving in New York (ca 1850) John established a profitable linen business. While calling on a customer in Pelham, NY (Mr. James Coburn) he met Mary when visiting the estate (Split Rock) there. John and Mary eloped, married and moved to NYC. John became an American citizen. He was a Mason, a member of the Naval Lodge (No. 69) in New York (1 Dec 1858). The lodge was located on 136 Canal St. near Broadway and Bleeker.

John was a clerk living in the 10th Ward (district 2) of Manhattan on 85 Forsyth St. in 1860 and on 44 Chrystie St. in 1863. John shows up here in the 1860 US census with wife, Mary, son, James, and Phoebe Clendennin (a dressmaker). His personal estate was valued at $1000.

John signed up to fight in the Civil War after the NYC draft riots of 13-16 Jul, 1863. He enlisted in the Union Army because he was angry about the riots. He turned over his linen business to an associate and was said to have been a Captain during the war. His business went under and he contracted TB while he was in the army. After the war a doctor told him to live in the Toronto area for his TB. He didn't like it there, he thought the town was too small. Later the family moved to Albany, NY where John became a linen buyer for the William C. Whitney Department Store (41 N Pearl St). The family lived on 41 S Pearl St (1868-1870) and on 179 S Pearl St (1870-1872) in the 4th Ward of Albany. John died a week after conducting a funeral for a Masonic friend (the cold weather made him ill) from TB (pleuro-pneumonia) that he contract during the war. He was buried in the Albany Rural Cemetery ca 1872.

Children of MARY THOMPSON and JOHN CRAWFORD are:

i. JAMES CRAWFORD, b. May 1860, Manhattan, NY; d. 1914, Stapleton, Richmond, NY. A ferry captain, living with sister and mother on 21 Catlin Ave. in 1910

ii. SARAH CRAWFORD, b. 1868, Albany, NY; d. 1924; m. HENRY SCHOCH, bef. 1896, Saginaw, Michigan; b. ca 1864.

iii. MARY JANE CRAWFORD, b. 05 Feb 1870, Albany, NY; d. 29 Nov 1943, Stapleton, Richmond, NY. She married FURMAN RICHARD HARREUS 15 Oct 1891 in Albany, NY, son of CARL HARREUS and SUSAN MILLER. He was b. 05 Mar 1869 in Stapleton, Richmond, NY; d. 24 May 1956 in Nanuet, Rockland, NY.

Notes for MARY JANE CRAWFORD:

"Mate" grew up in Albany, NY. After her father died she lived on Staten Island for a few years (beginning 1876) with her grandmother, Sarah Ann Thompson. She moved back to Albany sometime before 1880, after her mother was remarried to John Van Olinda. Mate lived on 58 and 43 Division St. in Albany after this. She met Furman who was working in Albany at the time, and they were married there. They moved to Staten Island in 1892. After Mate's father, John, died, the children were sent to live with relatives. Their mother, Mary, had fallen on hard times. Brother, James, went to live on a farm in Woodstock, CT. Sister, "Sate", was taken by her aunt, Selena Radcliff, to Canada and later to Saginaw, MI. Her aunt didn't allow Sate to return to her family. She never saw her brother, sister or mother again. Mate and Sate kept in contact by letter for the rest of their lives. Travel was difficult in those days.

Masonry

Gumpert Goldberg


http://books.google.com/books?id=pg0vAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA54&dq=%22Naval+Lodge+No.+69%22&hl=en&ei=Fn44TzpHAaq20AH38YzvAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CEEQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Naval%20Lodge%20No.%2069%22&f=false

On the 14th day of November, 1881, our Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden GUMPERT GOLDBERG, after a brief illness, at his home in Ogden [Utah], was called from labor to eternal rest. Deceased was born in 1832, and while he had accomplished much as a man and Mason, he was called from his sphere of action here, at that age when his powers had but approached their full development.

The deceased received the E. A. and F. C. Degrees in Naval Lodge, No. 69, New York City, and was raised to the sublime Degree of a Master Mason in Virginia City Lodge, No. 43, Kansas Register, Virginia City, Montana, November 8th, 1865. He dimitted from that Lodge August 11th, 1866, and joined King Solomon Lodge, No. 9, Helena, of which Lodge he was the first Senior Warden in 1867. He was one of the signers for a Dispensation for our Corinne Lodge in 1872, and having been elected its Master in 1874, appeared at our fourth Annual Communication in 1875 for the first time on the floor of this Grand Lodge. Removing in 1876 from Corinne City to Ogden, he dimitted from Corinne Lodge, No. 5, and affiliated with Weber Lodge, No. 6. In December of that year, he was elected Master of the Lodge, and to his efficacy and skill Weber Lodge is much indebted for its present flourishing condition. It was he who harmonized the discontented elements and made order out of chaos. He was a kind ruler yet firm, and every throb of his large heart was a throb of Masonic charity. He was composed of all the elements that make good Masters and while he may have had equals, his superiors were none. Appearing again at the eighth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, he was elected Senior Grand Warden, November 12th, 1879. In 1880 he was re-elected to the same office and held it at the time of his death.

In the death of Right Worshipful Brother Goldberg, the Fraternity has sustained a loss that cannot be easily repaired, and Masonry loses one of its brightest lights. Peace be to his ashes.
THOMAS W. KEENE DEAD.
The Actor Passes Away at Staten Island Following an Operation for Appendicitis.

Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, who on Saturday underwent an operation at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, for appendicitis, died at the hospital at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Keene and the actor's brother and sister, William Eagleson and Margaret Eagleson, were at his bedside when he died. Mr. Keene, whose right name was Thomas R. Eagleson, resided at Four Corners, Staten Island, where he owned a pretty homestead.

Thomas Wallace Keene was born in New York City Oct. 28, 1840, and in the hall of the old Chinese Buildings, Broadway and Spring Street, (afterward Barnum's Museum,) made his first appearance as an actor, Aug. 15, 1864, acting Lucius in "Julius Caesar" for the benefit of S. W. E. Beckner. The same year, John Brougham having taken hold of the old theatre in the Bowery, Keene secured a place in his company to carry banners and announce distinguished guests. Before Mr. Brougham gave up the theatre Keene had become permanently a member of the dramatic profession. For nine years he acted chiefly in travelling companies, rising slowly to more important parts. He was in the support of "Falstaff" Hackett in 1863-4, and the following season was attached to the opera house in Newark, N. J. Here his Mercutio so interested J. W. Albough that he secured Keene a place as leading Juvenile in George Wood's company at the new Broadway. Here he supported such stars as Owens, Chanfrau, Lodile Western, and Mary Provost, and was associated with Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, William Davidge, and other such artists.

In 1895-7 he was in Cincinnati. At the Theatre Comique in that city he acted a variety of parts, including Major McTurk in "The Overland Route" and Gaspard Laroque in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." At this house he first attempted Richard III. Subsequently he was engaged at Wood's Museum in this city as leading man, heavy villain, and juvenile all in one, having become recognized as a popular and promising actor. In 1870 he went to England, and acted for a short time at the Marylebone Theatre, London. He remained abroad until 1874, and when he returned he supported Davenport in the legitimate drama at Wood's. Here John McCullough saw him and offered him an engagement at the California Theatre. In San Francisco Mr. Keene took a more prominent position than he had ever occupied. For eight weeks he acted with both McCullough and Edwin Booth. He was liked as Cassius and Marc Antony.

In 1878 he went to Ford's Theatre, in Baltimore, and under John T. Ford's management starred in the South that Winter, acting Hamlet, King John, Cassius, Othello, Iago, and Richard. He supported Booth in the following Spring, and then returned to San Francisco. His repertoire was increased about this time by the character of Cupid in "Drink," Charles Reade's version of "L'Aesommole." As Cupid he made a hit at the Boston Theatre in November, 1879, and afterward acted Richard III at the same house. Since that time he was a star, under the management of W. R. Har- den, and latterly under that of Charles B. Hanford. His principal characters have been Richard, Cassius, Berthold, Richelieu, Macbeth, Romeo, Louis XI, Shylock, and Othello.

Of Mr. Keene a critic has written: "Mr. Keene rose from the lowest rank to be recognized as a competent impersonator of characters so complex and elevated as Shakespeare's Cleopatra and Othello. He was not a genius, but he was, on the other hand, a diligent and ambitious man of alert intelligence, who had mastered the technical difficulties of his profession, and used its symbols in such a way as to make his conception of a part perfectly clear to a miscellaneous audience. His art lacked the last degree of refinement, his best work was not free from crudity and rawness, and some of the worst defects of an exaggerated style marred everything he did. But he was earnest and intelligent, and strove for improvement. The loss of such an actor, a day when actors worthy of the name are lamentably scarce, is not to be passed over lightly."

Besides his widow, Mr. Keene leaves a son and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Edward Arden, an actor, and is at present in Paris. He was a Mason, being a member of Naval Lodge, No. 60, F. and A. M., of New York. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.
Thomas Wallace Keene Eagleson was born October 26th, 1840, at 29 Marion Street, New York City. Both his parents were American born and bred; his father, Charles Eagleson, being a composer on the force of the old New York Courier and Enquirer, which was then owned and edited by Gen. J. Watson Webb. His mother was Agnes Milligan Gamble. Young Eagleson received his education at Public School No. 1, on William Street; Theodore Tilton and George W. De Long, the ill-fated Arctic explorer, being among his classmates. Upon completing the curriculum of the grammar school he applied for admission to the Free Academy, which was not conceded to him, as the applicant was not yet the required age. Chafing under this enforced idleness, the youngster determined to put money in his purse; so, on November 11th, 1852, he engaged as errand boy in the office of a broker on Hanover Street. There he remained four years, after which term he was employed by G. W. Ryckman, a large speculator and dealer in hops. By close application to the business, combined with the practical commercial experience he had already gained, he rose rapidly until he assumed the position of inspector he continued to appear until June, 1874.

Then John McCulloch bought his release and took him West, to San Francisco, as a member of the celebrated company which made the California Theatre famous. In 1878 he was under engagement to John T. Ford, of Baltimore, but was shortly loaned by that gentleman to Mr. Edwin Booth, with whom he toured all the principal cities, playing the leading support and opposite roles. Impressed with Mr. Keene's undeniable talent, Booth advised the young actor to perfect himself in some ten or a dozen classic roles, play them in Australia until he had rounded, ripened, and mellowed his performance of them, and then return to his own country as a full-fledged exponent of Shakspearian drama. However, at the close of the engagement he returned to San Francisco, at the earnest solicitation of Lawrence Barrett and Fanny Davenport, who were anxious to secure Mr. Keene's co-operation during their engagement on the Pacific slope. About this time, the Kiralfy Brothers produced their great spectacular burlesque, "A Trip to the Moon." They persuaded Mr. Keene to assume the part of Microscope, a burlesque, low-comedy role of the most pronounced order. His success was instantaneous and unequivocal; but, although the managers endeavored to induce him to retain the part by the offer of a princely salary, burlesque was not to the future tragedian's liking.

He returned to the stock company at the California Theatre and remained with them until October, 1879. During this engagement negotiations were opened with Messrs. Tompkins and Hill, of the Boston Theatre, for the creation in this country of the role of Coupeau, in Charles Reade's adaptation of "L'Assommoir." Mr. Keene's impersonation of Coupeau, in which he appeared November, 1879, made a tremendous sensation. In the delirium scene, especially, he was a revelation of realistic character acting. This single effort probably did more than any other to establish him in the front rank of American actors. Such unstinted encomiums were showered on his work upon every side that he, at last, decided to launch out upon the dramatic sea as a finished exponent of Shakspearian creations. This plan was carried into effect October 4th, 1880. Mr. Keene made his first appearance as a star at Hamlin's Opera House, Chicago, IL, in Colley Cibber's version of Richard III. His triumph was but a more enthusiastic repetition of his great Boston success. He was unhesitatingly pronounced a happy combination of Garrick, the elder Kean, and Charles Técher. His place was established. From that time to the present, with unvarying success, Mr. Keene has toured the country, gradually increasing his repertory until it now includes Hamlet, Othello, Iago, Macbeth, Bertuccio (in "The Fool's Revenge"), Richelieu, Romeo, Melnotte, Shylock, and Louis XI. While the greatest praise has been accorded to his characterization of Richard, the true critic finds in most if not all of his portrayals subtleties of characteristic excellence, bursts of fine fervor and fire such as constrain the highest approbation. Among the many diverse Hamlets of the modern stage, Mr. Keene's impersonation presents one of the most fascinating studies. His Louis XI. teaches history. His Othello and his Shylock play a series of powerful themes on the very heartstrings of human emotion.

In appearance, Mr. Keene is a man a trifle above middle height, with a lithe, powerful, youthful frame, a fine, almost classic head, and a masterly, dark eye, burning with fire, intellect, scorn, sympathy—with every emotion that the passing conversation or circumstance may awaken within him. His features are clean-cut and regular, cameo-like in the delicate determination and decision of contour; now melting with the genial humor that lies close to the heart of the man, again hardening and straining to the vibrating intensity of a thoroughbred under stress of passion or emotion of less gentle character. Mr. Keene is a constant and curious student, a collector of rare books, antiquated prints and engravings, articles of vertu of every description. In his characteristic study and library, one is constantly encountering the most piquant and delightful surprises, displayed with that careless art that determines the most favorable position for any object that has a real value for its appreciative possessor.

Mr. Keene's home, Leabourne, at Castleton Corners, Staten Island, is at once an explanation of the man and a commentary on his tastes and character. The house is the old Rising Sun Tavern, a relic of Revolutionary times, which he has delighted to acquire and restore, respectfully perverting its primitiveness to modern needs and tastes, granting it a new lease of life, of strength, of beauty, and of use. It is one of his ambitions to be a gentleman farmer, and his interest in the old place and everything about it is the constant undercurrent beneath the shifting, exciting, wearing life of his working-time. He goes to it for his true holiday,—the rest that
comes to the heart as well as to the brain and body. Mr. Keene is a man simple and domestic in all his tastes and habits of thought, with an almost abnormal love of home life and all home ties. His domestic experiences have been uniquely placid and serene; the unitedness and mutual affection of those about him have no small share in the mellowing of that fine character that lives for the great world under the name of the tragedian, Thomas Wallace Keene.

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Henry John Shields

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

The Eastern Star degrees were introduced into Scotland, so far as actual records prove, by a Brother Henry John Shields, 33°. Nothing is recorded in the annals of the Eastern Star in the United States concerning this Brother except a single sentence in a report of Robert Macoy to the Grand Chapter of New York, in which the latter stated he had appointed Shields a Deputy for Scotland.

Research into the personal record of Brother Shields reveals but meagre details. He was born in England in 1819 and we know that sometime prior to 1861 he came to the United States, since he affiliated with Naval Lodge, No. 69, F. & A.M., of New York City, on June 5, 1861. The minute book of the lodge states that he was a resident of New York City, that he was forty-two years of age, and that he “affiliated from Shamrock and Thistle Lodge of Scotland.” This Lodge is numbered 275 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and is in Glasgow. He withdrew from Naval Lodge on October 6 of the same year and no doubt affiliated with some other New York or Brooklyn lodge because he was active in Scottish Rite Freemasonry until 1872. From records of the Scottish Rite he is shown to have lived in Brooklyn, New York, also. Records show he received the Thirty-third Degree on June 7, 1866 and signed the “Oath of Fealty” in 1867, when the Supreme Councils then existing in the Northern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite became a single body. From December 2, 1868, to December 11, 1872, he was active in the Aurora Grata bodies of the Scottish Rite in Brooklyn. Soon after this latter date he must have gone back to Scotland, because we find him there early in 1874. He died in Scotland, on February 12, 1894, age seventy-five years, and was buried in the Western Necropolis in Glasgow.

*Record of the first Eastern Star chapter established in Scotland is complete. It is to be found in the official Register of the Deputy Grand Patron and signed “J. Shields, 33°.” The Chapter is Victoria, No. 1 of Glasgow.

The minute book records that at a regular meeting of St. Mungo Lodge, No. 27 of Glasgow, held in St. Mark’s Hall, 213 Buchanan Street, on July 16, 1874, the lodge having closed, the Order of the Eastern Star was conferred by Brother Henry J. Shields, 33°, on Brothers G. W. Wheeler, James D. Park, and fourteen others. The following day eleven additional brethren and six ladies were initiated.

On July 18, Brother Shields left for New York on the S. S. “Bolivia” to obtain the necessary authority to constitute a chapter. He returned on August 26 as a Deputy of the Macoy “Supreme Grand Chapter.”

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http://books.google.com/books?id=_XspAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA653&dq=%22Naval+Lodge+No.+69%22&hl=en&ei=Fn44TpszHAao20A

Marcus Witmark of Naval Lodge No. 69 can look back over fifty years' membership in the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Mason in March, 1855, in Newton Lodge No. 224, at Newton, Dale County, Alabama. In 1857 he was exalted in Lafayette Royal Arch Chapter No. 12 at Fort Gaines, Georgia, and the same year affiliated with Darley Lodge No. 17, at Fort Gaines. On removing to New York, after the war, he affiliated with Naval Lodge No. 69, April 15, 1869, and afterward with Ancient Chapter No. 1.

Mr. Witmark was born in Gnesen, Germany, January 28, 1834. He landed in New York June 28, 1853, and went South, making his home in Alabama. When the Civil War broke out, he espoused the cause of his adopted State, and served in the Confederate army as a lieutenant. He was wounded at Gettysburg and left on the battlefield, when he was taken a prisoner. He was confined at David's Island, Long Island Sound, until his wounds healed, and then was taken to the prison for commissioned officers at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. There he was a fellow prisoner with Colonel Fellows, General Marmaduke and other famous Confederate leaders.

John Hancock Lodge No. 70

Hancock-Adelphi-Dirigo Lodge No. 23; formed from consolidation of Adelphi No. 23, Dirigo No. 30 & (John) Hancock No. 70; first met 6 Apr 1975

WARRANT: The warrant under which the Lodge is now working was issued June 24, 1858.

MINUTES: Intact from 1858.

John Hancock Lodge owes its origin to members of Silentia Lodge, No. 360 (now 198), and Naval Lodge, No. 391 (now No. 69), who owing to the differences which existed in Masonic affairs during the year 1850 and which led to dissections in these Lodges. At that time there were two Grand Bodies claiming jurisdiction in the State, which caused much confusion among the Lodges located in New York city, in some cases causing a division in Lodges.

Naval Lodge got mixed up in these affairs, some of the members desiring to affiliate with one body while other members were equally strenuous in maintaining their allegiance to the other Grand Body; this resulted in a division in the Lodge.

On March 26, 1850, a meeting was held at the Howard House, which was styled “a special meeting of Naval Lodge No. 69.” In the absence of a warrant a dispensation was procured from ISAAC PHILLIPS, Grand Master of what was known as the "Phillips Grand Lodge"; this dispensation was granted to Wiliam Gilpin, at that time Senior Warden of Naval Lodge. The warrant was in possession of Nathan Roberts, the Master of the Lodge, who expressed his determination to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the "Willard Grand Lodge."
At this meeting M'. W. ISAAC PHILLIPS was present, and WILLIAM GILPIN presided; the following was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That Naval Lodge, No. 69, hereby acknowledge and recognize the Grand Lodge of the State of New York of which the M'. W'. ISAAC PHILLIPS is Grand Master." The next meeting was held at the Howard House on April 4, 1850. The records state that, "In the absence of the warrant of the Lodge a dispensation from the M'. W'. ISAAC PHILLIPS of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York was had, authorizing and empowering BRO. WILLIAM GILPIN, Senior Warden of Naval Lodge, No. 69, to continue the Lodge and transact such business as is proper and necessary for a Lodge to do."
The Lodge continued to work under this authority until it was granted a charter by the "Phillips Grand Lodge," on June 20, 1850, at which time WILLIAM GILPIN, Master; LEONARD BURNHAM, Senior "Warden, and F. EICKELL, Junior Warden, were installed by R'. W'. JAMES HERRING, Grand Secretary. At this meeting HERMAN MANN was proposed, and on June 26th he was initiated; at the opening of the Lodge the officers were as follows:

- William Gilpin, as Master.
- Greenfield Pote, as Junior Deacon.
- William H. Young, as Senior Warden.
- P. W. Frank, as Junior Warden.
- F. Schlonheimer, as Senior Deacon.
- W. K. Frank, as Treasurer.
- J. M. Marsh, as Secretary.
- H. Abrams, as Tiler.

The Lodge remained with the Phillips Grand Lodge" until the union of the two Grand Bodies, when the name and number was changed. This subject was referred to a committee which reported as follows:

"The undersigned committee called on R'. W'. Grand Secretary JAMES M. AUSTIN, and ascertained from him that the next junior number is 70."

"The G. S. also informed your committee that where two Lodges have the same name and number and did not consolidate, it was recommended that the one changing the number should also change its name."

"Your committee, coinciding with the views recommended, came to the conclusion to fix upon another name, and after suggesting various ones, selected a name for our Lodge unlike any other under this jurisdiction. It is the name of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America; whose name is not only the first, but the boldest and most prominent of all the names of those fearless and immortal patriots of '76—John Hancock—and therefore offer for adoption the following:"

"Resolved, That the name of Naval Lodge, No. 69, be now abandoned, and that of John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, adopted, and that we surrender the old warrant and take up one with the new name and number. Respectfully submitted,"


The resolution was adopted, and the Secretary was directed to notify the Grand Secretary. The first meeting under the new charter was held in Freemasons' Hall, No. 594 Broadway, June 26, 1858, with F. M. EVANS, Master; MORRIS S. BENNETT, Senior Warden; JACOB FAY, Junior Warden.

Under its new name the Lodge has had an uninterrupted existence. On May 9, 1859, it moved to No. 207 Bowery, remaining there until May 14, 1862, when it moved to Odd Fellows Hall; here it remained until the early part of 1878, when it moved to Masonic Hall. Later in 1878 it met at No. 2 Bleecker Street: in 1879 and 1880 at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; in 1881 at No. 2 Rivington Street. In 1891 it returned to the Masonic Hall. In 1892 it met in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. In 1893 it again returned to the Masonic Hall, where it still remains. In 1858 TITUS M. EVANS was Master, and during the year he delivered a series of lectures which were published by the Lodge; in his closing lecture—speaking of the baneful effects of slander, he said:

"Take away the good name of a brother and you take all an honest man lives for; wealth will not restore it, for it is not bought with gold. My brothers, ere you permit a brother's fair fame to be tampered with, look at the injury you may by your thoughtless act do him; it may not only injure him, but his offspring after he has been laid in his grave. It may descend to his children, blasting their prospects as it did their father's, who it may be was innocent of that imputed to him. I look upon slander as one of the most heinous of sins, next to that of ingratitude. It has blasted the prospects of many a noble mind, and made desolate many a happy home; it has caused the family tie to be broken, and severed the hearts of those who were united in love; it has entered the holy sanctuary and of sins, next to that of ingratitude. It has blasted the prospects of many a noble mind, and made desolate many a happy home; it has caused the family tie to be broken, and severed the hearts of those who were united in love; it has entered the holy sanctuary and

An incident occurred on October 11, 1865, of so much interest that it is worthy of note. The record is as follows:

"Captain THOMAS P. STETSON, a worthy member of this Lodge, was introduced by P. W. M. LEONARD BURNHAM, who in appropriate terms briefly alluded to the acts of BRO. STETSON on his last voyage to Havre (France), in rescuing many of the passengers and crew of the English ship William Nelson, burnt at sea in June last."

"When, on motion, a Committee of five brethren, L. BURNHAM, T. EVANS, HARRISON, DAVIS and SAML Ach, was appointed to express the sentiments of this Lodge and the appreciation of the humane act of BRO. STETSON, as exhibited in his conduct above referred to,"

"On motion W'. BRO. HUNT was added to the committee. The committee retired, and subsequently reported the following resolutions for adoption, to wit:
"Resolved," That for the humane and meritorious conduct on his last voyage to Havre, in saving from a watery grave 43 human beings, who were passengers on board the ill-fated English ship William Nelson which was burned at sea, the 25th June last, and after saving a man who had been for two days and two nights buffeting about in the open sea in a tub, and for his discretion in cruising about in the vicinity of the destruction of the burnt ship for 24 hours longer, and rescuing 42 others, who had been in the open sea in a small boat for two days and two nights, and until all hope or probability of falling in with any more were gone, before pursuing his voyage.

"Resolved," That our Brethren of Ararat Lodge, Havre, are entitled to, and we heartily extend to them our warmest thanks for their proper appreciation of the conduct of our worthy Brother Capt. Thomas P. Stetson, of the ship Mercury, and for presenting him with a magnificent set of Masonic Regalia and making him an Honorary Member of their Lodge.

"Resolved," That for the like appreciation of our worthy Brother Thomas P. Stetson, for his humanity and discretion, the Order of Knight Templars of Havre conferred upon him the Highest and most Honorable Degree of their Order, for which John Hancock Lodge extend to them its warmest and kindliest brotherly thanks.

"Resolved," That the Ladies of Havre are also entitled to and we extend to them our heartfelt thanks for their appreciation of the merits of our BROTHER THOMAS P. STETSON, and for their goodness of heart and generosity in presenting him with a valuable Gold Medal expressing their appreciation of his conduct. All honor to the Ladies of Havre.

"Resolved," That the highest and holiest mission of man is in the saving of life and alleviating the sufferings of humanity, and that the saving of the lives of 43 passengers of the William Nelson by our BROTHER Capt. THOMAS P. STETSON, is not the only instance where he has saved life, as in February, 1862, at the time he was Captain of the Packet Ship Frothingham, sailing between the port of New York and Havre, he was instrumental in saving 47 lives from the English Ship Spartan, which was lost at sea, for which the English Government presented him with a most valuable Gold Chronometer, suitably inscribed, and sent to him here, and presented by the English minister.

"Resolved," That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to our Brethren of Ararat Lodge, Havre, signed by the Committee, and properly attested by the Officers of John Hancock Lodge with the seal of the Lodge attached."

"T. EVANS,
"JOHN HARRISON,
"DAN'L H. HUNT, Committee.
"S. ACH.
"L. BURNHAM,

A sketch of John Hancock Lodge would be incomplete if no mention were made of BRO. JOSEPH M. MARSH, who for many years was so closely identified with its affairs. In January, 1860, he was presented with a silver goblet, and in accepting the gift said: "I was initiated in Silentia Lodge, No. 360. in the year 1825, now thirty-five years ago, and have not missed a dozen meetings of the Lodge during that time; being this attentive I was soon elected to the office of Junior Deacon, afterward Secretary, then Warden, and on December 20, 1830. Master of the Lodge; and in 1831 or 1832 I was elected to the office of Treasurer, in which capacity I have served every year to the present time."

He was a member of the "Grand Steward's Lodge" for several years. He was born at Milton, N. J., February 17, 1803; learned the trade of printer, came to New York in 1824; he established a printing business at No. 5 Eldridge Street, which he conducted for over thirty years. For several years he did the printing for the Grand Lodge. He invented a cylinder printing machine; was the first to print gold upon silk, and the first to use white ink upon a black ground. In 1852 he was one of the presidential electors on the Pierce and King ticket.

Wor. DAVID BEDFORD, another member, was for many years Criminal Recorder of Jersey City, N. J.

MASTERS OF NAVAL LODGE, No. 69


MASTERS OF JOHN HANCOCK LODGE, No. 70


GODIAUD [sic – aka Godchand], SAMUEL. - Age, 21 years. Enlisted [55th NY Inf. Vols.], 1 Aug 1861, at Staten Island, to serve three years; mustered in as corporal, Co. A., 28 Aug 1861; wounded in action [shell wound left leg], 1 Jul 1862, at Malvern Hill, VA; discharged for disability, 3 Dec 1862, at Philadelphia, PA. [Listed with "wounded men under the care of Brigade-Surgeon D. PRINCE, in Hospital in Prison No. 4, in Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862"
MORSCHHAUSER, JOHN A. - Age 23 years. Enlisted [9th NY Inf. Vols.], 23 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as Sergeant, Co. F, 4 May 1861, to serve two years; reduced to ranks, 16 Apr 1862; transferred to Co. C, May 1, 1862; promoted Corporal, 31 Oct 1862; mustered out with company, 20 May 1863. [1901, aged 64. New York City. Cashier and Director The Germania Bank.]

http://www.nymasons.org/our-grand-lodge/grand-line-officers.html

In 2011 R.W.W. Gilbert Savitzky of Forest Hills, Queens was sworn in a fifth consecutive term as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, State of New York.

Bro. Savitzky earned a BS in Business Administration from the University of Buffalo in 1956, and then joined the service in Korea until 1958. He earned Citations of Merit and an Army General Commendation.

He is a retired New York State real estate agent who previously owned his own retail textile corporation. After beginning his Masonic career in 1963 at the John Hancock Lodge No. 70, Mr. Savitzky became a District Deputy Grand Master in 1979. He also served as Grand Treasurer from 1989 to 1990 and was a founder and State Chairman of the Grand Lodge “Masonic Toys for Tots” Program.

Brother Savitzky and his wife Barbara have two grown daughters Margie and Lisa. In spare time the Grand Secretary has been involved with the Fordham and Bronx Chambers of Commerce and with different school district projects.

http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAAAJ&pg=PA806&dq=%22John+Hancock+Lodge+No.+70%22&hl=en&ei=pXQ5TIXHOMMrx0gHMqvAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22John%20Hancock%20Lodge%20No.%2070%22&f=false

Information received by communication from John Hancock Lodge, No. 70. stating that Captain Sir Thomas P. Stetson [of Columbian Commandery. No. 1], of the ship Mercury, for heroic conduct at sea, in the saving of forty-three lives, from the burning ship William Nelson, had been honored with a magnificent set of Masonic regalia, and was made an honorary member of Lodge de 1’ Amitie. Havre. He was also honored by the Knights Templar of Havre, and the ladies of Paris presented him with an elegant gold medal. He had likewise been honored by the British Government through the British Minister, in 1862, by being presented with a magnificent gold chronometer for a similar service, in saving forty-seven lives from the ship Spartan. Columbian honored her valiant Sir Knight, upon his arrival from Havre, with a set of commendatory resolutions for his meritorious conduct.

A metal charity bank for the Widows and Orphans Charity Fund issued by John Hancock Lodge No. 70 (now Hancock-Adelphi-Dirigo Lodge No. 23).
Pythagora Lodge No. 86 [1]

Warrant: 02 Apr 1841


Edward Loth, Master; August Boden, SW; F. William Wallis, JW, and six other Brothers completed the membership of the new Lodge.

Installed: 24 Jun 1841

16 Aug 1850: the Brothers of the Lodge voted without dissent to withdraw from the Grand Lodge of the State of New and to adhere to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

02 May 1851: Pythagoras Lodge was duly installed as a subordinate Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, under the style of “St. John’s Lodge Pythagoras No. 1” in the Orient of New York.

24 Jun 1851: Laying of the cornerstone of Pythagoras Hall at 197-99 Walker & Canal Streets.

30 Nov 1854: was proclaimed as a perpetual holiday, the independence day of Pythogoras Lodge No. 86 to celebrate the return of the Lodge to its just and duly constituted Grand Lodge [of State of New York].

Carl F. Bauer sonn thereafter affiliated from Lodge L’Union Francaise No. 17, Captain Blanke from Bremen was proposed, examined, balloted for, initiated and passed, all on 1 Dec 1848. He was Raised the following morning because his ship was due to depart soon from New York.

Ca 1849 Eduard Unkart was elected Master, Bro. von Bergen, SW- Bro. Mayer, JW.

Dec 1849 elections show Bro. Unkart relected, with Bro. Bioker, SW; Bro. Bock, JW.

A faction of the Lodge met with and helped found the Phillips Grand Lodge. On 25 May 1850 the faction published a circular repudiating their adherence to the cause of the insurgents and stated that they were reunited with their Brothers in Pythagoras Lodge and loyal to the legitimate (Willard) Grand lodge.

The day before a regular communication was held where the orator read a petition in which several Brothers asked for the support of the Lodge in procuring a charter from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The Maste has some doubts if the Lodge could pass on such a proposal. However, the By laws made voting on all regularly made montions mandatory, and the motion was accepted. The majority of the Brothers was in favor of the ‘Willard’ Grand Lodge. A committee, of Brothers Bohne, Boker and [Conrad] Poppenhusen, was appointed to meet with representatives of other German Lodge in New York [City] in order to discuss this matter with them.

http://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/Q042/highlights/12557

Conrad Poppenhusen (1818-1883), entrepreneur and philanthropist, was born in Hamburg, Germany, 1 Apr 1818. After working as a whalebone buyer for a merchant in Europe, Poppenhusen moved to the United States in 1843 to set up a whalebone processing plant on the Brooklyn waterfront. In 1852, he obtained a license from Charles Goodyear to manufacture hard rubber goods, and he moved his firm to a farming village in what is now Queens.

Poppenhusen is credited with creating the Village of College Point, incorporating the neighborhoods of Flammersburg and Strattonport, in 1870. In order to accommodate his factory workers, Poppenhusen initiated many developments. He built houses, constructed streets, and established the First Reformed Church. In 1868, he opened the Flushing and North Side Railroad. That same year, he founded the Poppenhusen Institute, which comprised a vocational high school and the first free kindergarten in the United States. In recent years, Poppenhusen Institute, the oldest school in Queens, has undergone a renaissance and offers a diverse selection of arts, education, and social programs. After Poppenhusen retired, in 1871, his family lost much of its fortune through financial mismanagement. Conrad Poppenhusen died in College Point on 12 Dec 1883.

Conrad and Caroline Poppenhusen deeded the property for the ‘Poppenhusen Triangle’ parkland to the Village of College Point for $1,928 in 1872. On 1 Jan 1898, with the consolidation of the five boroughs, the land became the property of the City of New York and was given over to the Parks Department. In the park was commissioned in 1884 the below statue in memory of Poppenhusen:

<Poppenhusen Institute> is a historic building at 114—04 14th Road in College Point, Queens that housed the first free kindergarten in America. Currently, the Institute operates as a community cultural center. It was constructed in 1868 with private "funds donated by Conrad Poppenhusen, the benefactor of College Point. The original charter specified that it be open to all, irrespective of race, creed or religion, giving people the opportunity to improve their lives either by preparing them for better job or improving their leisure time. The institute housed the Justice of the Peace, the first home of the College Point Savings Bank,
In the regular communication of Pythagoras Lodge NO. 86 on 16 Aug 1850 a fateful decision was made. The Master gave the gavel to Past Master Bohne. The orator read two letters from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. In one of them the Grand Master accepted with thanks the honorary membership in the Lodge, while the other dealt with the application for a charter under Hamburg. The Brothers then voted without dissent to withdraw from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York and to adhere to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. They were directed to inform the Grand Lodge of New York of the reasons for their decision and to ask for an honorable demit certificate for Pythagoras Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg would be notified of this resolution with a copy of the letter of withdrawal from New York enclosed and a petition for a charter from Hamburg added.

It was stated also that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg from now on ought to regard Pythagoras as an isolated Lodge. This fateful letter to Hamburg ended with a request for the necessary papers, rituals, the Constitution and Law Book of the Grand Lodge. A committee of five Brothers was elected to expedite these resolutions: Brothers Boker, Bock, Bauer, Bohne and Poppenhusen.

After the conclusion of this discussion, the Master took the gavel again and announced that the Grand Lodge of New York had prohibited all Masonic intercourse with Masons working under the St. John’s Grand Lodge. The Lodge accepted a plan to publish a Lodge song-book, containing a selections of German Masonic songs, and also commissioned a Brother to write the history of Pythagoras Lodge No. 86.

Bro. Poppenhusen . . . proposed – in accordance with the resolutions of 16 Aug 1850 that:

1. Pythagoras Lodge No. 86, under charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York now end its labors, and return the charter to the Grand Lodge of New York for a certificate of demission.

2. The Lodge consider itself an independent Lodge till it receives a charter from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, that it retain the name of Pythagoras Lodge and now resume labor according to the ritual of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and that the imminent election proceed accordingly, leaving the prevailing by-laws unchanged for the time being.

These motions were unanimously adopted. With a peculiar flair for diplomacy, Bro. Bauer then made the motion to elect the present Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York an honorary member of the Lodge, “partially to express our respect to this very honorable Brother, partially to prove to our American Brothers that Pythagoras Lodge has the sincere desire under all conditions to remain in friendly and fraternal agreement in the future with the sister Lodges as well as with the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.”

The newly elected officers of the Lodge for 1851 were: H. Boker, Master; C. Poppenhusen, SW; J. Westfall, JW.

Two weeks later, a letter of thanks for his election as honorary member was received from Grand Master Milnor, who apparently had not been informed of the secession of Pythagoras Lodge.

A social and benevolent club for Brothers of Pythagoras Lodge [now No. 1] was founded in August 1851. Soon afterwards the Grand Master of New York, M.’W.’ Milnor, sent in his resignation as an honorary member of the Lodge. On 2 Sep 1851 Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 was declared irregular by the Grand Lodge of New York.

Here the old minutes book of Pythagoras Lodge stops and no information from this source is available until 1854, when anew book was started. Having addressed the difficulties between the “City” and “Country” Lodges, the Masons of New York were in the throes of this period twere now four Grand Lodges claiming operation in [the City and/or the State of] New York, the . . .

Williard-Cole Grand Lodge
Phillips-Herring Grand Lodge
St. John’s- Atwood Grand Lodge
Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

On 27 Dec 1850 a Special [Willard] Grand Lodge communication was held to consummate the union with the Brothers of the St. John’s Grand Lodge. At their [Willard] communication of 3 Jun 1851 Grand Master Milnor touch upon the unforntunate affair of Pythagoras Lodge in his address:

“ . . . With respect to our foreign relations, I regret that an incident has occurred during the past year which, I am afraid will produce a breach of harmony between one of the most important bodies and ourselves. Some months ago, a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, requesting permission to grant a warrant to one of our Lodges, Pythagoras No. 86, and thus assume jurisdiction over her . . .

“There is no one point on which the Grand Lodges of the U. S. are more firm and united, that this, to allow no interference with their jurisdictions. The reasons advanced by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg are specious but fallacious. The step they have taken, acknowledged and established as a precedent would be fateful to the unity and integrity universal in he principles, but the restraint which these impose, and you at once open the door to misrule and anarchy.”

In the 1901 Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, on page 95 of its Report of Correspondence, some lenghty remarks regarding the situation between the Grand Lodge of New York and the Hamburg Grand Lodge are noted in support of a situation
occurring within the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington. An extract of this report appears in Appendix V of this present compilation in support of the jurisdictional situation of Pythagoras Lodge from 1851-1854. . .

Under the leadership of Past Masters Eduard Unkart and C. F. Bauer, a minority, about 20 members of Pythagoras, met on 30 Nov 1854 to consider ways and means of resuming work under the (Willard) Grand Lodge of New York. As the main reason for this step, Bro. Unkart mentioned the isolation into which Pythagoras Lodge was driven, a state which contrary to the very purpose of Freemasonry.

This minority prepared a letter to the Brothers of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 to inform them of their intentions. . . . Grand Master Joseph D. Evans returned the old charter to these Brothers and gave them a dispensation to work, appointing Ernest Winzer, Master; Bros. Brach and Koch, SW and JW. On 16 Dec 1854 the Lodge resumed its activity with a membership of 29, consisting of:

15 old members of Pythagoras No. 86
14 members of Pythagoras No. 1

On 15 Dec 1855 the Lodge had 55 members. In 1858 the Phillips Grand Lodge reunited with the (Willard) Grand Lodge of New York, but still small remained a small remnant of irregular Lodges of the Hamburg Grand Lodge maintaining a “sullen existence and a dogged defiance . . .”

The Fate of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1

When the minority of members of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 returned to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, the majority of their Brothers continued their active Masonic, though isolated and ‘clandestine’ work under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Three circulars were published in 1854 and 1855 by Master W. A. Platenius and Deputy Master C. Poppenhusen (“Papers relating to the late occurrences in Pythagoras Lodge No. in the City of New York.” Translated from the German) as protests against the reactivation of Pythagoras Lodge No. 86. Although shunned by New York Masons, No. 1 kept very active for more than 35 years, keeping a membership of about 80 to 90 (88 members in 1886), having intercourse with her sister Lodges: Franklin No. 2 in New York (1853), and Zetan zum Licht No. 3 in Hoboken, NJ (1871). In 1856 Pythagoras No. 1 moved to Brooklyn, where meetings were held at 165 Atlantic Street. The roster of Lodges of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg of 1890 still carried the name of Pythagoras No. 1 as an active Lodge in Brooklyn. Three years later the official history of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg lists all three of the U. S. Lodges as extinct.

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21 Dec 1861 Carl F. Bauer was re-elected Master of Pythagoras Lodge No. 86; H. Wilke, SW; H. Brahe, JW, with a membership of 62 MMs, 2 FCs, 2 EAs and 7 honorary members. It was announced at this time that WM Carl E. Bauer had been appointed as the first Deputy Grand Master for all the German and French Lodges in the City of New York by M.'W.'. Finlay M. King on 1 Jul 1864.

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The first bibliography of Masonic books printed in the United States was Richard Barthelmess’s Bibliographie der Preimaurerei in Amerika (1856), a 48-page pamphlet that is surprisingly comprehensive for its early date. Barthelmess was a member of Pythagoras Lodge No. 86, located in New York City Qater No.1, located in Brooklyn). During its existence, the Masonic library of this German lodge probably surpassed those of all grand lodges, yet alone any other individual lodge) in the country.

He was also the author of Catalogue of Books and Medals Collected by Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 in Brooklyn [Verzeichniss der von der Loge Pythagoras No. 1 in Brooklyn]. In 1859, "to afford the members of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 full information on the sources of instruction and entertainment at their disposal; to advance masonic bibliography ; and to furnish our American and European brethren a guide for their offers of donations or exchanges, by showing the existing deficiencies. At the end of chapters blanks have been left in the running number, with a view of inserting additions to the collection in their proper places in the catalogue.”

This catalog contains numerous titles in German, but also many in English. Upon the dissolution of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 the Masonic Publishing Company offered the library of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 for sale. on Nov. 10 &11, 1887. The 145 page catalog may be read at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=GspAAAAAcAAJ&pg=PP9&dq=%22Pythagoras+lodge+no.+1%22&hl=en&ei=Opc6TqvHfIPoqQfHuPHQOBq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CF4Q6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=false
Junction of Canal and Walker Streets. Pythagoras Hall occupied No. 197-99 Walker Street on the left of this print. At this time it was located near the red circle on below map, just north of the 42 acre ‘Collect Pond’ shown in blue.

Adelphi Lodge No. 91

Warrant: 4 Jun 1819

Prev. No. 18, 2 Jun 1802; renumbered No. 91, with the general Grand Lodge renumbering of 4 Jun 1819, and No. 23 in 1827 (1839);

In 1897 it tried to get its old No. 18 back, but the Grand Lodge Proceedings of that year record:

“In the matter of the application of Union Lodge, No. 95, for permission to hold and preserve the Charter of Union Lodge, No. 30, in its archives, as a relic.

It appearing that Union Lodge, No. 95, is virtually the successor of Union Lodge, No. 30, your Committee recommends that the application be granted.

(9) In the matter of the application of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, for permission to change its number to 18, and be hereafter known as Adelphi Lodge, No. 18.

It appearing that the dates of the Charters of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19; Pioneer Lodge, No. 20; Washington Lodge, No. 21; and St. John’s Lodge, No. 22, are each prior to that of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, and that the change of number requested could not be made in justice to the four Lodges named, your Committee recommends that the application be denied.”

Adelphi No. 91 consolidated with Dirigo No. 30 and Hancock No. 70 in 1975 to become Hancock-Dirigo-Adelphi No. 23
1821 Officers:  
George Scriba [Jr.], W. M.  
William Seaman, S. W.  
O[scar] M. Lownds, J. W.  
Rockwell Secy.  
Henry Anderson, Treas.  
D. B. Reed, S. D.  
George Barrell, J. D.  
John Solomon, M. C.  
Obadiah Newcomb, M. C.  
John Guion, Jr. Steward  
Rockwell Secy.  
Thomas B. Stokes, Steward.  

John P. Garniss, John Field, John Solomon, Matthew Reed, and John Guion, Jr. - Standing Committee.  
1st and 3rd Thursdays at the City Hotel.

1828 Officers:  
William Rockwell, W. M.;  
George D. Strong. S. W.;  
David McGie, J. W.;  
J. Soomans, M. C.;  
Thomas Buckmaster, Secretary;  
O. Newcomb, M. C.;  
J. Solomans, M. C;  
J. Solomans, Steward;  
James Ballagh, Steward;  
O. Newcomb, M. C.;  
J. Solomans, J. D.;  
O. Newcomb, Steward;  
Alexander Couley, Tyler.  

O. M. Lownds, J. P. Garniss, George D. Strong, John Guion, F. Groshon, Standing Committee;  
Met 1st and 3d Thursdays, at Masonic Hall, Broadway.

http://books.google.com/books?id=CRMbAQAAIAJ&pg=PA121&dq=%22Adelphi+Lodge+No.+18%22&hl=en&ei=oVo8TpCfFuOZAG58fG7Aw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEIQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22Adelphi%20Lodge%20No.%20 
18%22&f=false

That the work performed on Monday, 19 Sep 1814, practically finished Fort Masonic is shown by the following advertisement which appeared in the Post of Saturday, the 17th:

MASONIC

Leave No Good Work Unfinished

Owing to the state of the weather for the last few days, the finishing Masonic Fort, has by the Worshipful Grand Lodge been postponed until Monday next, the 19th inst.

Therefore the present and former members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 18, are particularly requested to assemble in front of St. John's hall on Monday next, at sunrise, to join the Grand Lodge in raising the work they have entered on.

By order of the W. M.  
W. S. Coe, Sec'y.

John P. Garniss, b. abt 1786; m. 21 Nov 1808; d. 6 Mar 1867; m. Amelia Wallace, b. 15 Jun 1786; d. 22 Feb 1864 at Baldwinsville, NY, on Thursday, 11 Feb 1864, age 78, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. J. [sic, should be “I.”] T. Minard,; d/o John Wallace, b. 2 Jun 1747; d. 11 Dec 1828 and Chloe Dickinson, b. 30 Jan 1750; d. 28 Feb 1815.  
Child: Catherine Jane Garniss, b. 21 Aug 1811; d. 28 Feb 1815.

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gensoup/garniss/garniss.html

In the 1850 census John P. and Amelia Garniss were living in the 15th Ward of New York city with the family of David, Jr. and Cordelia Austen.

In the 1860 census they were living in the Town of Lysander, Onondaga, NY, with the family of [isaac]. T. and Elizabeth Minard, in whose home Amelia died in 1864.

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gensoup/garniss/garniss.html

Dissolution of Co-partnership--
It is this day dissolved by mutual consent, of the Co-partnership of J. & T. GARNISS.

Mercantile Advertiser, 4 Apr 1818, page 4

John P. Garniss appears to have been in business with Thomas W. Garniss prior to 1818 from the advertisement of dissolution of partnership shown above. The nature of the business is not clear, but from other advertisements, it might have had something to do with commercial shipping.

Later John P. Garniss had purchased a brewery.
Business may have been very good, for sometime before 1830 the Garnisses left New York and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where they seemed to lead a life of leisure. We know from Robert Bruce Warden's book, An Account of the Private Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase, that after they moved to Cincinnati they frequently traveled, including trips to New Orleans and to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

In his book, Salmon P. Chase, a Biography, John Niven makes several references to the Garnisses. He indicates that at first Chase thought his future in-laws were "pretentious and boring. He took an instant dislike to Garniss, who at best was a difficult man of uncertain temper. Obviously quite successful in a material sense, he struck Chase as a vulgar, social climber, 'ambitious to lead the fashions here.'" According to Niven, "Garniss was a verbose, noisy dogmatist given to slanderous remarks about some of Chase's friends."

Despite Chase's obvious dislike for her parents, he and Kitty Garniss were married "in the parlor of the Garnisses' spacious new home at the corner of Broadway and Fourth Street. ... Kitty found herself pregnant and persuaded Chase to take up residence with the Garnisses so that she could be close to her mother."

After Kitty's death, the Garnisses doted on their granddaughter, and were concerned when Chase decided to marry again, fearful that they would not see as much of the child. Then three months after the marriage, a scarlet fever epidemic erupted in Cincinnati. Mr. Garniss was ill during a time when his granddaughter was visiting him. On 24 Jan 1840 the child became ill and was diagnosed with scarlet fever. She died a few days later. "Chase was again grief-stricken; the Garnisses were equally distressed at the sudden loss of their only grandchild."

We know from a note that Chase wrote that the Garnisses were living in Northampton, Massachusetts around 1849, for Chase's third wife and children were visiting them at that time. After that we next find them living with their adopted daughter in the 1850 census listed above, and after that they were with the Minards until their deaths.

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The Salmon [sometimes spelled Solomon] Portland Chase, b. 13 Jan 1808; d. 7 May 1873 noted above was an American politician and jurist who served as US Senator from Ohio and the 23rd Governor of Ohio. He was the Secretary of the Treasury under President Abraham Lincoln and as the sixth Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court. Chase was born in Cornish, NH, to Ithamar Chase and his wife Janet Ralston. His father died when the boy was nine years old, but this was only after he stabbed Salmon in the eye on his death bed. This explains Salmon's lazy glass eye that he would be left with for the rest of his life. Janet Chase was left a widow with "a small amount of property and ten surviving children". Salmon was raised by his uncle, Philander Chase [see following]. It is claimed that Chase was also a Freemason, active in the lodges of Midwestern society, but this has yet to be proven.

In The National Freemason, Volumes 1-2, 1863. page 122, comes about the closest anyone has attempted [feeble] link Mr. Chase to the Craft, in writing the following brief notice. For all of the below, they could have also noted that the father-in-law [John P. Garniss] of Mr. Chase’ first of his three wives was also a Freemason.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase.
http://books.google.com/books?id=PHAeAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA122&q=salmon+p.+chase%22+chase%22+chase%22+chase%22+chase%22+chase%22+chase%22&hl=en&ei=hCo8ToPTGcbegQFbw8nSCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=chase%22&f=false

It has been our privilege to know Mr. Chase for many years, and we have admired his piety and his integrity, his humanity and his pre-eminent talents. "We notice Mr. Chase here, because of his education and training having been conducted under masonic auspices.

The Chief Justice became an orphan by the death of his father at tho age of nine. At the age of twelve he commenced his education at Worthington, Ohio, under that venerable prelate, his uncle, Philander Chase. "When Bishop Chase became the President of Cincinnati College, his nephew was prepared to enter the institute, thus receiving from his masonic uncle that discipline and instruction which have at least promoted his success in life.

We gave, in a previous number, a brief masonic history of Bishop Chase, showing that Masonry influenced his life and conduct, and that it was a chief educator of this eminently great and useful proletar. Wn havo also proved that the masonic minds have been mainly the motive power for good, whether in Church or State.
Obverse of $10,000 bill featuring Salmon P. Chase

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm

Philander Chase (1775-1852) Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio and later Illinois. b. Dec. 14, 1775 at Cornish, N.H., he graduated from Dartmouth in 1795. Ordained deacon in 1798 and priest in 1799, he first served in western New York and then in New Orleans, La. He returned to Hartford, Conn. in 1811, and feeling the urge to establish his church in the west, he moved to Ohio in 1817. On a trip to England he raised $30,000 with which he purchased 8,000 acres of land and laid the foundations of a college and theological seminary, naming them after two English contributors—Kenyon and Gambier. He was ordained bishop of Ohio Feb. 11, 1819. When difficulties arose over the handling of the funds, he resigned and moved to Michigan, doing missionary duty. He again visited England and obtained $10,000 for educational work and he founded Jubilee college in 1838 at Robin's Nest, Ill. He was chosen bishop of Illinois in 1835 and served until his death. He received his third degree at the hands of Thomas Smith Webb in Temple Lodge No. 14, Albany, NY. Webb also exalted him to the Royal Arch in Worthington, Ohio on Oct. 26, 1818. His name appears in the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Ohio in 1818 as a member of Horeb Chapter No. 3. d. Sept. 20, 1852.

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When the cornerstone of the New York City 'Freemason's Hall' was dedicated, the following Adelphi Lodge No. 91 Brothers were recorded as Trustees of the Hall: PMs Jno. Brown, George Scriba, Jr., and Matthew Reed.

Masonic Hall, East Side of Broadway, between Daune and Pearl Streets, 1830>

A . . serious trouble was that which developed in the case of Elias Hicks, who for some ten years had been Grand Secretary. What that trouble was we cannot exactly determine. At a meeting of the Grand Stewards’ Lodge on Nov. 29, 1826, he presented his accounts, and, as usual, they were turned over to a committee for examination. That meeting was adjourned until December 4 and then a letter was read from the Grand Master announcing that Hicks had resigned the office of Grand Secretary and that he had appointed O[scar]. M. Lowndes (of Adelphi Lodge, No. 91) in his stead “until the pleasure of the Grand Lodge be known.”


Mrs. George Scriba Jr.

Oswego Daily Times – 7 Jun 1878

Death of Mrs. Anna M. Scriba.

Among the deaths noticed the past week in the New York papers was that of Scriba—a name intimately connected with the history of Oswego county, in fact the oldest family of our county. Mrs. Anna M. Scriba, whose demise occurred on the 36th of May, was the wife of George Scriba, jr., the only nephew of George Scriba, the original proprietor of Scriba’s Patent and in whose honor .the Town of Scriba was named, a short sketch of whom may not be uninteresting to many of our citizens.

Sometime prior to the Revolution two brothers Frederick Gustavus and George Von Scriba, descendants of a noble German family of that name, came to this countryand established themselves as Bankers and merchants in the city of New York under the firm of Scriba & Co. In the first directory of the city, 1786, their place of business appears to have been at No. 14 Queen St., now Pearl St. George Scriba's residence was at No, 16 Broadway, then the fashionable quarter of the city. He possessed an elegant county seat in Newark, where the old entrance is still noted in the Directory as Scriba’s Lane. At this place he entertained all notables who visited the city of New York. One of his intimates was Baron Von Steuben (also a German.) Frederick G. Scriba died in 1796.of the yellow fever, and lies in Trinity church yard, New York, with which church the family became identified at an early day. George became quite prominent as a public spirited man, taking an active interest in the public affairs of the city. He organized the first military company in the city known as the NewYork Grenadiers, and armed and equipped them at his own expance. At the first inauguration of George Washington, we find in the papers of that day, that the military escort was commanded by Colonel George Scriba. In .1790 when he was thirty-eight years old he purchased from the State of New York 500,000 acres of land comprising fourteen townships in Oswego county and four townships in Oneida, known in the history of the State on the maps as Scriba's Patent.
Note - In 1794 George Scriba, a New York City merchant, purchased from John and Nicholas J. Roosevelt 490,136 acres of land in Oswego and Oneida counties for £ 77,917 6s. On January 6, 1795, Scriba sold part of this tract to Jacob Mark and Company, a firm of merchants of New York city. [Ref. The Law Practice of Alexander Hamilton: Documents and Commentary, by Alexander Hamilton, Julius Goebel, page 399, footnote 6.]

Nicholas J. Roosevelt was a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, joined 1789.

In 1794, Mr. Scriba caused a settlement to be made on Oneida Lake which he called Rotterdam, now Constantia. In 1795 he commenced a settlement on the shore of [Lake Ontario?], which he called "Vera Cruz" [12 miles NE of Oswego – now called Texas, NY]. He here built a saw and grist mill, store and other buildings and commenced an active trade on the lake. For some years the place bid fair to become a formidable rival of Oswego City and the most important commercial station upon the lake. A few other settlements were made at other points in the county, principally under the auspices of Mr. Scriba previous to 1800, but immigration did not flow in as rapidly as expected. The lands of Mr. Scriba were divided and sold to a great number of different parties. Thus while his exertions and expenditures were of great service to the first settlers, they were extremely, unprofitable to himself [owing in large part to the War of 1812 severely retarding the growth in the area]. One of his enterprises was the making of a four rod highway, twenty miles long, from Rotterdam to Vera Cruz, at which latter place it is said that, in 1804 more merchandise was sold than at Oswego or Utica, and in the imagination of many persons destined to command the trade of Canada and the West. At the time of the purchase Mr. Scriba's fortune was estimated at one million and a half dollars, the whole of which became swallowed up in his efforts to promote the interests of the infant settlements and he died August 14th, 1836, at the age of 84, a poor, man. His eyes were closed by niece, the lady whose decease is mentioned in this article. [Note – His first wife, Sarah [Dundas], is interred at Trinity Churchyard in New York City, having died 24 Jun 1792.]

Both the brothers married sisters, daughters of James Dundas*, Esquire, a Cadet of the ancient and noble house of Dundas in Scotland, descendants of Cospatric, the last Saxon Prince of Northumberland in England, and first Earl of Dunbar and March in Scotland, whose aunt was wife to Harold the English king, slain at the battle of Hastings.

* One son of whom was Burnet Dundas, a brother-in-law of George Scriba. ref. Dundas & Scriba family at: http://www.elliottdundas.freeserve.co.uk/internet/Dundas%20of%20Philadelphia.htm

George Scriba, Jr., was prominent as a member of the Masonic order, and his name is found as a trustee of the old Gothic hall which formerly stood on Broadway, New York. He took a prominent part as a writer &c in the anti-Masonic war, subsequently to the disappearance of Morgan, the betrayer of Masonic secrets. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, under the care of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers. His death occurred in 1834 and his widow survived him forty-four years.

The Citizens of Oswego County owe it to the memory of George Scriba, that for his early efforts in its behalf. A suitable monument should be erected to his memory at some point in the county which may be particularly identified with his name. A not inappropriate place would the first town founded by him, Constaitia, formerly Rotterdam

NEW YORK, June 4, 1878.

Lodge of Strict Observance No. 94

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated December 27, 1843. The name or number has never been changed.

MINUTES: Not intact. The minutes of meeting held April 3, 1851, and all minutes from 1879 to 1890 are missing. On October 19, 1843, a meeting was held in the office of the Grand Secretary, which at the time was in the Howard House, 429 Broadway.

There were present: R.: W.: JAMES HERRING, Grand Secretary; JAMES H. ROGERS, Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1; CHARLES W. DUNN of Union Lodge, No. 95, Elmira; ALEXANDER KISSAM, JOHN E. GOODCHILD and CONSTANTINE SARGINT of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, Brooklyn, and MORRIS ARIA of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, New York.

At this meeting a petition for a warrant was prepared and a committee appointed to draw up a code of by-laws.

The petition was presented at a meeting of the Grand Lodge and met with favorable consideration. The following excerpt from the minutes of the Grand lodge contains some of the prominent declarations embodied in the petition:

Roosevelt's Purchase – later known as the Scriba Patent.

In 1794, Mr. Scriba caused a settlement to be made on Oneida Lake which he called Rotterdam, now Constantia. In 1795 he commenced a settlement on the shore of [Lake Ontario?], which he called "Vera Cruz" [12 miles NE of Oswego – now called Texas, NY]. He here built a saw and grist mill, store and other buildings and commenced an active trade on the lake. For some years the place bid fair to become a formidable rival of Oswego City and the most important commercial station upon the lake. A few other settlements were made at other points in the county, principally under the auspices of Mr. Scriba previous to 1800, but immigration did not flow in as rapidly as expected. The lands of Mr. Scriba were divided and sold to a great number of different parties. Thus while his exertions and expenditures were of great service to the first settlers, they were extremely, unprofitable to himself [owing in large part to the War of 1812 severely retarding the growth in the area]. One of his enterprises was the making of a four rod highway, twenty miles long, from Rotterdam to Vera Cruz, at which latter place it is said that, in 1804 more merchandise was sold than at Oswego or Utica, and in the imagination of many persons destined to command the trade of Canada and the West. At the time of the purchase Mr. Scriba's fortune was estimated at one million and a half dollars, the whole of which became swallowed up in his efforts to promote the interests of the infant settlements and he died August 14th, 1836, at the age of 84, a poor, man. His eyes were closed by niece, the lady whose decease is mentioned in this article. [Note – His first wife, Sarah [Dundas], is interred at Trinity Churchyard in New York City, having died 24 Jun 1792.]

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The petition was presented at a meeting of the Grand Lodge and met with favorable consideration. The following excerpt from the minutes of the Grand lodge contains some of the prominent declarations embodied in the petition:
The petitioners set forth in their petition that they intend to conduct their Lodge with a Strict Observance of the old Masonic Constitution, a Strict Observance of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, A Strict Observance of Discipline and Order in all things relating to the duties of Masons and Masonry; to carry out in practice every recommendation of the Grand Lodge, especially those relating to the selection of proper candidates for the Order, the diffusion of Masonic knowledge by the use of the ritual approved by the Grand Lodge, and the occupation of every meeting some useful Work, by providing for the sick and unfortunate of our own members, and by the constant devotion of our powers to the completion of the great design of erecting a Masonic Temple in this City, and ultimately providing an Asylum for the aged and the orphans of the Fraternity of this State.

The warrant was duly issued, and on December 27, 1843, the Lodge was instituted and the officers installed. McGlennan's "History," Vol. III., page 104, says concerning this event:

"A petition for a Warrant had been received to hold a Lodge in the city of New York to be called the Lodge of Strict Observance. The application was signed by JAMES HERRING, ALEXANDER KISSAM, MORRIS ARIA and nine other brethren. The act of the Deputy Grand Master and the granting of the Warrant to Brothers HERRING and others were confirmed.

"It was recommended that the Brethren dine together on St. John's Day, December 27, on which day the Grand Lodge convened to consecrate, constitute and install the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94."

The following excerpt from the Grand Lodge minutes, under date of December 27, 1843, gives an account of these ceremonies:

"The Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that the object of the meeting was to constitute the Lodge of Strict Observance No. 94 and to install the officers thereof, for which the Warrant had been granted by the Grand Lodge at its last meeting.

"The Warrant of the Lodge of Strict Observance No. 94 was then read by the G. Sect'y.

"The G. M. then proceeded to consecrate and constitute the Lodge. The D. G. M. informed the G. M. that he had examined the Brethren named in the warrant and found them well skilled in the noble science and royal art.

"The G. M. inquired of the Brethren of the new Lodge if they remained satisfied with the Brothers whom they had selected to preside over them, to which they replied in the affirmative.

"The G. M. directed the R. W. D. G. M. to present the Master of the new Lodge.

"The D. G. M. presented W. BRO. JAMES HERRING and bore testimony of his qualifications for the office; he stated that he had known him many years, in many situations, he had seen him in performance of his duties when he had time to prepare himself and when taken unawares, and in all cases the Bro. had acquitted himself with honor to himself and the fraternity. He is one we are all proud to honor, no man can say aught against him.

"The G. M. replied that the high and just eulogium which the Grand Lodge had heard from the R. W. P. D. G. M. was one to which he heartily responded and that the services of W. BRO. HERRING he believed were fully appreciated by all present and by none more than the speaker who had been associated with him both in the duties of the Grand Lodge and in St. John's Lodge No. 1.

"That whilst he and the members of St. John's Lodge felt pleasure at his installation it was mingled with great regret that he should be lost as a member of the Lodge to which he had lately belonged, but they were willing to submit to such loss for the benefit of the Fraternity, which they believed would accrue from the establishment of this Lodge and which they expect and hope from the name they have adopted will be a pattern of good order and a model of good work to many other subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction.

"The G. M. then installed BRO. JAMES HERRING in due and ancient form. The S. G. Warden installed BRO. ALEXANDER KISSAM as S. Warden.

"The J. G. Warden installed BRO. MORRIS ARIA as J. Warden. The other officers of the Lodge were installed by the Grand Officers of corresponding rank, each Grand Officer giving a suitable charge.

"The new Lodge then formed in procession and paid homage to the G. M. after which W. BRO. HERRING addressed the G. M. and returned thanks in the name of the New Lodge for the honor conferred.

"The Grand Lodge then retired and was closed in due form.

(Signed) "ROBERT ROBERTS
"G. Secretary P. T."

The first officers of the Lodge were: JAMES HERRING, Master; ALEXANDER KISSAM, Senior Warden; Mounts AIUA, Junior Warden; JAMES H. ROGERS, Treasurer; CONSTANTINE SARGINT, Secretary; Louis SIMONS, Senior Deacon; JOSEPH WILLOUGHRY, Junior Deacon; JOHN E. GOOUCHILD and GEORGE B. GRANDELL, Masters of Ceremonies; JOHN B. COSTA and CHARLES W. DUNN, Stewards; ALEXANDER COPELAND, Tiler.

In conformity to the declarations contained in the petitions for the Charter one of the first acts of the Lodge was to adopt two orphan children of a late brother; they were carefully provided for until they were old enough to earn a livelihood, when they were placed in positions to do so.

As the Lodge was constituted on St. John's Day, it was natural to suppose that this festival would be observed, and until recent years it was observed by holding a banquet and reception for the members and their families.

When the schism in the Grand Lodge occurred in 1849, which resulted in the formation of the "Phillips" Grand Lodge, the influence of JAMES HERRING carried the Lodge into the Phillips body, where it remained until the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1858, when it resumed its old place, and has ever since been a faithful adherent and earnest worker in the Grand Lodge.

The first Master after the union was CAPTAIN ISAIAH RYNDERS; JAMES HERRING was Secretary for many years.

The Lodge participated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall in New York, June 8, 1870; the dedication of the same June 2, 1875, and laying the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, New York, October 9, 1880. It also, on April 24, 1889, in conjunction with Alma Lodge, No. 728, and Neptune Lodge, No. 317, held "Jubilee" services at Lenox Hall, corner of Third
The Lodge has been somewhat migratory in its habits, having occupied no less than fifteen meeting places, as follows:

**MEETING PLACES.**

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<tr>
<th>Lodge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howard House,</td>
<td>27 Dec 1843, to Jul 1845</td>
<td>275 Bleecker Street, May 1870, to Jan 1873</td>
<td>275 Bleecker Street, May 1870, to Jan 1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warren Hall,</td>
<td>Aug 1843, to Oct 1845</td>
<td>280 Bleecker Street, Jan 1873, to Apr 1873</td>
<td>280 Bleecker Street, Jan 1873, to Apr 1873</td>
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<td>Howard House,</td>
<td>Nov 1845, to Apr 1850</td>
<td>117 West 23rd Street, May 1873, to Apr 1874</td>
<td>117 West 23rd Street, May 1873, to Apr 1874</td>
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<td>Freemason's Hall,</td>
<td>May 1850, to Apr 1856</td>
<td>Booth's Theatre, May 1874, to May 1882</td>
<td>Booth's Theatre, May 1874, to May 1882</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pythagoras Hall,</td>
<td>May 1856, to Aug 1856</td>
<td>Masonic Hall, May 1882, to May 1892</td>
<td>Masonic Hall, May 1882, to May 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Building,</td>
<td>Sep 1856, to Apr 1858</td>
<td>3rd Ave and 57th St, May 1892, to May 1893</td>
<td>3rd Ave and 57th St, May 1892, to May 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freemasons Hall,</td>
<td>May 1858, to Apr 1861</td>
<td>3rd Ave and 87th St, May 1893, to Aug 1893</td>
<td>3rd Ave and 87th St, May 1893, to Aug 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>594 Broadway,</td>
<td>May 1861, to Dec 1861</td>
<td>Masonic Hall, Aug 1893, to Jan 1900</td>
<td>Masonic Hall, Aug 1893, to Jan 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Union Square,</td>
<td>Jan 1862, to Apr 1869</td>
<td>202 East 124th Street, Jan 1900, to present [1904]</td>
<td>202 East 124th Street, Jan 1900, to present [1904]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odd Fellow's Hall,</td>
<td>May 1869, to Apr 1870</td>
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Among the members of this Lodge were two whose names will ever be remembered by the Fraternity in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

R. W. James Herring was born in London, England, 12 Jan 1794; he came to America in 1805; he received an academic education at Flushing, Long Island. He was made a Mason in Solomon's Lodge, Somerville, N.J. In 1822 he removed to New York and affiliated in Clinton Lodge, No. 143, of which he was Master in 1827, 1828, 1832 and 1834.

Afterward he became a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and in 1843, when Strict Observance Lodge was organized, he became a charter member, and was its first Master. He was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary September 3, 1828, and on June 3, 1829, he was elected Grand Secretary, which office he retained until 1846. In 1849 he cast his lot with the "Phillips" Grand Lodge, was elected Grand Secretary and remained in office until in the union of the Grand Lodges in 1858. For several years he was Grand Representative of the Grand Orients of France and Brazil, near the Grand Lodge of New York. He was the first appointee to the office of Librarian of the Grand Lodge; he was appointed in June, 1802. BRO. HERRING delivered many public addresses upon Masonic topics, and during the "Morgan" period became prominent in his earnest defence of the Fraternity and bitterly assailed its enemies. As this subject is so frequently mentioned in connection with the older Lodges in this State, it is not amiss to call attention to his eulogy on Past Grand Masters JACOR MORTON and ELISHA W. KING, delivered in St. Mathew's Church, Walker Street, New York, June 7, 1837. In alluding to the Morgan affair, he said in part:

"The whole Masonic Fraternity were charged with guilt; the Institution and its members were denounced as dangerous; churches, families and friends were divided; and the whole social system was for a long time uprooted and dismembered. Every man of eminence in the State, known to be a Mason, was called upon to renounce his connection with the society, or stand branded as a traitor to the laws of his country. The Grand Lodge was charged with the crime of aiding the guilty to escape from justice by the use of its funds, and no means were neglected to bring the Order to disgrace and ruin, right or wrong.

"The fears of the timid and ignorant attributed the crime of the guilty to a necessary consequence of Masonic obligation; the political intrigues revolved in the prospect of the overthrow of a prosperous rival; the myrmidons of society breathed vengeance; and the crafty political Jesuits labored in their vocation at the polls. Now all this excitement against Masonry was founded upon false premises. No Masonic duty interferes with the duty of a man to his country. The abductors of Morgan were as much without excuse as though they had not been Masons, and their crime was never palliated nor defended by the Fraternity in general, nor by the Grand Lodge in particular, nor was there ever a dollar of the funds appropriated, knowingly, to aid or shield the guilty."

The crowning feature of his Masonic career was his inception and creation of the fund to erect a home for the aged, the widowed and the orphan. His portrait, painted by his son, Frederick W. Herring, hangs in the Masonic Hall, New York City, and beneath it is inscribed "Founder of the Hall and Asylum Fund."

His death occurred at the home of his daughter at Paris, France, on October 8, 1867. His funeral was held at St. Stephen's Church, New York City, October 27th. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, where Masonic ceremonies were held by his Lodge.

W. W. ISSIAH RYNDEES was made a Mason in Strict Observance Lodge in 1828. After serving the Lodge in minor offices he became Master in 1858, which office he held for eight years. He also served as Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge. He died January 12, 1885, aged eighty years, fifty-seven of which he had been an active member of his Lodge.

M. W. WILLIAM A. BRODIE, in his address to the Grand Lodge June 2, 1885, in alluding to his death, referred to him as "that rough diamond." BRO. RYNDEES, though stern and sometimes of rough exterior, had a tender heart and was ever ready to respond to the call of distress, and withal was inflexibly just. I shall never forget when, in 1860, as Junior Warden of my Lodge and an unknown member of this Grand Lodge, upon the presentation of a resolution providing for the return to my Lodge of its dues because of loss by fire, and some brother moved that it be referred to the Committee on Charity, how BRO. RYNDEES arose and said: 'Such a reference is an insult to a daughter of this Grand Lodge. I move its reference to the Committee on Finance.' I here record my thanks for that act, which was prompted by a love for justice and a feeling of sympathy for the weak."
LODGE OF STRICT OBSERVANCE.

This is one of the best Lodges in New York, and we are happy to learn that it is rapidly working its way into favor with all intelligent Brethren. We believe our indefatigable friend and R. W. Brother, James Herring, G. Secretary, has the honor to have originated it, and to preside over its proceedings. The following letter furnishes an interesting history of its rise and progress:—To The R. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

R. W. and W. Brethren,—In compliance with the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, in June, 1842, requesting each Subordinate Lodge, to make out a brief statement of facts connected with the general interest of Masonry, and such other matters appertaining to the Institution, as they may deem proper to transmit to the Grand Lodge, the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94, beg leave to state their progress and operations, since they were constituted on the 27th December, A. L 5843.

Their first act after being organized as a Lodge, was to take under their care, two little orphan boys, the children of Brother Wm. H. Hunter, P. Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 92, at Newburgh, who had recently died in this city. Believing it to be better thus to bestow what funds the Lodge might be able to appropriate to charity, than to be exposed to the impositions of those who we have been informed are constantly travelling through the country, and deriving support from Masonic Benevolence undeserved.

These little boys have been regarded as children of the Lodge, and their welfare is a subject of satisfaction to every member.

The Lodge was organized with eleven members, one of whom has since withdrawn; they have received nine adjoining members, one of whom has also withdrawn, his business compelling him to visit the Continent of Europe. They have initiated, passed, and raised ten candidates, on two of whom, they have conferred three degrees, and on another, the second and third degrees, by dispensation.

They also conferred the second and third degrees, on two Brothers, coming to the Lodge as E. A. (one of whom by dispensation,) and have initiated and passed, two Brothers who have not yet taken the third degree.

They have at present twenty-six Master Masons, members of the Lodge, and two Fellow-Crafts under instruction.

The Lodge has prescribed for itself an invariable rule, that every Brother previous to being advanced, shall pass a strict examination in open Lodge, on the previous degree. The patience and study requisite for these examinations, have proved to be as satisfactory to the candidates, as their proficiency has been to their instructors, and to the Brethren who have witnessed their advancement.

In pursuance of the regulation of the Lodge, which requires every meeting to be occupied in some useful work, several meetings have been rendered exceedingly interesting and instructive, by having read from the Chair, or by the Secretary, selections from the writings of some of the most learned and celebrated European Brethren, or from the publications of some of the most strict and systematic of the Grand Lodges of Europe, particularly of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland, as well as those of our own Grand Lodge.

The Lodge has commenced the formation of a Library and Museum, for the use of the Brethren.

They would also beg leave to state that the Lodge since its organization, has paid into the funds of the Grand Lodge, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars.

The Lodge has adopted the practice of taking up a collection at every meeting, for the purposes of general Charity, and they have been enabled from this source to appropriate forty-four dollars to the relief of applicants.

The total amount of Charity granted by the Lodge for the eighteen months we have been in operation, is one hundred and nineteen dollars.

The Lodge is sorry to report that they have been compelled to refuse some few applicants who were found unworthy, but are gratified in being enabled to say, that in no instance have they been obliged to refuse assistance to any worthy applicant.

The amount of funds in the Lodge, after paying all debts, is one hundred dollars.

Finally, we have the pleasure of stating to the Grand Lodge, that in the brief space of our existence as a Lodge, our efforts to discharge our Masonic duties in accordance with the strict principles of our foundation, have met with no serious impediment, and we trust will meet the expectations, and be approved by the Grand Lodge.

RICHARD P. RORINSON, Secretary pro tern.
New York, June, 1845.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

James Herring, Grand Secretary.
Frederick W. Herring, Asst Grand Secretary.

Isaiah Rynders, Senior Grand Deacon.

History of the ancient & honorable fraternity of free & accepted masons ..., by Henry Leonard Stillson, William James Hughan. 1890. page 265.

In due course and under peculiar circumstances, which had been warily brought about, the Grand Lodge (formerly the Phillips body), was proclaimed closed by the Grand Master, James Jenkinson, under the seal and signature of James Herring as Grand Secretary. The articles of union were dated June 7, 1858, which left John L. Lewis, Jr., Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge. It was the Phillips Grand Lodge of which Greenfield Pote was Grand Tyler, and who was awarded $500. When that Grand Lodge was merged, also, $1,000 was given to James Herring, and $250 to Frederick W. Herring as Assistant Grand Secretary.
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1844</td>
<td>James Herring</td>
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<td>James Herring</td>
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<td>G. Robins, Jr.</td>
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Lewis Feuchtwanger was also Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2 in 1836, which see above for his biographical sketch.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_2_E_to_J.htm

Frederick W[illiam]. Herring (24 Nov 1821-7 Mar 1908) American artist. b. Nov. 24, 1821, the son of James Herring, q.v., who was also an artist. He studied art with his father and Henry Inman [1837-1839], and devoted himself to portrait painting. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York City, N.Y.

James Herring (1794-1867) Artist. b. Jan. 12, 1794, in London, Eng. He came to America with his family in 1804. He began his career by coloring prints and maps. He lived in Philadelphia for a time, but returned to New York where he settled in Chatham Square as a portrait painter. He illustrated (with Longacre) American biography in the National Portrait Gallery. His son, Frederick W. Herring, q.v., was also a painter. James was initiated in Solomon's Lodge, Somerville, N.J. in 1816, and was master of Clinton Lodge, N.Y.C., in 1827-28-32-34, during the period when the anti-Masonic spirit was at its height. He, with the remaining members of Clinton Lodge, united with St. John's No. 1 of N.Y.C. on Dec. 18, 1834. He was grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1829-46. When the grand lodge split, June 5, 1849, he became grand secretary of the Phillips (or Herring) group and held that office until 1858. He was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R.A.M., New York City, Jan. 5, 1817; knighted in Columbian Commandery No. 1, K.T.; and was 33°, sovereign grand inspector general, AASR (NJ). He was high priest of his chapter, and served for a time as general grand secretary of the General Grand Chapter of the U.S. He was also grand master of the Grand Encampment, K.T. of the U.S. d. Oct. 8, 1867 in Paris, France.

Isaiah Rynders was made a Mason in Strict Observance Lodge in 1828. After serving the Lodge in minor offices he became Master in 1858, which office he held for eight years. He also served as Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge. He died January 12, 1885, aged eighty, fifty-seven of which he had been an active member of his Lodge.

Commonly known as "Captain Rynders," on account of his having been the "Captain," or leader of the "Empire Club."

15 Jan 1885 - © The New York Times
The below Harper's Weekly cartoon contrasts the reactions of Secretary of State [Bro.] Lewis Cass in the spring and fall of 1859. At first, Cass refused to recognize any obligation of the American government to intervene on behalf of the conscripted American immigrants. However, the German-American vote was important to the Democratic Party, and as the 1859 state and municipal elections approached, Cass changed his mind, declaring that the American government would protect the rights of its citizens abroad. On the left, Cass rudely blows his nose while refusing to assist the German-American who begs at his feet. On the right, Cass warmly welcomes a German back to the United States, as Isaiah Rynders of Tammany Hall waves a banner in celebration.
Captain Isaiah Rynders b. ca 1804; d. 3 Jan 1885 was a businessman, sportsman, underworld figure and political organizer for Tammany Hall. Founder of the Empire Club, a powerful political organization in New York during the mid-19th century, his "sluggers" committed voter intimidation and election fraud on behalf of Tammany Hall throughout the 1840s and 1850s. He held considerable influence in Tammany Hall for twenty-five years and was credited for delivering New York to James K. Polk and securing his election as President. He was similarly successful in the presidential elections of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, the latter appointing his U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New York. Rynders Street, was named in his honor and was a well-known vice district for over fifty years before reform movements cleaned up the area around the turn of the century.

Although nominally loyal to Tammany for the majority of his career, his Empire Club heading the fight against the nativist Know Nothing movement for over a decade, Rynders aligned himself with the Know Nothings for a brief period during the 1850s. This eventually brought him into conflict with his former protege John Morrissey who would eventually replace him as political boss of the Sixth Ward.

Born to a German-American father and an Irish Protestant mother, Rynders first appeared in New York City during the mid-1830s, after a brief career as a professional gambler and pistol-and-knife fighter on the Mississippi River, and soon became involved in local politics. An enthusiastic supporter of Tammany Hall, he established himself as one of the most politically skilled organizers in the city. He was said to have "sometimes permitted his love of the Irish and hatred for the English to upset his judgment"; however he also recognized the value of the using the numerous street gangs for Tammany Hall. Owner of at least half a dozen green-groceries in Paradise Square, he was able to win the predominantly Irish-American gangs to the cause of Tammany Hall and organize them into a voting block. He later established a network of saloons and gambling parlors which supported his political club and generated revenue for Tammany Hall.

He originally operated from Sweeney's House of Refreshment, an Ann Street tavern popular with volunteer firefighters, before founding the Empire Club in 1843. The Park Row clubhouse quickly became the political hub of the Sixth Ward and, through a heavy campaign of voter intimidation and election fraud, he was credited for securing the presidency of Democratic candidate James K. Polk during the presidential election of 1844. It was also the headquarters from which he directed his lieutenants such as Dirty Face Jack, Country McCleester, Edward Z. C. Judson, Paudeen McLaughlin, Jim Turner, Lew Baker and John Morrissey against the Know Nothings and their flowery supporters which included the Antlantic Guards and the Bowery Boys. Rynders was also alleged to have been involved in instigating the Astor Place Riot in 1849 and later made trips to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans where he advised local Democratic leaders on Tammany-style machine politics.

By the end of the decade, he was considered to be the de facto leader of the Five Point street gangs and was often requested by authorities to use his influence to cease rioting and gang-related violence which the police were unable to stop. He was a particularly important figure in civil disturbances against abolitionists during the period encountering such people as Frederick Douglas and Abby Gibbons. On one occasion, Wendell Phillips was stopped from speaking at the Broadway Tabernacle when Rynders publicly threatened that he and his men would "wreck the building and mob the audience". Nery Ward Beecher invited Phillips to speak at Plumouth Church and, when a mob led by Rynders followed Phillips, he and his followers were met by a group of well-armed men who defended the building. It was during this meeting that Phillips not only spoke out against slavery but also of the corruption of Tammany Hall.

Rynders was involved in the successful presidential elections of Frankline Pierce and James Buchanan, during the presidential elections of 1852 and 1856 respectively, and was appointed by Buchanan as U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York in 1857. On June 9, 1854, Rynders married 20-year-old Phoebe Shotwell, the last surviving child of real estate mogul John Shotwell and Phoebe Byron, in Washington, DC. For a brief time during this period, he renamed his political organization the Americus Club and switched his allegiances to the Know Nothings causing a deep rift between him and his Irish supporters, most notably his protege John Morrissey. This decision would lead to his downfall as the political boss of the Sixth Ward when, during the Dead Rabbits Riot [see below] in 1857, he was attacked and pelted with rocks while attempting to persuade the warring gangs to cease fighting. His reputation suffered considerably after this point and Morrissey eventually replaced Rynders as head of the Sixth Ward.

Rynders remained in politics, attending the 1860 Democratic National Convention as a regular member of the New York delegation and, while a U.S. Marshal, he was in attendance at the execution and Albert W. Hicks and was the arresting officer who took and secured his election as President. He was similarly successful in the presidential elections of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, the latter appointing his U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New York. Rynders Street, was named in his honor and was a well-known vice district for over fifty years before reform movements cleaned up the area around the turn of the century.

The riot was a culmination of the gang violence between the Five Pointers and the Bowery gangs, fueled by the decade-long conflict between the Democratic-supported Tammany Hall and the nativist Know Nothing Party, dating as far back as the 1840s. It also caused serious and far-reaching political changes including the downfall of Captain Isaiah Rynders as a eard boss of the "Bloody Ould Sixth" in favor of John Morrissey.

The police returned to the area but were unable to re-enter, forced to retreat several times with heavy losses, and that evening called upon Captain Isaiah Rynders to use his influence to stop the battle. Rynders, then the political boss of the Sixth Ward,
was long associated with the underworld and it was thought he could force them to stop. He agreed and, upon his arrival between 6:00–7:00 p.m., he addressed the gangsters from the barricades. Though he tried to reason with them by telling them the futility of fighting amongst themselves, they refused to listen, and Rynders was forced to escape in the company of his henchmen when the mob responded by throwing rocks at him. He then traveled to the Metropolitan Police Headquarters where he advised Draper to call in the military. Meanwhile, fires had been set to two or three houses while residents remained under siege by looters and thugs.

Manitou Lodge No. 106

WARRANT: The warrant under which the Lodge is working is dated March 3, 1846.
MINUTES: Not intact. Missing from January, 1866, to January, 1872, and from June, 1878, to September, 1882.
On November 21, 1845, a dispensation was issued to Oscar Coles, John A. Kennedy, John R. Taylor, Amza Fuller, Samuel Gelston, Isaac H. Gibbs, Charles Baxter, Charles J. McGowan and Royal G. Millard for a Lodge to be called Manitou. The Lodge worked under the dispensation until the charter was granted March 3, 1846.
The first officers were:
Oscar Coles, Master; Samuel Gelston, Secretary;
John A. Kennedy, Senior Warden; Isaac H. Gibbs, Senior Deacon;
John R. Taylor, Junior Warden; Charles Baxter, Junior Deacon.
Amza Fuller, Treasurer;

The Lodge was instituted and the officers installed by R.'. W.'. WILLIAM WILLIS, Past Deputy Grand Master, April 17, 1846.

It entered upon its career under exceedingly favorable prospects. At the first meeting nine applications for membership were received, and at the second meeting eleven names were proposed. The officers were energetic and influential. For several years it prospered, but shortly after the seism in the Grand Lodge, in 1849, the conditions changed. A lack of interest was shown by the members, which continued for several years, until, in 1856, a disposition to surrender the charter found expression, and finally a motion to do so was defeated by a tie vote. This action had a salutary effect; the members began to realize where they were drifting; an energetic spirit soon developed; an interest in the movement toward uniting the Grand Bodies began to assert itself; work for the “Union” was the rallying cry, and ere this happy event was consummated Manitou was again active and vigorous, and has ever so continued. It has heartily engaged in whatever work was required of it by the Grand Lodge and has very materially assisted in all matters pertaining to the Hall and Asylum. At the fair held in 1866 its work added the sum of $693.15 to the fund; in 1872 it was again active in making the fair a success, and also during the great fair of 1887. It was not only one of the first Lodges to contribute to the fund, but was one of the first to pay its quota of the debt.

Among the adherents of this Lodge was that brother of noble impulses and great liberality, Hon. NAPOLEON B. MOUNTFORT, who was a zealous Mason and earnest worker in the Lodge. He purchased a $1,000 bond of the Hall and Asylum Fund, which he presented to the Lodge. He left a bequest of $5,000 to the Hall and Asylum Fund. His portrait hangs in the Masonic Hall, New York City.

GREENFIELD POTE was Tiler of the Lodge for fifteen years. The Lodge celebrated its fifth anniversary by giving a supper to the members and friends, November 21, 1850, and its fiftieth anniversary by a reception in 1885. It participated in the laying of the corner-stones of the Masonic Hall in New York City and the Home at Utica, and was also present at the dedication of these buildings. It assisted in the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park. October 9, 1880.
MEETING PLACES

The Lodge first met at the Howard House on Broadway (City Hotel), where it remained until 1850, when it moved to Freemason's Hall, 600 Broadway, remaining here until 1856, when it moved to the Chinese Building. In 1858 it returned to Freemason's Hall, remaining there until 1861, when it moved to Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre Streets. In 1868 it again returned to Freemason's Hall, remaining here but one year, when it returned to Odd Fellows' Hall. In 1873 it again moved, this time to 117 West Twenty-third Street, where it remained until 1880, when it moved to its present quarters in Masonic Hall, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE


GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Oscar Coles, Grand Master, 1851. Napoleon B. Mountfort, Grand Steward.
Frank Magee, Grand Steward.

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 has 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 1859 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:

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.


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

235
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 thousandth 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.

*goro --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]


37. MARY KIRBY (HANNAH LATTING, JOSEPH, JOSIAH, JOSIAH, RICHARD 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 Musketa 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 Boklyn, NY.

Notes for JORDAN COLES: "We hear from Long Island that on Saturday, the 29th , as Dr. Wm. Lawrence, of Musquito 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. JOHN CARPENTER, b. 1 Feb 1770, Musket Cove, L.I., NY; d. 22 Aug 1790; m. CALEB COLES; b. ca 1670, Musket Cove, QUEENS, LI.

ii. THORNE CARPENTER, b. March 10, 1772, Musket 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 this 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. JOHN COLES.

iv. 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. JORDAN COLES (MARY KIRBY, HANNAH LATTING, JOSEPH, JOSIAH, JOSIAH, RICHARD LETTIN) He married MARTHA GARRETTSON. Notes for JORDAN COLES: source : tjashlock@aol.com

Children of JORDAN COLES and MARTHA GARRETTSON are:

i. ELIZA ANN 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.

Masters

1845. Oscar Coles.
1846. Oscar Coles.
1847. Oscar Coles.
1848. Samuel Gelston.
1850. Daniel Underbill.
1851. Napoleon B. Mountfort.
1852. Wilson Small.
1853. William D. Kennedy.
1854. Napoleon B. Mountfort.
1855. Napoleon B. Mountfort.
1857. Simeon S. Post.
1858. Simeon S. Post.
1859. Oscar Coles.
1860. Oscar Coles.
1863. James P. Curran.
1864. James P. Curran.
1865. James P. Curran.
1866. George W. Nelson.
1867. Leonard Wood Sawtell.
1868. Leonard W. Sawtell.
1869. John C. Helme.
1870. John C. Helme.
1873. George B. Hyatt.
1874. George E. Hyatt.
1877. Frank Magee.
1878. Frank Magee.
1879. Frank Magee.
1880. Frank Magee.
1881. Frank Magee.
1882. John Stewart.
1883. George E. Marks.
1884. Robert L. Warke.
1885. George E. Marks.
1886. William L. Tuthill.
1887. Saram R. Ellison.
1888. James B. Nisbet.
1889. Charles J. Schurheck.
1890. Clifton A. E. Merritt.
1891. Roswell O. Stebbins.
1892. Roswell O. Stebbins.
1893. Charles H. Bushong.
1894. Charles H. Bushong.
1895. Charles H. Bushong.
1897. Wilson Taylor.
1898. S. Allen Kennard.
1899. Le Roy B. Sherman.
1900. Ellery Sanford.
1901. George G. Freer.
1902. George G. Freer.
1904. Thomas F. Handy.
1905. Frank B. Burggraf.

CHARLES H. BUSHONG, MD. Brother Bushong was born and raised on a farm in Lancaster County, Pa., Oct. 1, 1856. He was educated at Westchester Normal School. He died at his home in this city on December 20, at the age of forty-seven years.

Saram R(ichard). Ellison, 33°

Collection of Dr. Saram R. Ellison, magical wands and models of stage illusions.

http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/dgkeysearchdetail.cfm?trg=1&strucID=1895333&imageID=psnyp_l_the_4835&parent_id=1895332&word=&snum=&notword=&d=&c=&f=&k=&sScope=&sLevel=&sLabel=&total=1&num=0&imgs=20&pNum=&pos=1


http://books.google.com/books?id=B8hNAAAAMAAJ&q=%22Saram-R-+Ellison%22&hl=en&ie=UTF8&sa=X&ei=CJq8TqXnPMMXqQeh2Ox3Bw&ved=0CEUQ6AEwBjgU#v=onepage&q=%22Saram%20R.%20Ellison%22&f=false
Dr. Saram R. Ellison, 33°, was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, 17 Jan 1852, and died in New York City, 25 Mar 1918. Masonry and magic were his twin hobbies. For many years he was recorder of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, and was, perhaps, the best known Freemason in the United States. He was an admirable raconteur, and had traveled extensively in the Orient. One day while passing along Sixth Avenue, New York, he was attracted by the show window of the Martinka Brothers, manufacturers of magical apparatus. He entered the store, bought some books on conjuring, made the acquaintance of Francis J. Martinka, and formed a long and lasting friendship with him. Thus was laid the foundation of the Ellison Collection of Magical Literature, which the doctor presented to the New York Public Library a few years before he died. The genial physician was one of the best informed lay authorities on magic and magicians of his day. As a relaxation from his medical duties he constructed little models of all the finest illusions of the stage, which he presented to Howard Thurston in August, 1916. In his apartments in New York he fitted up many ingenious magical effects which puzzled not only his friends but magicians as well, among them being “The Talking Skull” and “The Magic Kettle.” A writer in the Masonic Standard (New York, August 19, 1916), speaking of these tricks, says:

Doctor Ellison's apartments on West 103d Street are full of weird devices that can very easily turn the call of a friend into a period of uncanny experiences. Without any warning, a skull that can be picked up and carried about the room will converse and play a mouth organ, a snake will suddenly jump into the room from apparently nowhere, strange noises and movements will come and go, and finally the doctor will hand over an old-fashioned kitchen teakettle asking the caller to put the spout to his ear. Then it will begin to talk and actually carry on a conversation, keeping it up as one walks about the room as long as is wished. There is nothing to signify that this is not in every respect a plain, matter-of-fact teakettle, and there is no visible connection with any outside agency. The doctor is not a ventriloquist, which makes its explanation exceedingly difficult. As a matter of fact, it is as mystifying to visiting magicians as to laymen.

DR. SARAM R. ELLISON DIES.

Student of Magic Was Founder of Society of American Magicians.

Dr. Saram R. Ellison, who died yesterday at his home in the Hotel St. James, 137 West Forty-fifth Street, had an international reputation as one of the greatest students of magic in the world. He was a brother of William R. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel, and for several years he was medical examiner in the Corporation Counsel’s office.

Dr. Ellison was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, 17 Jan, 1852. He was never married. He came to New York while a young man and became deeply interested in the science of magic, and for more than a quarter of a century had been recognized as the leading lay authority on the subject in America. He collected a valuable library of works on magic, including 1,500 volumes which he gave to the New York Public Library a few years ago. It is the most complete collection of the kind in this country.

27 Mar 1918 - © The New York Times


John Alexander Kennedy was the superintendent of police for New York City. He was born in Baltimore, MD, on 9 Aug 1803. His father was a native of Ireland who became a teacher in Baltimore. John moved to New York City and worked with his brother. In 1849 he was appointed a commissioner of emigration, and in 1854 he was elected a member of the common council.

< John Alexander Kennedy

He was appointed superintendent of Castle Garden, and worked to protect emigrants against swindlers. In 1860 he became superintendent of the New York City Police. During the New York Draft Riots, aged 59, he was severely beaten by a mob, while protecting the office of the provost-marshal at 46th Street and 3rd Avenue, on the morning of 14 Jul 1863.

Since the NY Sttate Militia had been sent to assist Union troops in Pennsylvania, the police were left to suppress the riots. The police superintendent, John A. Kennedy, came by on Monday to check on the situation. Although not in uniform, he was recognized by people in the mob and they attacked him. Kennedy was left nearly unconscious, having had his face bruised and cut, an injured eye, swollen lips, his hand cut with a knife, and a mass of bruises and blood all over his body. In response, police drew their clubs and revolvers, and charged the crowd, but the crowd overpowered them. The police forces were badly outnumbered and unable to quell the riots; however, they were able to keep
the rioting out of Lower Manhattan, below Union Square.

When he returned to duty he was appointed provost-marshal of New York City, as well as superintendent of police, and continued to serve in this double capacity during the Civil War. He made many enemies through his efforts to enforce the metropolitan excise law. He resigned on 11 Apr 1870, then served as president of a street-railroad company for about two years, and then held the office of collector of assessments until his death in New York City on 20 Jun 1873, aged 69, ten years after the riots.

He was married to Agnes Crawford, b. Nov. 13, 1808, Lochwinnoch, Scotland; d. Jun. 25, 1898, Manhattan; bur. Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY.

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Napoleon B. Mountfort was born in Boston, 15 Jan 1800. For several years he was Judge of the Police Court of New York, but retired for a lucrative practice of law in that city. In attempting to reduce the Grand Lodge debt they were pleased . . . when the will was opened of Police Justice Napoleon B. Mountfort, who died 22 Nov 1883, after having been a member of Manitou Lodge, No. 106, New York, for some thirty-eight years. It was learned that he bequeathed $5,000 to the Hall and Asylum fund, besides the Masonic contents of his library to that of the Grand Lodge.


Howard Thurston (1869-1936) was initiated in Manitou Lodge No. 106, New York City, on 22 Jul 1907. He received the 32° in New York City on 10 Jul 1910, and later became a Noble of New York's Mecca Shrine Temple (Mecca is the first and oldest Shrine Temple, having been established in 1871 by actor Bro. William J. "Billy" Florence, Bro. Dr. Walter M. Fleming, and others). During Thurston's stage show, he was known to say, "pronounce the magic word 'Hiram Abif' and the rooster and the duck will change places." Through this patter, he prepared his audience to be amazed and, also let his Masonic Brothers know that a fellow Freemason was on the stage.

Bro. Thurston said of Freemasonry: "I sometimes think that the traveling Masons have more opportunities of being both proud and glad of the social distinction designated by the Square and Compasses than those who remain home most of the time. This is certainly true of a public entertainer, and especially of a magician.... What a wonderful thing for a stranger to be able to meet the best men of the community as a brother and a friend!"

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

Howard Thurston (July 20, 1869 – April 13, 1936) was a stage magician from Columbus, Ohio. He had the largest traveling magic show for the time, requiring more than eight entire train cars to transport his props across the country. Thurston was the most famous magician of his time, more famous even than his contemporary Harry Houdini. He is still famous for his work with playing cards. According to legend, a Mexican magician appeared at a magic shop owned by Otto Maurer in New York City. The enigmatic magician demonstrated how he could make cards disappear, one by one, at his fingertips. Maurer showed Thurston the move, which he would later feature in his act. He added the "Rising Cards" trick from Professor Hoffman's Modern Magic, the book from which Thurston had learned the rudiments of magic. For this trick, he would walk into the audience and ask several people to choose cards from a deck of cards. The deck was shuffled and placed into a clear glass. Thurston would then call for the chosen cards. One by one the cards would rise up to the top of the deck. When audiences wanted the cards to rise higher, he developed a way of causing the cards to rise directly out of the pack.

Thurston arranged an impromptu audition with Leon Herrmann, nephew of Alexander Herrmann. His performance fooled Leon. From that point on he called himself "The man that fooled Herrmann" and used the publicity to get booked into top vaudeville houses in the U.S. and Europe, billing himself as the King of Cards.

Thurston continued presenting the Thurston-Kellar Show following the retirement of Kellar. The Thurston show became an institution. He kept up the grind for about thirty years. On 30 Mar 1936, Thurston suffered a stroke he received from a cerebral hemorrhage. He later died on April 13 at his Oceanside apartment in Miami Beach, FL. Death was attributed to pneumonia. He is entombed at Green Lawn Abbey, a mausoleum in Columbus, Ohio.

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Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Volume 84, by American Society of Civil Engineers, page 946.

http://books.google.com/books?id=E-PVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA827&q=%22Hopewell+Lodge+No.+596%22&hl=en&ei=u21vTs7fBaL50gG_3_SFCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Lodge%22&f=false

WILBUR VICK BANISTER, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.*
DIED JUNE 3D, 1920.

Wilbur Vick Banister was born at Pardoe, PA, 6 Feb 1883, and there received his early education. He was graduated from the Mechanics Institute in Architecture in 1905, and spent two years at the Harlem School of Engineering, New York City.

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From 1905 to 1908, Mr. Banister was engaged on the design of steel and frame buildings for the John Fulton Construction Company of New York City, and from 1908 to 1911, he was employed as Superintendent of Construction on a costly residence at Davenport Neck, Long Island, and on the Belmont Residence in New York City.

In Jan 1911, he entered the employ of the W. L. Crow Company, New York City, as Superintendent on the construction of the Vanderbilt Hotel, a 22-story building of steel, concrete, and brick, costing approximately $1,000,000, which position he retained until Feb 1912. He spent the next seven months as Superintendent of Construction of a 16-story loft and office building, in New York City, for the H. D. Best Company.

In Oct 1912, Mr. Banister went to Vancouver, B. C, Canada, where he was engaged until Feb 1915, as Superintendent of Construction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway Terminal, including a passenger station and two viaducts, costing approximately $2,000,000, for Westinghouse, Church, Kerr, and Company, of New York City.

In 1916, he entered the employ of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, of Boston, MA, and from January to August of that year, he served as Superintendent of Construction on the Dallas Interurban Terminal at Dallas, TX, and from August to January, 1917, he was engaged in a like capacity on the construction of a reinforced concrete and brick factory building for the B. F. Goodrich Company, at Akron, OH.

In Jan 1917, Mr. Banister entered the Boston office of the Stone and Webster Corporation, and later in the same year, he was made Superintendent for that Corporation on the construction of the Administration Building for the Whittins Machine Company, at Whitinsville, MA. In 1918, he was sent to Dover, NJ, as Superintendent on the construction of the Picatinny Arsenal, and, in 1919, he went to California as Advance Agent for the Corporation.

In Nov 1919, Mr. Banister returned East and entered the employ of the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York City. He was appointed Superintendent on the construction of the Ambassador Hotel Annex, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and the Convention Hall, at Atlantic City, NJ, where he remained until his death which occurred at his home there on 3 Jun 1920, after an illness of four years.

He was married on 1 Apr 1916, to Miss Myrtle A. McClean, of Long Beach, CA, who survived him.

Having had to work his own way to obtain his education, Mr. Banister became an ardent student and a great reader, and his wide knowledge of engineering was compiled from information on file at the Headquarters of the Society.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, possessed of an unselfish disposition, a pleasing personality, with a strong sense of fairness and justice toward all with whom he came in contact, and of scrupulous integrity, Mr. Banister will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends. He was a member of Manitou Lodge No. 106, F&AM, of New York City, and of the Chelsea Baptist Church, of Atlantic City, NJ. Mr. Banister was elected an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on 11 Jun 1917.

**Albion Lodge No. 107 [26 / 31] - See also Albion Lodge No. 26 above.**

Warrant: 26 Mar 1804

Extant 1827, Broadway, NYC; Prev. to 1824 Federal Lodge No. 31/107

Federal / Albion Lodge No. 31/107 - Sep 1824 Changed name to Albion Lodge No. 107; dormant Feb 1852; became Lotus No. 31, 8 Jun 1893; see also Mount Neboh No. 257, founded by Brothers of Mechanic No. 31 on 11 Jun 1852

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 1, by Peter Ross, page 210. http://books.google.com/books?id=GcIAAAAMAAJ&q=PA210&dq=22albian+Lodge+No.+31%22+h=0&ei=TEQ9Tr_JpK00AHJ4ZzBAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=22albian%22Lodge%20No.%2031%22&f=false

... In 1810 the question came up again in a communication from Albion Lodge, No. 31, New York, which stated that "a candidate had been proposed in that Lodge for initiation who had received a wound in his knee which caused a stiffness in his walking, and praying to be instructed as to whether he was duly qualified to be admitted a member of our order." When the letter was read, we are told in the minutes, it was "referred to the Right Worshipful Brother Colden, Senior Grand Warden elect; the Worshipful Brothers Simson, Mulligan, Navarro and Vanderbilt, to report to this Grand Lodge their opinion there on, and also some general rule for determining the degree of blemish or defect which should be considered a disqualification for admission into our order." It took the committee some sixteen months to arrive at a determination of this conundrum, and then (Oct. 16, 1811) submitted a report to the effect that "the defect referred to in this application was such as to disqualify the candidate for initiation.

The Grand Lodge, however, refused to endorse the report, discharged the committee, and adopted a motion that "the defect referred to by Albion Lodge is not such as to disqualify the candidate for initiation." We have, of course, no means of determining which of the conclusions was right according to the requirement of the constitution, as the point would depend on the extent of the stiffness of the candidate’s knee, but we presume he was known to most of the members of the Grand Lodge and they were satisfied he could kneel at the Masonic altar and appropriately take upon himself the vows which should bind him to the craft. At all events, it is a refreshing thing to find, even at this early period, the inherent democracy of the institution asserting itself in overturning a decision of a committee which was then usually regarded as complete and final.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm

Cadwallader D. Colden (1769-1834) Soldier, politician who succeeded DeWitt Clinton as mayor of New York. b. 4 Apr 1769 in Springhill, NY. Practicing lawyer in New York City most of his life. Served in a volunteer regiment in 1812 and one term in congress. In 1824-27 he was a state senator. He is variously listed as a member of Clinton Lodge No. 453, Brooklyn (dimitted 9 Dec 1817) and Albion Lodge No. 31, New York City. He was Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York for five years. In the anti-Masonic period he denounced Freemasonry for political gain, but failed to be elected governor of New York. d. 7 Feb 1834.
Clinton Lodge No. 143

Warrant: 3 Dep 1806

United with St. John's No. 1 of N.Y.C. on 18 Dec 1834 at the time of the Antimasonic 'troubles.'

1821 - CLINTON LODGE, NO. 143.
Alexander Wiley, W. M.
James T. Billany, S. W.
Anthony W. Jones, J. W.
Henry Drake, Secy.
David Hart, Treas.
Salem Wines, S. D.
Wm. Hackney, J. D.
James P. Allaire, and James Barr, M. C

Thompson Price, and Cornelius N. Sharp, Stewards.
Joseph Jacobs, Tiler.
J. P. Allaire, A. W. Jones, J. T.
S. Wines, and T. Price, standing committee.

James P[eter]. Allaire


James Peter Allaire (b. July 12, 1785 - d. 1858) was a noted master mechanic and steam engine builder, and founder of the Allaire Iron Works (est. 1815), the first marine steam engine company in New York City, and later Howell Works (est. 1822), in Wall Township, NJ. His credits also include building both the first compound engine for marine use and the first New York City tenement structure

Allaire was born either in his family's ancestral home city of New Rochelle, NY, or under self-preserving exile in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada. A large number of 'Tory' Loyalist individuals and families fled New York to Canada during the British evacuation of New York after the Paris Peace Treaty of 1783 ended the Revolutionary War, including branches of the Allaire Family that took residence in Annapolis Royal. Petitions to the Continental Congress in 1784 by a Peter A. Allaire of New York, a Colonial American Loyalist, indicates a high probability that the relevant branch of the Allaire family may have remained in New York during and after the British evacuation. Sometime after 1793, the Allaire patriarch purchased a house in New York City, and found work as a livery stabler.

In 1802, at the age of 17, his oldest son, James Peter, began working for Francis Elsworth, a brass founder in the city. Allaire would marry Frances Duncan, a distant cousin, two years later, and he continued to advance at the brass foundry. They would eventually have nine children, five of whom lived to adulthood.

By 1806, having learned the brass business, Allaire opened his own foundry. Before the War of 1812, Allaire's foundry received an order from Robert Fulton to make the brass works for the Clermont, the first commercially successful steamboat. After Fulton's death in 1815, Allaire leased that gentleman's Jersey City, NJ, shop and tolls from the estate. He then took as a partner Charles Soutinger, Fulton's chief engineer. Under that partnership, Allaire and Stoutinger built the engine for Fulton's last steamship design, The Chancellor Livingston, as well as the air cylinder for the Savannah, the first steam powered vessel to successfully cross the Atlantic.

When Soutinger died shortly thereafter, Allaire removed the business to Corlear's Hook, NY in lower Manhattan where his brass foundry was located. By 1820, Allaire was operating one of the largest marine engine building shop in the United States. He personally held a number of patents for steam engine improvements developed at his shop, which was known as the James P. Allaire Works.

During the War of 1812, an embargo on British products and goods caused businessmen like Allaire much difficulty in procuring the resources needed for America's fledgling industrial base. For Allaire, the embargo created a scarcity of iron stock necessary for his manufacturing operations and led him to look at acquiring a satisfactory means of assuring a steady, inexpensive supply of raw materials.

What initially interested Allaire in the property now known as Historic Allaire Village was the presence of significant quantities of bog iron ore. This bog ore, so called because of its formation in marshes and swamy areas, was a valuable resource in America before the discovery of vast ore deposits in the mountains of Northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Unlike the latter ore, bog ore is easily accessible and requires no deep shaft or strip mining to get it.

More significantly, bog ore is a renewable resource when mined and utilized with care. It is produced when rain water leaches out humic and tannic acids and carbon dioxide, which is produced as a part of the natural life-cycle of microorganisms in the soil. Part of this leachate consists of iron particles from deeper in the soil. As the water passes through these areas of loamy soil, also called marl, it deposits a solution of iron carbonate which rises up to the surface. This iron carbonate then combines with the surface soil and, over time, hardens into a solid mass. This process only takes about 25 to 35 years, making it an ideal, almost perpetual resource for industry but only if treated with respect. If the ore bed is left undeveloped and unpolluted, the beds can be mined indefinitely. Farther south in New Jersey. The operators of furnaces were forced to purchase ore from Staten Island, NY, because the ore beds had been over-mined.

Allaire's uncle, Anthony Allaire, with the British Armies during the war under the infamous Col. Tartleton and Major Patrick Ferguson's famed rifle corps during the Carolina campaigns. It was Col. Tartleton who issued the notorious decree offering freedom to any slave wishing to join his army.
Salem Wines - Mattituck has always had sons who “followed the water.” In the days when the whaling fleets sailed from Sag Harbor and Greenport, many Mattituck men went on whaling voyages, and a number have been engaged in the coast trade. One son of a Mattituck sea-faring family, Salem Wines, became a boat builder in New York City and was the inventor of the widely-used centreboard, replacing the clumsy lee-board that was thrown over the side in former years. Salem Wines never patented this important invention and it was promptly adopted by all boat builders. He knew it was of great value and was glad to see it in general use. In this he was like Benjamin Franklin, who did not patent his stove or any of his numerous inventions, saying, “As we enjoy great advantages from the inventions of others we should be glad of an opportunity to serve others by an invention of ours: and this we should do freely and generously.” Taking this admirable position Wines is like to lose the credit as he lost the emoluments of his invention. For the honor of this generous man it is pleasant to record that the centre-board was given to the world by Salem Wines, a native of Mattituck.

His body now lies in Greenwood Cemetery, and upon the headstone of his grave is the inscription, “The Inventor of the Centre-Board.”

It is a fact not generally known that the centreplate is really an English invention, owing its origin to the fertile brain of Admiral John Schauk, and was first introduced about 1790, the British Admiralty then placing them in several vessels, and some were used on the lakes during the War of the Revolution. The credit of the invention has generally been given to Salem Wines, who for many years kept a boat building shop on Cherry street, running through to Water Street. He started business there in 1802 and sold out in 1857, owing to advancing age. In 1861 he died, leaving property valued at $100,000. Although he was not the actual inventor of the centreboard, Wines deserves all credit for having introduced it in American waters. It is better adapted to the requirements of these waters, especially for yachts and vessels used in the coasting trade, than for the deeper waters of England, for which the deep draught cutter is more suited.
Richard Riker was born in 1773. He became New York City's first District Attorney in 1801, the same year that the document up for auction was signed. He served until 1810 and then again from 1812-15. He was a political ally of DeWitt Clinton, who served as mayor of New York City and governor of New York state, and was the unsuccessful Federalist candidate for president in 1812. Riker's association with Clinton led to a brush with death in 1803. In connection with a political rivalry between Clinton and fellow New Yorker Aaron Burr, Clinton fought a duel with John Swarthout in 1802. Riker served as Clinton's second. The two traded five shots, with Clinton wounding Swarthout twice. Even so, Swarthout refused to stop. Clinton, however, declined to keep shooting at a wounded man and retired. However, the bad blood continued to flow and Riker ended up fighting a duel with Swarthout's brother, Robert Swarthout, in 1803, in a pistol duel as result of a political aguement. He was noted for his geniality and patience on the Bench and as the possessor of a profound knowledge of criminal law.

He was raised in Clinton Lodge No. 143, New York, 24 Nov 1807, served it as Master in 1810, and was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1812, 1813 and 1815.

In nine different meetings between 31 Dec 1807 and 25 Jan 1808 he received at the hands of Abraham Jacobs in New York City, the Ineffable grades, Fourth to Fourteenth, and the Superior degrees to Prince of Jerusalem inclusive. In Nov 1808 at the organization of the Council of Princes of Jerusalem he was elected Scribe. He also received from Jacobs the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Degrees on 29 Oct 1808 and the Nineteenth to the Twenty-third, Knight of the Sun, in three sessions between 30 Nov and 3 Nov 1808.

With others he was raised in the Sublime Grand Consistory to the grade of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, 32°, by John Gabriel Tardy on 8 Nov 1808 and at the reorganization of this body, 24 Nov 1808 he was elected Grand Chaplain of the Guard.

With J. J. J. Gourgas he was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General by De La Motta, 5 Aug 1813, and at the organization of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction he was named and installed Most Illustrious Inspector Lieutenant Commander. He held this office until at the passing of Sovereign Grand Commander Tompkins on 11 Jun 1825 he succeeded to that station. He served the Supreme Council as Sovereign Grand Commander from that date until 7 Mar 1832, when he resigned.

He entered the Secret Vault on 7 Jun 1857.

Simson's estate bequeathed large sums of money to Jewish and general institutions, including $50,000 that, after the death of a nephew, should be paid "to any responsible corporation in this city whose permanent fund is established by its charter for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Jews in Jerusalem, Palestine." In 1888, the New York State Supreme Court decided that the sum, plus thirty years' interest, was to be paid to the North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Jerusalem.

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Ibid. page 196.

Richard Riker was born 9 Sep 1773 in Newton, Long Island, the son of Samuel Riker and Anna Lawrence, and received his education under Dr. John Witherspoon. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1795. He was the first District Attorney of New York City, the office being established by the Legislature in 1801. He served in that capacity from 1801 to 1810 inclusive and again from 1812 to 1815. It is to his present successor in that office that we are indebted for the portrait herewith. The theater of his activities covered the Counties of New York, Suffolk, Kings, Westchester and Richmond. He was elected Recorder of New York City, serving from 1815 to 1819, from 1821 to 1823 and again from 1824 to 1838. He took great interest in party politics, being wounded on 14 Nov 1803, in a pistol duel as result of a political aguement. He was noted for his geniality and patience on the Bench and as the possessor of a profound knowledge of criminal law.

He was raised in Clinton Lodge No. 143, 1 Mar 1808, was its Master in 1813 and member of Washington Chapter No. 2 in New York City.

During the month of Oct 1808 he received from Abraham Jacobs in New York the degrees of Secret Master to Prince of Jerusalem inclusive, and on the organization of the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Concordia Crescimus, he was elected and installed Most Equitable. During October and the beginning of Nov 1808 he was raised by Jacobs to the grade of Knight of the Sun, 23°, of the Rite of Perfection and by John Gabriel Tardy, 32°, the grade of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, and on the re-organization of the Bideaud Consistory he was selected Grand Warden, 24 Nov 1808.

De La Motta crowned his a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, on 5 Aug 1813, and at the organization of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction he was chosen and installed Grand Master of Ceremonies, serving in that capacity until 1826, when he was named by Sampson Simson a Puissant Grand Commander.

He entered the Inner Court on 26 Sep 1842 in New York City.

He was a second to DeWitt Clinton in a duel with John Swartwout on 30 Jul 1802 at the Weehawken Dueling Grounds in Weehawken, NY. Clinton was a supporter of Alexander Hamilton and Swartwout was a supporter of Aaron Burr. Swartwout was wounded in the leg. On 14 Nov 1803 Riker was shot in the leg by John Swartwout's brother, Robert Swartwout, in a duel in Weehawken at which Pierre C. Van Wyck acted as Riker's second.

In March 1807, Riker married Janette Phoenix, daughter of Daniel Phoenix (ca. 1740-1812, New York City Treasurer 1784-1809), and they had six children.


Richard Riker was born in 1773. He became New York City's first District Attorney in 1801, the same year that the document up for auction was signed. He served until 1810 and then again from 1812-15. He was a political ally of DeWitt Clinton, who served as mayor of New York City and governor of New York state, and was the unsuccessful Federalist candidate for president in 1812. Riker's association with Clinton led to a brush with death in 1803. In connection with a political rivalry between Clinton and fellow New Yorker Aaron Burr, Clinton fought a duel with John Swarthout in 1802. Riker served as Clinton's second. The two traded five shots, with Clinton wounding Swarthout twice. Even so, Swarthout refused to stop. Clinton, however, declined to keep shooting at a wounded man and retired. However, the bad blood continued to flow and Riker ended up fighting a duel with Swarthout's brother, Robert, in 1803. That duel left Riker severely wounded. Riker went on to help Clinton build the fabled Erie Canal, which opened in 1825 and cemented New York's position as the economic capital of the United States. Riker served as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Grand [Erie] Canal Celebration that took place in New York in November, 1825.

For the ‘REPORT OF GENERAL FLEMING’ To the Honorable RICHARD RIKER, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the union of the waters of the Lakes with the Ocean, see http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/bib/colden/App13.html
At the celebration the Grand Lodge of the State of New York was well represented by over 300 Brothers in 'unit' No. 29 of the parade. The Grand Lodge officers and 37 participating Lodges of this 'unit' is listed in General Fleming's report, as follows:

No. 29.

MOST ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

R.W. MORDECAI MYERS, Grand Marshal.

The R.W. GRAND LODGE of Free and accepted Masons of the State of New York, headed by the following Grand Officers—

The M.W. MARTIN HOFFMAN, Esq. Grand Master.
The R.W. RICHARD HATFIELD, Deputy Grand Master.
The R.W. MATSON SMITH, M.D.J. Grand Warden.
The R.W. ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary.
The R.W. GEORGE W. HEYER, Grand Treasurer.
The R.W. and Rev. JAMES G. OGLIVIE, Grand Chaplain.
The R.W. and Rev. ARCHIBALD MACLAY, Do.
The R.W. GEORGE W. RODGERS, Grand Sword Bearer.
The R.W. MORDECAI MYERS, Grand Marshal.
The W. OLIVER M. LOWNDS, Grand Steward.
The W. EDWARD HIGGINS, Do.
The W. WATSON E. LAWRENCE, Do.
The W. JAMES FLANAGAN, Do.
The W. JAMES WILKIE, Senior Grand Deacon.
The W. JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, Junior Grand Deacon.
Br. JOSEPH JACOBS, Grand Pursuivant.
Br. ROBERT YOUNG, Grand Tiler.
BR. GERRIT LANSING, Assistant Grand Pursuivant.

And represented by the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the following Lodges amounting in the whole the Three hundred persons clothed in the emblematical badge of the Order, and decorated with the jewels, hangings, and insignia appurtenant to their respective officers, viz.—

St. Andrews’ Lodge, No. 7.    La Sincéré Lodge, No. 122.    Manhattan Lodge, No. 370.
Hiram Lodge, No. 10.    Benevolent Lodge, No. 142.    La Fayette Lodge, No. 373.
L’Union Francaise Lodge, No. 71.    Concord Lodge, No. 304.    Greenwich Lodge, No. 381.
Fortitude Lodge, No. 81.    German Union Lodge, No. 322.    Richmond Lodge, No. 384.
Washington Lodge, No. 84.    Hibernia Lodge, No. 339.    
Adelphi Lodge, No. 91.    Silentia Lodge, No. 360.    

Committee of Arrangements: R.W. ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary; R.W. MORDECAI MYERS, Grand Marshal.

Ibid. page 222

John L. Lawrence was born 1785 in New York City. A lawyer by profession, he served as the Secretary of the Commission at the Treaty of Ghent. Later he was commissioned Secretary of the Legation to Sweden and Norway, acted as Charge d'Affaires ad interim from 6 Jun 1814 to 19 May 1815.

He was raised in Clinton Lodge No. 143, 29 Jan1810, was its Master in 1812 and was received in Active Membership in the Supreme Council on 13 Dec 1826. He passed the Veil 24 Jul 1849.

Ocean Lodge No. 156

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated March 5, 1850.
The name or number has never been changed.
MINUTES: Not intact. Records from 1872 to 1876 are missing.
The Lodge was organized in the latter part of 1849. The following were the signers to the petition asking for a dispensation:

Alfred F. Thorn.
John T. Smith.
John Hennigar.
Edward S. Patterson.

Josephus Johnson.
John Connor.
Edward Hope.

Frank O. Manson.
G. H. Zeigler.

The petition was granted December 26, 1849, and on the evening of the next day the first meeting was held at No. 376 Broadway. There were present: R'. W'.: ROBERT R. BOYD, Grand Secretary, who presided as Master; JOHN T. SMITH, Senior Warden; HOBART BERRIAN, Junior Warden; ALFRED F. THORN, Secretary; JOHN HENNIGAR, Treasurer; EDWARD S. PATTERTON, Senior Deacon; ROBERT I. REED, Junior Deacon; SEWELL T. FISKE, Tiler.
R'. W'.: WILLIAM H. MILNOR, Deputy Grand Master, also a delegation from Holland Lodge, No. 8, and Mariners' Lodge, No. 67, were present as visitors.

The acting Master read the following dispensation:

"GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

"By the Right Worshipful Wm. H. Milnor, Dep. G. Master of Masons of the State of New York.

"Whereas, It has been represented to me that Bros. George Skinner, John T. Smith, Hobart Berrian and others, Master Masons of the City of New York, are desirous of being formed into a Lodge, and their memorial to that effect being duly recommended by Holland Lodge, No. 8, also of this city, and by the first three officers of said Lodge, who vouch for the petitioners as being Master Masons: Therefore, be it known that I, having full confidence in the aforesaid brethren and being desirous of extending the light and advantages of a well-regulated Lodge to said brethren, as well as those who may see fit to unite with them in sustaining the Masonic Institution, do hereby authorize and empower the petitioners aforesaid to meet together as a regular Lodge of Master Masons, with power to make Masons, admit members, form a roster of By-laws and do such other acts and things as have been and ought to be done by Lodges under dispensation, and for this purpose I do nominate and appoint our worthy brother, George Skinner, Worshipful Master; Br. John T. Smith, Senior Warden; Br. Hobart Berrian, Junior Warden of said Lodge, to be held in the City of New York, to he known as Ocean Lodge, until the fourth day of March next or until this dispensation for any irregularity in the conduct of said Lodge be recalled by me or by order of the Grand Lodge at any intermediate time, and I do hereby enjoin upon said Ocean Lodge a strict observance of the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and I do direct that previous to or on the fourth day of March next this dispensation be returned to the Grand Secretary with a registry of members, with their names in full for registry and the amount of dues accruing thereon according to the printed constitution and a copy of their By-Laws for the use of the Grand Lodge, their labor to cease from the expiration of this dispensation until their warrant is received and Lodge duly installed.

"Given at the City of New York this twenty-sixth day of December, A. L. 5849! A. D. 3849, and sealed with my private seal.

"By the Right Worshipful

"WILLIAM H. MILNOR.

"Deputy Grand Master.

"Attest:

"R. R. BOYD.

"Grand Secretary."

At this time there were three bodies in the State of New York, each claiming Masonic jurisdiction—the St. John's Grand Lodge, the Phillips Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of New York. In order that there should be no doubt concerning the attitude of the new Lodge the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we as a Lodge recognize the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of which M'. W'.: JOHN D. WILLARD is Most Worshipful Grand Master, as the only authorized and legitimate body bearing that name in the State.

"Resolved, That we deplore the schism which has unfortunately separated many of our city Lodges from the parent stock.

"Resolved, That we most cordially and sincerely extend the hand of friendship and paternal love to all our brethren throughout the State who adhere to the ancient customs and cherish and sustain the old landmarks of Masonry."

The first officers were:

GEORGE SKINNER, Master.
JOHN T. SMITH, Senior Warden.
HOBART BERRIAN, Junior Warden.
JOHN HENNIGAR, Treasurer.
ALFRED F. THORN, Secretary.

At a meeting held January 24, 1850, the Secretary presented the Lodge with an altar bible, which is still in use by the Lodge. The Lodge was constituted and the officers installed March 28, 1850.

The first meeting-place was at the City Hotel, 429 Broadway, where it remained until May, 1851, when it moved to the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, remaining here until November, 1857, when it moved to Odd Fellows' Hall, remaining there until May, 1868, when it returned to its quarters on the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets.

In 1871 it moved to No. 8 Union Square, where it remained until 1875, when it moved to the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street. In 1882 it again moved, this time to 289 Bleecker Street, remaining there until 1885, when it moved to its present quarters in the Grand Opera House on Twenty-third Street.

The Lodge participated in the dedication of the Worth monument on Madison Square, November 25, 1857, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park October 9, 1880, the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street, and also the Home at Utica.

The Lodge took an active interest in securing money for the Hall and Asylum Fund. At the fair held in 1860 the sales at its table netted the sum of $830, and at the fair held in 1873 its efforts added the sum of $1,070.39 to the fund. In June 1888, it paid its full quota toward paying off the "great debt."

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS
GEORGE SKINNER, the first Master of the Lodge, was Grand Pursuivant in 1849, again in 1851 and from 1883 until his death, February 14, 1900.

A MASON FOR SEVENTY-TWO YEARS

Brother James H. Sterling, P. M. of Chesapeake Lodge No. 147, Crisfield, Maryland, has compiled the following account of the oldest Mason in Maryland, Brother John Sterling, one of the founders of Chesapeake Lodge.

Captain John Sterling's Masonic record is without doubt unique. For seventy-two years he has been a faithful and conscientious member of the greatest fraternal organization in the world.

In early life, as a sailor, when voyages were determined by weeks and months, instead of by days as at present, and when the opportunities for attending Masonic lodge meetings were few and far between, when there were good excuses for a member to gradually withdraw from active participation in the work, Captain John's chief pleasure was to be present whenever possible at the meetings of Manhattan and Ocean Lodges. Nothing but his unflagging interest in the advancement of the Order would account for his unbroken record of seventy-two years active membership.

Today, hale and hearty, at the age of ninety-two he frequently attends the stated meetings of Chesapeake Lodge, and is as much interested in the advancement of the organization as he was in his younger days.

Captain John's record as a Mason dates back to the forties. At that time he was a deep sea sailor, captain of a vessel plying between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the ports of the Southern Seas.

His application for membership in the Order was made to Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., of New York City, and he was made a Master Mason and admitted as a member of that lodge on February 7th, 1847. He remained a member of Manhattan Lodge for about one year, when he secured a demit for the purpose of becoming a member of Ocean Lodge No. 156, of the same city, of which one of his friends, a ship broker, Alfred F. Thorne, was Master. Captain John was affiliated with this lodge for nearly twenty years, and his description of some of the sessions he attended while a member there are unusually interesting, particularly to members of the Fraternity.

On May 3rd, 1869, Captain Sterling obtained a demit from Ocean Lodge for the purpose of helping to organize Chesapeake Lodge No. 147, of Crisfield, Maryland. Captain John Sterling's brother, Captain Christopher Sterling, and Captain Dow Lawson also withdrew at the same time from Ocean Lodge, and were charter members of Chesapeake Lodge. The first demit obtained from Manhattan Lodge in New York more than seventy years ago, and the demit obtained from Ocean Lodge in 1869, are possessed by Chesapeake Lodge, and are perfectly preserved.

To a life of great usefulness in many directions, the distinction of having been a worthy and active Mason for more years than an ordinary lifetime holds for a majority of persons, is the crowning glory of a good man's life.

It is an honor to have as a brother such a man as Captain John Sterling, and it is a greater honor for Chesapeake Lodge, in that one of its founders has lived to see and to enjoy the enormous advancement that has been its portion since its inception.

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ...., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 254.

Alfred D. Slough was born in Allentown, PA, 22 Mar 1860. On leaving school he became a clerk in a drug store in his native town. Subsequently, like so many American boys, he tried his hand at various pursuits in the hope of finding one to suit him and to present good future prospects, and with each change gaining additional experience in business requirements and in the ways of mercantile life. On July 25, 1879, he arrived in New York a perfect stranger, and, after a rough experience,—in which, however, he managed to earn a living,—concluded to learn a trade; and in 1881 he obtained the opportunity, by becoming a learner in a steamfitting
establishment. Later he learned plumbing and gas-fitting, and in 1890 started in business for himself, at 381 Greenwich Street, from which, in 1895, he removed to his present premises at 279 Greenwich Street. From the beginning he has had a successful career in business, and has built up a trade which is steadily increasing.

Brother Slough was made a Mason in Ocean Lodge, No. 156, May 22, 1894, and afterward, in March, 1895, affiliated with Citizens’ Lodge, No. 628, in which he has held the important appointment of Senior Deacon, and was elected Junior Warden in 1898. He received the Capitular degrees in Phoenix Chapter, No. 2, in December, 1895, and was honored by being elected High Priest of that venerable and historic body of “royal craftsmen,” and re-elected in 1898. He has also penetrated in Adelphic Council, No. 7, the mysteries of the Ninth Veil. He became a Knight in Palestine Commandery, No. 18, 3 Oct 1898, and in the work of Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery he has been an active worker, and he is justly popular among “brethren and fellows.”

In the Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests, Brother Slough is an active member, and in the Royal Arcanum he has long been prominent, being a Past Regent and having served two years in Irving Council, and he is a member of the Past Regents’ Association. He has also been a member of the Grand Council for three years.

**New Jerusalem Lodge, No 158.**

Warrant: 10 Jun 1807

Officers - 1827

- James Flanagan, W. M.;
- Edward Farley, Sec’y;
- Ja’s Meachem, J. D.;
- Stephen Hustis, Steward

- Oliver Wilson, S. W.;
- John Moore, Treas.;
- R. Wauchope, MC;
- Wm. Scott, Steward

- Wm. S. Redden, J. W.;
- Andrew Walker, S. D.;
- Wm. Mannig, M.C.;
- Hugh McCormick, Tyler

Met 1st and 3d Wednesday, at St. John’s Hall.

**Atlantic Lodge No. 178**

**WARRANT:** The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated September 24, 1850.

The name or number has never been changed.

**MINUTES:** Intact.

Atlantic Lodge was organized during the summer of 1850, a year memorable in the annals of Masonry in the State of New York, as at that time negotiations were in progress which resulted before its close in the merging of St. John’s Grand Lodge into the councils of the parent Grand Lodge. On the anniversary of the nation’s birth, July 4, 1850, a petition was prepared addressed to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York praying for a dispensation to hold a Lodge to be called “Atlantic.” What influences brought about the selection of a name is unknown, but the Lodge, like the vast ocean bearing the same title, has ever been aggressive, strenuous and active; never once has it stood still or been idle, in storm or in calm it has heeded the call of the distressed. The wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan has met with quick response; its benefactions have been liberal, and its contributions toward the erection of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, New York, and the building of the Home at Utica, NY, have been generous to a degree worthy of emulation.

The petition was signed by the following:

- William B. Shove.
- Samuel C. Swartz.
- George C. Stone.
- John Bolton.
- Robert P. Smythe.
- A. Q. Stebbins.
- Thomas H. Crocker.
- William Bradley.
- William O’Brien.
- William A. Cantine.

The first meeting under the dispensation was held on July 24, 1850, with the following as officers:

- WILLIAM B. SHOVE, Master.
- JOHN SCOTT, Senior Warden.
- JOHN BOLTON, Junior Warden.
- GEORGE C. STONE, Treasurer.

At this meeting a proposition for membership was received from Lafayette Smith, and at the following meeting, August 6th, he was initiated.

The warrant was received at a meeting held on September 24th. At the same time the Lodge was constituted and the officers installed by M’. W:’. WILLIAM H. MILNOR, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

In addition to the officers before mentioned, Brewster Jarvis and William Bradley were installed Stewards.

W. B. Rockwood was appointed organist.

The first meeting place was at the Howard house, corner of Broadway and Howard Street, where it remained until May, 1853, when it moved to the corner of Broadway and Bleecker Street, remaining there about five years. The Lodge room at this place was furnished by John W. Ritch, a member of the Lodge; the furniture was subsequently purchased by the Lodge. A sketch of the Lodge, written by Charles W. Sy, who served as Secretary from 1856 until his death, which occurred July 26, 1886, says, under date of May 5, 1853: “This was the commencement of the prosperity of Atlantic Lodge, which from this date steadily increased in the number and respectability of its members.”

In April, 1861, it moved to the corner of Greene and Fourth Streets. At this place the Lodge furnished and fitted up a Lodge room, and connected with it were rooms used for social purposes.
These quarters were occupied by a number of Lodges as tenants of Atlantic Lodge until April 24, 1876, when they were formally closed by M.'W.' ELLWOOD E. THORNE, Grand Master, who in his address to the Grand Lodge June 6, 1876, under the head of ceremonies, said:

"April 24. Assisted by R.'W.' CHARLES ROOME, G. Marshal; M.'W.' JOHN W. SIMONS, G. Treasurer; R.'W.' JAMES M. AUSTIN, G. Secretary; R.'W.' JAMES E. MORRISON, R.'W.' JOHN C. BOAK, D.D.G. Masters, and many other brethren, at the request of the Master and brethren I formally closed Atlantic Lodge Rooms in New York City for all Masonic purposes. Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, had occupied the rooms since April 29, 1861."

The next meeting place was on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, where it remained until May 1882, when it moved into the Masonic Hall in Twenty-third Street, where it still remains. After the Masonic Hall was partially destroyed by fire in December, 1883, it occupied temporary quarters at the Grand Opera House, corner of Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, returning to its old quarters in the Masonic Hall in May, 1884.

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The Latomia Society

Godfrey W. Steinbrenner, who was Master of the Lodge in 1857-58, was a man of rare literary ability and possessed of a studious and philosophical turn of mind, organized what was styled the "LATOMIA SOCIETY," composed mainly of the members of Atlantic Lodge. The object was to afford opportunity to intelligently study and discuss Masonic history and tradition as well as to encourage sociability among Masons and their families. It flourished for several years, and its meetings were noted for their culture and refinement. In 1858 30 members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, of Brooklyn, N.Y. formed the Latomia Society. They contributed a series of outstanding papers to their official publication, The Masonic Eclectic, which indicated much study and research.

For more on this Society and its publication please refer to Masonic ecletic, Volume 1, by Robert Macoy, Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Co., which may be read at http://books.google.com/books?id=-zE2AAAMAAJ&pg=PA59&dq=%22The+Masonic+Eclectic%22&hl=en&ei=WYhhAT7r7PIYPq0qG2-oDbBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDE6BwAEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22atlantic%22&f=false, and digital copy of which is in the Archives of the OMDHS Library in Liverpool, NY. In this publication the objectives of the Latomia Society are noted as follows:

"THE LATOMIA SOCIETY.—We are delighted to know that the wellprepared and valuable contributions which have appeared in the ECLECTIC, from the archives of this Society, are read and appreciated. Almost every day furnishes inquiries as to its existence, locality, and objects. That the demand for "light" may be abundantly supplied, and other Lodges follow this noble example, we give a brief history of the association. Members of the Fraternity will always find a hearty welcome at the regular meetings of the Society; and we shall be pleased to hear of the organization of similar societies throughout the country. The "LATOMIA," or Masonic Historical Society of ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 178, was founded by a few members of that Lodge, in October, 1858, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of Freemasonry, by a free discussion and investigation of its origin, history, and principles, and by the collection of a Masonic library. The experiment proved successful, and the Society now numbers some thirty members. Its meetings are held at the rooms of Atlantic Lodge on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, and members of other Lodges are admitted as visitors. A library has been commenced, and already contains some rare and valuable works, manuscripts, etc. The Society is established on the basis of the Masonic Historical societies of Germany, which have been in existence for more than fifty years, and to whom is mainly owing that true appreciation and practice of genuine Masonry which is now being manifested throughout Germany."

Vol. 2 may be read at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=TMxJAAAAAAMJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:i8Pqx1L1TSYC&hl=en&ei=P6xA TwH5NMWcqQ45YzFCQ&a=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false

Vol. 3 may be read at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=tul2AAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:i8Pqx1L1TSYC&hl=en&ei=P6xA TwH5NMWcqQ45YzFCQ&a=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false

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The following excerpt from the By-laws of the Society clearly explains its aims and purposes:

“Article 2. The design of this Society is to encourage and promote the study of Freemasonry by a free discussion and investigation of its origin, history, and principles.

“To disseminate Masonic light by the delivery of lectures, addresses and essays on Masonic subjects and by the collection of a Masonic library; and to strengthen and increase the bonds of Fraternal Love and Friendship by more frequent social intercourse among the Craft.”

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The Lodge has an enviable record for long and continuous memberships. Among the names on its register are three who have been members over fifty years, twenty over forty years, eighteen over thirty years and thirteen over twenty years. Such a record indicates care in the admission of material as well as harmonious conditions in the affairs of the Lodge.

It has participated in numerous public ceremonies. It participated at the funeral obsequies of Hon. Henry Clay, July 20, 1852; the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, October 9, 1880, and was also present at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street and the Home at Utica.

On September 2, 1900, it celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a banquet at the Hotel Manhattan on East Forty-second Street.
**MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE**

William C. Arnoux, Supreme Court Judge.  
Frederick S. Gibbs, State Senator.

Clarence W. Meade, City Judge.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS**

Zachariah Dederick, Trustee Hall and Asylum Fund.  
Arthur A. Butler, District Deputy Grand Master.

James E. Morrison, District Deputy Grand Master.

**MASTERS**


The following biographical sketches and photos of some of the Brothers of Atlantic Lodge were fortunately preserved to us in the History of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8.

Eugene Van Benschoten, was born in New York City in 1832. At an early age he engaged in the jewelry trade, and for many years was the importer of the famous Jurgesen watches. He was made a Mason in Atlantic Lodge in 1864; served therein as Senior Deacon and Senior Warden, and was its Worshipful Master in 1867-1868. In the Chapter he served as Scribe in 1869 and 1870; King in 1871 and 1872, and High Priest in 1873 and 1874. Companion Van Benschoten remained a faithful and attentive member of the Chapter for nearly twenty years, and his quiet, genial presence made him always welcome to his Companions at the many convocations he attended. He died in 1896.

Thaddeus M. B. Cross M. D., hailed from Wyoming Lodge, Boston, MA, and joined the Chapter in 1867. In 1874 he affiliated with Atlantic Lodge. He served as Captain of the Host and King, and was elected High Priest in 1875. He withdrew from the Chapter in 1878. He practised the profession of medicine in New York City.

Zachariah Dederick, as his name implies, was a descendant of the old Knickerbockers. He inherited their love for the genial, social side of life, and was ever ready to give of his time and means to provide enjoyment for others. Companion Dederick was an energetic and indefatigable worker, and his brethren could always rely upon him to be faithful to every trust reposed in him, and to fulfil every duty assigned to him. He was made a Mason in Atlantic Lodge in 1860, and the same year was appointed Senior Deacon. He was Junior Warden in 1854, Senior Warden in 1856-57-58, and Worshipful Master in 1859 and 1860. In the Chapter — which he joined in 1860 — he served as Master of the First Veil, Principal Sojourner, and Scribe, before his election as High Priest in 1866-67-68. He was also active in Templarism and was Commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, in 1876 and 1877. He was a member of the Building Committee of the Masonic Hall, and later was a Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. Companion Dederick was a Chemist and Assayer. He died 19 Oct 1893.

http://books.google.com/books?id=nMoAAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA10-PA40&dq=%22Zachariah+Dederick%22&source=bl&ots=ozZpYifFOE&sig=lqO4tdDqK6xsofo7bIsaM9-Y7d8&hl=en&ei=DIBBTs3YBoiUQHdiTCvQ&a=X&q=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CDCoQ6AEwBkgw=onpage&q=%22Zachariah%20Dederick%22&f=false

http://books.google.com/books?id=-nMoAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA10-PA40&dq=%22Zachariah+Dederick%22&source=bl&ots=ozZpYifFOE&sig=lqO4tdDqK6xsofo7bIsaM9-Y7d8&hl=en&ei=DIBBTs3YBoiUQHdiTCvQ&a=X&q=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CDCoQ6AEwBkgw=onpage&q=%22Zachariah%20Dederick%22&f=false

Zachariah Dederick, a well-known retired assayer and refiner, formerly of Dederick. Sears & Co., 18 Maiden Lane, NY, died suddenly of heart disease, Thursday, while in the office of Lawrence Levy, 62 John St. Mr. Dederick was born in Catskills, NY, 30 Mar 1821, and from his boyhood was connected with various branches of the jewelry trade. He first started in business as a pencil case maker, and later as a watch case manufacturer. In 1853 he went into the refining business, and with his brother, J. H. Dederick, and H. B. Sears, formed the firm of Dederick, Sears & Co., now Dederick & Co. He retired from business about nine years ago, and since then has devoted his time to his property interests. At the time of his death Mr. Dederick lived at the Hotel Balmoral, New York.
William Downes was born in Brooklyn, but in early life came to Manhattan, and in 1870 was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in Atlantic Lodge. He served as Senior Warden, then as Master in 1901 and 1902. He joined Jerusalem Chapter in 1871, and was soon appointed to office. He has filled every office in the Chapter excepting that of Captain of the Host. He has also been active in the Cryptic Rite and served as Thrice Illustrious Master of Adelphic Council, No. 7. He has held the office of Grand Steward in the Grand Council and has for several years been the Grand Representative of Maryland. Companion Downes is a regular attendant at the Chapter meetings, and is much esteemed for his genial companionship and unwavering interest in the affairs of the Chapter.

Frank H. Hinds was born in Binghamton, NY, in 1831. (It is worthy of remark that he and the two preceding High Priests, Companions Deane and Mapes, were all born within two or three years of each other; all entered the Chapter about the same time, and all held the office of High Priest at close intervals.) Companion Hinds was made a Mason in Atlantic Lodge in 1865. He was elected Senior Warden in 1867-1868, and for four years thereafter was its Worshipful Master. He joined Jerusalem Chapter in 1869; was appointed Master of the Third Veil in 1873; Royal Arch Captain in 1874; Principal Sojourner in 1875-1876, and Captain of the Host in 1877. He was elected King in 1878, and High Priest in 1879 and again in 1880. Companion Hinds found the work of the Chapter so much to his liking that he has been content to rest there, and has gone no higher in Masonry, as the term is used. Of all the Past High Priests of Jerusalem Chapter not one has a higher record for faithful attendance and continuous regard for the Chapter, or is more generally esteemed by his Companions, than Companion Hinds. For over thirty years he has gone in and out among his Companions, and is as active and alert as ever to see that everything is done to conserve the best interests of Jerusalem Chapter.

John A. Mapes was born in Orange County, NY, January 1, 1833, and studied law in the office of Wilkin & Gott at Goshen in the same county. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of law in New York City, in which profession he has been a bright example of the honest lawyer for more than forty-four years. His reputation for ability and integrity is unsurpassed in the legal fraternity. He is a sincere and earnest Christian believer, and has long been a trustee and active worker in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

He was early attracted to the tenets of Freemasonry, and at the age of thirty years was initiated into its mysteries in Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, and the same year was elected Junior Warden. He was Master of the Lodge in 1865-1866. He joined Jerusalem Chapter in 1868. He was appointed Royal Arch Captain in 1871, Captain of the Host in 1872, and served as Principal Sojourner in 1873-1874. He was elected King in 1875, and High Priest in 1876-1877. He was knighted in Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, in 1875, and in this branch of Freemasonry Companion Mapes found his greatest love. He was appointed Junior Warden in 1876, and Prelate in 1877-78-79. He was elected Captain General in 1880, and Generalissimo in 1881-1882. He was elected Commander in 1883 and 1884, and was again appointed Prelate in 1886 and 1887. The latter year he was, on the first ballot, elected Grand Warder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York. Such an election to this office was quite an unusual occurrence, as it practically led to a preferment in all the succeeding offices up the line. Companion Mapes was elected to the next highest office the following year, and each year thereafter moved up one round of the ladder, and at Utica, in 1896, he received the supreme authority of Grand Commander. It will thus be seen that Companion Mapes has served almost continuously in some Masonic office for thirty-three years. None of the Past Grand Commanders of this State stands higher in the love and esteem of his fraters than Right Eminent Sir Knight Mapes. He is the ideal Sir Knight, chivalrous in bearing, courtly in demeanor, kindly in spirit; in short, all of the best of the characteristic features of the knights of old are manifested in his daily walk and conversation.
William B. Shove was a Charter member and the first Master of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, in 1850. This Lodge furnished Jerusalem Chapter No. 8 with many candidates, and some of our their honored and faithful High Priests. Companion Shove served as Principal Sojourner in 1851, which was the only other office he ever held in the Chapter. Some ten or fifteen years later he affiliated with Adelphic Chapter, No. 158. Companion Shove was the first lawyer to preside over the Chapter as High Priest in 1852, where he presided at three meetings.

Charles W. Sy of Atlantic Lodge, for twentyseven years Secretary of the Chapter and Recorder of twenty-one years' continuous election, of Coeur de Lion Commandery.

Godfrey W. Steinbrenner was born in New York City in 1828. He was made a Mason in Atlantic Lodge in 1852. He served as Secretary of the Lodge the same year; was elected Senior Warden in 1854, and Master in 1856 and 1857. He joined the Chapter in 1853. He was Principal Sojourner in 1855 and 1858, and again in 1861. Companion Steinbrenner possessed a philosophical mind which led him to study the deeper things relative to the Institution of Freemasonry. He early accumulated a Masonic library which was considered the most valuable one of its kind in New York City, if not in the country. He was instrumental in forming a society principally composed of members of Atlantic Lodge and known as the Litomia Society. It was the custom of the members of this society to prepare and read papers on and discuss all sorts of abstruse subjects in any way connected with the subject of Freemasonry, and although the society was philosophical in its character, the social side of Freemasonry was not lost sight of, and their meetings were truly symposiums in the highest sense. Companion Steinbrenner terminated his membership in the Chapter in 1865. He died in Mount Vernon, NY, 16 Jul 1893.

Samuel C. Swartz was associated for many years with the firm of Carhart, Needham & Co., organ builders. He was a charter member, the first senior deacon, and the second Master of Atlantic Lodge. In addition to his four years' service as High Priest he was for two years King and one year Scribe of the Chapter, and in 1859 and 1860 was Principal Sojourner. He was also active in Templarism. He was Commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, in 1859. He died December 2, 1865, in New York City.

German Pilgrim Lodge No. 179 [Deutche Pilger, No. 20]

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated October 1, 1850.
MINUTES: Intact.
German Pilgrim Lodge was organized in 1849, and for a time worked under a dispensation issued by St. John's Grand Lodge, but it received its warrant from the Grand Lodge of which William H. Milnor was Grand Master October 1, 1850.

The Lodge was constituted and officers installed October 7, 1850, in Warren Hall, on Oliver Street, by officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

While working under the dispensation issued by St. John's Grand Lodge it was designated as "Deutsche Pilger, No. 20." on the records of the Lodge.

How or in what manner a change was made or how it came about that it failed to receive a warrant from St. John's Grand Lodge is uncertain.

The minutes of the Lodge do not contain any reference to this matter except the following, under date of October 7, 1850: "Moved and seconded to pay our debt to St. John's Grand Lodge with the dues, and to do so as soon as possible."

A reasonable conclusion to be drawn from this action is, that as negotiations toward bringing about a union of the two Grand Lodges were in progress at this time, the members of the Lodge had in an informal manner decided to procure a warrant from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for some unexplained reason.

In all probability the unhappy conditions owing to the existence of more than one Grand Lodge claiming jurisdiction in the City of New York at that time induced the Lodge to cast its lot with the parent Grand Lodge.

McClainachan's "History of Freemasonry in New York" contains the following under the head of Lodges warranted by St. John's Grand Lodge in 1849: "German Pilgrim Lodge, to be known as No. 20, was instituted and granted a dispensation." Again, in the account of the union of the two Grand Lodges, it says that "German Pilgrim Lodge, No. 20, had existed but was not living under a warrant at the time of the union." This is an error; the Lodge had previous to this been working under the warrant dated October 1, 1850, and the records of the Lodge state that it was constituted and its officers installed October 7, 1850, nearly three months before the union of the two Grand Lodges.

The officers named in the warrant were:

WILLIAM C. GESSERT, Master.
GOTTLIEB LEHZ, Senior Warden.
AUGUST DEDERER, Junior Warden.

The first meeting place was in Warren Hall on Oliver Street, where it remained until 1854, when it moved to National Hall, No. 29 Canal Street, remaining there until 1871, when it moved to No. 295 Bowery, where it remained until 1873, when it again moved, this time to the German Savings Bank Building on Fourteenth Street, where it remained one year, when it moved to the corner of Centre and Grand Streets, remaining there until March 26, 1880, when it moved into the German Masonic Temple, No. 220 East Fifteenth Street, where it still has quarters.

It was a charter member of the German Masonic Temple Association. Charles Boss, one of the members of the Lodge, was for a time President of the Association, and another member, R. W. ALBERT JANICKE, was for several years its Secretary.

The Lodge has participated in a number of public ceremonials. It was represented at the laying of the cornerstone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, the laying of the cornerstone and dedication of the Home at Utica, NY, the laying of the corner-stone of the German Masonic Temple, No. 220 East Fifteenth Street, and the German Masonic Home at Tappan, N. Y.

The Lodge contributed liberally toward the erection of the German Masonic Temple and the Home at Tappan, and has always generously responded to appeals for aid from sufferers by fire and earthquake throughout the world. The Lodge appropriately celebrated its twenty-fifth and fiftieth anniversaries.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, is an offshoot of the Lodge.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Albert Janicke, Grand Representative.  Frank H. Zitz, District Deputy Grand Master.

MASTERS


Germania Lodge No. 182

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge was granted in the month of June, 1850. The exact date of the warrant is not given and the Grand Lodge register also fails to give the date of the month.

NAME AND NUMBER: The first name was Knickerbocker. A petition to change the name was read in the Grand Lodge June 6, 1854, and on June 8th it was granted. The first number was 140.
MINUTES: Intact.
Knickersbocker Lodge was organized during the summer of 1848. A dispensation was secured July 21, 1848, and it began working under the jurisdiction of the Phillips Grand Lodge.
The Lodge worked under the authority of this dispensation for a short time, when it withdrew and applied for a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The application was granted September 26, 1850. This dispensation, which is on file in the Grand Secretary's office, names as officers:
JOHN H. VANDERLEITH, Master.
GEORGE SOLTWISCH, Senior Warden.
WILLIAM JOHNS, Junior Warden.

 Attached to the dispensation is a memorandum, which says: "Tues. Dec. 3, 1850 Charter Granted, Wm. H. Milnor G. M." It will be noted that while there is no record giving the exact date of the warrant, it is fair to assume that, as it was the custom of the Grand Lodge at that time to authorize the Grand Officers to issue warrants, in the month of June, 1850, the issuing of a warrant to Knickerbocker Lodge was referred to the Grand Master, and on December 3d he issued the warrant as stated on the memorandum before mentioned. In support of this assumption is the fact that the officers of the Lodge were installed by the Grand Master, M'. W'. WILLIAM H. MILNOR, on December 13, 1850.

The first officers were:
Louis ZIEGLER, Master.
JOHN H. VANDERLIETH, Senior Warden.
GEORGE SOLTWISCH, Junior Warden.
DAVID KAISER, Treasurer.
JOHN G. KOERNER, Secretary.
JACOB LAUER, Senior Deacon.
JACOB HUCKER, Junior Deacon.
S. FICKS, Tiler.

CHARTER MEMBERS.
Louis Ziegler.
George Soltwich.
John W. Boekharn.
John Koenig.
Jacob Koenig.
Jacob Lauer.

The Lodge has had five meeting places, the first was on Oliver Street, the second on Essex Street, where it remained until 1872, when it moved to the Steuben House on the Bowery, remaining there but one year, when it moved to the New Amsterdam Bank Building, corner of the Bowery and Rivington Street.

When the German Masonic Temple Association was organized the Lodge became an active factor in the erection of the German Masonic Temple, No. 220 East Fifteenth Street, and upon its completion in 1880 the Lodge changed its abode and moved into that Temple.

On July 21, 1873, the Lodge celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and on July 21, 1898, it celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. A report of this last event says: "The anniversary was a grand success and the occasion was honored by the presence of the Grand Master, M'. W'. WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND."

The Lodge has frequently participated at public ceremonials. It was represented at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street and the Home at Utica, NY. It also took an active part in the laying of the corner-stone of the German Masonic Temple, No. 220 East Fifteenth Street, July 2, 1879, and the dedication of the same March 15, 1880.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.
Casper A. Baaden, State Senator.
John Pitzke, City Judge.
Adam Schaal, Assemblyman.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Henry Brunich, District Deputy Grand Master.
John J. Hubschmitt, District Deputy Grand Master.
Adam Schaal, District Deputy Grand Master.
Charles Schumacher, Grand Representative.

MASTERS.
1848. Louis Ziegler.
1850. George Soltwich.
1851. George Soltwich.
1852. John G. Koerner.
1853. John G. Koerner.
1854. Jacob Lauer.
1855. Jacob Lauer.
1856. Frederick Young.
1857. Frederick Adam.
1858. Frederick Young.
1859. William Burkhardt.
1863. William Burkhardt.
1864. William Burkhardt.
1865. William Burkhardt.
1866. John Sossau.
1867. John Sossau.
1868. John Sossau.
1869. George Reichardt.
1870. Edward Sievers.
1871. Edward Sievers.
1872. Edward Sievers.
1873. John Sossau.
1874. John Sossau.
1875. Joseph Hammerl.
1876. Joseph Hammerl.
1877. Joseph Hammerl.
1879. Henry Gilbert.
1880. Henry Gilbert.
1881. Henry Gilbert.
1882. Henry Gilbert.
1883. Philip Scherer.
1884. Philip Scherer.
1885. Henry Brunich.
1886. Henry Brunich.
1887. Frederick Berg.
1888. Frederick Berg.
1890. Robert Fleming.
1891. Henry Brunich.
1892. Ernest W. Greis.
1893. Ernest W. Greis.
1894. Adam Schaal.
1895. Adam Schaal.
1896. Adam Schaal.
1899. Charles Schumacher.
1900. Charles Schumacher.
1901. John J. Hubschmitt.
1902. John J. Hubschmitt.
1903. John C. Moehring.
1904. John C. Moehring.
1905. Louis F. Steltz.
1906. Louis P. Steltz.
1907. Frederick Benzer.
1908. Frederick Benzer.
1909. Frederick Benzer.
John C. Moehring - Brother Moehring was made a Mason in Lessing Lodge, No. 608, Brooklyn, in 1876, and was twice elected its Junior Warden. In 1893 he affiliated with Germania Lodge, No. 182, and has been chosen its Senior Warden for three terms. The holding of these offices shows abundantly his devotion to Masonry, while the mere fact of his election and reelection to them is evidence of his popularity among his brethren and fellows.

But Brother Moehring is popular in all of the many organizations to which he belongs. He is a member of Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, Beethoven Mannerchor, Mozart Verein, Harugari Liederkranz, Harugari Frohsinn, Thursday afternoon Bowling Club, Herder Lodge, No. 391, I. O. O. F. (of which he is a charter member), Jefferson Lodge, No. 268, D. O. H., Germania Sterbakasse Schneckenburger Benevolent Society, Eleventh Regiment Veteran Association, Manhattan Association, Schottener Club, New York Turn Verein, Charles D. Frank Association, and New York City Undertakers' Association.

From 1874 to the present time he has been a representative to the Harugari Grand Lodge, and served a term as Grand Master of the State of New York in the Grand Lodge of Harugari, and has been grand representative to Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore, St. Louis, Boston, and other places. For twenty-five years he has been Treasurer of Jefferson Lodge, D. O. H., and he has held the same office in Morning Star Lodge for fifteen years.—ever since it was founded. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star,—for the past three years, and a member of its Board of Directors,—and a member of the Thursday afternoon Bowling Club, the 17th Ward Bowling Club and many other lodges and societies.

Brother Moehring has also a military record. On the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, 52d Regiment, New York Volunteers, of which company his father was Captain, and 'saw considerable active service for three years, at the end of which time he was mustered out, honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Brother Moehring was born in Neustadt, Mecklenburg, Germany, Nov. 23, 1845. When four years of age he was brought by his parents to New York, and here received his educational training, part of the time being under the tuition of Professor Schaffus, of Brooklyn. On leaving school he was in Lawyer Hess' office, of Brooklyn, and remained there until he enlisted. On returning to civil life he engaged in the printing business and continued in the same twenty-seven years. In 1888 he became an undertaker and now conducts a large establishment devoted to that business at 164 Second Street. In business he has been very successful and he deserves all the abundant prosperity he has won by hard work and honest endeavor.

John C. does not appear on the Roster of the 52 NY Vols., but his father appears in Co. F as follows:

MOEHRING, CHARLES.—Age, 42 years. Enrolled [52 NY Inf. Vols.], 5 Sep 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as captain, Co. F, 1 Nov 1861; discharged for disability, 13 Oct 1862; also borne as Mahrign. Commissioned captain, 11 Nov 1861, with rank from 5 Sep 1861, original.

Ibid. page 494.

Justus H. Garthe. For many years Brother Justus H. Garthe has been one of the most industrious workers in Germania Lodge, No. 182,—in fact he may be considered as having taken a place among the active members of that Lodge since he was raised at its altar in 1883. For seven years he served as Senior Deacon, was twice elected its Master (1897 and 1898), and is now its Chaplain.

Brother Garthe was born in Germany, 7 Jul 1854, and came to this country in 1872, with no capital except the good common-school education which all German boys receive, but with a determination to get on. He went into the meat trade and for the last twenty years has been in business on his own account and has been very successful. He is a member of a number of fraternal, social and benevolent associations, but devotes more time to Germania Lodge than to all the rest.

Ibid. page 230.

John J. Hubschmitt. M. D. - Dr. Hubschmitt was born in Rochelle Park, NJ, 24 Oct 1870. While he was still a child his parents removed to New York City, so it may be said that all his earlier associations center on Manhattan Island. After passing through the public schools he entered the College of the City of New York, at which he was graduated in 1887. Then he studied at the New York College of Pharmacy, and on graduating there in 1890 he entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and attended its classes until graduated with his degree of M. D. in 1893.

Thus thoroughly equipped he at once entered on the practice of his chosen profession, opening an office at 234 East Thirty-sixth Street, and there he has since remained, each year adding to the extent of his practice and to his popularity as a family physician.

Dr. Hubschmitt is a member of the County Medical Association of New York, the German Medical Society, New York Mutual Aid, Knights of Honor, and Court Gerard, No. 73, Foresters of America. In 1894 he was made a Mason in Germania Lodge, No. 182, and has taken a deep interest in its work and welfare. He has held the appointment of Senior Master of Ceremonies and has held the office of Senior Deacon three terms. At present (1898) he is Senior Warden. Those who are acquainted with Lodge methods will readily understand whither such a Masonic pedigree tends, and it is safe to predict that in due time

Ibid. page 452.

Rev. Philip Merkle. Few men have had a more interesting and varied career than the Rev. Philip Merkle, who for six years held the honorable and much-sought-after appointment of one of the Stewards of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. His Masonic career alone is as full of detail as that of half a dozen ordinary men, and it now runs over half a century. He was initiated, passed
and raised in Independent Lodge, No. 281, in 1844. In 1853 he organized Zschokke Lodge, No. 202, and became its first Master. In 1857 he organized Fessler Lodge, No. 576, and served it as Master, being the first to hold that position, and in that Lodge he still retains his membership. In the bare recital of his having been the means of adding two Lodges to the German district of New York lies a vast amount of earnest, devoted Masonic work, the extent of which can only be sufficiently understood and appreciated by those who have been so engaged. Throughout that district the disinterested labors of Dr. Merkle were thoroughly appreciated, and this appreciation was shown by his being elected an honorary member of Germania Lodge, No. 182, of Goethe Lodge, No. 629, of German Pilgrim Lodge, No. 179, and of Navigator Lodge, No. 232. In the Grand Lodge for many years he was a most prominent figure, and in all matters pertaining to the German Lodges his influence was paramount.

Dr. Merkle was born at Frainshaims, Rheinpfalz, Germany, March 20, 1811. He attended the Latin schools at Duerkheim for two years, and then for five years resided at Speyer, where he attended the Gymnasium. He next went to the University of Wurtzburg with the view of studying medicine. His father, however, desired him to be educated for the ministry, and he left Wurtzburg and entered the University of Heidelberg, where for three years he studied theology. During the latter part of his university career Dr. Merkle, like most German students, took a deep and active interest in the political troubles of 1832, when a determined effort was made to create a republican form of government in Germany. For his share in this movement he was arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He appealed from this sentence to the Zweibrücken (Court of Appeals), where the judgment of the lower court was set aside, and he regained his liberty. He then resumed his theological studies, became a candidate for the ministry, and passed; he stood second on the list of the successful candidates,—a satisfactory proof that he had not neglected his studies while taking an active part in political agitation.

But the part he did take was sufficient to prevent his securing a charge in his native country, and so he decided to throw in his fortunes with the great Republic across the sea. On Aug. 24, 1833, he landed in New York, and after a time became pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Newark, N. J.

He remained there one year, but the field was a small one, with a corresponding salary, and he removed to New York, where he organized a congregation under the name of the German Universal Christian Church. This he ministered to until 1857, when he was appointed Special Examiner of Drugs for the State of New York. Mayor Ely afterward appointed him an Excise Commissioner to fill an unexpired term, and he held that office for two years. He was then elected Coroner. For many years Dr. Merkle was a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and to the present day he rejoices in being a "Simon-pure" Democrat, of the gold-standard type, having voted for Palmer and Buckner in the election in which President McKinley was chosen as chief magistrate.

We might linger over many details of Dr. Merkle's career, but enough has been said to show that he is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity and a useful and honorable citizen. We might mention, however, that he organized, in 1849, the benevolent Order of Harugari, which has been so popular and beneficial among the Germans of New York.

Independent Lodge No. 185

WARRANT: The warrant under which the Lodge is working is dated December 27, 1850. The name has never been changed.

It was No. 7 on St. John's Grand Lodge register and received its present number in 1850.

MINUTES: Not intact. The records from 1870 to 1882 are missing.

Independent Lodge No. 7 was organized in the early part of the year 1842, and in the month of November of that year it received its first warrant from St. John's Grand Lodge. The first officers were:

HENRY C. ATWOOD, Master.
THOMAS HYATT, Senior Warden.
J. P. HORTON, Junior Warden.
G. HITCHCOCK, Treasurer.
WILLIAM F. PIATT, Secretary.

The warrant under which the Lodge is working names as officers:

THOMAS ABBOTT, Master.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Senior Warden.
HENRY SCHRODER, Junior Warden.

This warrant was the first placed in the custody of any of the Lodges receiving new warrants at the great Union meeting of December 27, 1850. McClanachan's "History of Freemasonry in the State of New York" contains the following, relating to this event:

"On the great day of the Masonic union at Tripler Hall, on Broadway, subsequently to the delivering of the addresses, and of the declaration by Grand Master H(enry) C. ATWOOD that the St. John's Grand Lodge was dissolved, the Masters of the several Lodges were called to come forward and receive their new warrants.

"The first Master called was Thomas Abbott, of Independent Lodge, No. 7. The Grand Secretary read to him the new warrant of Independent Lodge, which thenceforward was to be No. 185. The other Masters were then called forward in order, but the ceremony of reading the warrant was not performed in any instance except the first."

Thus Independent Lodge was given the post of honor at this great event.

The leading personages prominently identified with the organization of the Lodge were its first Master, HENRY C. ATWOOD, and the Secretary, WILLIAM F. PIATT. These two brethren were the conspicuous figures at the celebration of St. John's Day, June 24, 1837, which event brought about the formation of St. John's Grand Lodge. HENRY C. ATWOOD was Grand Master of that Grand Body in 1840 and 1850, when it was merged with the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. William F. Piatt was Senior Grand Warden of St. John's Grand Lodge in 1847.

The first meeting place of the Lodge was in Hermitage Hall, and during the first year of its life it held two meetings in the Shakespeare Hotel. In March, 1844, it moved to Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre Streets, where it remained until 1850, when it moved to No. 274 Grand Street, remaining there until April, 1857, when it moved to the corner of Broome and Grand
Streets. In 1882 it met at No. 289 Bleecker Street, where it remained but a short time, as in August, 1853, it moved to No. 68 East Broadway, and in May, 1884, it moved to the German Masonic Temple, No. 220 East Fifteenth Street, where it remained until May, 1889, when it moved to the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, where it still has quarters.

M.: W.: AUGUSTUS T. FREED, the present Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was initiated in Independent Lodge July 24, 1865, and raised in this Lodge September 25, 1865.

R.: W.: A. COLO VELONI, who was raised in this Lodge November 22, 1846, was the first Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He was elected to that office June 8, 1855, and served one year.

M.: W.: JOHN W. SIMONS, who as a Masonic jurist stood preeminent, first saw Masonic light in Independent Lodge in 1844. His Masonic affiliations were numerous, becoming prominent in all of them; was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1860, served eleven years as Grand Treasurer, and for many years was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. "He eschewed the failing in which so many have fallen, for there is none who can say that his language exceeded the limits of courtesy, or was inspired by a desire to seek personal aggrandizement at the expense of a brother's feelings." He died at Cherry Valley, N. Y., October 22, 1888.

Other Grand Lodge Officers were:

Lemuel Russell, Junior Grand Deacon.
John G. Folsom, Grand Representative.

Masters

1842. Henry C. Atwood.
1843. Henry C. Atwood.
1844. Henry C. Atwood.
1845. Henry C. Atwood.
1846. Henry C. Atwood.
1847. Henry C. Atwood.
1848. James McGaughey.
1849. Stephen Meers.
1850. Stephen Meers.
1851. Thomas Abbott.
1853. Henry Schroder.
1854. William Bell.
1855. Charles M. Eart.
1856. William Bell.
1858. John Rush.

1860. Robert L. Patterson.
1861. Alfred F. Pearce.
1862. Alfred F. Pearce.
1865. Enoch M. Forman.
1866. John D. Fordick.
1867. Alfred F. Pearce.
1868. James E. McVeaney.
1869. James E. McVeaney.
1870. Austin Leake.
1871. Austin Leake.
1872. Thomas Anderson.
1873. Thomas Anderson.
1874. Thomas Anderson.
1875. Cornelius B. Parker, Jr.
1876. William Harrison.

1877. John H. Garrison.
1878. John W. Crawford.
1879. Mark Roylance.
1882. Walker Lindemeyer.
1883. Frederick R. Rakeman.
1884. William Hanna.
1885. Arthur Flecknor.
1886. Cornelius B. Parker, Jr.
1887. Cornelius B. Parker, Jr.
1888. Lemuel Russell.
1889. Lemuel Russell.
1890. Lemuel Russell.
1891. Simon H. Bodenheui.
1892. Joseph Macready.
1893. Lemuel Russell.
1894. George W. Bogert.
1895. Herman Dose.
1897. John G. Folsom.
1898. John G. Folsom.
1899. William Whiteside.
1900. William S. Fairhurst.
1901. William S. Fairhurst.
1902. Jacob Fromme.
1905. Miron W. Neal.
1906. Charles S. Folsom.
1907. David G. Williams.
1908. Herbert E. Crocker.

Henry Clinton Atwood (3 Mar 1801-20 Sep 1860)


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 a failure. He held a position in the Custom House but lost it after a change in the National Administration and then became the present 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 inspired by a desire to seek personal aggrandizement at the expense of a brother's feelings. He died at Cherry Valley, N. Y., October 22, 1888.

Other Grand Lodge Officers were:

Lemuel Russell, Junior Grand Deacon.
John G. Folsom, Grand Representative.

Masters
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 that 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 untried 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 decreed 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 untaught pupils, 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.

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Further ancestry is given at the above referenced websites, but viturally no other biographical information appears there.

From “An Encyclopaedia 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=SsUAAAAMAAJ&q=%22henry+clinton+atwood%22&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=HKjP-NGkMx&sig=VEds6env5cPEVzv1vY933Rcbwjo#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.


http://books.google.com/books?id=tZJLQXBD&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

Author of “The Master Workman; or True Masonic Guide,” by Henry Clinton Atwood. Published by Simons & Macoy. 1850

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 illigitimatist. Atwood never received the 33d degree from Cerneau or Hicks, and was never recognized either by them or their followers. . . .

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Anthanasius Colo-Veloni


http://books.google.com/books?id=3IBLAAAAMAAJ&q=%22hicks+council%22&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=HKjP-NGkMx&sig=VEds6env5cPEVzv1vY933Rcbwjo#PPA339,M1

Illustrious Brother ANTHANASIUS COLO-VELONI, who entered into rest Saturday, December 1, 1906, after an illness of but a few days, at the time of his death was the oldest member of this Supreme Council, having attained the age of
ninety-two years, was born January 24, 1815, at Catoona, Greece, and came from a patriotic, liberty-loving family. His father and three brothers, one a boy of twelve years, lost their lives while fighting for liberty during the Greek revolution in 1825. Illustrious Brother Colo-Veloni was taken on board the United States sloop-of-war “Ontario,” commanded by Captain John B. Nicholson, where he remained three years, was taken to the United States, landing in New York when but eleven years of age, where, a stranger in a strange land, be bravely started out to fight the battle of life with the indomitable energy inherited from his sturdy forefathers.

Illustrious Brother COLO-VELONI was initiated, passed and raised in Independent Lodge No. 7 (now 85), under the St. John's Grand Lodge, early in 1846, and soon made his mark as a careful, conscientious worker. He served as Grand Lecturer in the St. John’s Grand Lodge from 1849 until the union with the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and was elected Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, June, 1854.

He was exalted in Orient Chapter In 1848.

He was first Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery (No. 18), and in 1853 served as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Commandery of New York.

He was crowned Thirty-third degree May 15, 1849, and September 17, 1885, was elected an Emeritus member of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree, Northern Jurisdiction, and several years before his death he was elected an Honorary member of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree, of Greece.

He was one of the organizers of the New York Masonic Veterans, a Charter member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, and was one of the recipients of a Patriarch's Badge at the meeting of October 25, 1902. He held the proud distinction of having been Master of a Lodge, High Priest of a Chapter, Eminent Commander of a Commandery, and Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge at the same time.

Funeral services were held in Aurora Grata Cathedral, Brooklyn, NY. The Knights Templars’ services were conducted by SIR WILLIAM L. HAWKINS, Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery No. 18, NY. Brother WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, Worshipful Master of Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756, conducted the services of the Symbolic Lodge.

Illustrious WILLIAM HOMAN, 33rd, Deputy of the Supreme Council for the State of New York, performed the beautiful and impressive ceremony incidental to the deposit of the roses on the casket, assisted by Illustrious Brothers CHARLES H. LUSCOMB, 33rd; STEPHEN D. AFFLECK, 33rd; ROBERT JUDSON KENWORTHY, 33rd; HENRY EDEBOHLS, 33rd; EDWARD H. WATSON, 33rd, and others.

Darcy Lodge No. 187

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated December 27, 1850.

MINUTES: Not intact; all records from 1850 to 1854 were destroyed by fire.

The Lodge was organized in the early part of 1847. The petition was signed by

Malachi Fallon, James Greig.
John D. Harris, Eldred A. Carley.
Isaac Edward, Joseph Coles.
William S. Tompkins, Josiah E. Jimmerson.
Thomas T. Tibbets, All of Independent Lodge, No. 7 (now No. 185).

http://www.sfhistoryencyclopedia.com/articles/f/fallonMalachi.html

Police Chief Malachi Fallon

Born in 1814 in Athlone, Ireland, Malachi Fallon had been taken as a young boy to New York and apprenticed as a saddler. As an adult, he seems to have had some connection with a political saloon, and he served for a time on the New York Police Department as a keeper at the Tombs Prison. It was to this "former connection with police matters" that Fallon later ascribed his selection by the San Francisco merchants to establish a police department.

On Christmas Eve of 1848, in the great mania that seized the eastern seaboard following President James K. Polk's announcement of the gold strike in California, Fallon took ship from New York on the steamer Falcon. He steamed to the Isthmus of Panama and crossed to the Pacific side where he embarked with 350 other hopeful Argonauts on the steamer, California. Before the gold excitement had erupted in the East, the California had made its way around the Horn with most of its seventy-five passenger berths empty to establish a mail service on the West Coast between Panama and the recently acquired territory of California.

Upon landing in San Francisco in February 1849, Fallon as did most of the new arrivals, left for the gold regions where he set up a mining partnership in the Jamestown region of Tuolumne County. While on a business trip to San Francisco a few months later, during the trial of the Hounds, he was asked by a group of merchants to become San Francisco's chief of police.

The political and social confusion which characterized San Francisco in the first months of 1849 was brought to a temporary end by an election. Proclaimed by the military governor and held on August 1, the election brought in a new town government headed by Alcalde (Mayor) John Geary and a 12-member ayuntamiento (council). Prompted to action by the affair of the Hounds, the ayuntamiento, composed largely of town merchants, no doubt the same ones who had previously approached Fallon, appointed him the first chief of police on August 13, 1849.

In the following weeks, Fallon in turn appointed an assistant chief, three sergeants, and 30 police officers as the first members of the department. Establishing themselves in a station house at the head of Portsmouth Square, they set about policing the town.

The first officers were:
George W. Boskowitz, Grand Representative. William J. Harnisch, District Deputy Grand Master.

It received its first warrant from St. John’s Grand Lodge, January 19, 1847, and was Number 9 on the register of that Grand Body. The number was changed to No. 187 at the union of the two Grand Lodges December 27, 1850.

It was named in honor of John S. Darcy, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in 1826 and 1827.

The first Master, John W. Timson, was also the first Master of York Lodge, No. 197, and Worth Lodge, No. 210.

The first officers under the present warrant were: CHARLES N. BALDWIN, Master. CHARLES B. PARSONS, Senior Warden. WILLIAM COWAN, Junior Warden.

The first work done by the Lodge was on February 9, 1847, when three candidates were initiated. One of the candidates was Charles N. Baldwin, who became Master in 1850.

From its organization the Lodge flourished and has ever been one of the most active Lodges in the Metropolitan District.

The first meeting place was on the corner of Crosby and Broome Streets, the next place of meeting was on the corner of the Bowery and Bleecker Street, where it remained for a short time only, when it moved to 449 Broadway. In 1854 the building in which it had quarters was destroyed by fire, the Lodge losing most of its property. It afterward met in the German Masonic Temple on East Fifteenth Street. Its present meeting place is in Masonic Hall on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.

It participated in the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, October 9, 1880; it was also represented at the laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, and at the laying of the cornerstone and the dedication of the Home at Utica, NY.

Among its adherents was Benjamin Wood, Editor of the New York Daily News, who was an active member from 1852 until his death in 1900.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.**

George W. Boskowitz, Grand Representative. William A. Miller, Grand Representative.

**MASTERS**

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<tr>
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The Senior Past Master of Darcy Lodge No. 187, Venerable Brother Solomon Latz, to-day [16 May 1897] celebrate his seventieth birthday, and characteristic with his Masonic teachings, he tender’, a reception to the Inmates of the Home of the Independent Order of B’nal B’rith at Yonkers, of which institution Worshlpful Brother Latz is one of the directors.

**Cortlandt Lodge No. 189**

Warrant: 27 Dec 1850
Prev. Cortlandt No. 11, St. John’s GL

**Munn Lodge No. 190**

**WARRANT:** The warrant under which the Lodge is working is dated December 27, 1850.

The original warrant, dated April 1, 1840, is also in possession of the Lodge.

**MINUTES:** Not intact; all records previous to the month of June, 1859, are missing.

Munn Lodge was organized in the early part of 1840, under the jurisdiction of St. John’s Grand Lodge, and has the distinction of being the first local Lodge to receive a warrant from that Grand Body. Upon its organization it became number five on its register. Concerning its name, an early sketch says: “To Dr. Jephtha B. Munn, a venerable gentleman, a contemporary in Masonry with George Washington and the patriots of the Revolution, an exemplary citizen and Past Grand Master of New Jersey, a preference in nomenclature was justly awarded. Hence it came that when a mass of material was collected adequate for formation of a good
and true Lodge of primitive constitution, upon it was bestowed the distinction of Munn, No. 5, on the register of St. John's, as its earliest local creation."

The first officers were:

WILLIAM F. PIATT, Master.
GAD HITCHCOCK, Senior Warden.
M. L. OSBORNE, Junior Warden.

At first the Lodge worked effectively, but the conditions in the community, so far as they affected the public mind against the Fraternity, was a serious obstacle in the growth of the Lodge, hence in a short time it became dormant. In the latter part of the year 1840 a successful effort to revive an interest in its affairs was made by John W. Simons, who was elected Master, and under his capable administration the foundation was laid for its permanent and useful career. It was officially revived September 7, 1847.

At the union of the two Grand Lodges December 27, 1850, it received its present warrant and became No. 190.

The first officers under its present warrant were:

HENRY F. L. BUNTING, Master.
GEORGE DINES, Senior Warden.
HENRY BREMER, Junior Warden.

The first meeting place of the Lodge was on the corner of Grand and Chrystie Streets, where it remained two years; its second abode was at 51 Division Street, where it remained twenty-three years, removing from there to the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, remaining there five years, when it again moved, this time to No. 8 Union Square, where it remained five years, when it moved to No. 33 Union Square, remaining there but one year, when it moved to the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, where it still has quarters.

The Lodge has participated in a number of public ceremonials. It was present at the laying of the cornerstone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, New York City, and was represented at the laying of the cornerstone and the dedication of the Home at Utica, N. Y.

When the tocsin of danger to the Union sounded in 1861 a patriotic spirit and love of country among the members of the Lodge found a quick response to the call to arms and many rushed to the defence of "Old Glory."

Among the notable were William H. Allen, Colonel of the 1st NY Volunteers; James J. Clancey [sic - James T. Clancy], Colonel of the 1st NY Cavalry, who was decorated with a medal of honor by the U. S. Congress; Henry M. Karple, Colonel of the 57th NY Volunteers; Morris Fitzharris, Captain 42d NY Volunteers; William Benson, Captain 69th Regt. N. G. S. of NY; John Howe, Surgeon 1st NY Volunteers, and Peter Conlon, First Lt 69th Regt., NGS of NY, who subsequently became Chief of Police, New York City.

Allen, William H.

http://www.talkeetna.com/Pierson/RamapoToChancellorsville.pdf

Colonel Elsworth was killed at Alexandria, Virginia. His body, having been brought to New York City, was placed in state at the City Hall. The obsequies attending his funeral were very grand and impressive. All the militia of the city participated in the ceremonies under the command of General Hall, and as his aide, I was necessarily very active. After the march, General Hall and his staff went to the rotunda of the Astor House which became crowded with officers. I had told the General how anxious I was to go to the war and that I was then recruiting a company for a Cavalry regiment, but that if I could obtain a commission in any service I would gladly take it.

He introduced me to a large red-faced man with a splendid physique and presence who was Colonel William H. Allen, and who had recruited a regiment called the First Regiment New York State Volunteers, or "National Guard", which regiment was then on board a steamer, "The State of Georgia", lying in the North River ready to leave for the seat of war. General Hall informed

Colonel Allen that I wanted a position to see service, etc., and Colonel Allen at once offered me a position in his Regiment with my present rank of Captain, which offer I accepted. At this time, the men of a company elected their own officers. The manner of my election I subsequently found was as follows:

Colonel Allen at once, at the Astor House, wrote the following letter:

No. 19 May 27, 1861
Major J. M. Turner

Sir:

You will cause Company H., Captain Brennen, to be assembled in the after cabin at 12 o'clock M. today, and go into an election for Captain. The ballots will be made out for "Fred Pierson", and if I do not arrive before that time, you will send a messenger to report the result in writing by yourself. The messenger will report to the Astor House without delay. If Captain Brennen leaves the ship previous to my arrival, you will see that he returns all regimental property. Mr. Pierson is a captain on General Hall's staff, belongs to a highly influential family, has good military experience, and is a gentleman and soldier—a great acquisition to the regiment.

Colonel Allen then sent this note by a friend of his—a big, stalwart Irishman, full of deviltry and instructed him to pass himself off for "Fred Pierson" and ask to be elected. Major Turner therefore introduced this big fellow as "Fred Pierson". He made them a speech in the brogue and the result was as follows:

No. 20 Headquarters 1st Reg. on board U.S. Transport State of Georgia
May 29, 1861
W. H. Allen
Colonel First Regiment N. Y. V.
Sir:

I have the honor to report that, agreeable to your orders of this date, an election was held in Company H of this Regiment for Captain vice. James H. Brennen resigned—which resulted in the election of Frederick Pierson, he having on the third ballot received fifty-six votes.

F. Scott, James M. Turner
Adjt. Major First Regiment

Colonel Allen told me to report on board the State of Georgia at once. It was Sunday and the stores were closed but I happened to know someone connected with Brooks Bros., so we went to their store where I obtained some necessary articles. Late the same afternoon I hired a small rowboat to take me out to the State of Georgia lying in the stream. Allen was not on board, but I introduced myself to Major Turner and Scott, the Adjutant. Later, Allen came aboard and told me I could go away and report the next afternoon, Monday, as there was a delay. Monday morning I went to the office of E. D. Morgan & Co. and told them I was off and bid them good bye, and telegraphed to my father and family at Ramapo to say the same.

Having no time to obtain a regulation uniform of the regiment, I wore the one I had on. In the afternoon I again reported on board and during the night we got off for Fortress Monroe. I found excuses were always made to postpone my being introduced to my Company H, and only on the second day when I insisted on it, did I learn the reason. The men had mutinied at once and said I was not the man they voted for; that I was a fraud, etc., etc., and in comparison with the splendid Irishman they really did vote for, I could not but feel they were right. This was not a pleasant way to begin, but was the least of my troubles.

Colonel Allen had been a drill sergeant of the New York police and his only recommendation was the wonderful ability he possessed for drinking brandy and yet keeping his legs. There was hardly a gentleman in the regiment among the officers the majority of whom were a pretty bad lot. The regiment itself had been recruited in the City of New York in about two weeks and had in it many hard characters from the markets and gin mills and slums of New York.

Clancy, James T.
CLANCY, JAMES T.—Age, 28 years. Enrolled 1st NY Infantry Vols., April 22, 1861, at New York city; mustered in as captain, Co. B, April 23, 1861, to serve two years; promoted major, September 10, 1861; dismissed, October 14, 1862; dismissal revoked, December 18, 1862, and honorably discharged as of date of dismissal; commissioned captain, July 4, 1861, with rank from April 23, 1861, original; major, October 19, 1861, with rank from September 10, 1861, vice Pierson, promoted.

http://www.homeofheroes.com/moh/citations_1862_cwa/clancy.html

Sergeant, Company C, 1st New Jersey Cavalry. Place and Date: At Vaughn Road, Va., 1 October 1864. Birth: Albany, N.Y. Medal of Honor, date of Issue: 3 July 1865. Citation: Shot the Confederate [Brig.] Gen. [John] Dunovant dead during a charge, thus confusing the enemy and greatly aiding in his repulse. (see photos below)

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=9700678

b. 1833, Albany, NY. Civil War Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient. He entered the service at Camden, Camden County, New Jersey. He served as a Captain in the Union Army.

Dr. John Howe, entered as Surgeon in the First N. Y. Vols. in April, '61. He served through the entire war until July, '65, and rose to be Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director.

HOWE, JOHN.—Age, 25 years. Enrolled 1st NY Infantry Vols., 7 May 1861, at New York; mustered in as assistant surgeon, 7 May 1861, to serve two years; as surgeon, 9 Nov 1861; mustered out with regiment, 25 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned assistant surgeon, 4 Jul 1864, with rank from 9 May 1861, original; surgeon, 11 Nov 1861, with rank from 9 Nov 1861, vice Perkins.

Several of its adherents attained prominence as

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE


Amor J. Williamson. Amor was born "near New Holland, Lancaster County, PA, 10 April 1823. He died in New Orleans, LA, 28 Feb 1867 where he had gone to restore failing health. At that time he had been tax commissioner of New York City for 17 years. He was owner and proprietor of The New York Dispatch (A weekly newspaper) during the 1850's-60's [?]. He married abt 1848, Mary Ann Bishop (1818/19-1897 or 99). She is believed to have been from Staten Island, New York City, NY. They had four sons Alexander b. 1849; John C. b.1852/53; Joseph b. (?); and Henry Clay b.1859. On a document with John C.'s signature the middle name is unreadable but looks like Correll, or Morrall (the "M" could be a "W"), or Caldwell. John married Ida Birchard of New Canaan, CT 27 Jan 1873. In Amor J's obit it states his father was "conspicuous" among the Penn Vol's in the War of 1812, and that his grandfather had fought in the Revolution. It further stated he was of both Irish and Scotch ancestors.

Masonic eclectic, Volume 3, page 135.

Death of Bro. Williamson.—While we can add nothing to the force of the many and kindly notices that have already appeared in connection with the death of Bro. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, we desire to add our humble tribute of respect to his memory. Our relations with him as proprietor of the "New York Dispatch," in which, for two years, we conducted the Masonic department, were of so pleasant a nature that we shall ever cherish them among the bright memories of life; and such as was his treatment of us we know was his general demeanor to all with whom he came in contact. Prominently known as a politician, he had, of course, many opponents; but even they will agree that his opposition was frank and manly, and in honorable contrast with the petty manœuvrings too often connected with the name of politician. He was a member of Normal Lodge, No. 523, and though, from the engrossing nature of his avocations, not a constant attendant, still he displayed in his life the fact that he had knelt at the mystic altar and imbibed the sacred influence of our teachings, In common with those who frequently saw him, we have long known that the hand of the destroyer was upon him, and we have marked the gradual approach of the time when the last farewell must be said. In common with them, too, we could have wished that his last hours might have been spent in the bosom of his family, and in the presence of his friends, than whom no man ever had warmer or more devoted; but it was otherwise - decreed, and there only remains for us the sad duty of consigning his remains to mother earth to await the final reunion.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Amor J. Williamson.

Mr. Amor J. Williamson, Tax Commissioner and proprietor of the New-York Dispatch, died in New-Orleans, La., on Thursday last. Mr. Williamson had been in poor health for more than a year past, and had visited the South for the benefit of a milder climate.

The deceased was born on the 10th of April, 1829, in Lancaster County, Penn., and was early apprenticed to the printing business. After many vicissitudes of fortune, in 1845 he started the Star newspaper, which was unsuccessful. In connection with Messrs. Burns and Watson, he then started the Dispatch, and soon afterward entered political life. In 1839 he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, and subsequently was appointed Tax Commissioner. In 1868 he ran for Congress. The contest was very close, and Gen. Sickles finally obtained the seat. In 1869 he ran again, but was defeated.

At the time of his death Mr. Williamson held the office of Tax Commissioner, and was Chairman of the Union Republican Committee. He leaves a widow and four children.

2 Mar 1867 - © The New York Times

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.
Charles T. McClenachan was born in Washington, DC, April 13, 1829, of good American stock. His great-granduncle, Charles Thomson, was Secretary of the Continental Congress, while another ancestor, Blair McClenachan, one of the organizers of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, is credited with having given $50,000 in gold in 1780 to the Revolutionary army. After some experience as a teacher and as a soldier in the Seventh Regiment (New York) C. T. McClenachan studied law in New York and was admitted to the bar in 1867. His practice, however, never amounted to much and it may be said that his active years were wholly passed in the service of the local Board of Public Works.

He was, however, more distinguished as a Freemason than in any other walk of life. Initiated in 1854 in Munn Lodge, No. 190, he affiliated two years later in Howard Lodge, which was then revived, and served as its Senior Deacon and Master, subsequently transferring his activities to Chancellor Walworth Lodge. In Capitular, Cryptic and Chivalric Masonry he was also prominent, but his heart was in the work of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. For years his name was actively associated with the history of that organization and as a member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction his influence in its innermost circles was very great. As an author Brother McClenachan also enjoyed much prominence in Masonic circles for other publications than the history of the New York Grand Lodge—the work by which his memory will longest be preserved. His "Book of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" is not only recognized as a standard, but is a tribute to the variety and extent of his studies, while his scholarly additions to Mackay's great lexicon of Freemasonry demonstrated the wide range of his reading as well as his thorough grasp of all that pertains to symbolic, philosophical or historical Masonry. Brother McClenachan died on Dec. 19, 1896, and was succeeded in his office of Historian of the Grand Lodge by the writer of this book.
Lodge, No. 367, invited other City Lodges to join in a public procession and feast on St. John the Baptist's Day. Three Lodges agreed to the plan. Henry C. Atwood, Master of York Lodge, No. 367, a pugnacious person by nature, took the lead in this undertaking. Aided by William C. Piatt the demonstration was carried out despite official interdicts.

Three months later both those Masters, together with a number of other recalcitrant Brethren, were expelled from the Craft. Within a week after that took place, 127 rebels adopted a "Declaration of Rights and Independence" and resolved themselves into a "St. John's Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York." Although a bargain price of nine dollars for the three Degrees was offered as an inducement for the purpose of gaining new members, Atwood had a hard time to keep his organisation going. Beginning in 1848 a triumvirate of influential leaders, John W. Simons, General Daniel Sickles, and Robert McCoy, took the initiative and made the schismatic body a formidable rival of the regular Grand Lodge presided over by the Hon. John Dwight Willard.

Having become persuaded of the illegitimacy of the "St. John's Grand Lodge," Simons and McCoy concentrated their endeavour upon effecting a union with the regular Grand Lodge. Their tactful handling of arbitration and the great willingness of Grand Master Willard brought about the desired result. On St. John the Evangelist's Day, 1850, the union was consummated and celebrated with imposing ceremonies. Twenty-five Lodges of the dissolved Organisation were taken over and given new Warrants in return for those under which they had been Working.

Lebanon Lodge No. 191

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated December 27, 1850.

NAME AND NUMBER: The name has never been changed. It was No. 13 on the register of St. John's Grand Lodge, and became No. 191 December 27, 1850.

MINUTES : Intact.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing Lebanon Lodge was held September 21, 1847. At this meeting it was decided to call the new Lodge Hebron.

At the second meeting, held September 23d, Lebanon was substituted as the name of the Lodge, and the following officers were selected:

Oscar F. Hawley, Master.
David Cochrane, Senior Warden.
John B. Ewing, Junior Warden.
William K. Tattersall, Treasurer.
John M. Hendricks, Secretary.
John Vanderbeck, Jr., Senior Deacon.
A. Colo Veloni, Junior Deacon. (see Lodge above)
M. J. Drummond, Master of Ceremonies.
John B. Prote, Master of Ceremonies.
Samuel A. Freer, Steward.
George Dowding, Steward.
John Vanderbeck, Sr., Tiler.

On September 30, 1847, a dispensation was issued by Henry C. Atwood, Deputy Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge, and on the evening of the same day a meeting was held and he installed the officers selected at the preceding meeting. Seven propositions for membership were received at this meeting, and at the next meeting, held October 7th, three of the applicants were initiated and passed.

This was no unusual occurrence, as at that time no restrictions were placed upon Lodges affecting the advancement of candidates for degrees. It was not uncommon, and some Lodges did confer three degrees upon one or more candidates at the same meeting. Instances can be cited where at an early period of Masonry in the City of New York a Lodge received a proposition for membership, the applicant was elected, initiated and passed in the Lodge, and on the same evening taken to another Lodge and there raised. At the present time unfavorable comment is sometimes heard concerning the large number of candidates received and advanced in Lodges, but the present regulations restricting the work in Lodges is a vast improvement over the conditions which prevailed at that early period.

Lebanon Lodge was no exception to the custom then prevalent in seeking an increase in membership, but care was taken in the selection of material. The only surviving charter member, John B. Prote, says, concerning this subject: "Each member was held responsible for the character of the man he proposed, and if any member of a committee failed to make a personal investigation of the standing of an applicant he was severely censured by the Master."

The Lodge continued to work under the dispensation until the warrant was issued December 27, 1847, and it became No. 13 on the register of St. John's Grand Lodge.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Oscar F. Hawley.    John B. Prote.
John Vanderbeck, Jr.    M. J. Drummond.
George Dowding.  

The surviving charter member is John B. Prote, who celebrated his ninety-first birthday December 20, 1908. He is a resident of the city of Yonkers and a life member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 450.

He was raised in Darcy Lodge, No. 9 (now No. 187), and was also a charter member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245. The oldest living member of the Lodge is Edward B. Hayes, aged ninety-seven. He had been a member since October 21, 1847. [He died 18 Mar 1909]

An old and highly esteemed member is Frederick F. Lambert, who was raised October 20, 1848. He has the remarkable record of never having missed an annual election of officers of the Lodge, sixty consecutive elections, a record hard to beat.

The Lodge remained under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge until the great Union meeting of December 27, 1850, when it received its present warrant and became No. 191 on the register of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.
The officers named in the warrant were:

JOHN INNIS, Master.

GEORGE E. MARSHALL, Senior Warden.

ALEXANDER B. SOMMERS, Junior Warden.

The first meeting under the new warrant was held January 2, 1851, at what was known as Masonic Temple, No. 430 Broome Street, where it remained until May 1854, when it moved to Odd Fellows’ Hall, corner of Grand and Centre Streets, remaining there until May, 1865, when it again moved, this time to No. 594 Broadway, where it remained until September, 1872, when it moved to the German Savings Bank Building, corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where it remained until January, 1889; since then it has had quarters in the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street.

While the Lodge has had among its adherents some who have been active and gained distinction in Masonic affairs, none became so prominent as did Robert Macoy, who was Master in 1850. He was made a Mason in 1848, and from the moment he first saw light in a Masonic Lodge until his death on January 9, 1895, he was a zealous, consistent and remarkably intelligent worker in the Craft. His gracious courtesy, broad charity and the pacific manner toward such as differed with him made him a prominent factor in the negotiations which formed the basis of the great Union of the two Grand Lodges in 1850. He was Deputy Grand Master in 1856-57 and filled other prominent offices in other Masonic bodies. In Templar Masonry his record is remarkable, holding the office of Grand Recorder for more than forty years. His historian says of him:

"His scholarly ability has enriched Masonic literature, and many works which bear his honored name will not lose their interest with the passing of the years. The clearness of his thought was well matched by the strength and purity of his style, and his vocabulary was as much characterized by the quality as the quantity of his words."

The Lodge has participated in public ceremonials on several occasions, among them was the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street and the Home at Utica, N.Y., Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, organized in 1848, is an offshoot from Lebanon Lodge.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Robert Macoy, Deputy Grand Master (1856-57)

William J. Maxwell, Grand Steward.

Frederick W. Emerson, Grand Representative.

Robert Macoy

http://www.macoy.com/about.html

1849 the gold rush was on! Robert Macoy must have been tempted as were many other young men of his age - 34, yet he chose to remain in New York. It was a world, if you can imagine, without telephones, electricity, plumbing or automobiles.

Robert Macoy was an enthusiastic Mason and was active not only in his mother lodge - Lebanon No. 13 (now 191) of New York, but in the Chapter, Council, Commandery, and Scottish Rite. He was given the 33rd degree, but he is remembered mostly as past Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and as Grand Recorder of the Commandery of New York, and as founder of the Chapter system of the Order of the Eastern Star. It is not strange then that he entered into a work whereby he could "help, aid and assist" his brethren in their work and knowledge of the Craft.

In the 1845 New York Directory we find Robert Macoy listed as operating a printing office at 111 Nassau Street and residing at 26 Mulberry Street. In partnership with another famous Mason and author, John W. Simons, Robert Macoy began his Masonic publishing career in 1849 at 25 Pine Street. The first of his many Masonic books, THE MASTER WORKMAN, was published. The book was widely acclaimed and was subsequently reprinted in several editions.

In 1859, just one year after the first successful Trans-Atlantic Cable had been laid, Daniel Sickels, another well known Masonic author, and Robert Macoy decided to pool their resources and efforts and a partnership was formed with offices at 728 Broadway and later, in 1863, at 428 Broome Street. Simons apparently stepped out and continued in his soap business. The Civil War was on; men and business were sorely tried and only the best came through. More capital was needed and in 1865 William T. Anderson and A.S. Archer (who owned a bindery) joined Macoy and Sickels in the business.

Lincoln had been shot; the country was much in need of more brotherly love. Many books were published during this period. Freemasonry played an important part in the country. Fortunate it was that such strong men as these four were doing their part to bring about a better feeling among all men.

1867 saw the purchase of Alaska and America was going though the throes of reconstruction. The wilderness had been conquered, frontiers of business and industry were probed by pioneers and Robert Macoy, too, was forging ahead. His long time friend, Rob Morris of Kentucky, who had formed the system of Constellations and Families of Adoptive Masonry, announced his intention of confining his remaining years to Holy Land investigations. Robert Macoy took over from there and to quote Morris: "He had my full consent and endorsement, and thus became the instigator of a third and more successful system." Macoy reorganized Adoptive Masonry into Chapters and the ritual of THE ADOPTIVE RITE, published in 1868, remains the standard from which all Eastern Star rituals are taken today.

In 1869 the name of the partnership was changed to Macoy Publishing and Manufacturing Company. Daniel Sickels retired in 1870, and the other three moved their business to 626 Broadway.

Belts were tightened, days were gloomy, the banks failed in 1873, the Stock Exchange closed; everyone was hit. It is not unlikely that this small company had tough going and, in 1874, another of the partners, A.S. Archer, withdrew taking the bindery as his share of the partnership, leaving Robert Macoy and William T. Anderson. The latter bought out Macoy in 1876, changed the name of his business to Masonic Furnishing Company, and moved to 2 Bleecker Street. John Hoole bought out the business the same year from Anderson. Robert Macoy, however, continued writing and publishing and opened a business under his own name at 4 Barclay Street, later moving to 7 Murray Street and 319 Broadway. John Hoole, who had bought out the original partnership from Anderson in 1877, joined with John G. Barker, E DuLaurans and a Mr. Dunham under the name of Masonic Publishing and Furnishing Company and a year later a still further reorganization took place with Barker, Simons, Sickels and Hoole at the helm. Much moving
took place during these various reorganizations and one cannot help but wonder if our predecessors were not just one jump ahead of the landlord for we find that they moved to 728 Broadway, then to 43 Bleecker Street and again, in 1884, to 63 Bleecker.

With reorganization, life was getting brighter - electric lights on Broadway made their appearance in 1880 and were symbolic of an enlightened America. Our Masonic predecessors, too, were not letting the pace in their earnest efforts to enlighten the world Masonically. Books and more books were published. In 1885 Macoy published his first edition of THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER'S ASSISTANT. Good will was further engendered and was spanning the ocean for in 1886 France gave to the United States our beloved Statue of Liberty.

During this time there came forth still another Mason, Sherwood Bradley Robertson, who was to add his bit in furthering the culmination of a world-wide Masonic publishing and supply company. Robertson, hailing from Pennsylvania as a seller of pianos at 357 Bleecker Street, also did engrossing and, in 1887, began making Masonic certificates. With this new line of selling he added a Masonic supply agency. Three years later, 1890, William Burton entered into partnership with Robertson and their place of business was moved to 73 and later, 81 Park Row. Burton died a year later and Robertson changed the name of his business to Masonic Publishing and Supply Company.

This was the period of the Gay Nineties - the outgrowth of a rich and expanding country. It was a romantic period of the Gibson Girl, the swish of satin and lace - the shiny top hat and the waxed mustache. Jim Brady, Lillian Russell and Sarah Bernhardt were the talk of the town and the country. Bicycling was in vogue.

S.B. Robertson was also continuing spectacular growth in his Masonic business and his piano selling apparently was side-tracked for his more interesting business - that of manufacturing Masonic regalia of the richest velvets and satins, and the publication of Masonic literature.

Another panic in 1893, Coxey with his army marching on to Washington - these were anxious days, days to stir and test the courage of men. Hardships and business failures however had their counterpart in the Colombian Exposition in Chicago. The Ferris Wheel was born. Yes, the Nineteenth Century was a memorable one. Henry Ford brought out his first automobile in 1895. The horseless buggy was a danger to behold! Imagine - a speed of 20 miles per hour!

Robert Macoy had completed THE AMARANTH RITUAL which was published posthumously in 1895. Robertson was also increasing his business and in 1896 moved to 34 Park Row where he had more space. He was an indefatigable worker himself and knew how to get work from his employees. He was accused of having eyes in the back of his head, this Scotchman.

In January of 1897 Robertson bought out the D.H. Howell Manufacturing Company, a Masonic supply store once located in the Masonic temple. In the same year, 1897, on April 20th, the Robert Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply business was purchased from Macoy's daughter, Clara Macoy Clark, who had become owner of his estate on his death, January 9, 1895. The original Bill of Sale in our files reads..."...all copyrights, books, etc., together with the good will and the right to continue such business under the name of Macoy Publishing Company, or such other name, including the word 'Macoy' as they may select" was sold to S.B. Robertson doing business under the name of Masonic Publishing and Supply Company.

1898 was an auspicious year: Madame Curie discovered radium. War came again to a growing country. "Remember the Maine" rang in many ears. The same year, on June 24, 1898, the business which Robert Macoy had started in 1849, the Robertson certificate and Masonic Supply agency and the D.H. Howell Manufacturing Company were consolidated into one and incorporated in the State of New York, taking the name: MACOY PUBLISHING AND MASONIC SUPPLY COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

Between October 1901 and November 1902, negotiations were under way to bring into the fold the partnership originally started by Robert Macoy and John W. Simons and which had eventually gone into the hands of Barker, Simons, Sickel and Hoole (Masonic Publishing and Furnishing Company). This was accomplished. Thus were combined the four largest and oldest Masonic publishing and supply houses in the country. The corporation flourished and, according to the old minute book, the stockholders at their annual February, 1906, meeting moved to "seek larger, better and lighter quarters so that our growing stock may be adequately cared for and properly displayed." It took two years to find a suitable place but in 1908 the business was moved to 45-49 John Street where in remained until 1927 when the building was taken over by an insurance company.

During these years the country was also experiencing growing pains. Aviation had come into being; the two reckless Wright brothers had flown in the air for 59 seconds and gained a speed of 30 miles per hour! The San Francisco earthquake in 1906 took many lives and caused almost a half billion dollars damage. A business panic followed in 1908. The Titanic was sunk in 1912; 1913 saw the first Income Tax Law become effective. Our old-timers tell us that the company experienced great difficulty in getting its records together for this. Accounts were kept on small 3x7 cards in tin boxes. Some of these boxes are still in existence (but used for other purposes!). It is reported the bookkeeper had a nervous breakdown.

A year later, 1914, World War I plunged Europe into chaos and in 1917 American youth shouldered arms until the Armistice on November 11, 1918. This joyous occasion, though not less welcomed, was received quietly by the company for only a few days before, on October 29th, death had claimed Sherwood Bradley Robertson, the man who had been responsible for bringing together the various groups into one corporation.

Women came into their own in 1920 and were given the vote. Liquor was for medicinal purposes only for Prohibition was here. The frivolous 20's gave us cellophane, the talking pictures in 1926, Lindbergh's solo flight to Paris in '27.

It was in that year that we started moving to the new location. Like many other businesses, we moved "up-town" to 35 West 32nd Street, where we are today. It was a difficult and long drawn out process for the company had grown mightily during the post war and "good years."

All went well for the country and for our company until 1929. The market crash, unemployment - memories still vivid enough to linger in the minds of most of us. Our company suffered as did all others. Those were lean days, the days of apple sellers, bank closing - but through it all not a Macoy employee was let go.
Roosevelt shattered the no 3rd term tradition. "Pearl Harbor" echoed around the world on December 7, 1941 and America was again plunged into war which was to last until September 2, 1945.

The lean years had taken their toll among the older officers who had remained through this trying time. First to go was our Vice President, J. Hugo Tatsch, 33rd degree, well known Masonic author and historian, who died in 1939 in London while attending the installation of the Grand Master of England. George V.S. Williams, our president, was the next; he passed away in April, 1942. Just one month later, Emma B. Riegel, Secretary, who had come to the company when a girl of only 13, passed on after having given 50 years of faithful service. Jennie V.S. Robertson, Treasure, and widow of S.B. Robertson, was called on Easter Day, April 9, 1944.

Thus it was that in four short years the officers were called by the Great Architect, but it was because of their untriring efforts and foresight in the training of younger personnel to carry on, that this company weathered the depression of the 30's and now enters its 100th year strong and eager to meet whatever challenges may come. No other Masonic supply house has had such a continuous business record. No other publisher has printed so many Masonic books - many of which remain standard today. It has been a century of service to Freemasons everywhere. We've grown and prospered year after year until we now serve Freemasons in every state in the United States, its possessions, and in nearly every foreign country.

As we enter our ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we extend our thanks and appreciation to our many friends and customers whose splendid cooperation has been an invaluable factor in our progress. We look forward to serving you in the same friendly way as we have in the past.

MACOY PUBLISHING AND MASONIC SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.
H. Lloyd Williams, President
Harold V. B. Voorhis, Vice President
V. Hansen, Secretary & Treasurer
Charles S. Lohmann, Comptroller

New York City - July, 1948

MASTERS

### Benevolent Lodge No. 192

**Warrant:** 27 Dec 1850  
**Prev. No. 1, St. John's GL**

**Platt Lodge No. 194**

**WARRANT:** The warrant under which the Lodge is working is dated December 27, 1850.  
**NAME AND NUMBER:** The name has never been changed. The first number was 16; it received its present number, 194, December 27, 1850.

**MINUTES:** Intact.

**Platt Lodge, No. 16,** was organized in the early autumn of 1848. A petition, dated September 19, 1848, applying for a dispensation was prepared and signed by the following:

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>John Hawley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander B. Dennistown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Newton Squire</td>
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<tr>
<td>John T. Tuttle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meloncton G. Mead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund B. Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Walcott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Burr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabriel Hoyt</td>
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<tr>
<td>William H. Shannon</td>
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This Petition was presented to the officers of St. John's Grand Lodge and immediately granted.

The first meeting after a dispensation had been granted was held in Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand Street, on 28 Sep 1848. Four petitions for initiation and one for affiliation were received at this meeting.

On December 5, 1848, a warrant was issued by St. John's Grand Lodge, and it became No. 16 on the register of that Grand Lodge. This warrant was surrendered when it received its present warrant at the great Union meeting December 27, 1850, and it became No. 194 on the register of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The original warrant was returned to the Lodge at a meeting held June 18, 1855, which was a memorable occasion. The presentation of the old warrant was made by R. W. John G. Barker, Past Grand Librarian, who stated that it had been in his possession for ten years and that he had received it from M. W. John W. Simons, Past Grand Master. The occasion attracted a large gathering of prominent Masons, among them being Robert Macoy, Past Deputy Grand Master; Daniel Sickles, Past Junior Grand Warden; A. Colo Veloni, who was the first Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, and John F. Collins, Past District Deputy Grand Master.

The officers named in the original warrant were:

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>EDMUND B. HAYS, Master</td>
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<tr>
<td>NELSON WALCOTT, Senior Warden</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALEXANDER B. DENNISTOWN, Junior Warden</td>
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The officers named in the present warrant were:

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>GABRIEL HOYT, Master</td>
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<tr>
<td>JONATHAN KNAPP, Senior Warden</td>
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<tr>
<td>NELSON WALCOTT, Junior Warden</td>
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Platt Lodge has had no phenomenal experiences, but has always pursued a conservative course, and for over three-score years has maintained an unbroken existence, liberal in its responses to the calls of the distressed, contributing generously toward the Hall and Asylum Fund and promptly paid its quota toward the extinguishment of the Great Debt.

The offshoots of the Lodge are Corner Stone, No. 367, and Citizens', No. 628. In common with most of the older Lodges in the city of New York, the Lodge has frequently changed its meeting place. From its organization in 1848 until February, 1852, it met in Masonic Hall, No. 274 Grand Street; from there it moved to No. 56 Orchard Street, remaining here until May 1855, when it moved to Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre Streets. In May 1867 it moved to the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, where it remained until May 1871, when it moved to the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery, remaining there until February 1873, when it again moved, this time to No. 117 West Twenty-second Street. In May 1874, it moved into the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, which had just been completed.

On September 1, 1879, it moved to the Florence building, corner of First Avenue and Second Street, remaining there until May 1881, when it moved to No. 33 Union Square, where it remained until May 1885, when it made its last move and returned to the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street.

It has frequently participated in public functions. It participated at the dedication of the Worth Monument on Madison Square, November 25, 1857; it was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the State Capitol at Albany, NY, June 24, 1871; it was also represented at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street and the laying of the corner-stone of the Home at Utica, NY.

While the Lodge frequently changed its meeting place and has witnessed Masters come and go, it has been fortunate in selecting Treasurers and Secretaries. Its first treasurer, John Hawley, served fourteen consecutive years. Smith S. Eaton served as treasurer twenty-one years, but William J. Jessup bore the palm for long service, he having served as secretary thirty-six consecutive years, and had a record of being absent from his post but twice during his long service. Few Lodges indeed can boast of having among its adherents one so devoted and faithful as was William J. Jessup.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.**

Jackson H. Becker, Grand Steward.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Edmund B. Hays</td>
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<td>1849</td>
<td>Edmund B. Hays</td>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>David B. Parsons</td>
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<td>1851</td>
<td>Gabriel Hoyt</td>
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<td>1852</td>
<td>Gabriel Hoyt</td>
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<td>1853</td>
<td>Charles L. Brower</td>
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<td>1854</td>
<td>Gabriel Hoyt</td>
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<td>1855</td>
<td>Charles L. Brower</td>
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<td>1856</td>
<td>M. C. Morland.</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>Henry A. Pinkney</td>
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<td>1858</td>
<td>M. C. Morland.</td>
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<td>1859</td>
<td>Walter T. Marvin</td>
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<td>1860</td>
<td>George Braker</td>
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<td>Gorham P. Taylor</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>Alfred S. Beakes</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Thomas F. Parkinson</td>
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<td>1867</td>
<td>Gorham P. Taylor</td>
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Edmund B. Hays – see also Silentia Lodge No. 198 and Keystone Lodge No. 235 for his biographical sketch.

Excelsior Lodge No. 195.

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated December 27, 1850.
The name has never been changed. It was No. 17 on the register of St. John's Grand Lodge.

MINUTES: Intact.
Excelsior Lodge is an offshoot of Lebanon Lodge, No. 13 (now No. 191) and was organized during the autumn of 1848.
On September 19, 1848, a dispensation was obtained from Henry C. Atwood, Deputy Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge, and on the 29th of September a preliminary meeting was held for the purpose of completing the organization of the Lodge. At this meeting By-laws were adopted. Some of the provisions contained in the By-laws were curious; a fine of twenty-five cents was imposed upon any member of an investigating committee who failed to perform his duty and report to the Lodge; the Secretary was also to pay a fine of twenty-five cents for absence.
The first three officers were:
  JOHN M. HENDRICKS, Master.
  HIRAM GREEN, Senior warden.
  DANIEL SICKLES, Junior Warden.

CHARTER MEMBERS.
All of Lebanon Lodge, No. 13.

From its inception the Lodge prospered. It remained under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge until the great Union meeting of December 27, 1850, when it surrendered its warrant and received its present warrant from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, dated December 27, 1850. The officers named in this warrant are:
  DANIEL SICKLES [SICKELS], Master.
  GEORGE C. WEBSTER, Senior Warden.
  P. C. SHAVER, Junior Warden.

The first meeting under the new warrant was held December 31, 1850, and it has since been one of the most active and energetic Lodges in the Metropolitan District; it not only became prominent through its activities, but is noted for its charitable bequests. For several years it held entertainments to obtain funds for the widows and orphans of the Lodge; it also was a generous contributor toward the relief of sufferers by fire, earthquakes and floods.
In every movement toward the erection of the Masonic Hall in New York City it was conspicuous, and through its efforts a large sum of money was secured for that purpose.
The Lodge has been fortunate in having as members some of the most prominent men in commercial and professional life, as well as many who have achieved success and gained distinction in Masonic circles.
A sketch of Excelsior Lodge would be incomplete without special mention of the great captain who brought the Craft out of the wilderness of debt and led to the consummation of that great project which to-day gives a home to so many of the aged and fatherless at Utica, NY, which will endure as his monument and send the name of Frank R. Lawrence down the pathway of undying fame.

Frank R. Lawrence

He was made a Mason in Excelsior Lodge May 25, 3874; served as Master in 1877-78. In 1878 he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District, and was appointed a Commissioner of Appeals in 1879, becoming Chief Commissioner in 1881, holding that office until June. 1884, when he was elected Deputy Grand Master.

On June 3, 1885, he was elected Grand Master, and was continued until 1880.
At the time he was first elected the Craft in the State of New York was confronted by a debt of colossal magnitude, and upon assuming the duties of his office he formulated plans to reduce, if not entirely pay, this vast debt, which, like an incubus, had for years hung over the Craft and prevented the consummation of the project to provide a home for the aged and fatherless. His energetic efforts soon met with hearty support from all parts of the State. Masonic Districts, Lodges and individuals hastened to his assistance, and what at the outset was deemed an impossible task became a possibility. Slowly but surely the mountain of debt was reduced, and in the course of time the end was attained. On March 14, 1889, he issued his famous Encyclical, in which he announced to the Lodges throughout this jurisdiction:
"I have the unbounded pleasure to announce, as has already been informally made known to you that the indebtedness of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund has been completely discharged. The great task is done, the last dollar is paid. We are free."

The great leader had accomplished his purpose. The day of "Jubilee" had arrived and the "Home" became a possibility. Having successfully reached the long-looked-for goal, and having attained for the Craft the opportunity to begin the erection of the "Home," he expressed a desire to rest after his arduous duties, and declined further occupancy of the Grand East.

No Grand Master in this jurisdiction ever before attained such prominence, and probably none was ever brought into such close and intimate relationship with the Craft as M'. W'.: FRANK R. LAWRENCE.

His reward will be the blessings of the aged and the widowed and the prayers of the orphans.

The first meeting place of the Lodge was at No. 250 Grand Street. In May, 1849, it moved to Tinkham Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth Street, where it remained until May 1851, when it moved to No. 51 Division Street. In May, 1855, it moved to Odd Fellows Hall on Grand Street, remaining there until May, 1865, when it moved to the Gibson Building, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street. On May 2, 1866, it moved to the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street, where it remained until 1874, when it moved to the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, where it still has quarters. On May 1, 1874, it held an emergent communication in the Masonic Hall, to attend a funeral, it being the first Masonic Lodge to hold a meeting in the Masonic Hall.

The Lodge has participated in a number of public ceremonials, among them being the dedication of the Worth Monument on Madison Square, November 25, 1857. It was represented at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street and the Home at Utica, N. Y.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

William D. Critcherson, Grand Representative.  
George W. Ray, District Deputy Grand Master.  
Frank R. Lawrence, Grand Master.  
Frederick A. Burnham, Grand Master.  
Stewart R. Bradburn, Junior Grand Deacon.  
George W. Burnham, Jr., District Deputy Grand Master.  
Edward H. Walker, Grand Representative.  
William N. Penney, Grand Representative.  
John R. Gardner, Grand Treasurer.  
Harry B. Mook, Grand Representative.  
Elmer A. Miller, Grand Marshall.

Masters

1848. John M. Hendricks.  
1849. Hiram Green.  
1850. John Vanderbeck.  
1851. Daniel Sickles.  
1852. P. C. Shaver.  
1853. William Lee.  
1854. George C. Webster.  
1855. George R. Nichol.  
1856. George W. Ray.  
1858. George R. Nichol.  
1859. George R. Nichol.  
1860. George R. Nichol.  
1861. J. W. Fortune.  
1862. George R. Nichol.  
1863. George R. Nichol.  
1864. George W. Ray.  
1865. George W. Ray.  
1866. George W. Ray.  
1868. Horace F. Curtis.  
1869. Horace F. Curtis.  
1870. A. DeWitt Baldwin.  
1871. A. DeWitt Baldwin.  
1872. James McCaffil.  
1873. William Graham.  
1874. William Graham.  
1875. Oliver W. Buckingham.  
1876. Oliver W. Buckingham.  
1877. Frank R. Lawrence.  
1878. Frank R. Lawrence.  
1879. George Leask.  
1880. George Leask.  
1881. John P. Davies.  
1882. Frederick A. Burnham.  
1883. Frederick A. Burnham.  
1884. Alfred R. Starr.  
1885. Stewart R. Bradburn.  
1886. Stewart R. Bradburn.  
1887. George Burnham, Jr.  
1888. George Burnham, Jr.  
1889. George Burnham, Jr.  
1890. Thomas J. Purdy.  
1891. Elbert O. Smith.  
1892. William D. Critcherson.  
1893. William D. Critcherson.  
1902. William S. Brumle.  
1903. Hurry B. Mook.  
1904. Henry B. Mook.  
1907. Robert T. Elder.  
1908. Otis M. Tompkins.  

Daniel Sickels (not to be confused with the American Civil War Union General Daniel Sickles) served as Junior Grand Warden of St. John's Grand Lodge in 1850 and became an active member of the 'Cerneau' Supreme Council in 1849, serving as Grand Secretary General from 1849 to 1851 and from 1860 to 1867. R.W. Bro. Sickles played a major role as a conciliator in the Grand Lodge union of 1850 and the Supreme Council Union of 1867 as well as another Supreme Council Union of 1863.

R. W. '. Daniel Sickles died in Brooklyn 18 Jan 1902, in the 87th year of his age. He was born in the city of New York, 25 Mar 1815. He was initiated in Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, May 4, 1848, and subsequently became a charter member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, in which he was elected Master in 1849, serving three terms [?], and was also District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District. He was prominent in bringing about the union between the Grand Lodge of New York and the schismatic St. John's Grand Lodge, 27 Dec 1850, and was received into the Grand Lodge of New York that year and given the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden, the position he held in St. John's Grand Lodge.

Bro. Sickles was a man of unquestioned literary ability, and has left an enduring monument in his Ahiman Rezon [1865], beyond dispute the best Masonic monitor extant. Gentle by nature, courteous and kindy to all with whom he came in contact, he made and retained a host of friends, who sincerely mourn his loss and cherish his memory.

His Ahiman Rezon may be read on line at http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/sickles_monitor.htm or at http://books.google.com/books?printsec=frontcover&dq=%22Daniel+Sickles%22+%22Ahiman+Rezon%22&hl=en&ei=aIBToXYBee80AHy8arOCQ&ct=result&pg=PP8&id=61xJAAAAIAAJ&v=onepage&q&f=false

Bro. Sickles obituary, written by Peter Ross, Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York, appeared as follows:

Again the web which time is weaving, weaving apparently unendingly on this side of the veil, has snapped, and one of the strands has dropped out of sight—out of human sight forever. A figure historic in a Masonic sense has passed from our ken, and another link which joined the fraternity of the present day with the fraternity of the middle of the past century has been broken. **Daniel Sickels**, who died at his home in Brooklyn on January 18, was in many respects the best known, as he was the last survivor, of a group of men who, with all their faults and failings, their contumacies and quarrels, were the real rulers of the craft in New York around 1850. He was, like Simons and Holmes, a man of considerable literary ability, was an editor, a ritualist as well as a miscellaneous writer and a publisher; a man of considerable tact and of marked ability in many ways, but he had none of the habits which wrecked the lives of so many of the most brilliant of his compatriots and contemporaries. Of recent years he had gradually retired into the safe haven where loving care met his every want and soothed every little ailment which the weakness of years brought to the front, and so he dwelt, a busy man in his way, but one who had virtually said good-bye to the world and was calmly, even cheerfully, awaiting the summons of the Grand Master.

His only public appearances were at the meetings of the Grand Lodge and at those of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and one of the proudest moments of his life was when his son—Charles E. Sickels—received the honorary 33d degree on September 21, 1897. At the meetings of Grand Lodge he was, for many years past, little more than a spectator, but he took a deep interest in all that was going on, and often, in private conversation, showed that he continued to keenly appreciate every movement in the craft. Still, he never made himself conspicuous—during these later years—as a man of action. He felt he had borne his full share of the labors of the day and was content to rest. His venerable and dignified appearance was a pity that all of these men, with one exception, should now have passed away and left nothing behind to tell the story of what will ever be, from a historical point of view, one of the most interesting periods in the story of our Grand Lodge. I often urged Macoy to do this, and he promised he would, but death claimed him before he started to fulfill the duty—for such I considered it—and so procrastination, the thief of time, as we used to write in our copy-books at school, scored another victory. I have repeatedly urged the late John G. Barker to write up his reminiscences of the craft and craftsmen whom he had known, but he never seemed to realize the value of such matters, and the last time I spoke to Brother Sickels at a meeting of Grand Lodge, I urged the duty on him. From his answer I gleaned that he had made some effort in that direction, but how much it amounted to I could not determine. “Come over,” he said as we parted, “come over to Brooklyn, sit down, and ask me questions and I will answer you all day. Such matters may be of value, as you say; in fact, I have jotted down many things.”

Bro. Sickels seemed to me—I only knew him after he had retired from active work—to be singularly free from any spirit of personal animosity. I never heard him say a word against any of his contemporaries, with one exception. That was the late Robert B. Folger. For that brother’s name and memory he had not the slightest regard and was unsparing in his use of uncomplimentary adjectives every time he mentioned his name. He denounced him as a liar, a traitor, a forger, a falsifier of history, and all manner of evil things, and they have proved helpful and suggestive to me in my work. But I never could reconcile myself to accept him as an authority; his juggling with his History of the Scottish Rite to adapt that history to his own ends forbade that, and made worthless what might have been shrewd, with truthful editing, into a standard work. Still he accomplished something for which the student of history must be grateful. Folger I never met, so I speak of him simply as an abstract figure whose work has proved of use. Sickels was intimate with him, knew his character, his aims, his purposes, and was better able to formulate an all-around judgment than I could possibly be. Still, but for Folger’s “Masonic History” and its adaptations, I confess that even Sickels’ denunciations would not have made me think of him but as a pleasant guide along paths which are now but memories.
Daniel Sickels was made a Mason in 1848 in Lebanon lodge, No. 13, one of the group of St. John's lodges which marched with Atwood into Tripler Hall on December 27, 1850, and there were received into full affiliation with the legitimate Grand Lodge. The banner of St. John's Grand Lodge was that night lowered amid protestations of undying love and friendship and all the rest of it, and Lebanon lodge became No. 191. Sickels, however, on that eventful night was Master of Excelsior Lodge, which he had helped to organize, so that if his entrance into Masonry was in an illegitimate body, there was no doubt of his personal activity and enthusiasm. He was also prominent enough in the councils of the St. John's Grand Lodge to be elected its Junior Grand Warden in 1850, and according to the terms of the union, his standing as such was recognized by Grand Lodge, and with that rank he was entitled to a seat and a vote at its meetings until the end of his career. In the chapter, council, and commandery he was for years equally prominent, and he was one of the founders of Palestine Commandery, away back in 1849, very soon after he was entitled to wear a Master Mason's apron.

His influence in the circle of the craft at one time was greatly aided and strengthened by his business as an editor and publisher. He was the author of the "General Ahiman Rezon and Freemason's Guide," which used to be the standard authority in this jurisdiction and may yet be found on the Master's table in many of our lodges. For some years he edited the Masonic Chronicle, and a lively little paper it was, although afterward when it passed into the control of the late John G. Barker it became so lively that it was a sort of exposition of "yellow journalism," as applied to Masonic matters, and Sickels had the mortification of seeing its columns used to defend what he could not but condemn. It passed out of existence several years ago and its departure was a blessing all around. Masonic journalism should be instructive, honest, and clean; it should avoid slander, vituperation, mudthrowing, and vulgarities, personal or general, and in its latter years the Chronicle had all of these evil qualifications, and its influence and circulation so dwindled that the issue of each number became a costly tax. I fancy even Barker was glad to get rid of the mess.

Notwithstanding his long connection with craft Masonry I think the memory of Daniel Sickels will be treasured the longest in the circles of the Scottish Rite bodies. He was the dean of the Supreme Council, his patent of active membership dating from 1849, and for several years he was Grand Secretary General. In the story of events leading up to the Union of 1867 he was most active, and, indeed, it may be said that his career was contemporaneous with the entire modern history of the Rite in what is now the Northern [Masonic] Jurisdiction. Of it he was proud, and probably he enjoyed the honor of being dean of the Supreme Council more than aught else. When he managed to attend one of its meetings he was invariably greeted with the affection and reverence which his services and years warranted, and his passing removes from that body and from all Masonry a kindly and a kingly man whose life story I hope will yet be fully told, for I am certain it would be of more than ordinary interest and present a record of enduring value.

See further of Bro. Sickels at Lebanon Lodge No. 191...
To all Free-Masons of the Ancient Accepted

Scottish Rite of the Obedience of the Supreme Council: Very Dear Brethren: It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you that death has again invaded our fraternal companionship and taken from our ranks another of our brethren who was very dear to us.

ILL'. Bro.'., DANIEL SICKELS, 33°

a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General and the senior member, both in years and in service, of our Supreme Council, has closed his earthly labors and entered upon the life eternal. His manly form, bowed with the labors of a long and eventful life, so familiar to us in the years gone by, has passed from our sight. His genial smile, the light of his expressive eye, his familiar voice, so well known to us all, will greet us no more forever this side of the grave. On the evening of the 18th of January last, at his home in Brooklyn, New York, he peacefully and painlessly passed into that sleep which knows no waking. His mortal remains were tenderly laid to rest in Cypress Hill Cemetery in Brooklyn on the 22d of January last by his brethren of Aurora Grate Lodge. The funeral services were conducted by Ill'. Charles H. Heyzer, Commander-in-Chief of New York City Consistory, and were attended by a large concourse of his Masonic brethren from Brooklyn and New York and that vicinity. The Supreme Council was represented on this sad occasion by seven of its Active and Emeritus Members, by six of its officers and by twenty of its Honorary Members.

Bro.'. Sickels was born in the city of New York, March 25, 1815, and at the time of his decease had reached the ripe age of four score and seven years, less about two months. For many years, indeed, had he been spared to his loving brethren, and when the imperative mandate came, “Come up higher,” he left them with a record of long, faithful and valuable Masonic service. The record of his Masonic career, taken almost verbatim from a paper prepared by himself and in his own handwriting, was, in many respects, a remarkable one. He was made a Master Mason in Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, New York, May 11, 1848; a Royal Arch Mason in Orient Chapter, No. 138, New York, July 10, 1848; a Royal and Select Master August 14, 1848, in Columbian Council, No. 1; a Knight Templar May 3, 1849, in Palestine Commandery, No. 18. He received all the Scottish Rite Degrees from the 4th to the 33d, inclusive, in the Supreme Council on the 15th of May, 1849, and was on the same day crowned an Active Member thereof, which position he filled continuously until his decease.

The record of his Masonic work in official positions is, it is believed, unequalled. It is, at all events, exceedingly interesting. In 1848 he was a charter member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, and in that year he was elected its Worshipful Master. On December 23, 1849, he was elected Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery, No. 18. He was also elected Grand Master of the Third Veil in Orient Royal Arch Chapter in 1849; also Grand Secretary-General of the Supreme Council, May 20, 1849, and served in that position until 1853. On June 10, 1850, he was elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York, and on the 22d of December in the same year was elected Master of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195. On May 20, 1853, he was elected Grand Minister of State in the Supreme Council, and served in that position until 1860. February 12, 1854, he became a charter member and High Priest of Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter, No. 147. In 1860 he was again elected Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council and served in that position until he resigned in September, 1873. In 1860 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for the district in which he resided. He was also Representative of the Grand Lodges of Maine and Cuba near the Grand Lodge of New York, and also Representative of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kansas near the Grand Chapter of New York. He was first President of the Masonic Veterans’ Association of New York, being elected to that position on its organization in 1862, and served as such for three consecutive terms. In that year he was also Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of Columbia Council of Royal and Select Masters, No 1. He was a charter member and assisted in the organization of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195; Mosaic Lodge, No. 418; Adytum Lodge, No. 284; Aurora Grate Lodge, No. 756; Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter, No. 149; Constitution Royal Arch Chapter, No. 209; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, and of Aurora Grate Lodge of Perfection, Aurora Grate Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Aurora Grate Chapter of Rose Croix and Aurora Grate Consistory, and was a life member of the last six bodies named.

Bro.'. Sickels was educated as an engineer, and it is said became proficient in that profession. He, however, devoted many years of his life to mercantile business in New York. Later he turned his attention to literary pursuits. In this change of business, however, instead of abandoning FreeMasonry, he became more and more interested in the noble science and devoted himself to Masonic, rather than general, literature. Perhaps his most important publication on this subject was his “ Ahinian Rezon and Masonic Monitor,” first published in 1864, and which is still a standard authority with the fraternity. As long as his health permitted he was a regular attendant upon the meetings of the Supreme Council, and served continuously upon the Standing Committee on Returns from 1876 until his decease—over a quarter of a century. In recognition of his long service and of the great love of his associates for him, the Supreme Council conferred upon him the title and dignity of Dean of the Supreme Council.

Our dear brother’s life work is done; the light of the eye is extinguished; the lips are sealed in silence; vitality has left his form; the casket which contains his remains is closed and covered from our sight forever, yet our faith assures us that, though sorrowing now, we may meet him again in a brighter sphere, for the promise “ Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life,” is to him who has departed as well as to those who remain.

Remembering the many happy hours we have spent with our dear brother, his many virtues and his loving kindness, we part with him in deep sorrow, and can but mourn his departure. Bowed down with grief, we place on record the words which we could not say to him when he left us:
“Farewell, thou his left us in sadness to mourn,
While thy spirit to region of brightness was borne;
Farewell, loved companion, thy worth we'll proclaim,
Thy memory we'll cherish while life shall remain.”

In token of our grief for the decease of our brother, our love for him and our respect for his memory, let these letters be read in every body of the Rite in our jurisdiction at the first meeting thereof after their receipt by such body, and it is directed that the altars and working tools of the Rite be draped with the usual insignia of mourning, and that the Active, Emeritus and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council wear the usual mourning, badge for the space of sixty days from the date hereof.

Given at the Grand Orient the day and year above written.

H. L. PALMER, 33°
Sov. Gr. Com.

Peerless Lodge No. 195

Eureka Lodge No. 243; Petition 22 Dec 1851; Warrant 26 Dec 1851; merged 2 May 1972 with Cyrus Lodge No. 208 to become Cyrus Eureka Lodge No. 278; Merged 8 May 1994 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 208; Merged 10 Aug 1983 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.

In token of our grief for the decease of our brother, our love for him and our respect for his memory, let these letters be read in every body of the Rite in our jurisdiction at the first meeting thereof after their receipt by such body, and it is directed that the altars and working tools of the Rite be draped with the usual insignia of mourning, and that the Active, Emeritus and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council wear the usual mourning, badge for the space of sixty days from the date hereof.

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H. L. PALMER, 33°
Sov. Gr. Com.

Peerless Lodge No. 195

Eureka Lodge No. 243; Petition 22 Dec 1851; Warrant 26 Dec 1851; merged 2 May 1972 with Cyrus Lodge No. 208 to become Cyrus Eureka Lodge No. 278; Merged 8 May 1994 with Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 to become True Light Lodge No. 208; Merged 10 Aug 1983 with Peerless Lodge No. 195 to become Peerless Lodge No. 195; Merged 11 Jul 2002 with Franklin Lodge No. 216 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195; Consolidated before Jul 2005 with Polar Star Lodge No. 245 to become Franklin Lodge No. 195.

In token of our grief for the decease of our brother, our love for him and our respect for his memory, let these letters be read in every body of the Rite in our jurisdiction at the first meeting thereof after their receipt by such body, and it is directed that the altars and working tools of the Rite be draped with the usual insignia of mourning, and that the Active, Emeritus and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council wear the usual mourning, badge for the space of sixty days from the date hereof.

Given at the Grand Orient the day and year above written.

H. L. PALMER, 33°
Sov. Gr. Com.

In token of our grief for the decease of our brother, our love for him and our respect for his memory, let these letters be read in every body of the Rite in our jurisdiction at the first meeting thereof after their receipt by such body, and it is directed that the altars and working tools of the Rite be draped with the usual insignia of mourning, and that the Active, Emeritus and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council wear the usual mourning, badge for the space of sixty days from the date hereof.

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H. L. PALMER, 33°
Sov. Gr. Com.
At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held March 3, 1824, three petitions for warrants were received. The following excerpt from the minutes of the Grand Lodge gives the action taken granting a warrant to York Lodge:

"From John W. Timson and others to whom a Dispensation had been issued by authority of the Grand Master on January 13 last, for a Warrant of that date to enable them to continue to hold a Lodge in the City and County of New York by the name of York Lodge, recommended by Washington Lodge, No. 84. Benevolent Lodge, No. 142. and Concord Lodge, No. 304." Thus it will be noted that while the original warrant is dated January 13, 1824, it was not until the following third day of March application was made to the Grand Lodge for a warrant. The old warrant is in possession of the Lodge.

The Lodge was named after the famous Duke of York, the leader of the "House of the White Rose."

Upon the death of Bro. Gen. Lafayette memorial services were held in New York on June 25, 1834. The Lodge participated in these services, carrying a banner in the procession upon which was painted a white rose. On April 10, 1902, the Lodge adopted a new seal, having in the centre a white rose which at the time was also adopted as the emblem of the Lodge. Since then it has been generally known and designated as the "Lodge of the White Rose."

The Lodge was constituted and the following officers installed January 13, 1824:

JOHN W. TIMSON, Master.
THOMAS G. POTTER, Senior Warden.
HENRY BASLEY, Junior Warden.
ISAAC CLEGG, Treasurer.
ADOLPHUS ANDREAS, Secretary.

The Lodge prospered and continued to meet regularly during the troublous anti-Masonic or Morgan period, and the work of the Lodge does not appear to have been seriously affected by the crusade against Freemasonry during that period. From 1828 to 1832 inclusive twenty candidates were raised in the Lodge.

A sketch of the Lodge without due reference to the incidents which brought about the organization of St. John's Grand Lodge, with which it was so prominently identified, would be incomplete.

During the early part of the nineteenth century it was the custom of the Lodges working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York to observe the anniversary of St. John, June 24th, by holding services in churches, the Lodges marching in procession to the place designated for the services. The Grand Lodge had by resolution, but without special enactment, discouraged this practice during the excitement attending the anti-Masonic crusade. It was the celebration of June 24, 1837, that led to events which for a number of years presented an unfortunate condition of Masonic affairs in the State of New York.

In 1837 Henry C. Atwood was Master of York Lodge, and by his advice and under the influence he exerted on the Lodge arrangements were made to celebrate St. John's Day by a procession and church service.

The co-operation of other Lodges was secured. A committee was appointed to call upon the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Secretary and submit the following question: "Is there any Article in the Constitution which prohibits a procession on St. John's Day without a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy?" Upon presenting the question the committee received the following reply: "You have got the Constitution, read it for yourselves." One of the committee replied: "We are aware of that; have searched and cannot find any article which denies a Lodge such a right; but we came here for your official opinion and expect a
At the union of the two Grand Lodges 27 Dec 1850 he was made a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of which William H. Milnor was Grand Master at that time. On this momentous occasion, when "mutual congratulations baffled description, where few could control their feelings, a tear of joy gushed from many an eye and trickled down many a manly face," the Grand Master, William H. Milnor, in concluding his address said to Bro. Atwood: "There are hundreds of hearts around us, beating responsive to mine when I again most cordially bid you a fraternal welcome. I extend to you the grip of friendship and fellowship, and receive you among us as a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York." Bro. Atwood then arose and made a short address, and in conclusion said: "Under the sound of the same gavel that first called the Lodge to order, I now declare St. John's Grand Lodge dissolved."

At this great Union meeting, amid scenes ever to be remembered, scenes which "baffled description," York Lodge returned to its foster mother and became Number 197 upon its register.

For some cause unknown York Lodge did not flourish while under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge, as no recorded meetings were held between June 21, 1841, and September 28, 1849.

The records appear to show that the warrant had lapsed, as on the minutes of November 28, 1849, the following appears: "Five Dollars was ordered to be paid to St. John's Grand Lodge for restoration of Charter." No further allusion is made to this matter upon any existing records.

The warrant received December 27, 1850, names as officers:

John McCollum, Master.
John Mohsino, Senior Warden.
Charles J. Spencer, Junior Warden.

The Old Walton House.
(236 Pearl Street.)

The first meeting place was at No. 8 Frankfort Street, where it was located until May 19, 1829, when it moved to Masonic Hall, No. 816 Broadway, remaining there until March 3, 1830, when it moved to Union Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry Streets, where it remained for nearly nine years; on January 7, 1839, it moved to the Walton House, No. 236 Pearl Street, returning to Union Hall again on December 15, 1830, and on May 17, 1841, it moved to the Shakesperian Hotel, remaining there until June 21, 1841, which was the date of the last meeting until September 28, 1849, which was held in Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry Streets, remaining there until December 17, 1851, when it again moved, this time to the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, remaining there until February 17, 1862, when it moved to the northwest corner of Greene and Fourth Streets, and remained there for nearly nine years, when it moved to the Bleecker Building.
corner of Bleecker and Morton Streets. On May 4, 1875, it moved to the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, where it still has quarters.

The Lodge has always been noted for its liberal contributions toward the relief of sufferers by fire and flood, and was active in securing funds for the erection of the Masonic Hall in New York, contributing for this purpose the sum of $3,725. It also by voluntary contributions from the members promptly paid its quota toward the extinguishment of the "Great Debt" in 1887.

Hon. Charles Scott, Chancellor of the State of Mississippi and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, was made an honorary member of the Lodge September 21, 1852.

The Lodge has participated in a number of public ceremonials. It was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, also at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Home at Utica, N.Y.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE


GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Henry C. Atwood, Grand Master.

John Little, District Deputy Grand Master.

Edwin A. Quick, Grand Historian.

William Patterson, District Deputy Grand Master.

William B. Wait, Jr., District Deputy Grand Master.

William Scott, Grand Steward.

Fields Hermance, Grand Chaplain.

John G. Bogert, Grand Representative.

Charles E. Lansing, Grand Steward.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Masters

1824. John W. Timson.
1825. Thomas G. Potter.
1826. Adolphus Andreas.
1827. James Bower.
1828. Thomas G. Potter.
1829. Henry Basley.
1830. John M. Devoy.
1831. Robert Downes.
1832. John Vanderbeck.
1833. John French.
1834. John W. Timson.
1835. John Turrell.
1836. Samuel Hugg.
1837. Henry C. Atwood.
1838. Henry C. Atwood.
1839. John W. Timson.
1840. Henry C. Atwood.
1841. Smith W. Horton.
1842. Henry C. Atwood.
1843. Henry C. Atwood.
1844. Nicholas M. Abbott.

1850. William A. Freeborn.
1851. John McCollum.
1852. Neal Morrison.
1853. George Hendershot.
1854. John Fowler.
1855. Absolom Northrup.
1856. Alexander Proudfoot.
1858. Theodore Miner.
1859. Theodore Miner.
1860. Theodore Miner.
1861. Samuel S. Day, Jr.
1862. George K. Chase.
1863. Edward Frost.
1864. Samuel S. Day, Jr.
1865. John W. Fraser.
1866. Wallace Dickson.
1869. Wallace Dickson.

1870. John W. Perkins.
1871. Edwin Ganong.
1872. William Scott.
1873. William S. Van Dyke.
1874. Thomas Patterson.
1875. William Scott.
1876. Edwin A. Quick.
1877. Edwin A. Quick.
1878. Robert Wharton.
1879. John G. Bogert.
1881. James Holian.
1882. Thomas Keating.
1884. Josiah A. Westervelt.
1885. John W. Keeler.
1887. Henry J. Hancock.
1888. Henry J. Hancock.
1890. Adolph C. Wenzel.
1891. Adolph C. Wenzel.
1892. J. Frank Hitchcock.
1893. Dewitt C. Hays.
1894. Frederick E. Barnes.
1895. Frederick E. Barnes.
1896. Frank O. Evans.
1897. Frank O. Evans.
1898. William E. Duncan.
1899. Chas. T. W. McKevelly.
1901. Arthur A. Bowen.
1903. Fields Hermance.
1904. William B. Wait, Jr.
1906. George W. Winterburn.
1907. Hiram D. Rogers, Jr.


In another of Bro. Peter Ross' [Grand Historian] pithy articles on New York freemasonry, he presents an interesting glimpse at the role of Edwin A. Quick . . . his authorship of the History of York Lodge No. 197 and summary history of the Lodge. It may be noted that Edwin A. Quick also succeeded Bro. Ross as Grand Historian. Bro. Ross wrote:

There has just come to me an elegantly gotten up volume containing the records of York Lodge, No. 197, this city, from 1871 to the close of 1901. It is the second volume of the story of the lodge, the first, covering the period from its inception in 1823, having been issued in 1887. The compiler of both volumes is Mr. Edwin A. Quick, one of the past masters of the lodge, and one of the most successful architects in our neighboring city of Yonkers, a city which we hope will ere long form a new ward in this ever-growing, ever-outreaching metropolitan center of ours, which, by the way, threatens to expand until it includes within its domain at least all of Long Island and Westchester county. I have heard it even whispered that it would only cease when it reached the boundaries of Albany county; but were I to say that I might be taken by your readers for a Chicago man!

Bro. Quick has done his work in both these volumes well. He has nowhere attempted anything in the way of fine writing or theorizing, and seldom even moralizing. He has confined himself to the lodge records, and to the relation of facts, and he puts the whole story before the reader in such a way that the pages never become monotonous. A lodge history, compiled of a necessity, in the first place, with the purpose of presenting matters of primal importance to its own members, is bound to contain much detail which is of little interest to readers beyond its own circle. There are, for instance, such data as names of visitors, committees on candidates, district deputy grand masters’ certificates, and the like, which come up before us with somewhat dreary reiteration; but then we must remember that such a work, if well done, must serve two purposes—it must be of live interest to the lodge it immediately concerns, and it must also be worthy of being regarded as a mine from which the general student of Masonry can draw ore in the way of facts to enable him to illustrate his own broader field. Both of these
conditions have been met by Bro. Quick, who therefore deserves the highest commendation for the manner in which he has fulfilled the task committed to him by his lodge, a task that has evidently been prosecuted as a labor of love.

Possibly the best way, the most honest way of estimating the value of a work like this would be to imagine that we had had some such record of old Union lodge, or Temple lodge, or King Solomon's lodge, or Hiram lodge, or even of the more recent St. Andrew's lodge. How Masonic historians would have revelled in its pages! How many score of what seems to us mysteries, historical details which we but see as through a glass darkly, would have been no mystery at all to plague us and make us lose our wits and our tempers! It would have ranked in the story of American Masonry much as the first minute book of Mary's Chapel ranks in the history of the craft in Scotland. But our pioneer brethren in this country did not appreciate such things and so neglected to hand down to us what would have been their most precious bequeathment. So Bro. Quick has given us, has contributed to the printed story of American Masonry, a most valuable work, one the value of which will become more generally apparent and understood as time wears on. It is easy to be a prophet, albeit the role is not a very profitable one, but it requires little of the gift to say that the real worth of such a service will be more keenly appreciated a hundred years from now than it can possibly be at present, even by the members of the lodge most immediately concerned.

York lodge has had a most interesting and varied history. It was empowered to meet for the first time, January 13, 1824, just before the Morgan excitement caused such havoc in the ranks of the fraternity throughout the country. The early meetings were held in St. John's Hall on Frankfort street, the site of which is now occupied by part of the World newspaper's great structure. In 1829 it removed to Masonic Hall, a somewhat pretentious Gothic edifice which stood on Broadway where the Stewart building is now. That gorgeous hall was abandoned by the fraternity during the Morgan storm and the lodge had to move again to more modest quarters. It does not seem, however, to have suffered much during the anti-Masonic storm, but rather to have steadily pursued the even tenor of its way, holding its meetings regularly. Even "work" under the circumstances was well maintained. In 1825 it raised 12 candidates; in 1826, 13; in 1827, 4; in 1828, 5; in 1829, 14; in 1830, 4; in 1831, 1; in 1832, 1; in 1833, 2; in 1834, 4; in 1835, 5. By that time the persecution had about spent its force and the lodge resumed its old time activity.

Like most of our early brethren, they were a lot of "jolly mortals," those pioneer members of York lodge. When they passed from labor to refreshment they did not exemplify any metaphor but accomplished an actual fact. So we may judge from the bills for refreshment, although in the case of York lodge they were much more economical than was the case with several others. Many of its contemporaries had their regular outfit in the way of glasses, goblets, and decanters, and bought their supplies at wholesale. York lodge members went about the enjoyment of the meetings in more exemplary fashion. In fact they appear to have been of rather an economical frame of mind all through. Take the case of the tyler. That official in those days had to do a great deal of which his modern representative knows nothing. He had to deliver the lodge notices or summon the brethren by word of mouth; he had to sweep out and dust the lodge-room, attend to the candles and see to the condition of the fire; he had to be at the beck and call of the master, fix up jewels, and had a host of odds-and-ends of jobs to attend to. Yet his remuneration was very slim. In York lodge in 1832 he received $1 for each meeting, $1.25 for each candidate raised and $1 for each affiliate; $1.25 for attendance at a funeral and $1.50 for his work on St. John's Day. But funerals were scarce—one a year or so—and St. John's Days were not regularly observed, so his income from the two latter sources did not aid him very much in building up a bank account.

In 1825, that stormy petrel in New York's Masonic history, Henry C. Atwood, was affiliated into York lodge, and in 1835 he was elected its master. As a result of Atwood's domination in its affairs, it took a prominent part in the troubles which led to its charter being declared forfeited by the grand lodge and to its taking its place among the lodges which in September of that year formed the St. John's grand lodge, commonly spoken of as the Atwood grand lodge. Into the story of that discord we need not here enter, only it is fair to say that Bro. Quick tells the story fully and satisfactorily. Most lodge historians pass over such unpleasantness with scant reference. In the case of the Atwood grand lodge none of the parties who came out had any reason for being ashamed. The trouble was one of principle and, in so far as the principle went, they were in the right. But for perfectly good reasons the grand lodge had seen fit to suspend the principle at stake—that of public procession on St. John's Day—and the order of the grand lodge should have been obeyed. It would have been, it seems to me, had the order been conveyed in a proper manner. However all this may be, York lodge came out, and remained with the Atwood grand lodge until the grand meeting at Tripler Hall in 1850, when the Atwood grand lodge lowered its flag and became merged in the parent grand lodge, and so York, Benevolent, Silenta, and 21 other lodges found themselves safe in the arms of legitimate Masonry, with all past irregularities to be forgotten. It was one of the most memorable reunions in the history of craft Masonry in this state.

Since then the story of York lodge has been one of steady progress. It has gradually acquired means and substance; it has taken a prominent part in all the work of the craft, and is regarded as one of the most influential in the New York group of lodges. Many details of its modern story might be interesting to quote, but my space is exhausted. I can best close by again commending Bro. Quick to the attention of students of Masonic history everywhere, and by the expression of a hope that every lodge in the country, with an existence extending over a quarter of a century, will copy the example of liberal generosity which has guided York lodge in producing two such handsome volumes, preserving forever in print its own interesting record.

PETER ROSS.

While Grand Historian Bro. Quick continued the work begun by Bro. Ross wrote several Lodge histories in the Grand Lodge Proceedings and he wrote an article under the title of "Freemasonry" in Vol. 32 of Munsey's Magazine [1905, pages 100-107] which may read at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=eMrNAAAAMAAJ&pg=PP8&lpg=PP8&dq=%22Edwin+A.+Quick%22+%22Munsey's+Magazine%22&source=bl&ots=9PtUmTFeO&sig=6ehTwIzlbQQs0K8s5pjmtSF0&hl=en&ei=rVTp0zNOAB_SFidUJ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CB8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22quick%22&f=false

As an architect, one of Edwin A. Quick's commissions was the library and residence of the president of Colgate University, 1889-1900. He died at his home at 24 Lamartine Terrace, Yonkers, in October 1913.
Silentia Lodge No. 198

See also, History of Silentia Lodge No. 198, 1823-1869. By John B. Barker. 1869. 165 pages. http://books.google.com/books?id=O0gZAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA77&dq=%22st.+john%27s+grand+lodge%22+%22marsh%22&lr=#PPA52,M1

 WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated December 27, 1850. The name has never been changed. The first number was 360; it was number 2 on the register of St. John's Grand Lodge, and received its present number December 27, 1850.

MINUTES: Not intact; a portion of the records prior to 1850 are missing.

Silentia Lodge was organized in the spring of 1823. During the month of May a meeting was held and a petition was prepared requesting a dispensation and nominating as first officers:

 HAMPTON DUNHAM, Master.
 JOHN W. TIMSON, Senior Warden.
 FERDINAND L. WILSEY, Junior Warden.

The petition received the recommendation of Concord Lodge, No. 304 (now No. 50); Hiram Lodge, No. 10, together with twenty-five individual recommendations.

The petition was presented at a session of the Grand Lodge held June 13, 1823, and a warrant was immediately granted bearing the above date. The old warrant is still in possession of the Lodge.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Hampton Dunham, 
Ferdinand L. Wilsey, 
Henry Basley, 
Peter Crawford, 
Joseph D. Baldwin.

John W. Timson, 
Isaac C. Osborn, 
Henry Batterman, 
Mathias L. Osborn.

At a meeting held at St. John's Hall, on Frankfort Street, on June 16, 1823, the Lodge was constituted and the following officers installed by W'. WILLIAM F. PIATT, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 373 (now No. 64):

 HAMPTON DUNHAM. Master.
 JOHN W. TIMSON, Senior Warden.
 FERDINAND L. WILSET, Junior Warden.
 JOSEPH D. BALDWIN, Treasurer.
 HENRY BASLEY, Secretary.
 HENRY BATTERMAN, Senior Deacon.
 ISAAC C. OSBORN, Steward.
 PETER CRAWFORD, Steward.
 MATHIAS L. OSBORN, Tiler.

1828 Officers:

Charles Adams, W. M.;
Robert Newell, S. W.;
Samuel K. Gaston, J. W.;
Orlando Warren, Secretary;
Hampton Dunham, Treasurer; a surgeon in the war of 1812
Levi Strangman, S. D.;
William Boggs, J. D.;
Charles Holbert, Benjamin Marsh, M. C;
James P. Higgins, Tyler.
On May 27, 1839, the Lodge, in conjunction with other Lodges, resolved to celebrate the Festival of St. John.

Lodge until March 6, 1838, when they received a warrant dated September 27, 1837, and became No. 2 on its register.

members of this Lodge without delay."

Lodge, No. 360, hails with satisfaction the establishment of St. John's Grand Lodge, and the Lodge will give it their united support

Grand Lodge came into existence.

House, corner of Broadway and Howard Street, on Monday evening, September 11, 1837, and at this time and place St. John's

efforts proved futile.

surrounding them. Committees were appointed to intercede with the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, but these

denied them, called a meeting at Castle Garden to determine what course should be pursued under the peculiar circumstances

were placed, and being thoroughly convinced that under the influences which dominated the Grand Lodge that justice would be

impracticable, the Grand Master has desired me to announce to the Lodges in the city his determination to dispense in future with

that ceremony.

It is not the Grand Master's intention, however, by the adoption of this measure, to discourage in the slightest degree the

observance of the ancient and laudable practice of celebrating the Festival of St. John, but, on the contrary, thereby to enable the

Grand Officers, in common with the rest of the Fraternity, to participate in the festivities of the day, free from the interruption and

fatigue attendant upon the practice of visiting.

"The Grand Master would have felt some diffidence in acceding to this seeming departure from an ancient usage did not the

regular annual visitation of the Lodges by the Grand Officers supersede the necessity of its continuance and afford them a better

opportunity of cultivating an intimacy with the several officers and members than could be possibly derived from the necessarily

short and hurried visits of St. John's Day.

"Be pleased to communicate this to your Lodge, and accept the assurance of respect and fraternal regard with which I am,

Yours, "Elias Hicks, Grand Secretary."

However, during the excitement occasioned by the Morgan Episode the observance of the day was discouraged by the Grand

Lodge, but no specific enactment was ever passed forbidding an observance of the festival.

The bitter persecution and intense excitement which the Morgan furor aroused in the central and western part of the State of

New York did not materially affect the Lodges located in the city of New York.

In 1837 the furor had subsided to such an extent that Silentia Lodge, in conjunction with York Lodge, Benevolent Lodge and

Hibernia Lodge arranged for a celebration of St. John's Day.

The programme for the celebration as arranged was carried out in a successful and quiet manner, notwithstanding the efforts of

the Deputy Grand Master to prevent the celebration.

The drastic action taken by the Deputy Grand Master and the subsequent action taken by the Grand Lodge thoroughly aroused the

indignation of the officers and members of Lodges which had participated in the ceremonies, and when one entire Lodge (York) and

officers of other Lodges were " expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry," a meeting was called, an appeal from the
decision of the Grand Stewards Lodge was prepared, and on September 11, 1837, " W. T. BRIGGS, HENRY C. ATWOOD and WILLIAM F. PIATT announced themselves at the door of the Grand Lodge, ready to appeal from and protest against the proceedings of the Grand Stewards Lodge. They were informed by Right Worshipful BRO. HERRING (Grand Secretary) that they could not be admitted; that they were expelled Masons. They remarked that they could not be expelled until the proceedings of the Grand Stewards Lodge were approved. His reply was: 'You cannot be admitted at any rate.' W. T. BRO. LINEBECK, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, announced to the Grand Lodge that he desired to present an appeal from the brethren expelled by the Grand Stewards Lodge. At first the request to read the appeal was denied, but subsequently it was read, and immediately the following resolution was adopted:

"That no further proceeding be had on the subject until the brethren who think themselves aggrieved make respectful application to this Grand Lodge."

After this action by the Grand Lodge toward these aggrieved brethren, and fully realizing the unfortunate position in which they

were placed, and being thoroughly convinced that under the influences which dominated the Grand Lodge that justice would be

denied them, called a meeting at Castle Garden to determine what course should be pursued under the peculiar circumstances

surrounding them. Committees were appointed to intercede with the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, but these

efforts proved futile.

Becoming convinced that any further effort to bring about a reconciliation would be futile, a meeting was called at the Howard House, corner of Broadway and Howard Street, on Monday evening, September 11, 1837, and at this time and place St. John's Grand Lodge came into existence.

At a regular meeting of Silentia Lodge, held September 22, 1837, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That Silentia Lodge, No. 360, hails with satisfaction the establishment of St. John's Grand Lodge, and the Lodge will give it their united support and the Secretary requested to make returns to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of said Grand Lodge of the officers and members of this Lodge without delay."

The Lodge continued to work under a dispensation issued September 21, 1837, by the Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge until March 6, 1838, when they received a warrant dated September 27, 1837, and became No. 2 on its register.

On May 27, 1839, the Lodge, in conjunction with other Lodges, resolved to celebrate the Festival of St. John.
Needless to say the ‘legitimate’ Grand Lodge of New York was not very pleased with the rival St. John’s Grand Lodge and promptly issued several letters on their position regarding this, such as the following which appears in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, page 381:

http://books.google.com/books?id=3FUMAAPAAAM&pg=PA381&dq=%22Orlando+Warren%22&hl=en&ei=ROFDTpijB6f10gGIOY3TCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=19&ved=0CIsBEOgBMBI#v=onepage&q=%22Orlando%20Warren%22&f=false

Grand Lodge of the State of New York.
Grand Secretaries Office, N. York Sept- 18, 1837.

Brother,

You will please to take Notice and communicate to the Masonic Fraternity as extensively as possible, that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, have Expelled for unmasonic Conduct,

William F. Piatt, Past Master of Lafayette Lodge, N°- 373.
Henry C. Atwood, Master of York Lodge, N°- 367.
John Bennett, Master of Benevolent Lodge, N°- 142.
Wm. Cuscaden, Past Master of the Same Lodge.
Orlando Warren, Master of Silentina Lodge, N°- 360.
Henry Weaver, Senior Warden of the Same Lodge.
Saml1 Jones, Senior Warden of Lafayette Lodge, N°- 373.

That the Warrant of York Lodge, N°- 367, has been declared to be forfeited, void, and of no further effect, and the Officers and Members Expelled for creating a confusion and disturbance in the Fraternity, Subversive of the principles of the Order, and injurious to its prosperity and Character by a Violation of Duty to the Grand Lodge.

I have further to give you notice that the aforesaid Expelled Masons have banded together, and being countenanced and aided by certain other Persons, have expressed their determination to form themselves and their associates into a Grand Lodge. From the Stations which Several of them have held, they have the Warrants of the Lodges Still in their Possession, which they refuse to Surrender. They retain their Stations and refuse to Submit to the Authority of the Grand Lodge, excluding by their Presence, the Members of said Lodges who will not violate their Duty and their conscience by sitting with Expelled Masons, and others who will not countenance them in their wilful and unlawful Proceedings.

This, therefore is to warn all faithful Brethren, especially the past and present Grand Officers of other Grand Lodges and Sojourners from abroad who may Visit this City, that they may not be misled innocently to countenance Innovations in the Body of Masonry, to the removal of the Ancient Land Marks. I am fraternally and Respectfully,

Yours,

James Herring,
Grd- Secretary.


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Of its period of history during the St. John’s Grand Lodge, the Lodge history notes some of its Brothers took various actions as is noted by the following:

http://books.google.com/books?id=O0gZAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA141&dq=%22Theophilus%20Pratt%22&hl=en&ei=KeZDTti8A-Li0QGrd34Dw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Theophilus%20Pratt%22&f=false page 138.

It is not deemed necessary to offer comment or excuse for the connection of St. John's Grand Lodge with the events which gave rise to that organization having passed into history, as has the organization itself, and they have their place in this work, as has already been observed, not in the spirit of partisanship, but as inexorable facts pertinent to the business in hand. The facts herein embodied, it is thought, justify the conclusion that our predecessors were impelled to the course pursued by them by sympathy for brethren, whom they believed to have been harshly treated.

The fact that the Lodge succumbed to the difficulties of the situation during the interval from 1842 to 1848, is rather to be attributed to the existence of those difficulties than to any inherent weakness of the Lodge itself.

Since its revival and the union of 1850, to which it warmly contributed, it has exhibited earnest zeal in the cause. Since the foundation of the Lodge it has assisted in reviving and founding several prominent Lodges, among which may be mentioned York, Naval, United States, Keystone, and Puritan.

The following brief statement of the connection of its members with those Lodges will be of interest in this place.

York Lodge [No. 367] was instituted January 13, 1824, upon the application of seven Master Masons, two of whom, John W. Timson and Henry Basley, were members of Silentina Lodge, and were named as the first Master and the first Junior Warden thereof.

Naval Lodge No. 391, now 69, was revived in this wise: The events of 1837 having caused a division of sentiment among the members of Silentina Lodge, the then Junior Warden, Norman Mead, demanded and was refused the Warrant. Whereupon he, in connection with Richard Wiggins, Secretary, Joseph M. Marsh, Treasurer, Alex. Copeland, Wm. H. Youngs, Alex. Baptist, Geo. Ward, Henry W. Fithian, and David Bedford, members, appealed to the Deputy Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, and received a dispensation empowering them to work without the Warrant. At a communication held under said dispensation they ordered the expulsion of Past Masters Boggs, Strangman, and Williams, as also of Bros. Harway, Saffen, and Van Winkle, [who were at the time meeting with Silentina Lodge under the original Warrant, confirmed by St. John’s Grand Lodge.] The said members continued to assemble under the dispensation until the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, in December, when they presented a memorial setting forth that the warrant of their Lodge was retained by the expelled Master, who was presiding over a
clandestine Lodge under its sanction. They therefore prayed for another warrant, with a new name, that they might thus be
distinguished from Silentina Lodge, and asked for the surrendered Warrant, Jewels, etc., of Naval Lodge No. 391. The prayer was
granted, and they were further allowed to retain the funds of Silentina Lodge, then in their hands.

UNITED STATES Lodge No. 207, was instituted on the petition of a number of Masons, of whom three, John Whitten, J. W. Baldwin,
and George Donaldson, were members of Silentina Lodge. The two former were respectively named the first Senior and Junior
Wardens of the new Lodge.

KEYSTONE Lodge No. 235, was founded in 1851, all its founders being members of Silentina Lodge, to wit: E. B. Hayes, A. J. Fisher,

PURITAN Lodge No. 339, was formed in 1853, by Theophilus Pratt, John L. Shaw, Wm. B. Drummond, Joseph P. Van Deusen,
Samuel H Harrison, George II. Raymond, and Garret L. Schuyler, members of Silentina Lodge, and four others. Theo. Pratt was the
first Senior Warden, and John L. Shaw the first Junior Warden of the new Lodge, and at the first annual election Bro. Pratt was
elected Master.

He was again elected in 1863, and was Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge 1863-4 and 5. The record of R. W. Bro. Raymond
is familiar to all the members of the Lodge in which he was raised. Bro. Van Dusen has a wide-spread reputation as a skillful yard
builder. The others, though not specially distinguished, have been faithful and zealous craftsmen, and materially assisted in making
Puritan Lodge an honor to the Fraternity, and the Lodge from which it sprung.

The printed history of the Lodge says concerning this event:
"On 24th June, A. L., 5839, the Lodge assembled at their rooms in conjunction with Benevolent, York and Fidelity Lodges, and
were formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and they proceeded to the Rev. Dr. Walter's church (cor. Broome and Norfolk
Streets), when the ceremonies opened by solemn prayer by the Rev. Bro. WALTERS. An Oration was then delivered by Rt. Wor.
Henry C. Atwood, after which a collection was taken up for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the church. After appropriate
singing by the choir, assisted by music by the band engaged, the exercises were closed by solemn prayer, the brethren again
formed in procession and returned to their rooms, where a sumptuous dinner was provided (by Bro. Gad Hitchcock) and was
heartily appreciated and enjoyed by all present."

The Lodge remained under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge for thirteen years, or until the great Union meeting when
the two Grand Lodges united December 27, 1850. The Lodge took an active part and did much toward bringing about that
important and happy epoch in Masonic affairs.

At this meeting it received its present number, 198, amid scenes which "baffled description."

For several years it has been customary for Lodges when visited by the Grand Master or upon the official visitation of the District
Deputy Grand Master to lavishly spend the funds of the Lodge in paying for sumptuous banquets and entertainments provided for
the edification of the guests, that this custom was at one time frowned upon by a Grand Master will be noted in the following excerpt
from the printed History of Silentina Lodge:
"February 1st, A. L. 5825, the following communication, received by the Worshipful Master, was read for the information of the
Lodge:

"Worshipful Brother: I am directed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to inform you that it is his intention, attended by the Grand
Officers, to visit Silentina Lodge, No. 300, on Monday, the 21st inst. The Grand Master, having observed a practice to prevail in some
of the Lodges for the Master, during the time of refreshments, to transfer the government of the Lodge to the Junior Warden, has
further directed me to state that such practice, however it may be considered on ordinary occasions, does not accord with his views
of propriety on a visitation of the Lodge, and to intimate his wish that on the ensuing occasion the presiding officer may
direct the business of the Lodge, both at labor and refreshments. The primary objects of these visitations being an inspection of the
labors and general proceedings of the Lodge, the Grand Master wishes it to be understood that expensive entertainments are
neither desired nor expected, but the Grand Officers will be best pleased by witnessing in the Lodges a due regard to economy, and
by partaking of refreshments that cannot sensibly affect or produce an impoverishment of the funds.

"You will please convey the substance of this communication to the Lodge over which you preside, and accept the assurance of
respect with which I am. Worshipful Brother,

"Very fraternal yours."

"ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary."

The officers of the Grand Lodge being announced in waiting, were admitted, and received with the highest honors of the Craft, and
proceeded to make the customary inspection of the books and proceedings of the Lodge.

The Lodge then proceeded to refreshment, and the Master, in taking his place at the head of the table, apologized to the Grand
Master for the seeming disregard of his communication, which, however, had been received at too late a moment to permit the
Lodge to make a change in its arrangements. He trusted, however, that under the circumstances the Grand Officers would assist in
doing justice to the viands before them, with the assurance that the Lodge fund would not suffer thereby.

M'. W'. BRO. HOFFMANN thought that he could not accept the apology, for the notice had evidently reached the Lodge in time for
the very ample feast before them; but, assisted by the Grand Officers, he would aid in dispatching it as a warning for the future.

On resuming labor the Grand Master was pleased to express his approval of the Lodge proceedings "both at labor and
refreshment."

The first meeting place of the Lodge was in St. John's Hall on Frankfort Street, where it remained until May 1, 1826, when it
moved to Tammamy Hall, corner of Frankfort and Nassau Streets, remaining there one year; when it moved to Masonic Hall, corner
of Broadway and Pearl Street. In 1837 it had quarters in Union Hall on Oliver Street, where it remained until February, 1838, when it
moved to the Walton Mansion, No. 236 Pearl Street. In May, 1839, it returned to Union Hall, remaining here until 1850, when it
again moved, this time to the corner of Avenue C and Fourth Street, where it remained until 1864, when it moved to No. 300 East
Broadway. In 1870 it moved to the Steuben House on the Bowery, remaining there two years, when it moved to Odd Fellows Hall,
corner of Grand and Centre Streets. In 1875 it moved to the German Savings Bank Building, corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, remaining here until 1877, when it moved to the corner of the Bowery and Rivington Street, where it remained until 1880, when it again moved, this time to the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street, where it still has quarters.

The Lodge generously contributed toward the Hall and Asylum Fund, and promptly paid its quota toward the payment of the "Great Debt."

It has frequently participated in public ceremonials, among them being the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall on Twenty-third Street. New York, the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park and the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Home at Utica, NY.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS
John G. Parker, Grand Librarian. Theophilus Pratt, Grand Trustee.

MASTERS.

History of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree of Ancient ... Part 1, by Samuel Harrison Baynard, page 258.

Edmund Burke Hays was born 27 Nov 1820 in New York City. Early in life love for the sea caused him to take a course of instruction that led finally to the profession of naval architecture in which he attained success.

1847 - He was Raised in Independent Lodge No. 7, which had received it Charter 5 Nov 1842 from Atwood's schismatic St. John's Grand Lodge. Atwood being its first Master.
1848, 1849 – An Edmund B. Hays is shown as Master of Piatt Lodge No. 194 on their original warrant for 1848 and 1849.
1849, 1850 - Hays was one of the petitioners for the revival of Silencia Lodge No. 2 and was its first Master after its revival in 1848, [serving as Master in 1849 and 1850]. Silencia became No. 198, at the Union with the Grand Lodge of New York on 27 Dec 1850 and Independent Lodge became No. 185. [shown as 'Edmond B. Hayes' above].
1851, 1852, 1854 – He recorded as petitioner and Dispensation Master for Keystone Lodge No. 235. Keystone surrendered their warrant in the fall on 1853, but Bro. Hays is shown in their historical sketch in the Grand Lodge Proceedings as Master in 1854.
1860, 1861 - Upon the Union of St. John's Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodge of New York, he is again shown a petitioner for the revived Keystone Lodge No. 235, being named as Dispensation Master and for 1861.

He was exalted in Orient Chapter No. 1 which was organized by members of Lodges under St. John's Grand Lodge, and at the Union of the two Grand Lodges Orient Chapter was received into the Grand Chapter as No. 138. At that time it had 137 members, the list being headed by the name of Henry C. Atwood and including those of John W. Timson, E. B. Hays, John Innes and Daniel Sickels. Hays served Empire Chapter No. 170 as its High Priest in 1861.

He was knighted in Atwood's Palestine Encampment in 1849, which in 1851 was warranted by the Grand Encampment of New York as Palestine Encampment No. 18. He demitted in 1851 to join Morton Encampment No. 4.

On 9 Sep 1848 he was elevated by Atwood to the grade of Sovereign Grand Inspector General, and upon the formation of the Atwood Council in 1849 he was named Grand Minister of State. He held no official position in the Cross Council of 1851 or in the Atwood Supreme Council for the State of New York in 1852, but upon the reorganization of the latter in 1855 he was chosen Deputy Grand Commander, serving in that office until 1860, when upon the passing of Atwood he was recognized as the designated successor and was so acknowledged.

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He served as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council which bore his name from 1860 to 1863 and of the United Hays-Raymond Council from 1863 until Dec 1865, when failing health caused him to tender his resignation from that office. He was granted Emeritus Membership therein, and upon the consummation of the Union in 1867 having signed the Oath of Fealty to our Supreme Council he was accorded Emeritus Membership in it.

He finished his work on 27 May 1874.

Joel M. Spiller appears in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Indiana for 22 May 1848 as follows:

http://books.google.com/books?id=HBTxAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA72&lq=Joel+M.+Spiller&source=bl&ots=rNG1nuH-1w&sig=hAzugT055skJenYZTapwAWhg8hhl&ved=0ONZD2TuXNFSGwQIFz7zQCO&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CCYQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Joel%20M.%20Spiller%22&f=false

The Grand Secretary [of Indiana] laid before Grand Lodge the petition of Joel M. Spiller, late Master of Fidelity Lodge, No. 38, praying the restoration of his privileges as a Master Mason and Master of said Lodge, he being debarred from masonic intercourse in consequence of alleged expulsion by the Grand Lodge of New York previous to his masonic connection in Indiana;

Bro. Lawrence presented certain communications from the Grand Lodge of New York relative to said Spiller's expulsion, and the causes which led to it; both of which, On motion, were referred to the same select committee to which a resolution (No. 3) relative to the Grand Master's Address, on the subject of Fidelity Lodge, No. 38, was referred.

On page 72 of the Proceedings, the inquiring case of Bro. Spiller continues as follows:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's Annual Address as had relation to the arresting the charter roll of Fidelity Lodge, No. 38; also, the appeal and protest of Joel M. Spiller, Gr. M. thereof, protesting against the action of the Grand Lodge of New York for having expelled him, together with the accompanying documents and papers, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee have bestowed as much time on the examination of the subject as time would permit, and notwithstanding the matters submitted to them are of vital interest to the Craft generally, yet they conceive that the points in the case are firm, and the duty of this Grand Lodge respecting them plain, but in order that it may act advisedly on the subject your committee have deemed it proper to state briefly, in the order in which they occurred, a few facts, the importance of which will be better understood when we have done stating them.

It is probably known that there is at this time in the State of New York two Grand Masonic bodies, to-wit, the regular and universally acknowledged Grand Lodge of that State, and St. John's Grand Lodge, the latter of which we believe is not recognised by any Grand Lodge of Masons in this or any other country, but is regarded and treated as a clandestine body.

It is needless to go into a history of the causes and facts that led to its organization, further than to state that in the year 1837 a large number of Masons, members of some three or four Lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of N. York, whose charters had been declared arrested and they expelled from all the benefits and privileges of Masonry for having rebelled against the authority of said Grand Lodge, met in the city of New York and organized it.

It would be proper here to state that Joel M. Spiller had at one time been Gr. M. of one of the revolting Lodges, to-wit, Silentiun Lodge, No. 360, but had withdrawn from the same before or about the time of the revolt, and had also removed from the city, and did not return until some time in the year 1838 or 1839.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York, held 7th of June, 1839, a special committee of the same on the subject of clandestine masonry made report that Joel M. Spiller and three others that were in standing in that Lodge had been summoned before them, and acknowledged that they belonged to St. John's Grand Lodge, and that the committee was not only satisfied of the fact from their confessions, but from other authentic information, when, upon resolution, the said Spiller and others were unanimously expelled from all the benefits and privileges of Masonry for having rebelled against the authority of said Grand Lodge, met in the city of New York and organized it.

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It appears in the printed proceedings of St. John's Grand Lodge, that at a meeting of the same, held in the city of New York in December 1828, the name of Joel M. Spiller appears as S. G. Deacon; at a meeting of the same, held in said city April 29, 1839, the name of Joel Spiller appears as D. G. M.; and at a meeting of the same, held as before June 4th, 1839, his name appears J. G. W. It is, however, due to Mr. Spiller to state that he denies, as will be seen by a reference to Document No. (2) herein, being a member of St. John's Grand Lodge, but only appeared there as a visitor, although it does not appear so in their proceedings.

Some four or five years since the said Joel M. Spiller removed to this State and became a member of a R. A. Chapter, and of Perry Lodge [No. 37] in Lafayette, and for a year or more has been the Gr. M. of Fidelity Lodge in the same place. In August or September last the M. W. Gr. Master arrested the charter of said Fidelity Lodge for the reason that they permitted the said Spiller to preside over their work after having been officially informed of his said expulsion, and that too after they had exhibited to him an entry on their journal purporting that they had dissolved all connection with him the said Spiller.

Your committee have now gone on with the statement of the principal facts in the case. The defence set up by Mr. Spiller your committee 'Conceives to be the turning point of the controversy. He contends that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York were irregular and illegal in this, that by the constitution of that body the Grand Steward's Lodge was the proper tribunal to have tried, and not the Grand Lodge; that notwithstanding his confessions of guilt he was entitled by the constitutions of Masonry to have been served with a copy of the charges preferred against him, and to have had a regular trial, and inasmuch as this was not done the whole action of the said Grand Lodge had in the premises was void and of none effect, and asks this Grand Lodge to so regard it, and instruct all Masons living within its jurisdiction to receive him as though he had not been expelled.
Without expressing an opinion as to the legality of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York had in the case of Mr. Spiller, your committee are satisfied that whatever Masonic rights Mr. Spiller ever possessed, he acquired them under its jurisdiction, and that so far as any remedial scrutiny of this Grand Lodge can extend that he lost them there. That by being recognised as a Mason by this Grand Lodge and Masons under its jurisdiction, when they and he (as he says) were ignorant of his expulsion, he acquired no other rights than he would have acquired had the proceedings connected with his expulsion been regular, and he knowingly had imposed himself on our confidence.

Your committee conceive that the decrees and edicts of each Grand Lodge are supreme within their respective jurisdictions, and that they are not subject to revision by any known organization beyond them. It is true, that if this Grand Lodge was to follow precedents set in high quarters, she might read her New York sister a moral or advisory lecture respecting the matter, but believing that "doubtful disputations" conduce to but little profit, your committee forbearingly decline doing so.

Your committee have come to the conclusions they have respecting the matter with less reluctance than they otherwise would, from the fact of having been informed by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York that if Mr. Spiller will present his petition confessing his fault, asking to be restored, and accompanied by a certificate of some Lodge in this State that his moral standing was, good, that they would be happy to grant his request.

Your committee are of opinion that the M. W. G. M. acted with commendable zeal for the welfare of the Craft in arresting the charter, &c, of Fidelity Lodge, and are also of opinion that it would not be advisable to restore them at this time.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence has been received by this Grand Lodge that Joel M. Spiller, late W. M. of Fidelity Lodge, No. ___- under this jurisdiction, was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York prior to removing within this jurisdiction: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That all Masonic intercourse with the said Joel7 M. Spiller, on the part of all Master Masons within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, is hereby interdicted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. WHITMAN,
ISAAC BARTLETT.

Which was read and concurred in.


In the 1860 Mortality Index for Union County, Illinois appear the following entry:

SPILLER (SPILLER), Joel M., age 59, b. in England; Occupation, Masonic Lecturer; died June, Typhoid Fever

Harmony Lodge No. 199

WARRANT: The warrant under which the Lodge is working is dated December 27, 1850.

The first number was 19: this was retained until the Union of the two Grand Lodges December 27, 1850, when it received its present number, 199.

MINUTES: Intact from organization.

Harmony Lodge was organized in the year 1849, and obtained its first warrant from St. John’s Grand Lodge. It is dated October 12, 1849, and is in possession of the Lodge.

The charter members were:

Henry Vogelsang.
Henry Siemon.
Andreas Habermann.
Edward Knabenschuh.
Theodore Schulz.
Nicholas Rittmeier.
Carl Reinhagen.
Christian Schurz.
Herman Schmahl.

John Weibel.
Martin Seel.
Carl Eckardt.
John Wohn.
Henry Matthesius.
Joseph Muesse.
George Siemon.
John Laubenstein.
All of the petitioners were members of Darcy Lodge No. 9 (now No. 187).

The original warrant named as officers:

HENRY VOGELSANG, Master.
JOHN WIEBEL, Senior Warden.
HENRY SIEMON, Junior Warden.

The warrant was received and the Lodge constituted December 7, 1849.

The warrant issued December 27, 1850, named as officers:

HENRY VOGELSANG, Master.
HENRY FEESE, Senior Warden.
JOHN B. OFFERMAN, Junior Warden.

The Lodge has prospered since it was organized and has enjoyed a steady and healthful growth. It was one of the founders of the German Masonic Temple Association in 1878 and contributed generously in the erection of the German Masonic Temple. No. 220 East Fifteenth St., New York. The corner-stone of this Temple was laid July 2, 1878, and was dedicated March 15, 1879. Harmony Lodge was an active participant in these ceremonies and has also participated in a number of public ceremonials.
It was represented at the laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of the following Masonic buildings:
Masonic Hall. Twenty-third Street, New York City.
Herman Masonic Home, Tappan, N. Y.
Home and School, Utica, N. Y.

Since it was organized the Lodge has changed its place of meeting six times.
From 1849 to 1852 it met at No. 256 Grand Street; for the next six years it met at the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets; in 1858 it moved to No. 1511 Hester Street, remaining there two years, when it returned to its former quarters on the corner of Broome and Crosby Streets, remaining there until 1869, when it moved to No. 79 Essex Street, where it remained for several years. when it moved to the Steuben House, on the Bowery between Houston and First Street. In 1880 it moved into its present quarters in the German Masonic Temple, No. 220 East Fifteenth Street.

The Lodge celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on October 12, 1874, and on October 12, 1898, celebrated its “Golden Jubilee.” This occasion was honored by the presence of the Grand-Master and many of his associate officers.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS**

Albert Wagner, Grand Representative.    Louis Driesen, District Deputy Grand Master.

**Masters**


Henry Dreissigacker died on the 12th inst. [August 1888] and was buried from his late residence, 758 Van Buren street. The deceased was in the 50th year of his age, and he was well known and respected by a large circle of friends. Mr. Dreissigacker was a member of the Harmonic [Harmony] Lodge 199, F&AM, New York: of DeWitt Clinton Lodge, of the Knights of Honor and of the Arlon Singing Society.

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**Appendix I**

Testimony of Matthew Calbraith Perry, Jr. pertaining to the Somers mutiny.

Matthew C. Perry, Jr. was acting master aboard the training schooner Somers in November 1842 when midshipmen Philip Spencer, Samuel Cromwell and Elisha Small were hanged for mutiny and buried at sea. Philip Spencer was the son of Secretary of War John Canfield Spencer [5c5r], who also served as Special Attorney General to prosecute the alleged kidnappers of William Morgan. In the wake of the ensuing Naval Court of Inquiry regarding the mutiny aboard the Somers, it led directly to the founding to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Philip Spencer and the USS Somers affair were possibly the model for the story Billy Budd, by Herman Melville, who was the first cousin of Lieutenant Guert Gansevoort, an officer aboard the ship. Lt. Gansevoort was the grandson of Peter Gansevoort of Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, NY, b. 17 Jul 1749; d. 2 Jul 1812, who was a Colonel in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War who withstood St. Leger’s Siege of Fort Stanwix in 1777. Peter was the maternal grandfather of Moby Dick author Herman Melville.

There are numerous books and references available on this mutiny to those so inclined to further read about it.
Fifth Day of Testimony - 3 Jan 1843

M. C. Perry was then called, and sworn. He testified as follows:

Q. Were you on board the Somers on her late cruise? If so, in what capacity?

A. I was on board of her as acting master; my age is 21; my name is Matthew C. Perry, Jr.

I was on board the Somers on her late cruise, in the capacity of Acting Master. The discipline on board, after leaving Madeira, was good until reaching Porto Praya—after which time, until the execution of Midshipman Spencer, it was not so good. The elder portion of the crew were surly and morose in their manner. Orders had to be repeated several times before they were obeyed. There was a marked difference in their manner—though it is not easy to describe it. I daily grew worse until the execution. I first heard of the intended mutiny immediately after evening quarters on the 26th of November. I was told of it by Midshipman Rogers, of whom I had made inquiry.—This was on the same evening that Spencer was arrested, and while they were putting the irons upon him. The Log-Book of the vessel is under my charge. [The Log-Book was here produced.] This book contains a true and faithful account of the occurrences of that voyage, so far as I know. Nearly all the entries are in my hand-writing—all those since the 26th November. They were entered at the end of each sea-day. The book has not been out of my possession, nor have any alterations been made in
it, since that time. On the evening of the 26th, the Commander ordered me to take the wheel—which I did, and then saw all the officers coming aft except Mr. Hayes. I then saw the Commander address Mr. Spencer, though I heard nothing of what he said. Mr. Gansevoort took his sword from him and brought him aft, close by my side. Mr. Spencer said—'I don’t remember what I said him—in fact, I cannot tell,' or words to that effect—though I did not hear the question to which this was an answer. Small and Mr. Wakes were brought aft and questioned by the Commander separately. When the retreat was beaten, I gave up the wheel to one of the crew, and asked Midshipman Rogers what was the matter. He told me, and I went below and conversed with Mr. Wakes on the subject, and understood that the Commander did not know of the paper in Spencer’s handkerchief. I went on deck and told him of it. I then relieved the officer of the deck, as my watch came on, and received a brace of pistols and a cutlass, with orders to put the prisoner to death if he made the least attempt to escape, or any one who should attempt his rescue. These orders were passed to me by the officer of the deck, Mr. Hayes or Mr. Thompson, I forget which.

< Midshipman Philip Spencer

At the end of my watch I was relieved and received orders to he constantly about the vessel.— The next day in the afternoon the main top gallant mast was carried away at the upper part of the sheave-hole of the top gallant yard rope. Mr. Spencer alone was then in confinement. I was in the ward room and merely saw the mast carried away through the sky-light. I went forward and let go the main weather top gallant brace. I noticed that Wilson, Cromwell and Small were aloft, and I thought then that it was very singular that Wilson should be there, as he was no sailor and was then doing nothing. I soon went below again. I do not know how the mast was carried away.— Mr. Gansevoort soon came below and gave me a pistol and ordered me on deck to take my station in the starboard gangway, and to shoot down any persons who should attempt a rescue, as he was going to confine Cromwell. I remained on deck until about 9 o’clock, and saw Cromwell and Small in confinement. After this each officer had two pistols, a cutlass and cartouch box with orders to shoot any of the prisoners if they were seen forward of the mainmast. On the 28th Mr. Gansevoort asked me if I thought it safe to take any more prisoners, and whether, if necessary to do so. Spencer, Cromwell and Small ought first to be disposed of. I came to the conclusion that the officers could not take care of any more than the first three, and if they had to take any more prisoners the safety of the vessel required that the first three should he put to death.

On the 30th, in the forenoon, Wilson, McKinley, Greene and McKee were confined in double irons, on suspicion of being concerned in the mutiny.— The Commander soon after addressed a letter to the ward-room officers and the midshipmen, requesting their opinions as to the proper disposal of Spencer, Cromwell and Small. The officers met in the ward-room, and spent the day till dusk in examining witnesses—when the Commander sent down word that he wished the officers to be moving about the vessel. During the night I was in the Commander’s watch, and had orders to shoot down any of the prisoners who should he seen forward, and to see that every body was quiet. The officers kept watch and watch through the night— the Commander having the first and the morning watches. About 9 of the 1st I took charge of the deck, and remained there till the other officers had made up their opinion, when I was relieved, went below, and coincided in their opinion, which was the same that I had expressed before. I went on deck and took charge of the forecastle. I heard the Commander tell Cromwell that he allowed him ten minutes to live, and that he should then hang him to the main yard-arm. Cromwell said “I am innocent—Lord of the Universe look down upon me!” I went forward to my station. The whips were taken aloft and secured, two to the starboard yard-arm and one to the larboard. In about an hour I saw the prisoners brought forward to the gangway. I then saw Spencer and Small speaking to each other, but heard nothing. They were then lifted on the hammock netting and the ropes secured to their necks. The Commander then told me that Mr. Spencer would give the order to fire the gun, and directed me to have live coals at hand in case the match should not go, and to make the crew clap on with the hammock netting and the ropes secured to their necks. The Commander then told me that Mr. Spencer would give the order to fire the gun, and directed me to have live coals at hand in case the match should not go, and also to make the crew clap on with both hands to the whips. I obeyed all these orders, and told the crew not to let go, but when they got forward to stand still and hold the rope till ordered to delay. The Commander soon after called out “Stand by.” I took the apron off the gun—drew a pistol and cocked it thinking that some of the crew would attempt a rescue. he then gave the order “fire.” The gun was fired, the prisoners run to the yardarm, and the ensign and pennant hoisted. All hands were called to cheer ship, and three hearty cheers were given to the American flag. They were then piped down and piped to dinner.— In about an hour the watch were called, and orders given to lay out the dead for burial. This was done, and at 6 o’clock that evening all the lanterns were lighted and distributed. I was ordered to see that the crew had their prayer books and responded. The dead were buried according to the Episcopal forms—all hands were piped down and the watch called. The same orders were passed respecting the four prisoners that were left, as had been before concerning the three. Nothing more happened till we arrived in the United States.

Previous to the arrest of Spencer, I heard Mr. Rogers report Green disobedient several times. There was a great falling off in the discipline previous to the arrest; parties of the crew mustered together in different parts of the ship. Mr. Spencer’s familiarity with those suspected and his keeping aloof from his messmates were also noticed. Mr. Spencer did not mess with me. I had heard him make no declaration concerning the intended mutiny. I knew of his giving Small tobacco. This familiarity was chiefly with Cromwell, Green, Warner, and Small, and others whom I do not remember. He was continually laughing and joking with them in a manner not usual with officers. This had attracted my notice before the arrest. About 9 o’clock, and the ensign and pennant hoisted. All hands were called to cheer ship, and three hearty cheers were given to the American flag. They were then piped down and piped to dinner.— In about an hour the watch were called, and orders given to lay out the dead for burial. This was done, and at 6 o’clock that evening all the lanterns were lighted and distributed. I was ordered to see that the crew had their prayer books and responded. The dead were buried according to the Episcopal forms—all hands were piped down and the watch called. The same orders were passed respecting the four prisoners that were left, as had been before concerning the three. Nothing more happened till we arrived in the United States.

After the prisoners were confined, I was led to believe that a rescue was intended by the facts that those whose names were upon Spencer’s paper were continually about the main-mast in sight of the prisoners, and collected in knots about the vessel; that they did
not obey their orders with the same alacrity as previous to the arrest of Mr. Spencer; and by the general disposition of those found upon the paper. The carrying away of the mast also added to my suspicion. When I had charge of the deck, moreover, in the first watch of the 29th, the boom, tackle was carried away, and in a moment a great many persons appeared to rush aft. I immediately told the boy at the wheel to get hold of the weather-sheet. I picked out two or three of the best and most trusty seamen to stay, and ordered the rest to go forward. They did not seem disposed to go. They did not move. I repeated to order and I walked forward. The commander coming on deck at the time, they left the quarter deck. It was then quite dark. I saw the indescribable manner to which I have before alluded. I should think fifteen or eighteen men rushed aft, though there was no necessity for more than three or four. Of those who rushed aft some men I considered trusty. The order I gave was "Some of you, come aft."

When the men were collected in knots, they never permitted me to hear what they were saying, though sometimes they would speak up loudly upon some other subject. Their manner on such occasions was very unusual. Four was the largest number I ever saw together. These were the circumstances that led me to believe a rescue would he attempted.

After the arrest and before the execution, the insubordination, so far I could judge, was on the increase. It grew worse daily,—and after the execution the change was very marked: the discipline was then as good as I had ever seen it. After the arrest and before the execution we met a French brig. I saw her myself; she was half a cable's length off, I should think. We boarded her; she was a merchant brig. This was on the morning of the 28th, civil time.

**QUESTIONS BY COMMANDER MACKENZIE.**

Q. When the braces were carried away, and you ordered a few men to go aft, was it easy to get even a few to go aft?
A. It was not easy, and on this occasion more came than were wanted.

Q. Did you ever hear me reprimand Cromwell for striking the boys too hard, or for cursing them?
A. I do not remember.

Q. Was the duty of the Somers conducted with regularity—did we fire at targets with great guns and exercise with the broad sword, &c., and was the Somers in an effective condition?
Ans. We did, and the vessel was in an effective condition.

Ques. Was attention paid to health and general education?
Ans. Yes sir; more than I had ever seen on any other occasion. I know of no navy regulations which were not perpetually enforced on board the Somers.

Ques. Do you know of any place on board the Somers where three prisoners could he kept in safety beyond the reach of rescue from the crew?
Ans. I do not, sir.

Ques. At the time of the execution did you, or do you now believe, that the Somers could have been brought into port if the execution had not taken place?
Ans. I did not think she was, on account of the crew.

Ques. Did you from the time of the arrest of Spencer till your arrival here observe in the commander or any of the other officers any evidence of unmanly fear, of a despotic temper, or of any qualities unbecoming an American officer?
Ans. I did not sir.

**Question by the Court.** At the time of the execution did you hear any of the conversation between the prisoners and the officers?
Ans. I did not—I was not near enough.

On reference to the log-book, Mr. Perry stated that it was on the morning of the 20th, and not after the confinement of the prisoners that the Somers spoke and boarded the French brig. This was previous to any knowledge of the mutiny. On the 28th a vessel was reported three points on the larboard bow as I see by the log-book, but by whom she was seen I do not know.

Mr. Perry's examination was here closed.

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**Appendix II**

James Herring and the Bristol Portrait of Sebastian Cabot

by ALDERMAN W. R. BARKER, J.P.

(Read May 21st, 1908).

Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, Volume 6, by Clifton Antiquarian Club, Clifton, Eng. (Gloucestershire), Clifton Antiquarian Club, Clifton, England (Gloucestershire), page 228.

http://books.google.com/books?id=AtEGAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA234&dq=%22Frederick+W.+Herring%22&hl=en&ei=bx0VTprNBlnVgAe(ssbQk6a+X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEQQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22Frederick%20W.%20Herring%22&f=alse

In the year 1897, the portrait which is the subject of this paper was presented to the Bristol Museum, and the following inscription was placed upon it: —
It was then hung in the Reference Library, which at the time was attached to the Museum, and there it remained until the removal of the Library to the new central building and the erection of the present Art Gallery, when it was placed amongst the pictures belonging to the Corporation.

There being, as far as we have any information, no authentic portrait of John Cabot in existence, that of his famous son, Sebastian, who for centuries was wrongly looked upon as the actual discoverer of North America, at the end of the fifteenth century, must necessarily be regarded with much interest Evans, in his *Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol*, gets over the confusion between the father and the son by saying that "on St. John's Day, John Sebastian Cabot discovered Newfoundland." He cleverly gives the individual both names, thus settling the question as between the two men. Sebastian appears to have been looked upon as the discoverer in America itself, and there certain copies of a known portrait of him were painted which acquired great local significance. These will be more particularly referred to hereafter.

It is only of late years, and as the result of the study of ancient historical documents, that this error has been corrected; but still, an abiding interest gathers round the portrait of one who must have been in some way and measure connected with the great event of the fifteenth century, and who, whatever may have been his faults, lived to occupy a foremost position in the great enterprises of the first half of the following century.

It is well known that the original portrait of Sebastian Cabot, the copies of which were made at a comparatively late period, was discovered by Mr. C. J. Harford, at Slains Castle, near Aberdeen, the residence of Lord Errol, in 1792; that it afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Harford; and that after his death it was sold by his representatives or successors to an American gentleman named Mr. Richard Biddle, who became Sebastian Cabot's historian, for the large sum of five hundred guineas. This was probably done under the twofold misapprehension that the portrait was painted by Holbein and that it represented the actual discoverer of North America. However that may have been, the picture, which is said to have been in the possession of Mr. Harford's representatives in the year 1832, was sold about that time and was removed to the residence of the purchaser at Pittsburg in Philadelphia, where it is said to have been destroyed in a disastrous fire, in the year 1845.

Previous to that, however, a beautiful engraving of it had been executed for the Rev. Samuel Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol* (1824), and after it reached America two copies of it in oils are known to have been made. These copies are still in existence—one in the gallery of the Historical Society of New York, and the other in the gallery of the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Henry Lea, of Boston, photographs of these two copies were obtained, in order that inquiries might be continued.

It must be at once admitted that there is a mystery about the third copy which is now in our Bristol Art Gallery, and it is the object of this paper to clear up that mystery as far as possible, the plain fact being that, while the existence of the two copies was unquestioned from the time they were painted, the existence of the third copy was unknown to us until it suddenly appeared in our midst.

The circumstances under which it so appeared were not inappropriate. The four hundredth anniversary of the great discovery had come round; Bristol was sending a delegation to take part in the celebrations at Halifax, in Nova Scotia; and the imposing tower on the summit of Brandon Hill had been projected to emphasise the part which Bristol had taken in the great achievement. The public interest thus locally aroused led to the picture being sent to Bristol in the hope that it would be purchased for the benefit of the city, which, indeed, it was by our fellow-citizen, Mr. Francis F. Fox.
Under these very unusual circumstances, the object must be to trace as far as possible the history of this particular portrait, and to ascertain upon what grounds it may fairly be considered to be a third copy of the original painting destroyed by fire.

In the absence of that original, any comparison of the details of the picture must be made, in the first place, with the engraved reproduction, and then with the other acknowledged copies.

In carrying out a comparison with Rawle's engraving which appears in Seyer, some allowance must, of course, be made for apparent differences between the engraving and the copies of the picture in oils, because the two processes are entirely different in their nature, and have different claims upon the artists concerned. But even if this be recognised, it will be allowed that there is a remarkable resemblance between what may now be called the Bristol copy and the engraving of the original. Four different points here invite attention—first, the expression of the face; second, the hang of the chain which belonged to Sebastian's office as Governor of the Merchant Adventurers of London (1553); third, the position of the hands; and, fourth, the articles on the table. It will be found that, whether these points are regarded singly or together, the resemblance is more exact in the case of the Bristol copy than in that of the other acknowledged copies. The question may arise whether under these circumstances it is a copy of the engraving rather than of the painting. But that can hardly be the case, because, while the artist has been chiefly concerned with the production of a faithful portrait of the man, the inscription and motto which are shown in the upper part of the engraving are altogether omitted from this copy of the painting.

Coming now to a similar comparison of the Bristol copy with those at New York and Boston, it will be found that the two latter differ so much from each other that they cannot have been produced by the same hand, and that therefore they must be compared separately with the Bristol copy. Taking the Boston copy first, because it is manifestly superior as a picture, and more correct as regards its detail, it will be apparent that in relation to the four points mentioned above there is little difference between the Bristol and Boston copies as regards the expression of the face and the hang of the chain. The position of the right hand is the same, but the left hand in the Bristol copy is a little less spread. The Boston copy is evidently now very dark in tone, whatever it may once have been, and therefore it would hardly be fair to compare the articles which are on the table, and are in deepest shadow, with the same details in another copy.

It has been mentioned that there is a great difference between the two American copies, and as the Bristol copy comes nearest to that of Boston, it follows that the differences between the copies of Bristol and New York must be considerable. As far as one can judge, there is less animation in the features, while the hair and beard are more formally arranged in the New York version. Also the chain hangs more irregularly, the hands are differently posed, there is the same absence of the hour-glass as in the Boston portrait, and the light falls differently on the orb. It may also be mentioned that the lettering of the inscription on the New York copy, which is entirely absent from the Bristol copy, is much inferior to that of Boston.

Having now the three copies practically before us, to what conclusions, so far, are we led? It is seen that they all three differ more or less in matters of detail; therefore that need not tell against the genuineness of any. The apparent age and appearance of the Bristol copy, which is unsigned and undated, is not inconsistent with the idea of its being contemporary with the others, especially as it was somewhat damaged when first seen by us; while from a comparison all round there can be no question as to the substantial faithfulness of the Bristol portrait. The general conclusion, therefore, is that on the merits the third portrait is as much entitled to be considered a copy of the original as either of the other two.

But beyond these speculative reasons, what documentary grounds are there for supposing that a third copy was painted, and how came this particular portrait to be put forward as such?

Several Cabot questions are discussed in Notes and Queries, but the references there throw no light on the question of a third copy. They are chiefly concerned with the birthplace of Sebastian, and the story of his original portrait. One reference is clearly misleading, in which it is stated his portrait was in the possession of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol in 1839. No such portrait is known to have been in the possession of the civic authorities at that time. I am aware that in several of our documents the statement that the Bristol Corporation possessed a copy is made; but Mr. William George knew nothing of it, nor apparently does anyone else. Perhaps this arose from confusion as to the ownership of the original.

If we turn to Mr. Winship's exhaustive Cabot Bibliography, which was published at New York in 1900, we find it there stated that "three copies of the portrait were made before its loss, by John Chapman, for the Massachusetts Historical Society, for the New York Historical Society, and for the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol, England." Mr. Winship qualified this in correspondence with the writer by explaining that he did not mean to give the impression that the Bristol copy was painted like one or both of the others by John G. Chapman, and he confesses that, in reply to letters written to Bristol, he could get no information about the supposed Bristol copy to which he refers.

Similarly, in the most recently published book on the subject, John and Sebastian Cabot, in the "Builders of Greater Britain" Series, by C. Raymond Beazley, M.A., it is stated in a note, after referring at considerable length to the Harford original: "It has also been copied for the galleries of the Massachusetts and New York Historical Societies, and for the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol, in 1839."

It is true that Mr. William George, in his paper in the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, refers to only one copy—that at Boston—and that in his correspondence afterwards he speaks of only two; but this only shows that no third copy was known in Bristol, and not that there was no such copy in existence. For when he saw the Bristol copy he at once acknowledged its genuineness as a third.

In the endeavour to obtain confirmation of the statement that a third copy was painted, and to settle, if possible, the question as to whether the Bristol copy had at last come home, inquiries were made, first of the London owner from whom it was purchased, and then concerning the New York owner in whose possession it was originally.

As already stated, the picture was brought under the notice of the Bristol Museum authorities at the time when the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of North America by John Cabot caused a great deal of interest to be concentrated upon
everything connected with that great event. Probably it was still thought by some that Sebastian was the discoverer, and although
that was proved to be incorrect, it was rightly concluded that Bristol would desire to have a copy of his portrait. The picture was
therefore sent down for inspection by a well-known London dealer, who stated that it had been in his possession "a great many
years." Further inquiries elicited the more exact information that it was "over a quarter of a century" since the picture came into his
possession, that it was obtained through a Mrs. Herring, widow of Mr. James Herring, who was understood to have been Grand
Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New York, and that at the time of the picture being offered to Bristol Mrs. Herring
had been dead twenty years.

This naturally led to inquiry being made of the Masonic authorities at New York, and important letters from the present Grand
Secretary, and from one who had formerly filled the office, in the most obliging manner, gave the following particulars:—The James
Herring in question was Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1826 to 1846. He was a portrait-painter by profession, and
had no other means of support than that of his brush. He died in Paris in 1867. His widow (second wife) came into possession of his
effects, and was known to have afterwards resided in London, England. She is also known to have been in indifferent
circumstances, because an appeal for assistance on her behalf was made to the Masons of New York. In addition to this information
about James Herring and his widow, it was also stated that there was a son named Frederick W. Herring, who was also a
portrait painter by profession, and who would, no doubt, have been able to give some information about the portrait but that he
unfortunately died two years before these inquiries began to be made.

Taking all the circumstances into account, and observing the consistency of the dates, it seems reasonable to conclude that this
third copy of the portrait was by James Herring himself; that its existence as a third copy, which was probably intended for
the Bristol Corporation, was known to Herring's contemporaries; that it was brought to England by his widow, who parted with it in
her time of need; that the dealer who purchased it retained it for a long period; and that the Cabot celebration of 1897 was the
occasion of its being sent down to Bristol, the port from which the "Matthew" sailed on its eventful voyage across the Atlantic.
Happily, it fell into the hands of one of our own enlightened and generous citizens, by whom it was presented to the city, and
through his generosity it has now found a place in our Municipal Art Gallery.

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Appendix III

James Herring and Two Contemporary Articles from the Masonic Signet and Literary Mirror
on the Grand Lodge Schisms

Masonic Signet and Literary Mirror, Volumes 5, No. 6, Oct 1851. page 371-378.

http://books.google.com/books?id=asMaAQAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-
PA184&dq=%22herring+grand+lodge%22&hl=en&ei=CY4VTloBlzegQfVvIX3Dw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=
0CC8Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22herring%20grand%20lodge%22&f=false

THE NEW YORK SCHISM OF 1849.

The following remarks are from the pen of Finlay M. King, editor of the Masonic Union, Auburn, N. Y.—Ed.

Note: Finlay M. King went on to become Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1854 to 1859, Senior Grand
Warden in 1860 and Grand Master in 1861. —g.l.h.

It will be recollected that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, at its Annual Meeting in 1849, adopted the following three resolutions:

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, that greatly regretting the schism in the Grand Lodge of the State of New
York, which occurred on the 5th of June last, (1849,) and believing that there is error on both sides, the G. L. of Mississippi
recommend a reconsideration of the proceedings, and not being able to discover any moral delinquency or wilful error, respectfully
suggest the cultivation of a kindlier and more Masonic feeling by both, recollecting that charity suffereth long and is kind, charity
envieth not, charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity; but
rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. 

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is compelled at the same time, to recognize the Grand Lodge over which the M. W. brother Willard
presides.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge cannot recognize the body over which Isaac Phillips presides, as a regularly constituted Grand
Lodge, nor its officers as Masons in good standing, they having been expelled by the regular Grand Lodge of that State.

We have been very forcibly struck with the remarks of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the G. L. of Michigan, en the
action of the G. L. of Mississippi, which is as follows:

"Your committee would hesitate to say that they fully understand the M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi. They seem to convey the
idea that they do not look upon unmasonic conduct, and mob violence, or even the forcible entry and taking possession of the funds
of the Grand Lodge of New York, in the light of a moral delinquency, or, 'wilful error,' on the part of the perpetrators; and yet they
cannot recognize the Phillips Grand Lodge, and why?—because they have been guilty of the acts? No! But because they have been
expelel by the 'regular' Grand Lodge of New York.

"If there has been no willful error or moral delinquency, on the part of the irregular Grand Lodge, and the 'regular' one had acted in
error, with respect to the irregular one, would it not have been more consistent to have refused to recognize either, until' time had
shown whether the brotherly advice offered by her, had been received and acted on by the belligerents in New York."

This Report, which was accepted and adopted by the G. L. of Michigan on the 10th of January, 1851, could not have reached the G.
L. of Mississippi by the 3d of February, in all probability,—but it is a singular coincidence of thought that the G. Lodge of Mississippi

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in February adopted these very views and recommendations. They seemed to be aware of the inconsistency of their previous resolve, in Feb. 1850, with the arguments used, and the views and opinions expressed at that time.

The Com. of F. C. of the G. L. Mississippi, apparently for this reason, review, in 1851, their own positions, opinions, and arguments made use of in 1850. They recall discussions which occurred in the jurisdiction of New York from 1785, and particularly from 1814, 1821 and 1823 to 1827, relative to the permanent location of the quarters of the Grand Lodge in the city of New York, the expenditure of the Charity Fund in that city, the payment of representatives per diem and travel fees from the General Fund, the number of proxies one Past Master may hold, the privilege of vote held by Past Masters, and the mode of appointing proxies, and gives a history of the divisions which in those years grew up out of the discussion of these questions and led to the formation of two Grand Lodges in the State in 1823.

They then say,—"The old and new difficulties, it will be seen, are precisely parallel." And they therefore think that the compact, by which, in 1827, these two Grand Lodges were united into one body, and which contained the following language:—"That the number of Lodges which one Master or Past Master may represent, shall not exceed three; that Past Masters shall not be represented by proxy; and that representatives shall be paid as heretofore," was in effect made "a fundamental law of the Grand Lodge, which can never be disturbed." "The conclusion is inevitable that the membership of Past Masters was a part of the compact, and the country Lodges receiving mileage and per die*m was the consideration." They still profess to think the opinion of Chancellor Walworth biased in favor of the one party, if not as a retained lawyer, (which the Com. of F. C. of the G. L. of N. York in 1850 refuted) at all events as a country member, and express surprise that the Phillips party should have ever thought Chancellor Walworth's opinion would be on their side, as in the difficulties of 1823, he belonged to the country party, and signed a circular letter bearing date Feb. 8, 1821, with thirty-five others, including brothers Joseph Eno, Jn., Ebenezer Wadsworth, and Salem Town, who figure at this day in the present difficulties on the same side.

We would here remark that while the Committee of Mississippi contend that this is a continuation of an old difficulty of long standing: that "it is a controversy which has lasted thirty-two years," and while they say "the compact of 1827 must be looked upon as giving powerful support to the Phillips party, though the express words that 'it was to be a fundamental law, never to be changed,' may have been subsequently interlined, as charged; yet that they were there in spirit, and the late attempt at an amendment of the Constitution, was a violation of that compact; yet they seem to rest these conclusions solely upon the interpretation they choose to give to the fourth clause of that compact, which interpretation is, that by its reference to Past Masters, in the language quoted above; "the conclusion is inevitable, that the membership of Past Masters was a part of the compact."

We ask their candid and careful attention to the reply we shall now make. First, we ask them to remember that Past Masters were already and had been from Sept. 5, 1781, members of the Grand Lodge; and although, as they allege, a committee of the Grand Lodge in 1821 proposed an amendment of the constitution dismissing all Past Masters, except one from each Lodge, of a seat in the Grand Lodge, the adoption of the compact in 1827, or its substitution in lieu of that proposition, amounts to no more than an agreement to abandon the support of that proposition, and leave the constitution for the time, unamended. It could by no just mode of reasoning be construed to be the establishment of a fundamental and irrevocable law, unless there had been contained in it some express words of enactment of such a law. No irrevocable rule or law should be inferred from language, the obvious sense of which is the establishment of some other regulation, the establishment of which other regulation is the ostensible and avowed object of using the language."

The ostensible and avowed object, and the obvious sense of the fourth section is to fix upon or enact three other things, and those three are distinctly and clearly mentioned, while this of permanent membership of Past Masters is not; namely, to take from Past Masters the right which they before enjoyed, of being represented by proxy; to confirm to representatives the per diem and travel fees which the existing regulations allowed them; and reduce the number of Lodges from five, as the regulation of 1821 authorized, to three, for the future, which any one Master or Past Master might represent as proxy.

Past Masters were by that fourth clause of the compact deprived of two rights, by express language, which by the constitution they then enjoyed. This was done by the Grand Lodge. Can it be contended that the Grand Lodge has not power to exercise the same general authority in future and deprive Past Masters of further rights if it choose? And if permanent membership is to be inferred and understood, without the use of express language to that effect, when it was so easy to have used that express language if it was the intention to guarantee permanent membership to Past Masters, the same is inferable in reference to Masters; but not Wardens, nor Past Grand Officers, because they are not mentioned.

This argument waives the question whether the body then assembled, could make an irrevocable law binding in all future time on their successors. Which we deny. On the contrary, we contend that each successive Grand Lodge enjoys the same power which its predecessors enjoyed, and may exercise the same authority which any of them exercised.

But, again, we call their attention to the fact, that the compact from 1827 to 1845 stood in the simple form of resolutions, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, as reported by the Committee of Conciliation in 1827, and had only the force of standing resolutions, which every one knows may be repealed at any one session by simple vote or resolution.

No fundamental character was given them until 1845; and then only as follows:—"that is,—a portion of them were embodied in the Constitution then revised and enacted; and so much as was not thus embodied, was expressly repealed by Article 107; which is as follows:

**ARTICLE CVII.**

**REPEALING CLAUSE.**

"The former written Constitution of this Grand Lodge is hereby repealed; and all General Regulations and Resolutions operating as such, which have been heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge, and which are not embraced in this Constitution, are hereby revoked and annulled."
All that is retained, of the Compact, is, Clause 1, That the meetings of the Grand Lodge be held in the city of New York: Cons. Art. 7.

And a part of clause 4, namely, "that the number of Lodges which one Master or Past Master may represent, shall not exceed three; and that representatives be paid as heretofore." Cons. Art. 23.

The Committee of the G. L. of Mississippi appear to be chagrined that the Com. on F. C. of N. York in 1850, did not see fit to follow them through (heir entire argument and answer them upon all points. They say, "We certainly had no reason to anticipate that our effort of last year would receive the immediate approbation of our brethren in New York; or, at least, we did not expect that if it produced conviction to their minds, that they could divest themselves of 'the minerals and metals' of their self esteem sufficiently to confess their errors upon its first reading; but really, to be annihilated by a single stroke of the pen, modest though we be, was not within our calculations."

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of New York expressly stated that it was 'for want of space' that they answered in a general manner, and not in detail the reasoning of the committee of Mississippi; and we are fully justified in assuming that it was not through any feeling of disrespect. We think it a subject of regret that they have not been treated as courteously and fairly in return; and we are pained to see the worthy Chairman of the Committee of Mississippi indulging in, or that Grand Lodge sanctioning language so disrespectful to the Grand Lodge of New York as that quoted, or that contained in the first series of resolutions adopted in 1850 by that Grand Lodge, and which we have copied at the head of this notice and have italicized the objectionable terms and innuendoes.

Yet we can hardly think that the very respectable author of the Mississippi Report intended an insult to the Fraternity of New York. We think, at least, that 'the self-esteem' of the Fraternity of this State will prevent their applying, such remarks, and such language as that of the resolution and extract to themselves in the light of an intended insult, though generally claiming to be equally 'modest' with their brethren of Mississippi. The Chairman of the Mississippi Committee exhibits, in the remarks and resolutions, an apparent fondness for quotations; and yet we hope he will without taking offence, permit us to suggest that in these two instances we think he has not been fortunate in the selection or application. That the selection is in bad taste and the application very unjust.

But the Committee of the G. Lodge of Mississippi say that their proposition in 1850, 'was simply that if Masters and Wardens had an inherent right, that Past Masters had.' And they now say expressly that neither of them had an inherent right; and that they intended so to be understood last year. It follows then, that their entire argument in support of the Past Master's claims, falls back upon the language of the fourth clause of the compact.

That we think we have already shown is of no force. But if it is otherwise, its embodiment in the Constitution in 1845, leaves it a Constitutional Regulation merely, which we believe every Grand Lodge, including Mississippi, has conceded to us the power of changing at will. As authorities, even that of Chancellor Walworth, are rejected by the Committee of Mississippi, it is perhaps useless to remind them of this, or of the fact that more than twenty-five Grand Lodges, Foreign and Domestic, have expressly and pointedly declared that the fourth clause of the compact neither gives nor secures any right of membership to Past Masters.

But, waiving all that, the amendment under discussion does not deprive any Past Master of his membership in the Grand Lodge; all retain their membership, precisely the same as theretofore and with all the rights and privileges ever enjoyed except that of a vote, which alone of all their previous privileges, is restricted or taken away. Well, the Grand Tyler is an officer and member of the Grand Lodge, but without a vote; so are the eight Grand Visitors or Lecturers; and the Assistant Grand Secretary, and the twelve Grand Stewards of Charity.

But aside from all other authorities, the example of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi herself, may be quoted in support of the Grand Lodge of New York, and in direct hostility to the opinions of the Mississippi Com. of F. C., and from their own report for 1850, page 58, where they admit that "the Grand Lodge of Mississippi changed her constitution and excluded the Chapter Past Masters, who had been admitted by election under the old constitution.

The Committee in 1850, and in 1851, quote from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in support of their views. But, it is nevertheless a fact that the Grand Lodge of Ohio changed her constitution and excludes Past Grand Wardens from membership who had been members under the previous constitution. Thus the example of both those Grand Lodges sustains the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, whatever opinions to the contrary these Committees may entertain or express. It is true, Ohio, afterwards admitted her P. G. Wardens, by a forced construction, on the ground of vested right; and the Chairman of the Com. of Miss, says, in reference to the exclusion of Chapter Past Masters: "We have never doubted that this was a clear violation of their rights. The Grand Lodge had certainly the right to amend her constitution, by providing that no more of that class should be admitted to membership, but the right had become vested in those already in, and could not be withdrawn.

These sentiments it is not likely the Grand Lodge of Mississippi agrees in, for if she did she would most likely amend her constitution and restore them. It is probable, therefore, that the committee of that Grand Lodge, merely, and not the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, that differs from the G. Lodge of New York. However, the Committee is the Grand Secretary as Chairman; or he is at least the author of the Reports, an officer who generally has a preponderating influence in Grand Lodges. And one entertaining the above monstrous doctrines of vested masonic privileges, and irrepealability of general regulations determining the constituents of Grand Lodges, we should expect would quote with satisfaction and approval the Report of Br. C. Moore, of Ohio, adopted by the G. L. of O. that Past Sen. G. Wardens, once made members of the G. Lodge have thereby acquired a vested right notwithstanding that a new and revised constitution deprived them of such membership. Such is the respect paid by these Brethren to Grand Lodge authority — to Supreme Legislative Masonic Bodies. They are for sustaining Past Masters, and Past Grand Officers, but not Grand Lodges; nor present Masters and Wardens, and present Grand Officers, the responsible governors of the Craft, recently chosen, and directly amenable to the Lodges for their votes and acts.

Others in their Grand Lodges agree with them doubtless. Perhaps act with their advice. Thence perhaps the report and decision of the Committee and G. Lodge of Ohio for 1850. Hence, too, the Committee of Mississippi quote with marked approbation the action of Ohio, precisely as the Committee of Ohio did the arguments and reasoning of the Committee of Mississippi. Ohio disapproved only of the recognition of the Willard Grand Lodge by Mississippi.
They both hold that the passage of the amendment was "a revolutionary act," but "that the Phillips body could not, legally, form a Grand Lodge in the manner in which it was attempted" by them, and that theirs is not a continuation of the previous Grand Lodge, so that they cannot and do not recognize them, (while perhaps they strongly sympathise with them in the claim of supposed vested rights:) and as a consequence, the Grand Lodge of Ohio refused to recognize the existence of any legitimate Grand Lodge in New York, which action the committee of Mississippi approved, and submit to the G. L. of Mississippi, "whether it is not now time, and whether it would not be more consistent to withdraw our recognition of the Willard Grand Lodge."

They accordingly introduce the following resolution, which with their Report, was adopted, viz.:

"Resolved, That the Resolution adopted last year, recognizing the Willard Grand Lodge of New York, be and the same is hereby rescinded."

This leaves the other two resolutions adopted last year still in force, the last of which declares that they "cannot recognize the body over which Isaac Phillips presides, as a regularly constituted Grand Lodge, nor its officers as Masons in good standing," and declares, (more strongly than the compact does the inferentially supposed rights of Past Masters,) that the Willard Grand Lodge is the "regular Grand Lodge" of New York, and that its expulsions are valid, and the Grand Lodge of Mississippi recognizes them and will not hold intercourse with Masons expelled by that Grand Lodge.

"To this complexion has it come at last." This position of Mississippi differs considerably, and even radically from that of Ohio; for it does not declare the territory vacant of any legitimate Grand Lodge. It leaves the Willard Grand Lodge in the recognized exercise of the powers of the Grand Lodge, as the Grand Lodge of New York in fact, but withholds fraternal correspondence and customary recognition for the present; expressing the belief that this course "will by no means retard the settlement of the difficulty, but on the contrary, if it has any influence, it will tend to re-establish harmony among our brethren of New York."

That this is the correct view of Mississippi, is, we think, confirmed, by the remaining language of the report. They say, "We are happy to find that a serious, though unsuccessful effort, has already been made to unite"—and, "We are pleased with the tone of the reports this year in New York,"—"are glad to see that a committee reported and the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution,—alluding to one on the subject of initiating resident! of other States.

They also say, "It is a subject of congratulation that a union has been effected between the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York and the St. John's Grand Lodge, of the prospect of which we made mention last year." They speak of the celebration at Tripler Hall and the invitation sent them to join in it, with gratification, and say, "This union is a matter over which to rejoice."

They then state the propositions of union, and their acceptance, with some comments, and again say, "We rejoice, however, upon the happy settlement of this difficulty, and trust that the lesson will not be lost upon our brethren in New York in relation to the more recent division."

We presume therefore, that the M. W. G. Lodge of Mississippi will send her proceedings, as usual, to, and, continue her hitherto fraternal correspondence with, the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York," of which M. W. Oscar Coles is Grand Master, and R. W. James W. Powell is Grand Secretary, without a recognition, as effectually as if there were one, and that the members hailing from each Grand Lodge will be received in the Lodges subordinate to the other. This we say, in all confidence that such will be the result.

At the same time we, in behalf of the Fraternity in New York, thank our brethren of Mississippi, especially the able, and we believe well disposed chairman of the committee, for the gratification felt and expressed on account of what they do find to approve in the doings of this State, and the earnest solicitude manifested for our speedy amendment in other particulars; and assure them that we will make the most of their recommendation, and the encouraging position in our aid which they have assumed.

We should take pleasure in referring to several other matters in the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, but must forego it or defer it to another time.

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Ibid. page 380.

We have received the picture representing the union of the so-called St. John's Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodge of New York, and we think it is handsome, but we are not a good judge of such things, and, therefore, will not attempt a criticism. We certainly think the picture is quite as great as the event it is intended to perpetuate. If it was the first union of the first and only split in New York, which action the committee of Mississippi approved, and submit to the G. L. of Mississippi, "whether it is not now time, and whether it would not be more consistent to withdraw our recognition of the Willard Grand Lodge."

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York, we might esteem it more highly; and still more should we have esteemed the picture, if along with it had been sent out a charicature representation of Philips, Herring & Co.

Now Masonic tradition has handed down to us the names of a trio who distinguished themselves by a disregard of moral principles and Masonic rule. And why should not the Masons of the nineteenth century transmit to future ages the representation of a trio of like loose morals, as a warning to others. But the picture of the union is certainly a very pretty thing, and then the publisher has some still prettier at home, and we understand they are meeting a rapid sale. If any of our friends wish to order copies through us we are at their service. The price is from $4 to $8, and the charge by express line for a single copy, if all have to pay as much as we did, will be $1.25. We suppose a dozen copies would come for about the same price. The picture is twenty-four by thirty two inches, we are at their service. The price is from $4 to $8, and the charge by express line for a single copy, if all have to pay as much as we did, will be $1.25. We suppose a dozen copies would come for about the same price. The picture is twenty-four by thirty two inches,
We copy the following well penned remarks from the Ancient Landmark. They are somewhat caustic, but we cannot say they are uncalled for. We certainly agree with Brother Smith, in saying that we do not know where to place a set of men who have been expelled individually, and restored en mass. In connection with this subject, we desire to repeat what we have said elsewhere, that so long as disobedient, rebellious Masons are begged and entreated to return upon compromising terms, so long will rebellion and disorganization exist. The spurious Grand Lodge of London, composed originally of expelled, suspended and seceding or rebellious Masons, were finally honored for their disobedience, and their Union by compromise was supposed to throw glory around the Order. The St. John's Grand Lodge of New York, was excluded from every Grand Lodge in the United States, at the request of the Grand Lodge of New York, and look you at the glory attempted to be thrown around their union, by compromise. Do brethren suppose that Phillips, Herring & Co., have no penetration? Can brethren doubt that if disappointed office seekers choose to fly off at the helve, set at defiance the legal authorities, and set up for themselves, they will finally, not only fill the offices they covet, but come back upon their own terms, and that too, in a perfect blaze of glory. New York is offering a rich reward to rebellion, and we are sorry to say that she is sustained in doing so by nearly all the Grand Lodges. Now we hold that if men are found guilty of the highest crimes known to Masonry, and are expelled for these crimes, they should only be permitted to come back to the fold after giving proof of heart-felt repentance. These compromise restorations are making child's play of our criminal code.

Brother Smith introduces another subject claiming our special attention. We knew that New York essayed against the Grand Lodge of Michigan, on the ground that it was illegally formed, and we thought we had kept pretty well posted up, but somehow the fact seems new to us, that New York took upon herself to declare the ground vacant, and issue Charters for that jurisdiction, and straitway denounce Mississippi for doing the same thing with Louisiana. Well! we must say New York is the Key-Stone, but it is often out of the Arch:

"We publish in another column the proceedings of a special communication of the Grand Lodge of New York, held on the 16th, ult., at the City Hotel in New York. The last resolution adopted, restores, without exception, all of the grand rioters in the Grand Lodge of New York, in the memorable session of '49, in which it will be recollected Messrs. Herring, Phillips & Co., broke up the Grand Lodge in a row—violently seized the books and papers of the Grand Secretary, and purloined the funds of the Grand Lodge from the Grand Treasurer.

"They now stand restored, after two years uproar, without having exhibited to the world the least symptoms of repentance, or made the first sign of acknowledgement for the errors of the past. If charity—the bond of peace, demands an act so much at war with justice, we have heretofore very much misunderstood the term. One of the greatest prevailing errors or deficiencies of the age, is a want of energy and principle, in the moral and social discipline of voluntary associations upon its members. The excessive tincture of Republicanism, passing that "one step" from the sublime to the ridiculous, maintained by some of our cotemporaries, that a Grand a Master has "no authority," and a Grand Lodge "no power," is beautifully illustrated in the imbecile and vasodilating course of the Grand Lodge of New York, toward men whose acts of violence proclaimed them totally unworthy of the least regard as Masons.

"The same muleish obstinacy which in 1843 and '44, fatigued the Grand Lodge of Michigan, until in her feebleness, she unwillingly consented to a heathen burial, has now triumphantly brow-beaten the Grand Lodge of the State of New York into a silent acquiescence and fellowship with the basest frauds ever perpetrated by men.

"The more glaring the outrage, the sooner it is forgiven, provided that outrage emanates from a sufficiently high source.

"Masonry in New York has always seemed to us to be boiling over. The excrescences of the body corporate have, from time to time, been sloughing off, and instead of discarding, the Grand Lodge has constantly been scraping up, and again throwing the material into the chaldron, thinking perhaps, to purify, regenerate and save the whole. We are willing to forgive ninety-and-nine times, where there is discoverable the least signs of repentance. In the absence of such repentance, however, we deem a proffered forgiveness tantamount to a thrusting of "pearls to swine."

"In our humble judgement, just so long as the Grand Lodge of New York continues its vacillating policy in regard to the punishment of, and winking at crime, riot, disorder and open unqualified rebellion, just so long will she annually be subjected to dismemberment, dilapidation, insubordination and evident decay.

"But a few years since, the Grand Lodge of New York declared the brethren in Michigan outlaws, and all her Lodges clandestine, and forbade all Masonic intercourse with us. Our Grand Lodge, in order to whip the d—l round the bush and save ourselves, authorized three of our Lodges to accept dispensations from New York, with instructions, when obtained, to organize a Grand Lodge in our jurisdiction, giving those Lodges the assurance that we would join them at the proper time. The Grand Lodge of New York sent out three dispensations to those clandestine Lodges, by return mail, without stopping to enquire whether or not they had withdrawn from the clandestine Grand Lodge, then exercising jurisdiction here. The want of adherence to the ancient land-marks of the Order, on the part of the Grand Lodge of New York was obvious.

Within two years we see the Grand Lodge of New York proclaiming the members of Herring's Grand Lodge, as expelled for riotous and other gross unmasonic conduct, and within the past season, we see them in correspondence with the riotous body, and by that diplomatic correspondence tacitly recognizing them as a Grand Lodge!!

"What are Masons abroad to think of such transactions? Had one of our subordinate Lodges opened a communication with Mr. Herring, that Lodge would have its work, under its charter, arrested for unmasonic conduct, and yet the Grand Lodge of New York has opened wide the door to all. Brother Herring was formerly a member of "Strict Observance Lodge" in New York city. By this act of the Grand Lodge, is he restored to membership in that Lodge, or merely to the general rights of a Mason? By a former Edict of the Grand Lodge of New York, we are precluded from any fellowship with the seditious Lodges or brethren; suppose one of those men presents himself at the door of a Lodge in Michigan, we have the resolution of the Grand Lodge of New York offering him a Masonic standing whenever he chooses to accept it, and he, for the first time, *our door accepts the proffered terms, what is our duty?*
It seems to us that the entire proceeding is irregular and unmasonic. Lodges have been repudiated and brethren expelled by name — should they not be restored by name, and our jurisdiction properly notified of the restoration?

Will the mere adoption of a resolution, either in a subordinate or Grand Lodge, without the mention of any name whatever, restore an expelled brother to all the rights of a Mason? Will the vote of any Masonic body, that a man is a Mason, make him such? We trow not.

Our Grand Lodge has been officially notified of the expulsion of certain men — the names of those men have gone upon our records, and those of every subordinate Lodge in our State; and it seems impossible for us to fellowship those men Masonically, until we are officially informed of their restoration. Restoring all rascals in the New York jurisdiction, to fellowship, is, as lawyers would say, quite too vague and indefinite.

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Appendix IV

John Wells, Grand Secretary 1805-1815

The American monthly magazine, Volume 5, pages 236-244.

A MEMOIR OF THE LATE JOHN WELLS.

by William W. Campbell

John Wells was born in Cherry Valley, in Otsego county, in the year 1770. The precise period of his birth is not known, in consequence of the entire destruction of his family while he was yet young. In 1741 the Reverend Samuel Dunlop, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Wells, with a small colony of Scotch and Irish emigrants, penetrated by the way of the Mohawk valley into the interior of this state, and made a settlement upon a branch of the head-waters of the Susquehanna, and gave it the name above-mentioned.

They were joined in 1744 by John Wells, the paternal grandfather. At that time Cherry Valley was the extreme verge of civilization. South and west extended the far unbroken wilderness in all its freshness and majesty. A few German families were scattered along the valley of the Mohawk; but the Mohawk tribe of Indians, that tribe who were emphatically the Romans of the North American Aborigines, and who gave their name to the beautiful river upon whose banks they dwelt, were still there — still guarding the graves, and roaming over the hunting-grounds, of their ancestors. Mrs. Grant, in her memoirs of an American lady, has given an interesting account of a voyage up the Mohawk in early times. It was nearly thirty years after its ascent by the little party who settled Cherry Valley; but settlements were not advanced then with the rail-road rapidity of our day, and the valley of the Mohawk still possessed much of its original freshness and primitive beauty.

It would be interesting to pause here, and consider the changes that the century which has now almost elapsed, has produced. The Mohawks, with the confederated tribes, the Six Nations, have almost disappeared; and the tien wilderness has budded and blossomed under the fostering care and industry of the millions of white men who have succeeded them.

Among the first buildings erected in the little colony of Cherry Valley was a small church built of logs, and here the Rev. Mr. Dunlop, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Wells, first raised the standard of the Cross amid the toils and privations incident to a new settlement. John Wells, senior, was appointed the first justice of the peace; and, as one of the justices of the quorum, was associated and intimate with the celebrated Sir William Johnson.

His eldest son, Robert Wells, married a daughter of Mr. Dunlop; and of this marriage was John Wells, the subject of this sketch, born in 1770 as before mentioned. At the time of his birth the elements of discord were in motion. Opposition to the mother country was then gaining force with all classes of society, and the decided and uncompromising tone in which the rights of the country were maintained, was preparing the way for a physical defence of those rights. The war of the revolution found the little settle, ment of Cherry Valley still a frontier. In the summer of 1778 occurred that dreadful massacre in the northern part of Pennsylvania, which has been immortalized in Gertrude of Wyoming. The inhabitants of Cherry Valley fled on learning the fate of their brethren of Wyoming, but returned to their homes in the fall of the same year, under an impression that there was no longer any danger by reason of the advance of the senson. They returned only to share the fate of their friends of Wyoming. On the eleventh of November in the same year, a party of Indians and tories, led on by Walter Butler and the far-famed chief Joseph Brant, made an incursion into the settlement, and entirely destroyed it, killing many of the inhabitants. John Wells, senior, had been left with an aunt in Schenectad3r for the purpose of attending school. This favor had been solicited by the aunt when the other members of the family were about to return to Cherry Valley, and thus he escaped that melancholy fate which awaited the return of the others to their home. His father and mother, uncle and aunt, four brothers and sisters were killed. His grandmother, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dunlop, also fell a
victim; and these great misfortunes brought down in a short time afterwards the grey hairs of the reverend clergyman himself with sorrow to the grave.

One common grave received all of his family who were killed on the 11th of November, and the eloquent advocate, in after-life, paid several visits to the valley of his birth, and shed a tear over the spot where reposed the ashes of his kindred.

Cut off thus in early life from all the endearments of home and parental love, and from all the warm and glowing affections of brothers and sisters, his condition would indeed have been hopeless had not the same kind-hearted aunt interposed in his behalf. She became in feeling a mother to him, and watched over him with a mother's care. He was continued at school at Schenectady for several years, and afterwards removed with his aunt to Long Island, and pursued his studies at Jamaica. From Jamaica he was sent to Newark in New Jersey, where he completed his preparatory studies, and from whence he was removed to Nassau Hall, Princeton, where he was graduated in 1788. At College he was distinguished for his habits of study and good conduct, and was pronounced the best Greek scholar and mathematician in his class. One of his classmates, who occupied the same room with him, recently stated that it was a pleasure to hear his translations of Greek authors, and to witness the ease and accuracy of his mathematical exercises. He was a great favorite of Dr. Witherspoon, who was the President of that College, and who was in the habit of holding him up as an example of exemplary conduct, of industry, and of personal neatness. His health at this time was very delicate, his constitution having received a severe shock from an attack of bilious fever while at school at Newark. His friends were apprehensive that his continued and close application to his studies would destroy his life. His modesty at this time was the subject of remark among his associates, and many advised him not to pursue the study of the law, believing that he could not successfully encounter the difficulties of a public professional career.

Soon after leaving College, he commenced the study of the law in New-York city, with Mr. Edward Griswold, and was licensed as an attorney in 1791, and was admitted as a counsel in 1795. The New-York Bar, at this period, was illuminated by a constellation of able and distinguished lawyers. Many of them had signalized themselves in the war of the revolution, and occupied important stations in the councils of the general and state governments. These men were leaders at the bar, as they had been leaders of the armies of their country. For many years after his admission, Mr. Wells was but "a looker-on in Venice." His practice was small, and confined chiefly to collections; and he seemed destined to realize the anticipations of his friends that he could not succeed in the profession of the law. In this opinion he was sometimes almost disposed to coincide, and was heard frequently to say, that if he had a farm and five hundred dollars, he would abandon his profession forever. His paternal acres had been disposed of, and the avails expended in the acquisition of his education. But though his prospects were dark, and he was at times almost discouraged, he still pursued his studies with ardor and industry. The flame which afterwards burst forth and became a shining light, was at this time burning within him, though he was himself hardly conscious of its existence.

In 1797 an act of the legislature was passed to remedy some of the evils arising from the jurisdiction of Assistant of the Peace in the city of New York.

A new court was organized under that act, called the Court of Justices of the Peace, and which, I believe, was the same in its jurisdiction and powers, or nearly so, with our present Marine Court. The persons commissioned by Governor Jay as the first justices of this court, were young lawyers of education and promise, and among them was Mr. Wells. His associates were, I think, the late General Morton and the present Chief Justice of the Superior Court. Mr. Wells discharged his duties as a justice with ability and impartiality. His friends, who frequently heard his charges to the jury, were impressed with the dignity of his manner, his accurate knowledge of law, and his logical analysis of evidence. They remonstrated with him against a continuance in that situation, and urged him to appear at the Bar as an advocate; but he attributed their favorable opinions to friendship, and seemed unconscious of his strength. Upon a change in the administration of the government in 1801, Mr. Wells was turned out of office. This was the only public station he was ever called to fill. He was a federalist, and on terms of friendship and intimacy with General Hamilton, and an admirer of that distinguished man. To the last he was a consistent politician, always maintaining firmly, but mildly, the doctrines of the school in which he had been educated. Consider, ing the organization of parties in this country, and especially in most of the Northern States, it is no wonder that he always remained a private citizen. Mr. Wells considered, however, his political enemies as his best friends, as their turning him out of his petty office eventuated in his success at the Bar. At first it was a severe blow, as he was then married, and had a growing family dependent upon him for support.

In 1798, when there was a prospect of a war with France, volunteer companies of militia were organized, and of one of them Mr. Wells was chosen commander. He was selected as orator in celebrating the anniversary of American Independence. "His address on this occasion, (says Mr. Johnson) glowing with patriotic ardor and the most generous devotion, delivered in language bold and animating in the highest degree, and in tones powerful and spirit-stirring, made the deepest impression, and was received with the most rapturous applause. This display of oratorical powers surprised even his most intimate friends, who were satisfied that, if called into exercise at the Bar, they could not fail of complete success. But his voice was still unheard at the Bar." This oration was delivered while he was filling the office of Justice, and it was not until several years afterwards that his voice was heard at that Bar, whose brightest ornament he was destined to become. It was not until the commencement of 1805 that his sun rose fully above the horizon. The year 1804 will long be remembered in this state for those fierce political controversies, which became so violent and personal, that they resulted in the duel between Colonel Burr and General Hamilton, and in the death of the latter. There were three parties in the state: the federalists, of whom General Hamilton was the leader; the Burrites; and the republicans or democrats, who were then in power, and at whose head was George Clinton, then Governor of the State. One of the leading democratic journals, the American Citizen, was edited by James Cheatham, a man of talent and energy, fond of strife, and who entered with zeal and warmth into the political contests of the times. In speaking of himself, Cheatham says; "Excited by oppression, and nourished by a personal, that they resulted in the duel between Colonel Burr and General Hamilton, and in the death of the latter. There were three parties in the state: the federalists, of whom General Hamilton was the leader; the Burrites; and the republicans or democrats, who were then in power, and at whose head was George Clinton, then Governor of the State. One of the leading democratic journals, the American Citizen, was edited by James Cheatham, a man of talent and energy, fond of strife, and who entered with zeal and warmth into the political contests of the times. In speaking of himself, Cheatham says; "Excited by oppression, and nourished by a
every countenance, the sympathy that pervades every bosom, bear inevitable testimony of the esteem and respect maintained for him; of the love all bore for him; and assure us that an impression has been made by his loss which no time can efface."

But, though liberal in his praises of Gen. Hamilton, Cheatham had no predilections either for the federalists or Burrites as political parties; and in his democratic zeal frequently crossed the boundaries which mark the limit of impunity in attack upon private character. Many libel suits were the fruits of that zeal; among others, one was instituted by Col. Burr, and another by William S. Smith, then surveyor of the customs. In the latter case the action was commenced by Mr. Smith in consequence of a change having been made against him by Cheatham of obtaining money by false pretences of the late Col. Robert Troup. In this suit Mr. Wells was retained as leading counsel by Cheatham. For some time previous to this period, Mr. Wells had been one of the editors of the Evening Post, the leading federal journal, and against which Cheatham had been very severe and bitter in his attacks. But Cheatham had the sagacity and good sense to perceive that there were pens wielded in support of the Evening Post of no ordinary power. He ascertained that many of the ablest articles in that journal were written by Mr. Wells, and forming from that fact a high estimate of his talents, he determined to employ him as counsel in his defence at the suit of Smith. When first applied to, Mr. Wells shrunk from the undertaking. Cheatham informed him that he would employ additional counsel, but he wished Mr. Wells to consider himself as the leading counsel in the cause.

The cause came on for trial on the 9th of January, 1805, and excited, as it naturally would from the nature of the charge and the condition of the parties, great public interest. Mr. Wells did not disappoint the high expectations of his friends. The audience who crowded the court-room were surprised and delighted by his eloquence. The jury brought in a verdict for two hundred dollars, which was considered only nominal damages. In the next day's Citizen, Cheatham, in giving an account of the trial, says, "We cannot forego the pleasure of saying, that among the advocates who distinguished themselves in this cause, Mr. Wells for the defendant acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Court and the admiration of all who heard him. His eloquence is of a very superior kind; with a mind unlimited, he has at command the choicest language."

Another daily paper (the Commercial Advertiser) contained the following editorial notice:—"Having been present last evening at the trial of the cause between William Smith and James Cheatham, we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of speaking in terms of compliment of the exhibition of Mr. Wells, one of the gentlemen who summed up the cause for the defendant; and we are induced to do this, as his talents hitherto seem scarcely to have been known within the verge of our courts. Without going into an analysis or a summary of his speech on this trial, it will be sufficient to say, that his lucid arrangement, forcible and brilliant expression, striking and pertinent reflections, conveyed in the tones of real eloquence, were such as to command universal admiration from those who heard him; and while they do honor to the individual, really reflect credit on the New-York Bar." Such was Mr. Wells's first successful effort as an advocate, and it appears almost incomprehensible that he should have been admitted as counsel for ten years, and not previously distinguished himself.

His voice had so seldom been heard in the Courts, that many inquiries were made as to his name when he thus made his successful entrance into professional life. Clients and business men poured in upon him, and he seemed, with a single bound, to have sprung from comparative obscurity to the summit of professional eminence. He took the tide at the flood, and it led him on to fame and to fortune. His star was now in the ascendant, to be no more obscured until it should be extinguished for ever.

Mr. Wells, it is said, always felt grateful to Cheatham for his instrumentality in bringing him into notice; and evinced his gratitude by acts of friendship and kindness to the children when the father was no more.

If the year 1804 will be remembered for the high excitement of political parties, it should also be remembered as an important era in the history of the New-York Bar. In that year fell General Hamilton, and that event flung the pall of civil death over Colonel Burr. On the 11th of November in the same year, Thomas Addis Emmet landed on our shores, and soon after commenced that professional career in this State which has given immortality to Irish genius on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Emmet was about forty years of age when he arrived in this country. He came as an exile. He had previously held high rank in his profession at home; but fortune had been wasted, he had suffered years of imprisonment and persecution, and his brother had lost his life in the cause of ill-fated and calumniated Ireland. Mr. Emmet's first purpose was to go to Ohio. From this he was dissuaded by Governor George Clinton and De Witt Clinton, and upon their advice concluded to establish himself in this city. His well-known character and talents introduced him into immediate business. As the Irish patriots were supposed to be connected with the revolutionists of France, Mr. Emmet's arrival was not greeted very cordially by the leaders of the anti-French party in this country. To the praise of many of them it should be stated, however, that when they became acquainted with him, they treated him with that consideration to which he was entitled by reason of his patriotism, his talents, and his warm and generous nature.

As Mr. Emmet arrived in New York in November, 1804, and Mr. Wells made his successful debut in January, 1805, it will be seen that these two ornaments of the New-York Bar commenced their distinguished professional careers at nearly the same period of time. Mr. Wells had the advantage of previous residence, friends, connexions, familiarity with loyal and statutory law and constitutional powers of government. Mr. Emmet, on the other hand, had been trained in the best schools of Europe; had been on terms of intimacy with many of Ireland's distinguished men, and had gained confidence in his own powers by the trials and difficulties which he had successfully encountered and overcame. Both were learned, both were eloquent; and if Mr. Wells was superior to Mr. Emmet as a lawyer, and excelled him in close logical reasoning, the latter bore off the palm in his more exciting and impassioned efforts as a speaker.

In 1807 Mr. Wells argued his first cause at the bar of the Superior Court, before the full bench of Judges; and from that time to 1823, the year of his death, the reports of this State bear abundant evidence of his extensive and varied practice, and of his research and professional learning. "The specimens of his forensic talents, (says Mr. Johnson,) to be found in the printed reports, are necessarily very imperfect; and most of his arguments in the court of Chancery, some of which were uncommonly able, have not been preserved in any form." Mr. Johnson adds, that "after he had concluded his speech on the case of Griswald vs. Waddington, his learned friend and illustrious rival at the Bar. (Mr. Emmet,) who had attended both the English and Irish courts, observed that it was the most able and finished argument he had ever heard. Laudatus a laudato viro,—no higher praise could be bestowed." Mr. Emmet was associate counsel with Mr. Wells in that cause, and was well qualified to judge of the force and power of his argument. A circumstance occurred in connexion with that argument which places in an interesting light the Christian character of Mr. Wells.
After its close, he went from Court to his house, where he found his family, and some of his friends, who had been listeners, and who had heard his argument extolled. They were eager to praise and tell of praises. He soon retired, and was afterwards found kneeling in his chamber, and said that he had sought solitude to thank his God that he had enabled him to discharge his duty, and to pray for strength against the petty feelings of vanity. He was an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church; and in his life and conversation illustrated the purity and sincerity of his Christian profession.

During the eighteen years he was in active practice, he enjoyed the highest reputation, and the unbounded confidence of this community. He confined himself very closely to his profession, though this did not engage his exclusive attention. He was a warm friend of the internal improvements of the State, and especially of the Erie canal. He lived to see that work completed, though not to witness the full and perfect demonstration of the reasons urged in its behalf by its early supporters.

Mr. Wells died at Brooklyn Heights in September 1823, of what was stated at the time to be high bilious fever, and which was, in fact, the yellow fever. He fell a victim to his benevolence and humanity. His house was on Brooklyn Heights; and nearly beneath it, and close to the water, were some small residences, inhabited by very poor people. He called at one of these houses, learning that some of the inhabitants were sick, for the purpose of seeing what he could do for their relief. Having made some provision for their immediate necessities, the call was again repeated. The yellow fever broke out at this spot, and Mr. Wells was one of the first victims. His death cast a gloom over the city. All felt that a great man had fallen. Meetings of members of the Bar were called in this city and in Albany. In this city, resolutions were passed, which were highly creditable to his memory; and they were supported by Josiah Ogden Hoffman in a speech of great power and feeling. All considered him, in the language of Mr. Cowen, to have been "the pride of the New-York Bar." All mourned over the bereavement which they had sustained.

Mr. Wells possessed an acute, logical, and investigating mind; and it was improved and cultivated by habits of strict and close investigation of every subject examined by him. This habit was formed in early life, and contributed much to his success. In his studies, he possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of abstraction. He could pursue a train of thought amidst noise and conversation. Modesty formed a prominent trait in his character, and its deep tinge was perceptible throughout his life. His disposition was cheerful and even; and, amidst the cares and troubles of business, it preserved him from that depression of spirits to which men of strong mental excitement are too often prone. Benevolence was also a prominent feature of his nature, and awakened in his bosom a quick sympathy for the serious misfortunes and wrongs of his fellow-men. The lofty integrity which adorned his character was founded in a deep sense of religion, and a conviction arising from examination of its truth and holy uses. His conduct was always governed by a feeling of responsibility to a higher power than that of man; and that feeling established in his heart the love of truth, and a desire uniformly to seek after it. He was fond of conversation, and his turn of mind made him a popular lecture, but he never struggled for victory merely, but strove to establish principles on which morality, truth, and the good order of society depended. Justice and truth he believed to be the attributes of heaven, and was himself unwilling to forget, or that others should forget, the pure source from which both flowed.

Such a brief outline of the life and character of John Wells. His example is worthy of all imitation. His discouragements, his perseverance and success, should stimulate and encourage every aspirant after professional fame, while his high moral and Christian character forms a noble incentive to the practice of every virtue.

Appendix V

Discussion of Exclusive Right of Jurisdiction from the
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, Report of Correspondence, page 95
In the matter of the Grand Lodge of New York, the Hamburg Grand Lodge and Pythagoras Lodge No. 86 [1].

http://books.google.com/books?id=O31LAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-
PAG98&dq=%22franklin+Lodge+No.+2%22+%22hamburg%22+&hl=en&ei=pB47TonnMH30gH1nAlhAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=rg
esult&resnum=1&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22franklin%20Lodge%20No.+2%22+%22+&f=false

In referring to a matter under consideration by the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington, the following extract of the referenced Report of Correspondence offers some insights in the matter of the Exclusive Right of Jurisdiction relating to Pythagoras Lodge No. 86 demitting from the Grand Lodge of New and adhering to the Hamburg Grand Lodge during the period 1851-1854.

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Prefacing the report our M.:. W.:. brother [of the State of Washington] says that:

"In order that it may be clearly apprehended—as well as for the purpose of removing certain misapprehensions which appear to exist—your committee have deemed it advisable to review the subject at considerable length."

Accordingly our M.:. W.:. brother devotes ten pages in attempting to show why the Grand Lodge of Washington should not re-enact the edict [No. 676] of non-intercourse in re the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, originally passed in 1863 and repealed in 1898. We referred to this repeal in our regular report for 1899.

In this effort our M.:. W.:. brother proceeds to satisfy himself that the action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was justifiable and conformable to the usages extant in Grand Lodges in foreign countries at that time. This naturally brings in the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge territorial Jurisdiction, upon which, while our M.:. W.:. brother claims to be in its favor, yet in a multiplicity of words argues against, especially in the application of that doctrine at the time of the invasion by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg of the jurisdictional rights of New York.

Upon the application to Grand Lodges in foreign countries we should differ in opinion as to the general usages at that time and most assuredly at the present day. He says:
"In America when the desirability of exclusive territorial jurisdiction began to be apparent, it seems to have been recognized as clearly here as in Europe, that it was something to be acquired through the courtesy of sister Grand Lodges, not a thing that could be claimed as a right."

In our opinion custom makes the law and we hold that the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge territorial jurisdiction was at that time thoroughly established in all the Grand Lodges on this continent, and also that upon this point the sentiment of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, since the establishment of Independent Grand Lodges in the United States, had been thoroughly in harmony.

Our M.'. W.'. brother admits:

"That it was put forward as a principle as early as 1782 in Massachusetts and that in 1796 the Grand Lodge of New York resolved 'that it would not thereafter grant charters to persons residing within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge.'"

We claim that as early as 1786 the Grand Lodge of New York had declared "that no Lodge can exist in the State, but under the jurisdiction of this (New York) Grand Lodge."

We think it also may be safely affirmed that at the time of this invasion the right of jurisdiction within the political territory where there was a Grand Lodge in existence was as well recognized in Germany as it was on the American Continent. Upon this point we quote the statement made by an eminent German brother:

"The question of the territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges is as closely adhered to in Germany as in any other part of the globe; and it cannot be otherwise as it is of vital importance to the existence and welfare of all Grand Lodges, and their subordinates, in the world. In Germany the right of jurisdiction differs in appearance only from that which is recognized by law and usage in other parts of the world. In reality the law is not at variance with that which is enforced in this country. No Grand Lodge of Germany would, for one moment, entertain the idea of establishing a daughter Lodge within the territorial jurisdiction of any other German Grand Lodge, unless the special consent of that Grand Lodge was first obtained or by reciprocal treaty."

In further confirmation we desire to quote the law of the Grand Lodge of Saxony.

"The Grand Lodge of Saxony will, for the propagation of Masonry, establish new Lodges in territories where there is no Grand Lodge having exclusive jurisdiction within that territorial limit; and, on the other hand, the Grand Lodge of Saxony cannot recognize Lodges as just and regular in the Kingdom of Saxony which are not chartered by her."

What the revival of Freemasonry after the anti-Masonic excitement has to do with this matter, is not apparent to us—certainly the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction had been thoroughly established anterior to 1845.

Our M.'. W.'. brother makes the statement that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, "judging by the older usage and the only law known in German/ (italics ours), had no doubt whatsoever of her perfect legal right to take the German Lodges in New York under her protection." If she held this opinion (which we deny) why should any consent on the part of the Grand Lodge of New York have been asked? If a legal right, to take a German Lodge, she had equally as good a right to take any other Lodge! We do not think our M.'. W.'. brother would assent to that.

How mildly our M.'. W.'. brother interjects the statement that:

"Dr. Buek's letters show he was aware from the first that New York preferred the system of exclusive territorial jurisdiction . . . but it seems equally apparent that he did not suppose New York went to the extent of holding that she could insist on exclusive territorial jurisdiction as a matter of right."

It would appear to us from the correspondence between the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of New York and Hamburg that the fact of New York claiming it as a right was very early disclosed.

Our M.'. W.'. brother has apparently also settled the matter to his satisfaction that the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, in the premises, was ill-advised and not in accordance with the course in his judgment which should have been pursued. He says:

"New York and other American Grand Lodges acted in a manner grossly at variance with the benign principles of Masonry. Had Masonic patience and forbearance been longer continued, and had no outside influence intervened (alluding to the action of sister Grand Lodges), those differences would probably have been speedily adjusted in a Masonic spirit and manner. Unfortunately, New York, influenced by these utterances or by some other considerations of doubtful wisdom, adopted the resolution of non-intercourse "(September, 1851)."

This assurance is certainly refreshing when we take cognizance of the fact that up to that time every effort had been made to induce the Grand Lodge of Hamburg to recede from its action, and up to that time no action had been taken by any sister Grand Lodge. Upon this point we shall have something further to say, but simply remark here, that if the action of the Grand Lodge of New York therein was at all susceptible of review, it would be eminently desirable that it should not be allotted to a partisan.

Having elucidated the matter to his satisfaction, our M.'. W.'. brother kindly takes upon himself to suggest to the Grand Lodge of Washington that she "extend her good offices upon invitation by the Grand Lodges concerned," to settle a long standing difference.

Apparently the principle of reform, which is a prominent factor in our M.'. W.'. brother's personality, has induced the proffer. While we have no authority to speak for the Grand Lodge of New York, we venture the assertion that she would not avail herself of the offices so gratuitously tendered. It is not the first time that a proposal of mediation has been made, and in reply thereto we content ourselves by quoting the words of M.' . W.' . FINLAY M. KING [Grand Master of New York - 1861]:

"A proffer of mediation to those bodies in the city of New York which pretend to derive authority for their Masonic existence from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, would, of course, be a direct acknowledgment to them and the Grand Lodges of Europe, that the principles of indivisible sovereignty and of Grand Lodge supremacy, which universally prevail among the Grand Lodges of the
United States, *are matters of compromise.* To imagine for a moment that these principles are legitimate subjects for arbitration, is to imagine that the Grand Lodges of America can part with portions of their sovereignty and yet maintain their rightful authority within their jurisdiction.

Our M.'s W.' brother, in his report, proceeds to recite the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in 1803, making the claim that the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, R. W. W. LL.TAM H. WOOD, "had not read extensively on the subject and had not even received the New York proceedings." Inasmuch as this invasion had occurred in 1850 and the matter had been ably and most thoroughly elucidated years before 1863, we fail to comprehend the pertinency of the "non-receipt of the proceedings of New York for 1862." That the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Washington went further than those adopted by New York does not appear to be correct when tested by history. It is true that all sister Grand Lodges did not go as far as the Grand Lodge of Washington, but some did, and all sustained the position taken by the Grand Lodge of New York.

Referring to the "Washington repeal," it is stated that "it has been intimated in part that our repeal of this resolution had been inspired either by ill-will toward the M.'s W.' Grand Lodge of New York, or by a lack of interest in the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction." The first appears to us as an unwarrantable personal assumption, and the second we have heretofore commented upon.

Our M.'s W.' brother furnishes the following explanation of the consideration which induced the repeal of edict No. 676:

"2. We were of the opinion based upon a point blank statement in GOTTLDE'S 'History of Freemasonry,' that Pythagoras Lodge had long since again accepted a charter from New York.

'While the correctness of BRO. GOULD'S statement has been questioned, your committee *have not succeeded in obtaining any conclusive evidence on the subject.* (Italics ours.) It is certain, however, that 'Pythagoras Lodge No. 86,' has appeared on the roll of the Grand Lodge of New York for many years past.

There would have been no difficulty in obtaining *conclusive* evidence had any attempt been made in that direction. In the year 1855 most of the old influential members of Pythagoras Lodge (formerly No. 86) abandoned their position, acknowledged allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New York, and applied for a return of their old charter, which was in due time granted them. At that time the Grand Lodge of Hamburg continued her spurious offspring within the jurisdictional lines of New York—Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 and Franklin Lodge No. 2, and that of Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 continues to this day.

Although our paper is already too long, yet we desire to present a few facts in reference to this invasion by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg which are not made prominent in our M.'s W.' brother's report.

This invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of New York by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was done at a time seemingly for the purpose of embarrassing the Grand Lodge of New York, and was of such a willful character that it received the almost universal condemnation of all sister Grand Lodges. It was recognized as an attack upon the principle of exclusive jurisdiction, strenuously maintained by all American Grand Lodges.

The correspondence on both sides discloses that the Grand Lodge of New York earnestly, and in fraternal language, protested against the proposed course of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and endeavored, by every justifiable means, to dissuade the Grand Lodge of Hamburg from carrying out its determination. But the Grand Lodge of Hamburg had apparently determined upon its course, without regard to the claims of New York, for DR. BUERK, Senior Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in the course of the correspondence, said:

"We certainly are aware of your law, according to which but one Grand Lodge is allowed to exist in each State, and all Lodges within its dominions are subordinate to that Grand Lodge; however, it may be questioned if not, in this particular case, an exception should be made in favor of German brethren and exclusively German Lodges."

Notwithstanding this knowledge, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg granted a warrant to Pythagoras Lodge, saying, "even though it may be regarded as an infringement of the rights of your (New York) Grand Lodge."

Subsequently, in 1853, a warrant was granted for another Lodge, known as Franklin Lodge No. 2.

The granting of the warrant to Pythagoras Lodge led to the adoption of the following resolutions by the Grand Lodge of New York (April, 1851):

"Resolved, That we affectionately remonstrate with our sister Grand Lodge of Hamburg against the course she has thought proper to pursue, in trespassing within the borders of our jurisdiction, and that she be requested to recall the charter she has issued to Pythagoras Lodge of this city.

"Resolved, That the body known as Pythagoras Lodge, formerly No. 86, be, and they are, hereby declared irregular, and all Masonic intercourse with them prohibited."

Subsequently, in September, 1851, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the body formerly known as Pythagoras Lodge No. 86, be, and the same is hereby declared irregular, and all Masonic intercourse with them prohibited; and, whereas, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has refused to accede to our affectionate remonstrance against granting a warrant to Pythagoras Lodge No. 86, all Masonic intercourse be, and the same is, hereby suspended between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg until she recall said warrant."

In this contention the Grand Lodge of New York was sustained by sister Grand Lodges, including the Grand Lodge of Washington, and that support has been maintained ever since until disturbed by the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in the repeal of its edict in 1898.
It is unnecessary to recapitulate the terms of the resolution adopted by sister Grand Lodges—we simply quote that of the Grand Lodge of Texas (1853 or 1854):

“That the action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in granting a warrant to Pythagoras Lodge in New York City, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, was a breach of Masonic law, and of courtesy, and that no member of that Lodge shall be permitted to visit any Lodge under this jurisdiction, or receive any of the benefits of Masonry, and no German Mason hailing from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg shall be entitled to such rights. . . .”

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg after this act of invasion attempted to unite other foreign Grand Lodges in a scheme to grant recognition to negro Lodges and negro Grand Lodges on this continent, but in this they were most signally unsuccessful.

This subsequent action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg led to the adoption of the following additional resolutions by the Grand Lodge of New York, June, 1859:

“2. The Grand Lodge of New York and the other Grand Lodges in the United States, were fully justified in declaring the subordinate Lodges of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in New York, irregular and clandestine, and in suspending intercourse with the parent body, and the Masonic Fraternity of these States show a proper respect to the authority of their Grand Lodges in refusing to have intercourse with Hamburg Masons, or with the members of their aforesaid irregular subordinates.

“4. That there is nothing in Masonry to justify a resort to revenge or reprisal, and these words are unknown to the Masonic vocabulary, and in seeking to employ them through the recognition of the negro ‘Lodges’ in the United States, with a view thereby to retaliate for the ostracism of her constituents and subordinates, and to procure dissensions and divisions among the American Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg deserves to be cut off from all intercourse with the Grand Lodges of the world.”

Upon the question of the advisability of edicts of non-intercourse, alluded to in our M.\ W.\ brother’s report, our opinion would have to be governed by the circumstances of the case. We hold that in the case of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg there was, as a finality, no other course to pursue.

There would appear to be but one opinion—except, possibly, that of M.\ W.\ BRO. UPTON—as to the merits of this case, the propriety and stern necessity for the course pursued and action taken, and while the gravity of the negro question, under the original action by the Grand Lodge of Washington in 1898, has overshadowed the question involved in the repeal of this edict, nevertheless it has had consideration by some of the members of the Correspondence circle, and the same has been duly noted in this and last year’s report.

We earnestly hope that the better judgment of the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington will be expressed in such a manner as to give conclusive evidence that the principle of exclusive Grand Lodge territorial jurisdiction must be upheld, and that any invasion thereof within the limits of any Grand Lodge should receive the unqualified disapproval of all sister Grand Lodges. Our brethren, to be consistent, cannot do less than re-establish their edict and thereby correct what has been claimed “to have been an error of judgment.”

Appended to the report are the following resolutions, upon which action will be had at the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, 1901:

“1. That the preamble and resolution introduced by M.\ W.\ BRO. ZIEGLER at our last Annual Communication be not adopted.

“2. That the following resolutions be adopted in lieu thereof, to-wit:

“Resolved, That this Grand Lodge has so often and so emphatically expressed her appreciation of the desirableness of exclusive territorial jurisdiction within the United States; and has, from the year 1858 to the present day, so continuously shown her unvarying good-will towards the M.\ W.\ Grand Lodge of New York, that no further expression upon either of those subjects seemed called for at this time.

“Resolved, That it seems to this Grand Lodge that—however hopeful the M.\ W.\ Grand Lodge of Hamburg may have been at one time that her plan of warranting Lodges in America would produce ‘a new bond of firmer and closer alliance’ between the Lodges and Grand Lodges on either side of the Atlantic;—the experience of half a century has conclusively demonstrated that that hope cannot—everything considered—be realized; and that whatever necessity might have appeared to exist, half a century ago, for preserving for her sons, who were ‘strangers in a strange land,’ direct Lodge connections with the Fatherland, no longer exists at this time, when there are, perhaps, more German Masons in America than in Germany. Moreover, this Grand Lodge is entirely clear in its opinion that, so deep-rooted is the attachment of American Freemasons to the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction in this country, that any interference by foreign Grand Lodges, however well intended, with the exclusive jurisdiction desired by American Grand Lodges cannot fail to result in injury to Masonry—and in injury only.

“Resolved, That it appears to this Grand Lodge that an experience of nearly fifty years has conclusively shown that edicts of non-intercourse are worse than unavailing to promote that brotherly love and affection which ought to prevail between the Masons of Hamburg and America, or to reconcile differences that arise between brethren; and this Grand Lodge would rejoice to see other means, more consistent with brotherly love, resorted to to restore and maintain harmony between Masons of every land.

“Resolved, That it would afford this Grand Lodge profound and unmixed pleasure if means should be found to reconcile the differences which, contrary to the teachings of our Fraternity, have divided the Masons of Hamburg from those of New York and other parts of America for more than a generation; and if any good offices on tier part can contribute to that most desirable end, she will most gladly extend them, upon invitation by the Grand Lodges concerned—to the glorious end that all may see the Benign Influence of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the Beginning of the World, and will to the End of Time.”

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Appendix VI

John J. Gorman
Hope Lodge No. 244


Few men now living can point to a record of greater activity and usefulness in Fire Department matters than Mr. Gorman. The highest offices and honors in the Department have been successively bestowed upon him in recognition of his services. He was elected Fire Commissioner of the Volunteer Department for four years on May 12, 1859, and unanimously reelected on March 12, 1863, for the period of five years. During 1864 and 1865 he was President of the Board of Volunteer Fire Commissioners. In 1865 he was elected a trustee of the Fire Department Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and at the first meeting of the Board thereafter was elected secretary, a post to which he was called for nineteen years successively thereafter. In the twelfth year he was chosen President of the Fund, which office he still holds.

Mayor Ely, in May, 1877, nominated Mr. Gorman as one of the Commissioners of the paid Fire Department, and the Board of Aldermen confirmed the nomination by a unanimous vote. He was chosen Treasurer of the Board at its first meeting, the fund then amounting to $371,306.82. That office he held four years, at the end of which time the fund amounted to $479,160.98, an increase of $107,854.16.

On the occasion of the presentation of the Bennett Medal of 1878 to Daniel J. Meagher, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Commissioner Gorman delivered the presentation address. Speaking from a practical and life-long knowledge of a fireman's duties, he said:

Courage is defined as bravery, intrepidity; that quality of the mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness or without fear or depression of spirits. To see life in peril, to plan the rescue intelligently, to act promptly and successfully in saving the life so in peril, is real bravery. To see, to think, to act, all must be instantaneous, but not with rashness, which is inconsiderate promptness, often causing the failure of a well-intended act. Cool, deliberate, intelligent bravery is generally successful, and will always have its reward, if in no other way, in the happy reflections consequent upon a knowledge of having acted well your part.

At midnight, on May 2, 1878, fire was discovered on the upper floors of No. 28 East Fourteenth Street. The alarm was sounded for station 339. Captain Meagher, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, with his command, was in front of the burning building in less than two minutes from the time the alarm was sounded, and on his arrival saw a female form partly hanging out of the fourth-story window. He ordered a forty-two-foot ladder placed against the building, which was done with almost the speed of thought, but it proved to be about ten feet short. He ordered that it be placed on the highest step of the front stoop. Fireman Flood (than whom no more gallant man is in this Department) ascended the ladder, which was still too short to reach the person hanging out of the window. At this point Fireman Flood unfortunately seriously injured his foot, the severe pain of which for a moment paralyzed his efforts.

Captain Meagher, taking in the situation at a glance, ordered that the ladder be held erect and away from the building, so as to get all the length possible. He then ascended, standing on next to the top round of the ladder, fifty-two feet from the sidewalk, and his head just up to the feet of the woman. He gave her some words of encouragement, and in a calm but decided manner directed her to hold her limbs and body as rigid as possible. All being ready, he told her to drop; she did so; he caught her in one arm, steadying himself by the power of his limbs and one hand on the top of the ladder, and thus passed Sarah Freeman to his comrade, Fireman Flood, who, notwithstanding the intense pain he was suffering by a badly bruised foot, carried the frightened woman to the sidewalk in safety. For this act of cool, well-planned, and determined bravery, the trustees have decided that the Bennett Medal for 1878 should be awarded to Captain Daniel J. Meagher, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

I have been selected by the trustees to make the presentation. Captain Meagher, step forward. It affords me unusual pleasure to present to you and place on your breast the Bennett Medal for 1878, awarded to you for saving the life of Sarah Freeman at midnight on the 2d of May, 1878, by rescuing her from her perilous position, hanging from the fourth story of a burning building, No. 28 East Fourteenth Street. May your life be long spared to aid and assist those powerless to help themselves.

On August 10, 1881, Commissioner Gorman was chosen President of the Board. During that year he prepared and presented rules and regulations for the government of the Department, known as “General Orders, Board of Fire Commissioners, from No. 13 to No. 35 inclusive for 1881,” which embraces the most perfect system for government of a Fire Department ever formulated in this or any other country.
The perils of theater fires having been a subject of popular discussion, Mr. Gorman gave it much study. The result was a brief but comprehensive set of directions from Fire Headquarters, which admirably suited the emergency. This document, which President Gorman prepared on January 16, 1882, and which was most favorably commented upon by the leading newspapers of the country, was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, January 16, 1882. The examination of the theaters in the city of New York, made by the Fire Department with a view to determining the best mode for the prevention of fire or panic, and protecting life and property in case of fire or panic, has shown the necessity of defining what a theater should be. It should be a house, strongly and properly built, consisting of an auditorium and stage, kept clean and free from all unnecessary combustible material, and not used as a storage house for scenery, furniture, properties, or any other thing not needed for the play or exhibition then being exhibited. Paint shops, carpenters' shops, work shops and storage rooms (in which combustible material should be kept) should be located outside of the walls of the theater proper. The dressing or toilet rooms should not be under the stage or auditorium, but should in every case be without the walls of the theater. The heating apparatus should be so arranged that the fire for heating the house should not be within the walls of the theater. The space between the top of the proscenium arch and the roof of the theater should be inclosed with brick walls, or a double partition of corrugated sheet-iron or other fire-proof material, with an air space of at least six inches between the sheets for the purpose of preventing fire or smoke from the stage or flies passing over the proscenium arch between the ceiling of the auditorium and the roof of the theater; the gas or other illuminating process to be arranged so that the stage, auditorium, and lobbies could be controlled separately, and so that an accident to either could not put the house suddenly in darkness. In all cases the gas should be lighted by electricity, as the use of the torch is always dangerous. All gas-brackets should be stationary (not swinging or jointed), and all gas-burners should have glass globes, wire or other proper covering.

All places of public amusement should be connected by telegraph from the stage and from the box-office with these headquarters, and have special "building signals" given them. On the first intimation of fire or panic, an alarm should be instantly sent to the Fire Department. All places of public amusement should have at least four proper axes, two on each side of the stage, two fire-hooks, one on each side of the stage, and as many proper water-buckets, always filled with water, as may be necessary, and not less than twelve, properly distributed about the stage and flies, and plainly marked " for fire purposes only." The roof over the stage should be constructed of glass sashes, so arranged that they would slide open by their own weight when the rope that held them should be burned, unloosed, or cut on the stage, thereby permitting the heated air, smoke, and fire to escape through the roof. In all places of public amusement the people on each story should have direct means of egress to the street, without coming in contact with those of another story; and all avenues of egress should be used at each performance, as those intended for use in case of fire or panic only are generally found useless when most needed.

JOHN J. GORMAN, President.

Regarding the foregoing, the New York "Herald" on January 19, 1882, printed the following editorial:

SAFETY IN THEATERS.

President Gorman, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, submitted to the Board yesterday a report giving the result of his inquiries into the safety of our theaters. We are glad to see that this subject, which was brought home to us with such tragic force by the recent fire in Vienna, has not been overlooked. Mr. Gorman makes many wise recommendations as to the improvement of our places of public amusement. It now remains to be seen whether they will be enforced. There is no reason why our theaters should not be made practically safe, and if Mr. Gorman will enforce the rules he lays down with so much clearness, he will receive the approbation of the community, and of no portion so much as those who have a genuine interest in the advancement and prosperity of the stage.

President Gorman, perceiving the constant danger to the city whenever a great fire was under headway, by the large number of companies called to extinguish it, presented the following plan for positive protection even under the most extraordinary circumstances. The communication showed the increase of values, buildings, and population, and the necessity of increased fire protection:

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, February 28, 1882. To THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT:

GENTLEMEN,- In compliance with the preamble and resolution referred to me this day, I respectfully present the following:

In 1865, when the paid Fire Department was organized in this city, there were, south of Fifty-ninth Street, in the volunteer department, forty-three (43) fire-engine companies, fifty-one (51) hose companies, and fourteen (14) hook and ladder companies, aggregating three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (3889) men. In November, 1865, the volunteers, south of Fifty-ninth Street, were disbanded, and thirty-four (34) steam fire-engine companies and twelve (12) hook and ladder companies were organized in their stead, with twelve men to each company, aggregating five hundred and fifty-two (552) men. In February, 1882, the organization, south of Fiftyninth Street, is the same as it was in November, 1865, as to number of companies and aggregate number of men, except four additional men with the water-tower.

Notwithstanding the Department has not increased south of Fifty-ninth Street, there has been a vast increase in the number of buildings, in values, in population, and in the duties required of the uniformed force, as will be shown: From the best information we can obtain, there were, in 1865, about sixty thousand (60,000) houses in this city, few, if any, more than fifty-five feet high; in February, 1882, there are about ninety thousand (90,000) houses, being 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, no, 120, 130, 140, and 146 feet high, and the "tendency upward." In 1865, the assessed value of real and personal estate in this city was $608,784,355; in 1881, the assessed value of real and personal estate was $1,185,498,098; and this assessed value does not include merchandise in bond, which, we are informed, amounts to many millions of dollars. In 1865, the population was 726,386; in 1880 (last census), the population was 1,206,299; in 1866, the first full year of the paid Fire Department's existence, there were in the city 796 fires; in 1881, there were 1785 fires.
By the enactment of chapter 742, laws of 1871, one or more men are sent to all places of public amusement at each performance, thereby crippling our companies in that part of the city where they are most needed, and at a time (from seven to eleven o'clock in the evening) when they cannot well be spared; we have an average of forty men on this duty each night, except Sunday.

We are also compelled to have notices of all violations of law, from the Building and Combustible Bureaus, served by the uniformed force of the Department, amounting to an average of fifteen men per day, and in all parts of the city.

There is an average, for each year, of twelve men each day unable to perform fire duty, in consequence of injuries received in discharge of duty, and sickness.

Our men are on duty seven days in the week, three hours only being allowed for meals, and three days in each month leave of absence given for recreation. The average number of officers and men on duty to extinguish fires, at all times, is nine to each company.

We have had in each year two or more large fires south of Thirty-fourth Street, requiring twenty to twenty-five companies to control them; during the active continuance of such fires the city must be at least partially unprotected, and if two or more fires of such magnitude should occur at the same time, it would be very difficult to control them.

Notwithstanding we have had the good fortune thus far to be able to protect the city, the time has arrived when it is unwise to trust further to fortune for the city's protection from such a calamity as an extensive conflagration would be. Therefore, in view of the foregoing, I offer for adoption the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, The increased number, height, and area of buildings in the city of New York, south of Thirty-fourth Street, the increased value of merchandise stored in them, and the consequent increasing number of fires, admonish us of the danger to be feared from two or more large fires occurring simultaneously at distant parts of the city, and of our inability to cope with them, as at present organized; and

Whereas, To be equal to such an emergency, it is absolutely necessary to have men, apparatus, horses, and appliances in duplicate, where practicable, so that when a part of a company is absent at a fire, another part may be kept in quarters in readiness to protect the neighborhood in case of another fire; therefore

Resolved, That where company quarters, south of Thirty-fourth Street, are sufficiently large for the purpose, and as soon as practicable, the said companies be reorganized, and consist of three (3) officers and fifteen (15) men, viz.: one foreman, two assistant foremen, one engineer of steamer, two assistant engineers of steamer, four drivers, and eight firemen or privates, and be equipped with two steam fire-engines, two hose-tenders, and the necessary horses, hose, and other appliances; and that it shall be the duty of the company, on receiving an alarm for fire where they may be due or called, to proceed thereto with foreman, first assistant foreman, two drivers (one for engine, one for tender), engineer, and assistant engineer of steamer, and proper number of firemen or privates, always leaving in quarters one officer, one engineer, or assistant engineer of steamer, two drivers, and at least one fireman or private. It shall be the duty of that portion of the company left in quarters to immediately put second or spare apparatus in service, hitching the horses thereto, and remaining on watch until the company, then absent, shall return, always being in immediate readiness to answer any alarm for fire that the company may be due at, or called to, during the absence of the first company. Hook and ladder companies south of Thirty-fourth Street, when practicable, shall be reorganized with three (3) officers and fifteen (15) men, viz.: one foreman, two assistant foremen, two drivers, two tillermen, and eleven firemen or privates, and two fully equipped hook and ladder trucks, and be under the same rule as prescribed for engine companies, as far as practicable; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to set over to account of uniformed force pay-roll sufficient funds to pay additional men employed, and such further sum as may be necessary to procure additional apparatus and supplies; and be it further

Resolved, That Engine Companies Nos. 20 and 13 (they being central companies) be immediately thus reorganized and put in service, inasmuch as it can be done with the present amount of appropriation and spare apparatus on hand.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN J. GORMAN, President.

On motion, the report as submitted by the president, together with the preambles and resolutions therein contained, were adopted.

When Eyre M. Shaw, the famous chief of the London fire brigade, visited this city in 1882, he was the guest of Commissioner Gorman, and made the commissioner's office his headquarters while here. Before taking his departure, he addressed the following letter to Judge Gorman:

NEW YORK, October 3, 1882.

My Dear Sir: Before my departure for Europe, I desire to offer you my very sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordiality with which you have been good enough to receive me.

I am about concluding a most agreeable and interesting tour, and I owe a heavy debt of gratitude to all those connected with fire departments whom it has been my good fortune to meet, and especially to you, my first and last most genial and hospitable friend, during the pleasant six weeks now rapidly drawing to a close.

It has been my lot at various times to visit most of the principal fire brigades of the world, and I have frequently found something to criticise—something to avoid—occasionally, perhaps, something to condemn, but generally much also worthy to be admired and even to be emulated; and in these respects my present visit has not been at all exceptional.
I know well the difficulties which beset the pursuit of technical labor where tenure of office is intermittent and uncertain, and I have observed with great surprise and still greater pleasure the excellent spirit and business-like manner in which the duty of extinguishing fires is carried on here—a state of things impossible in any other country but this.

The fire brigades of America hold a high place among those of the world generally, and, if I may venture to say so, yours in New York is second to none, either on this continent or anywhere else.

I trust that you will kindly pardon me for the liberty I take in making this comment, and again thanking you most cordially, I remain, dear sir,

Yours very sincerely, EYRE M. SHAW.

The Hon. John J. Gorman,
President Fire Department, New York.

On the 9th of May, 1883, Mr. Gorman was reappointed by Mayor Franklin Edson as Fire Commissioner, to succeed himself, for a term of six years, and was unanimously confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. During the month of June of that year he made an extended Southern and Western trip, accompanied by his wife, son, and daughter, and visiting St. Louis, Mo., El Paso, Texas, Chihuahua, Mexico, the Yosemite Valley, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver, Leadville, Omaha, Chicago, and many other cities and points of interest. During his absence his colleagues in the Board of Fire Commissioners removed several of his friends in the Department from their offices, which displeased him very much. He resigned his office as a fire commissioner on November 15, 1883, and was appointed by Mayor Edson as a police magistrate, which office he still holds, giving unusual satisfaction to the people. The appointment was widely recognized as one of the best acts done by Mayor Edson and the then Board of Aldermen. Mr. Gorman's straightforward nature and humane disposition, together with his love of justice and a rare executive ability, rendered him fully capable and personally fitted for his new and trying position upon the bench.

As a Free and Accepted Mason, Mr. Gorman has attained some of the most distinguished honors of the craft. He was initiated an Entered Apprentice in Hope Lodge No. 244, of New York, on January 24, 1854; passed the degree of Fellow Craft, January 31, 1854; and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on February 7, 1854. He was Senior Warden of Hope Lodge No. 244 in 1857, and was Worshipful Master of the same lodge during the years 1858, 1859, and 1860. He was a member of the executive committee for the Masonic Fair of 1866, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund, and was also a member of the committee on the pay of Representatives of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1869, and a member of the committee on Warrants, Grand Lodge of New York, the following year. In 1870 he was Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District. In the same year he was a member of the general committee of arrangements for laying the corner-stone of Masonic Temple, corner Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. He became Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master, Third Masonic District, in 1872, and Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master, Fifth Masonic District, in 1873.

Mr. Gorman was a member of the general committee of arrangements for the second Masonic fair in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund in 1873, and also a member of the Committee of Appeals, Grand Lodge of New York, in the same year. In that year, also, he was a member of the committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Past Grand Master Robert D. Holmes, and of the building committee on the Masonic Temple. On November 12, 1873, he organized, and was the first President of the famous "Freemasons' Club," of the city of New York. It was first located at No. 143 West Eleventh Street, and afterward, in 1875, at 58 West Twenty-second Street. Mr. Gorman received the Mark Master and Past Master degrees, November 6, 1857, and was exalted a Royal Arch Mason November 20, 1857, in Metropolitan Chapter No. 140, Royal Arch Masons, New York. In 1869 he organized Hope Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, under dispensation, and was High Priest of Hope Chapter No. 244, Royal Arch Masons, in 1871. In 1872 he joined Manhattan Chapter Royal Arch Masons, No. 184 and was a member of the committee of correspondence of Grand Royal Arch Chapter, N. Y., during the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885. He received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Adelphi Council, New York, August 4, 1858, and is still a member of it. He received the degrees of Knighthood in Morton Commandery, No. 4, New York, November 23, 1868, and is still a member of it. In 1867 he received the Ninety-sixth degree Masonic Rite of Memphis, by special commission from J. Et Marconis De Nagre, of Paris. On December 3, 1881, he received the Thirty-third degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and is now "Grand Marshal General of the Supreme Council of the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies." On July 13, 1885, he was appointed one of the trustees of Masonic Temple and Hall and Asylum Fund.

When, after an eventful crisis, the Democratic party was reorganized in Tammany Hall in 1872 by Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Connor, Horatio Seymour, Augustus Schell, Sanford E. Church, John Kelly, Abraham S. Hewitt, and August Belmont, Mr. Gorman became a member of the General Committee and of the famous Committee on Organization. In 1877 he was elected a sachem, and has continued ever since in that honored position. He was elected Treasurer of the Tammany General Committee in 1877, and still holds that office, being chosen by the votes of each new General Committee from year to year. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Gorman has been an active Democrat, never swerving from his party even during its darkest days. Since 1854 he has been a manufacturer on an extensive scale, his metallic gunpowder kegs and metallic packages for paint, oil, and varnish being known all over the United States. He has been eminently successful in business, as well as in his more public affairs, and is to-day one of the most widely known and generally esteemed officials in the metropolis.

Note: R.'W.' : John J. Gorman was also Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1889 to 1894.
THE members of the Supreme Council Anc. Acc. Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies (Cerneau), have elected to the exalted position of Sov. Grand Commander Ill. John J. Gorman, 33\textsuperscript{o}, of New York City. Brother Gorman has been an active and energetic Mason since the year 1854, and although he has been called upon to fill high positions of public trust and responsibility for the past thirty years, he has always found time and opportunity to devote his services, when called upon, to the interests of Masonry. A few years since he accepted a renewed call for his labors as a Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and is at this date President of the Board. He has been a valuable assistant to Grand Master F. R. Lawrence, of the State of New York, in providing for the extinction of the lingering indebtedness of that Grand Body. He is now engaged in aiding the creation of a fund for the Asylum, and is Chairman of the Executive Committee formed to act in conjunction with the Ladies' Committee in the great Masonic Fair, created for charitable purposes. Ill. Bro. Gorman was created a Sov. Grand Inspector General Nov. 28, 1881, and made an active member before the close of the same year, in company with the late Ill. William T. Woodruff. He first served the Council as Grand Captain of the Guard, and thereafter advanced, step by step each year, until he now occupies the highest position within the gift of his brethren. The Supreme Council and its Subordinates are to be congratulated upon having such an ardent and distinguished laborer in Masonry as Judge Gorman to preside over their Councils during the coming year.

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In the death of ex-Sheriff John J. Gorman, at his home, 140 East Seventy-second Street, on Tuesday, Tammany Hall lost one of its oldest and most prominent leaders. Mr. Gorman joined the society when a young man, and was prominently identified with it until the time of his death. As a Tammany candidate he held a number of offices. He was a member of the old Fire Board, served as Fire Commissioner; was appointed twice a Police Justice, and was finally elected Sheriff. He had a reputation of being a conservative politician.

Mr. Gorman was born in Hester Street, of Irish parents, Oct. 5, 1828, and for many years was a resident of the old Ninth Ward. He attended the public school at Grove and Hudson Streets, but left school to enter a dry goods store. He afterward became an apprentice in the plumbing trade. He was taught by his father, who was a practical man, to look out for himself, and he was a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. In his early youth he was an enthusiastic member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and ran with the "machine" at every opportunity. He afterward became a member of the old Fire Board, and after the force was reorganised was elected Fire Commissioner. He served as President of the Board of Commissioners for several years. Meanwhile he had taken an active part in politics, and in 1872 was one of the Committee on Reorganization of Tammany Hall. In 1877 he was elected a Sachem, which office he held until the recent election.

While serving as Fire Commissioner, in 1883, Mr. Gorman was appointed Police Justice by Mayor Edson. He was reappointed Police Justice by Mayor Grant. In 1890 he was elected Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and served a full term.

Mr. Gorman was prominent among Free Masons. He was honored with the thirty-third degree, and in 1892 the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third and Last Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for America, elected him Sovereign Grand Commander.

Both Mr. Gorman and Mrs. Gorman were prominent members of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church. On account of the temporary absence of Dr. Hall, arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. It is expected, however, that the services will be held on Saturday morning.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Fire Department yesterday the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissions learns with regret of the death of John J. Gorman, at the one time Commissioner of the department, and desires to convey to the family of the deceased ex-Commissioner its sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That the flags of the department be placed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

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Appendix VII

Polar Hospitals

Henry Biederbeck

The White World: life and adventures within the arctic circle portrayed by famous living explorers..., edited by Rudolf Kersting. 1902. page 79-98.

http://books.google.com/books?id=IQw8H9dKLaQC&pg=PA79&dq=%22Polar+Hospitals%22&hl=en&ei=xAZNTpLFF4XvQFfjlo3Bq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDAQBwEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Polar%20Hospitals%22&f=false

Henry Biederbeck was born in Waldecker, Germany, Jan., 1859. In 1881 he joined the Lady Franklin Bay Arctic Expedition, under Lieutenant Greely. Was appointed Hospital Steward, and Assistant Naturalist of party. He was one of the survivors rescued at Cape Sabine by Admiral Schley in 1884.
The spirits of the party often became somewhat depressed during those dreadful long Arctic nights. When the face of old father Sol left us on the 16th of October, not to be seen again until the 1st of March, there was a general feeling of lassitude, loss of appetite and sleepiness in some instances, wakefulness in others, and anaemic condition generally. Our commanding officer was unsparing in his efforts to entertain, and the brighter members of the party would at all times try to amuse and cheer the downcast ones. With the return of the sun, all this was changed. The appetite increased, cheerfulness of spirit took the place of gloom, and the body became stronger as the mind grew brighter.

Our commanding officer was unsparing in his efforts to entertain, and the brighter members of the party would at all times try to amuse and cheer the downcast ones. With the return of the sun, all this was changed. The appetite increased, cheerfulness of spirit took the place of gloom, and the body became stronger as the mind grew brighter.
During those dark days it was necessary to administer tonics. Iron in its various forms was found to do the most good. Besides the rheumatism of Rice, previously spoken of, several other cases occurred, the pains in each instance being very severe. Lieutenant Greely, Sergeant Linn, Connell and Henry suffered at different times, but the most serious attack was that experienced by myself, and I have never recovered from it. On leaving Fort Conger, July 9, 1883, I was able to hobble down to the boat with the aid of a stout stick, but notwithstanding all the discomforts suffered on our retreat, being wet to the skin most of the time, sleeping either on the oars in the boat, or on the ice itself, I improved daily, and after the fourth day was able to work as hard as any of the others.

Although we had labored hard during the two years, and suffered many discomforts, the worst was to come after abandoning our home station, in order to meet, a ship, which we thought must be somewhere south of us, trying to reach us. It had been promised that one should be sent, and the retreat was commenced by orders received at the time of our start northward. We set out from Fort Conger with a steam launch, three small boats and a little dingey, taking all our records, the most valuable and necessary instruments, about sixty days' provisions, and our sleeping bags. Each man was allowed eight pounds for his clothing and personal belongings, the four officers having an extra eight pounds each. At first we were towed by the launch the greater part of the time, but we experienced several dangerous nips, and had to be watchful, keeping away from threatening floes. On several occasions we had to throw our belongings on the ice and pull the boats up after us to keep them from being crushed.

On August 26, we were beset in the ice, and on September 10, we abandoned the steam-launch and one of the boats; on September 12, another boat was abandoned, and we tried to reach Cape Sabine over the ice, carrying our last boat on the sledge. The little dingey having been previously cut up and used for fuel. But the next day a strong wind broke up the ice, and we drifted into Smith Sound on the floe upon which we were encamped. We were now on short rations, but supplemented this somewhat by the addition of seal meat and blubber from a few seals which we were fortunate enough to kill. The water obtained from the paleocrystic floe was very brackish, and as our salt was all gone, we used seawater for stewing our seal meat. This, together with the fatty seal-blubber, caused a great deal of diarrhoea, and the little opium we had taken along was fast nearing exhaustion.

We drifted about on this floe, sometimes north, sometimes south, until September 29, when a providential high wind blew us into Baird Inlet, where we were stranded between two grounded icebergs. We ferried ourselves across the lanes of open water to the nearest land, about fifteen miles south of Cape Sabine. At this time we were all in fair health, but very weak. Rice and our little Eskimo, Jens, were sent to Cape Sabine to ascertain what was left of the English cache, and also to see what records, if any, had been left there by possible parties of succor, who might have made a landing. They returned with the sad tidings, that the Proteus, under command of Lieutenant Garlington, had sunk on July 23, having been crushed by the ice. The Lieutenant had left a record saying that all hands were saved from the Proteus, that they would cross over to Greenland and try to open communication, that the S. S. Yantic was on her way to Littleton Island, but would not enter the ice, and that a Swedish steamer would try to reach Cape York. He would at once attempt to communicate therewith, and nothing in the power of man would be left undone to send us succor. Unfortunately nothing of the kind happened, and our starvation camp at Cape Sabine was the consequence. Lieutenant Garlington had left a cache of about five hundred rations of bread, some tea and canned goods; there was also a cache of 240 rations left by Mr. Beebe in 1882, and part of the 240 rations cached by Sir George Nares in 1884, was still in good condition. Lieutenant Greely decided it would be best to move our few belongings near to these caches, and a start was made at once.

We built a hut out of loose stones and ice, using water as cement, which froze all parts solidly together. The walls were about 3 ½ feet high, the roof being formed by our whale-boat; its length was 25 feet and width 17 feet. Into this small hole our entire party crowded, spreading our sleeping-bags on the floor with heads to the walls, and feet toward the center, where a small passageway ran through the length of the hut. This passage was used to do our little bit of cooking, and for ingress and egress.

Our rations were cut down to the smallest possible allowance that would sustain life, and as soon as the little lake near which we were encamped froze solid to the bottom, we were put on a short amount of fluid also, consisting of two-thirds of a cupful of weak tea twice a day. The tea ran out near the end of the winter, and we used to pick up the leaves already used at the commencement of our stay, and use them over again. Later still, we were glad to get even a cupful of luke-warm water. Many of my comrades suffered greatly from thirst, and in order to supplement the scant allowance of water, we put finely chopped ice into little rubber field bags, of which we carried a number, placed them under our clothes, later near to the skin, and the heat, of which there was so little, of our emaciated bodies would melt a few drops of the precious fluid.

The sufferings we poor mortals endured during that fearful Arctic winter—there is no spring—can hardly be described: at least I am unable, and shall not attempt to do so, but will try to convey, in a measure, a little conception of the only relief Dr. Pavy and myself were able to give to our sick and helpless brethren. The insufficient nourishment made itself felt not only in the body, but also in the
mind, and great were the efforts of Lieutenant Greely and the stronger minded members of our little party to divert the thoughts of the failing ones, and to amuse them as much as possible. Of medicine we had but little, and had we given some to every person asking for it, we would have had an iota left after the first two weeks. We managed to get along, however, as best we could, only wishing for some of the most necessary drugs, such as strychnine and hyoscyamus, to strengthen the actions of the weak and depressed hearts, and for cathartics, of which there was great need. Naturally, the small quantities of food were partly responsible for our forlorn condition. While lying in our sleeping-bags, constantly tortured by a gnawing hunger, wounds and other affections would heal very slowly. Gardner suffered during all that dark night from the effects of a felon, the affected finger refusing to heal, although we used the few remedies at our command as unsparingly in his case, as we could not later in any other.

The most serious blow came to us in the early part of November, when a party of four men started out for Cape Isabella to fetch the 144 lbs. of meat, cached there by the British Expedition under Sir George Nares, but which was forced to return without accomplishing their errand. They found the cache all right, and proceeded “homeward” therewith, but on the road Sergeant Elison became so badly frostbitten, that they were forced to abandon the meat on a large paleocryctic floe, put Elison into the sledge, and bring him to our miserable quarters. The little party came in very much exhausted, and the condition of Elison was pitiable in the extreme. His face, hands and feet were fearfully frozen, and his agony was heartrending. We did everything in our power to alleviate his pains, and the commanding officer gave up his mattress—one of the two found in the cache of the Proteus wreck and which were always used by the sick—to make him more comfortable. I sat, or rather cowered, night after night (when I say night I mean the time corresponding to that part during which it is night in temperate zones) watching and comforting the poor fellow, and ministering to his wants to the best of my poor ability. Dr. Pavy would relieve me during the rest of the twenty-four hours, and every man in the command would at all times aid us in any little office required. We had hopes at first, that some of the frozen parts were only superficially bitten, but our illusions were soon destroyed. Both feet slowly sloughed off at the ankle joints, and his fingers dried up and became mummified. We could entertain no thought of an operation, as any attempt to amputate would have caused a loss of blood which, in the weakened state of the patient, would have had serious consequences. We were obliged, therefore, to confine ourselves to keeping the wounds clean, and to effect that purpose I dressed them daily. This was not an easy matter, since water was such a very scarce commodity, and had to be used most sparingly. At first I used a little borated cotton and the few bandages we had taken along for emergencies, together with the one pound can of carbolated vaseline, and the little carbolic acid at my command. All this was employed as judiciously as possible, but as there were other small frostbites among my comrades, besides several sore fingers which needed dressing, my supply became exhausted very quickly. The commanding officer then set apart all the lard, of which we had found a couple of cans in the wreck cache, for medicinal purposes. This I mixed with the little salicylic acid which we had, and with the mixture I attended to the injuries.

One of the serious questions confronting us was, how to get the material to dress the wounds. We had found a number of shirts in the clefts of the rocks near Cape Sabine, left there by Lieutenant Garlington’s party; these shirts had been wet and were frozen to a solid mass of ice. I beat off the ice as much as possible, then placed them underneath my clothes, and thus dried them for use. The aggravated state of my rheumatic troubles to-day is probably a direct result of this necessary action.

While in this precarious state, weakened in body and mind with but a couple of hours each day when we could afford the faintest excuse for light, by burning a little sealblubber in a lamp, improvised out of a tomato can, with a piece of an old woolen sock or undershirt for a wick; or by burning a candle manufactured out of stearine found in the British cache, with a piece of old rope as wick, there would occur discussions which seemed full of animosity, and which have since been described as “bickerings” and “fights.” I beg the reader to imagine himself in a similar position, if such imagination is possible, and he will readily understand that they were only outbursts of a weakened, tortured mind. In reality every man of our forsaken little party helped his weaker neighbor at all points, where such aid was possible. The great efforts that were made to improve our poor larder cannot be realized by the world. Our hunters, Sergeant Long and the Eskimo, aided later by Sergeant Frederick, certainly worked wonders, and had it not been for the providential appearance of a bear, and its fortunate killing by Long, none of us would have lived to tell the tale.
Our dear comrade Brainard worked incessantly for the good of all, dividing the scanty food with equity, going out during the coldest
and stormiest weather to catch so-called shrimps, in reality nothing but sea-lice, which helped greatly to fill that aching void in our
grawing stomachs.

Rice, together with Frederick, made another effort to secure that much-coveted meat from Cape Isabella, abandoned on the first
attempt, but cruel fate carried away our faithful Rice, doomong him to perish from cold and exhaustion. Good little Frederick covered
his remains with snow and ice, and alone made his way back through the dreary, lightless ice-waste.

The stronger would always cheer and support the weak. Dear, good Israel, although bodily very weak, would invariably have a
cheery word for his neighbor, who might be physically a little stronger, but over whose mind dark forebodings of approaching end
would cast a gloom. Lieutenant Lockwood, proud of his achievement of having reached the farthest north, would mournfully talk of
his loved ones at home, and for an hour at a time would recount the good things to eat in our own "God’s Country," as we used to
speak of it.

The first appearance of the grim visitor was on January 18, when Sergeant Cross, our engineer, died. Cross was quite weak for
some time, and showed some scarbotic signs, the only really pronounced ones during our stay. Cross was physically the weakest
man among us, and having used liquor and tobacco in rather large quantities during the greater part of his life, his constitution was
weakened. This first death had naturally a somewhat depressing influence, but Lieutenant Greely made some judicious remarks and
announced a slight increase in the ration, which, however, cut down again in a day or two, and one man would try to show his
neighbor how little he thought of this sad affair, and point out the few chances of life we still had. So by cheering another, we
were really in a better state of mind than evening than before.

After this, although all were very weak, no death took place until April 5, when Frederik J. Christiansen, one of our faithful, hard-
working Eskimo dog-drivers died of starvation. After that we had four other deaths in rapid succession, when the bear, sent so
opportunistly, gave us a number of meals of fresh meat, and for a time stayed the ravages hunger had created. It must not be
imagined that we set to feasting at once, since we only allowed ourselves eight ounces of the bear meat per day, and for this the
very little other meat yet in our possession was withdrawn. The fresh meat, however, with the consequent improvement in the mind,
renewed hope for game, and through that, worked wonders for a short time, when life again began to ebb away, and the man with
the scythe commenced anew to reap his harvest.

Most of my comrades during those days of misery died there, and the majority of them died supported by my own weak arm, since
in their last moment I would always, as was my duty, try to ease them, and help them as much as was in my poor power. A stronger
will than ours decreed that nineteen out of the twenty-five strong, healthy men, who had dared everything in the interest of science,
should pay the cost with their lives, and that only six of us should see the land of our love once more, kiss our dear ones, and be
greeted by a hearty welcome from our friends. We returned, but no one of us the same healthy, vigorous man he had been on
leaving, all being more or less invalided. Death, at most times so much dreaded, was really a friendly visitor to some of the good
men called away, since it brought peace and release from all pain.

Our final days at Cape Sabine were spent in misery and suffering. The last food had been consumed, and in our necessity we were
forced to eat our sealskin clothing and boots. Fortunately, it was now continuous day, and warm enough to get fresh water out of
little pools, made by the slowly melting snow. We also were able to crawl about adjacent rocks, and gather lichens (tripe de roche),
the nutritive value of which may be questioned, but which needed to be added to our ration. As part of the ground was free from snow, we could gather
the roots of saxifrage, which we used for fuel, and which would, by constantly blowing on them, give quite a little heat, enough to
sing the air off our fur clothing, and partly roast it so that it could be ground with the teeth. It would also suffice to heat water to
almost the boiling point, and in this we would parboil parts of our skin-boots, so as to permit of their mastication. All this was very
poor stuff on which to feed the sick, but since it was all we had, we could do no better, and our good Elison lived through it all,
getting the lion’s share to the last. Although without feet, and practically without hands, his face greatly disfigured by scars caused by
frostbite, yet he was otherwise physically the strongest. As it seemed that he might survive us all, after our last pair of boots and
our last pieces of fur had been divided, his share was placed next to his sleeping-bag, and a spoon was fastened to his right hand
with strips of clothing, so that he might prolong his life if possible. Strange to say, that, although Elison had been, since the early part
of November, practically lying on his back all the time (he was unable to turn over alone), without a change of underclothing or a
wash, his body was yet clean and only during the last few days did any signs of bed-sores appear.

The deaths from starvation seemed to be without suffering during the last moments, and all, save probably two, lost consciousness,
hours before their last breath. The death of Gardner was especially touching, as he held in his hands a little tin-type picture of his
dear old mother, and one of his young wife to whom he had been wedded only shortly prior to joining the Expedition, and would
fervently gaze upon them. His last words were: "Mother, wife," as if he were bidding them farewell. Lieutenant Kisslingbury became
unconscious one day about 9 A.M., but seemed to awake from his lethargy about 3 P.M., when he asked for water, and feeling his
end to be near, he died singing the Doxology. The last death to occur at our starvation camp was that of Private Schneider, who
died on June 18, just four days before our rescue.

On June 20, a heavy wind sprang up and increased in velocity on June 21 and June 22, keeping us in the tent. To our misfortune
the tent blew down on us in the small hours of June 22, and we lay helplessly pinned under it, patiently awaiting the end. In the
evening our poor hearts were gladdened, and our pulses forced to throb faster and stronger again, by the sound of a steam whistle,
faintly, but distinctly heard in the distance. Brainard and Long slept in an addition to the tent on its south side, and they being able to
move, went out to reconnoitre. Brainard returned shortly, saying: "There is nothing to be seen; it must have been the wind blowing
over an empty tin can."

While discussing the pros and cons of a ship being near, and while I was busying myself with Connell, who was semi-conscious, we
heard shouts from outside. In a few seconds our rescuers, who had been gallantly led by that hero of heroes, Commander, now
Admiral, W. S. Schley, were pulling at the tent, but, not being able to get in, a knife did the work in an instant, and through the
opening thus made, Lieutenant J. C. Colwell, U. S. Navy, and Captain J. W. Norman, the ice pilot, thrust forth their hands. In one of
these I spied a few biscuits, or hard-tack, which I ravenously grasped, and passed on to my comrades, reaching for more; but
Lieutenant Colwell was careful and permitted us to have but little until the arrival of the surgeons, Drs. Green and Ames, through whose skill and combined efforts we were soon so far restored as to permit of our removal to the vessels. U. S. S. "Thetis" and "Bear," where we were most tenderly cared for, and where we soon gathered new strength and fresh interest in life.

Poor crippled Elison was still alive, and most tenderly cared for, but as his feet and fingers had sloughed off by nature's own work, the wounds became inflamed. As soon as stronger food caused his blood to flow more rapidly through his body, an amputation of the affected limbs had to be resorted to, which was successfully accomplished; but there was not enough strength left in him to withstand the shock; he died, July 8, on board the "Bear," in Godhavn Harbor, Disco Island, Greenland, after having patiently suffered during eight months such torture as few persons ever suffered before.

It was not until we had been for some little time aboard the relief ships that we were sufficiently recovered to take a real interest in the details which led to our timely rescue. I have frequently been asked the question as to what our feelings were when we knew we were saved. I do not believe that, at that moment, there was much feeling in any one of us; and this can be the more readily appreciated when it is understood that perhaps forty-eight hours longer would have been too late for the rescuing party to find one man alive. We were dazed, stupefied, dying of hunger and weakness, and, expecting only death, were patiently awaiting its approach. The sudden and unexpected arrival of those who were to give life back to us came as a flash of lightning from a clear sky. None of us was enabled to realize the exact nature of events transpiring about us; we were too weary to feel or show emotion, and the dread of death was long since passed.

But when, having gained something of our strength through tender care and proper nourishment, we realized how fortunate had been the coming of our rescuers, we listened eagerly to the recital of the history of the relief expedition, from its setting forth till its arrival at Cape Sabine. We looked forward too, to our home coming, and, in the joy which filled our hearts when we stepped once more upon the land we loved, I think much of our long period of suffering was forgotten.

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Appendix VIII

Letter from Gustave A. Schurmann
regarding Major General Phil Kearny
23 Jul 1868

http://books.google.com/books?id=DMMLAAAAAIAJ&pg=PA426&lpg=PA426&dq=%22Kearny%2Cross%22+%22schurmann%22&source=bl&ots=MF2PvUFH4D&sig=ldpC1ZTDuAa2lgYyYcPWC_Pi44&hl=en&ei=xkJYTsm6Oo73gAeo3qWoDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBYQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Kearny%2Cross%22+%22schurmann%22&f=false

The following artless letter, by PHIL. KEARNY'S "Little Bugler," as he was universally styled, is too characteristic and interesting to be omitted. It speaks equally well in favor of the General who could inspire a lad of twelve years with such sentiments of admiration and devotion, and of the drummer boy who, at the age of sixteen, could indite such a grateful and agreeable memorial of his old commander. PHIL. KEARNY to him. Indeed, was the "Legendary hero of the Bivouacs of the Army of the Potomac," and every one who can lay a claim to service under the "Bayard of that Army," glories in the fact, and clings to it as the chief honor of his military career. To follow KEARNY, was to tread the path of duty and of valor; to honor him with unimpaired respect, to testify an appreciation of his manliness, and to cherish his memory, as PHIL. KEARNY'S memory is cherished by his "braves," is to possess a portion of those patriotic virtues which made him an example, a type and a guiding light.

"Far through the tempest-hoars of the night.  
The seaman marks the distant gleam of light  
Which points the course to haven and to home.  
The guiding star with hope and safety dight."

Yea, KEARNY was a guiding star, and if it pointed out, as it often did, to death, the grave which received the fallen was the honored bed of repose for the Warrior who fell in the path of glory, the Patriot who died for Faith and Fatherland.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1868.

I will try and detail, in the smallest possible compass, as far back as I can recollect, my experience with General KEARNY. In the first place, I will begin with my enlistment. In the early part of 1861 I was drumming recruits in Chatham Square, New York city, for the Forty-second Regiment Volunteers (Tammany), for a couple of months, when my father enlisted in the Fortieth N. Y. Volunteers (Mozart) at Jonkers. When the Forty-second, not treating me well, I left them, not being mustered in, and tried to join the Fortieth; but its commander, Colonel RILEY, would not take me, on account of my being too small, and also too young, being only eleven years old. As soon as the Colonel said "No," I began to cry, and turned away from the tent; but my father went and spoke to him, when he called me back and made me take a drum and beat. All the men commenced to laugh, because the drum was nearly as big as myself; but nevertheless, the Colonel said I would do. So I was mustered in on the 26th June, 1861, and discharged on the 26th June, 1864. Our regiment was guarding the railroad during the first battle of Bull Run. I was with the regiment from the Battle of Williamsburg, our first fight, until we came to Harrison's Landing, when a Corporal B
cross further up. I think my jumping this ditch brought me favorably to his notice. Accordingly, when I reported myself in the evening, after the review, so as to return to my regiment, he said, "No; but go and bring my baggage over to headquarters, and consider yourself my orderly in the future." From that day until his death, I was always with him. It was his habit to ride outside of the picket-guard every day at Harrison's Landing, only taking me with him. Many a time I would have to ride on top of the horse, lengthwise, so as not to knock my legs against the trees. He would go so fast through them, one time my hat was knocked off; the General never stopping, so by the time I was in the saddle again, there was no General to be seen, but I gave "Baby" his own way, when in less than five minutes he brought me up to him. I have known that same horse to kick at him as he went in the gate. The General would then "damn" me for not holding the horse tight; but for all that, the General always treated me the same as my own father would have done, and no one mourned his untimely death more than I did.

The first affair of any note in which I was with the General, was the skirmish near Black River, or Water. The rebel cavalry made a charge on our skirmishers, but we gave them one volley, when they retreated, but came very near making a prisoner of General D. B. IRNEY, near the skirmishers at the time. He managed to kill one with his pistol, and flung it in the face of another. Nothing of note took place on our march from Harrison's Landing to Alexandria, except at the second battle of Ball Run, when during the engagement the General had occasion to write orders, which he did on his knee, while I steadied the paper with my fingers. When noticing that I trembled some he asked me "what was the matter." I replied, "nothing, only I was a little frightened." He said, "I must never get frightened at any thing;" any other man but him, would have acted just the same as I did, for the way the rebels were throwing shell and minie-ball in that particular spot was a caution. During another part of the fight, several officers had congregated in a group—a few Generals and aides-de-camp—when one of the enemy's batteries fired a piece of railroad iron at us, and struck on my left, the General said "it was aimed at him," but did no harm except scattering dirt and gravel all around as. That place, getting a little too hot to hold us, we moved further on. At another time, be went outside the line of battle—the men all having lain down—to view the enemy, which went within an inch of costing him his life, for we had no sooner got outside when their sharpshooters commenced making a target of us. Some of the men called him in, but he took his time, until he saw all he could see, when he descended to turn his horse's head, and show the enemy his rear. After we retreated to Centreville, early on the morning of the 31st of August, 1862, he called me into his room; he was then quartered in a small cottage. I found him in bed; he gave me some official documents, and a letter directed to Mrs. KEARNY, which I believe was the last letter he ever wrote home, and three or four golden dollars and some silver, to defray my expenses, and told me to post them in Alexandria. This was the last time I ever saw the General alive or dead. Inclosed you will find the pass he gave, which you will return after you have examined it. I proceeded to Alexandria, but came near being cut out by the enemy, who were then trying to surround us, which, I think, led to the battle of Chantilly.

Having obeyed orders I commenced to retire, the afternoon of September 1st. Understanding from some stragglers that our troops were engaged — this was in the evening — I proceeded as far front as I dared, not knowing the position our men occupied, and remained there, in the road, under as heavy a shower as it has ever been my misfortune to be in, until next morning, when I moved on, and inquired for the General's headquarters, when I was told that be was either dead or a prisoner. I found out all that I could about it, which was, that the previous evening General KEARNY had asked General "* * * [Pope] to reconnoiter a certain gap which was left unguarded, but General "* * * [Pope] advised him not to go; he said "he would go any how," which he did, and that was the last that was ever seen of him alive. A great many seem to think that the General rode a gray horse at the time; but the one he rode was a coal black. I never saw the General's body after it was sent into our lines, and conveyed to Alexandria in an ambulance. I then reported to General IRNEY, with him some time, when General STONEMAN, taking command of the Third Army Corps, I went with him, and was with him in the battle of Frederickshurg, when he being ordered to the command of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, General SICKLES then had the command, and I was under him in the battle of Gettysburg, which was the last engagement I was in— making ten battles in all, and never received a scratch. A little while after General SICKLES was convalescent (after the loss of his leg at Gettyshurg), I was sent on to school at New York city to educate myself for West Point, as President LINCOLN said he would send me there. But President LINCOLN's untimely death blew my prospects to the wind. The gentleman who was to have taken care of my mother (my father having died from effect of disease contracted during the first year of the war), went away from me, and consequently I had to leave school and go to work. My stopping at the White House was convalescent (after the loss of his leg at Gettyshurg), I was sent on to school at New York city to educate myself for West Point, as President LINCOLN said he would send me there. But President LINCOLN's untimely death blew my prospects to the wind. The gentleman who was to have taken care of my mother (my father having died from effect of disease contracted during the first year of the war), went away from me, and consequently I had to leave school and go to work. My stopping at the White House you know, so I will not speak of that. My only hope of going to West Point is the election of General GRANT as President, which General SICKLES promised me, if he became President, I also received the Maltese (KEARNY) Cross from General IRNEY. Hoping that the little information I have been enabled to give you will assist the gentleman (the author), you spoke to me of, I remain, your obedient servant.

GUSTAVE A. SCHURMANN.
nearly. In his young life. (Chapter 13, The Little Bugler)

Schurmann's story is about an ordinary boy, Gustav Schurmann, caught up in extraordinary times. This young soldier stood apart, his personal experiences allowed him to rise to a higher level, not just as a decorated war hero, but as a boy who grew into manhood with character, dignity, and honor. By the close of his distinguished military career at the age of fifteen, he had become a decorated veteran of ten major battles with the Army of the Potomac, culminating at the battle of Gettysburg. He served as principal bugler and orderly at the headquarters of the First Division Third Corps, "The Red Diamonds" under General Phil Kearny. Further services were with generals David Bell Birney, George Stoneman, and Daniel Sickles. Most remarkable of all was his boyhood companionship with Thomas "Tad" Lincoln and the personal experiences they shared on several occasions when Gustav was a guest at the Lincoln White House.

Gustav Albert Schurmann was one of the youngest soldiers to serve in the Union Army during the American Civil War. He entered the great conflict at the age of twelve, enlisting June 26, 1861, as a drummer boy and member of the 40th New York Volunteers (Mozart Regiment).

As a musician and member of the Mozart Drum Corps, he was required to master all 148 calls and tunes described in the Union field-music text, The Drums and Fifers Guide, by the first weeks of enlistment. On the battlefield his drum rolls and eventual bugle calls orchestrate tactical movements by sounding as many as 67 distinct calls to guide his comrades in action. Through practice and determination little "Gus" soon became recognized as a prodigy with the drum and bugle. Promoted to principal musician by Colonel Thomas Egan, Gus became respected throughout the regiment.

At the request of General Birney, General Sickles made the presentation address. He spoke as follows:

"SOLDIERS: --- Your general of division has confided to me the most pleasing of duties -- the decoration of brave men with Medals of Honor. These medals are the gift of your fellow countrymen; they are such tokens of appreciation as a martial people should bring to the camp of their defenders. You have earned these proud emblems of constancy and valor -- more precious than riches, more honorable than office; -- they are legacies for your kindred, which neither time nor change can impair. You are Volunteers, the noblest type of an army. You have offered your lives for the preservation of a Government -- alone among nations -- of which it has been gracefully said that it's blessings, like the dews of heaven, descend alike upon all. Your power is in your bayonets. Bayonets have dethroned kings, created nations, opened avenues to civilization and religion. The sun which now gilds yours, never lighted holier paths than those you follow in battle. The steel which destroys the enemies of a good cause is consecrated. It is this, and because you know how to use your arms, which makes you invincible. On the day after the attack on Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861, I had the honor to be accepted by my late lamented friend, Colonel Vosburgh, as a volunteer in the ranks of the Seventy-First Regiment of New York Militia. Like yourselves, a citizen soldier, my military services began with the rebellion; and, if spared so long; will end when the rebels are put down. Peace, while the rebellion breathes, is dishonor. Never since Caesar led his legions to conquest; never since Rienzi, last of his tribunes, fell with the last fragments of the Roman Republic; not in the armies of Napoleon, where marshals rose from the ranks; never in any army, has promotion so generally and so surely followed merit as in ours. The genius which challenges victory, even from adverse fortune, will, sooner or later, find it's place at the head of the column. Let your motto be 'EXCELSIOR' -- the emulation of the brave for the commendation of the good. You are the Soldiers of Kearney -- that electric commander, disdaining death, whose sword yielded at last only to the Supreme Conquerer. Those medals bear his honored name and his cherished image. When I add that Birney is his fit successor, and that you are worthy of both, I hope that nothing is left unsaid which the occasion demands. The medals will now be delivered to commanding officers of regiments, who will decorate the men of their commands, named in the order."

* From "With the Colors in War Time", by Captain Harvey May Munsell, from the book "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor (Some of the Noble Deeds for Which the Medal has been Awarded, Described by those who Have Won It, 1861 - 1886), Collected and edited by Theo. F. Rodenbough, Brevet Brigadier-General, U.S.A., G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1886.

When the names of Mary Tepe and Annie Etheridge were called, the men shouted 3 cheers. Immediately followed by Gustav Schurmann's name. The men responded .... Another three cheers for the little bugler! Hip! Hip! Hurrah! It was the proudest moment in his young life. (Chapter 13, The Little Bugler)

http://pages.newtown.k12.ct.us/~ltbugler/gustav_biology.html

Sergeant Gustav Schurmann's Biography

by Gary R. Wilkinson

"War!, War!!, War!!!

When the sound of heavy artillery echoed across Charleston Harbor, and the first hot shot and shell smothered Fort Sumter, the April 21,1861. New York Sunday Mercury headline read..... "War!, War!!, War!!!" The citizens of the North were outraged! President Lincoln quickly ordered the recruitment of 75,000 citizen volunteers to form an army to defend Washington, D.C. The issue that tore at the country's soul would not be settled by debate or compromise, but by the gun.

As war swept the country, new recruits hastily enlisted with their local militia units. From the North came farmers, fishermen, shopkeepers, lumbermen, old veterans, and young idealists. Some were barely Americans, but immigrants from Europe who volunteered to fight for the preservation of their new-found freedom. the In the beginning these young patriots joined to fight for honor and duty, some for money and glory, but nearly all were driven by an amazing courage.

This true story is about an ordinary boy, Gustav Schurmann, caught up in extraordinary times. This young soldier stood apart, his personal experiences allowed him to rise to a higher level, not just as a decorated war hero, but as a boy who grew into manhood with character, dignity, and honor. By the close of his distinguished military career at the age of fifteen, he had become a decorated veteran of ten major battles with the Army of the Potomac, culminating at the battle of Gettysburg. He served as principal bugler and orderly at the headquarters of the First Division Third Corps, "The Red Diamonds" under General Phil Kearny. Further services were with generals David Bell Birney, George Stoneman, and Daniel Sickles. Most remarkable of all was his boyhood companionship with Thomas "Tad" Lincoln and the personal experiences they shared on several occasions when Gustav was a guest at the Lincoln White House.

Gustav Albert Schurmann was one of the youngest soldiers to serve in the Union Army during the American Civil War. He entered the great conflict at the age of twelve, enlisting June 26, 1861, as a drummer boy and member of the 40th New York Volunteers (Mozart Regiment).

As a musician and member of the Mozart Drum Corps, he was required to master all 148 calls and tunes described in the Union field-music text, The Drums and Fifers Guide, by the first weeks of enlistment. On the battlefield his drum rolls and eventual bugle calls orchestrated tactical movements by sounding as many as 67 distinct calls to guide his comrades in action. Through practice and determination little "Gus" soon became recognized as a prodigy with the drum and bugle. Promoted to principal musician by Colonel Thomas Egan, Gus became respected throughout the regiment.
Disappointed by not participating directly in the Battle of Bull Run, Gus was soon tested for his talent and courage during General George McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, a week-long struggle called the Seven Days' Battles, June 25 to July 1, 1862. Gus was temporally appointed regimental bugler by Lt. Colonel "Fighting Tommy Egan," at the Battle of Fair Oaks. It was here, Gus witnessed every member of the Color Guard being either killed or wounded, a remarkable family. When not engaged as a musician in the thick of the fight, Gus often volunteered for the gruesome duty of carrying the wounded from the battleline to the field hospitals. He volunteered and served as a medical assistant during battlefield operations performed by the army surgeons. Gus witnessed the horrors of the surgeons' bloody work at the field hospital after the Battle of Bell Grove.

While the Army of the Potomac licked its wounds at Harrison's Landing, Gus received the opportunity of a lifetime and was appointed orderly to General Phil Kearny. Kearny was idolized by his troops. During the first day's fight at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Kearny's, "Red Diamonds" smashed the rebel line of the infamous General Stonewall Jackson's Corps, and the enemy was in retreat. Victory was finally at hand, but an incompetent General Pope failed to reinforce Kearny's battered Third Corps and the advantage shifted to the enemy, while a bitter Kearny ordered Gus to play the "Recall." The Confederates respected Kearny's audacity and he was known throughout the ranks as "The one-armed devil." He was a soldier's general, a fighting Yankee. Gus learned first-hand the meaning of trial by fire. Kearny was truly fearless. Gus experienced raw courage and was quickly taught the valuable lesson "never get frightened." Gus's relationship with Kearny was cut tragically short by the ambush of the 49th Georgia at the Battle of Ox Hill, or Chantilly, Virginia, August 31, 1862.

Kearny was adored by his men and his loss to the cause could never be replaced. After his heroic accomplishments at Bull Run, rumors surfaced throughout the army and Washington that Kearny was going to replace General Pope as head of the Army of the Potomac. Historians today still ponder the counterfactual. What if Kearny had lived? Could this promotion have been the critical turning point of the war that Lincoln so desperately needed?

In mid-September Gus continued serving as orderly and bugler for Kearny's replacement, General David Bell Birney. Soon Lee's army invaded Maryland, and the rest of the Army of the Potomac pursued him, which culminated in the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War, Antietam.

In late fall Gus was appointed to General George Stoneman's Third Corps staff, and was promoted to the distinguished position of corps bugler. In December Gus witnessed the gallant but futile charge on Marye's Heights at the battle of Fredericksburg. More than 12,000 Federals were listed as killed, wounded, or missing.

On January 25, 1863, the Army of the Potomac replaced its leadership. Major-General Daniel Sickles was placed in command of the Third Corps and Gus was assigned to his headquarters as bugler and orderly. The general announced Gus's promotion to the rank of sergeant, owing to his gallant service.

During the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, April 9, 1863, President Lincoln took notice of the little orderly who rode alongside General Sickles. It was during this review that Gus and Tad Lincoln developed their lasting friendship. An invitation to the White House followed. After his visit with the Lincolns an article appeared in the New York Herald that highlighted Gus's military career and budding friendship with Tad.

In May 1863 a new military campaign was under way. General Hooker would force General Lee out of his strong defenses at Fredericksburg and confront him at Chancellorsville Crossing. It was there, as the battle raged, that the Third Corps found itself in a perilous position. General Sickles was about to be cut off from and surrounded by the Rebs. General Birney devised a plan for a midnight bayonet charge to cut through the Rebel lines surrounding their position. At ten o'clock p.m. Gus gave the signal to advance and the Red Diamond Division fought their way back to the main lines of the army. With more than 17,000 casualties, the Battle of Chancellorsville was yet another defeat for the Army of the Potomac. The defeated army withdrew to their former camps at Falmouth, Virginia. This battle had been a disaster and the army was severely demoralized.

To rebuild spirit and morale within the Third Corps, General Birney devised a plan to honor the memory of the fallen General Kearny by issuing an award to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves gallantly at Chancellorsville. This medal became known as the "Kearny Cross of Honor," and was presented to five hundred selected men of the Red Diamond Division in recognition of their bravery and good conduct as soldiers. On the afternoon of May 27 the entire first division was assembled. General Sickles presented the medals. Each meritorious soldier's name was called out. Among the recipients were Mary Tepe, Ann Etheridge, and Gustav Schurmann. Generals Sickles and Birney each had broad grins and Gus blushed at this great honor. As he approached, the men in the ranks shouted: "Another three cheers for the little bugler! Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" Kearny was like a father to Gus. Gus kissed the medal and looked to heaven as a tear ran down his cheek. It was the proudest moment in his young military life.

After the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville, Robert E. Lee prepared his army for the invasion of the North. With 70,000 troops the plan was to draw out the Army of the Potomac from the defenses of Washington into the open, to defeat this army on Northern soil. Jefferson Davis would call for the end of hostilities on the South's terms. On the eve of July 2, General Sickles ordered Gus to signal the corps forward as they headed toward a small Pennsylvania town by the name of Gettysburg.

"This is a Good Battlefield!"

On the morning of July 2, General Sickles Third Corps marched up the Emittsburg Pike. As it approached Gettysburg, the Third Corps was ordered to prolong the position of the army along a ridge near General Hancock's 2nd Corps, extending to a place referred to as Little Round Top. Sickles grew increasingly uncomfortable with the position he was assigned. He described the ground as unfit for infantry and impractical for artillery. With Gus by his side, Sickles realized that this position was completely indefensible. Cemetery Ridge was no ridge at all. He was not willing to repeat the blunders of Chancellorsville, where Lee's artillery had been placed in force on the high ground in his immediate front, which raked his beloved Third Corps. A Confederate attack, Sickles thought, would be disastrous if he remained where he was. He instinctively scanned the terrain for a more advantageous position. He scouted higher ground 2,000 feet in front of him on the Emittsburg Road. This paralleled his present position. After several attempts to clarify his orders with discussions between General Meade and chief of artillery, General Henry Hunt, he
hesitated no longer. He ordered Gus to signal the advance of the entire corps. This bugle command was to signal a decision that was to go down in history as a colossal blunder, or the maneuver that saved the day for the Union.

Shortly after three o'clock p.m., the Confederate gunners received their fire orders, and the battle for Meade’s left began. Known as the “Second Day’s Fight,” this days fighting between Sickles Red Diamonds and General Longstreet’s partial corps was to be in God’s hands. As the battle raged Sickles position weakened after the relentless wave of Confederate gray poured itself into the most desperate fight ever witnessed on Northern soil. General Sickles stationed his command by the Trousle farmhouse. It was here, at about six o’clock, as the battle raged all around Gus, that his beloved general was struck below the knee by a cannonball. Gus placed a tourniquet on the general’s shattered leg. Sickles ordered Birney to take command of the corps. Gus was ordered by General Birney to escort Sickles to the field hospital.

At the field hospital Gus was surrounded by nearly 3,000 of the dead and dying comrades of the Third Corps. That evening surgeons amputated Sickles mangled leg. At daylight on July 3, the surgeons decided the general’s survival depended on his removal to Washington. Gus was ordered to accompany Sickles. While they were in Washington, President Lincoln visited Sickles and informed him of the great victory.

On July 19, Gus and General Sickles visited the White House. At Sickles request President Lincoln terminated Gus’s service in the military. He was to return to his family, attend school, and prepare for entrance into West Point. The president shook hands and congratulated the heroic little bugler and indicated that Gus would make a fine cadet. Thus ended Gus’s military career.

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After arriving home, Gus entered school to prepare for West Point. However, he didn’t find schooling easy. He continued to monitor the accounts of the campaigns of his comrades in the Third Corps. He was deeply disturbed by the loss of friends as the war raged on for two more years. General Birney died suddenly and Colonel Egan was wounded.

Sergeant Gustav Schurmann was discharged with his 40th NYV on June 26, 1864. In the spring of 1865, Gus received the joyous news of the surrender of General Robert E. Lee’s Army at Appomattox Court House, on Palm Sunday, April 9. The war was finally over!

On April 14 [1865], Good Friday, President Lincoln was assassinated. Gus attended the funeral when the procession came through New York City. As he gazed down upon his fallen hero he shed tears for all the losses in his young life: his father, General Kearny, General Birney, comrades, and President Lincoln. He reflected on the conversations with comrades while at Yonkers during the summer of 1861. He recalled the opinions of his comrades: “The war would be over after the first meeting on the battlefield.” He flashed back to the experiences of three years of savage and courageous combat. He recalled his prayers asking, “When will this cruel war be over?” How he prayed to God for victory. He pondered, “Is freedom really free?” The preservation of the Union was tested, and the nation had lost so much in search of this illusive answer. Time would tell whether the wounds of a divided country could be healed. “Rest in Peace, Father Abraham,” said Gus quietly.

Gus never saw Tad Lincoln again*. The President’s untimely death blew Gus’s prospects to the wind. General Sickles’s promise was unkept. Gus remained positive, he had received a sufficient education and had experienced enough soldiering to last a lifetime.

Gus became a bookbinder and eventually secured employment as a customs agent in New York. He became an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and secretary of the (40th NYV) Mozart Veteran’s Association. He revisited in July 1888 the battlefield of Gettysburg during the Twentieth-fifth Anniversary Reunion of the Blue and Gray. Here Gus and his comrades dedicated the 40th NYV monument near the boulders of a place known as “Devil’s Den.”

Gustav Schurmann died of tuberculosis on July 19, 1905, at the age of fifty-six. He is buried in the Schurmann family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx, New York.

* On Saturday morning, July 15, 1871, Tad died at the age of 18.

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Appendix IX

Perry’s Saints

Rev. James H. Perry

See also http://www.generalatomic.com/PerrysSaints/index.html

which may be viewed at http://books.google.com/books?id=L5EAAAAIAAJ&q=PA38&dq=colonel%22James+%22Perry%22&lr=#PPA7.M1
JAMES H. PERRY was born in Ulster County, NY, June 18, 1811. He inherited from a Welsh ancestry splendid natural endowments, both intellectual and physical. He stood fully six feet in height, broad-chested, broad-browed, a man of noble bearing and of a courageous heart. He had early evinced an inclination to a military life, and received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point from President Jackson in return for political services rendered by his father. There was a delay in the forwarding of his credentials, and, supposing that he had failed to receive the promised appointment, young Perry began the study and entered upon the practice of law. He also married. When his appointment finally reached him he instantly relinquished the pursuit of the law, and entered West Point. There his independent and manly character brought him into frequent difficulties, as he would resent the insults which the Southern cadets were accustomed to heap upon the boys from the North. He did not relish being called a “mudsill,” and he never was called it a second time. He became a sort of leader to the nobler of the Northern boys chafing under the affronts they habitually received. In one encounter with several of the Southern cadets, who assaulted him in a most cowardly manner while he was unarmed, he barely escaped with his life, but thoroughly whipped his assailants. For that fight he was court-martialed, and
sentenced to be dismissed from West Point; but President Jackson, himself a brave man who could appreciate the courage of a brave boy, not only annulled the sentence, but wrote a letter commendatory of the manly conduct of young Perry. During his third year at the Academy he resigned his cadetship, and at the breaking out of the Texas rebellion against Mexico espoused the Texan cause. Perry was commissioned a colonel in the Texan army, and authorized to raise a regiment at the North. He only succeeded in raising part of a regiment, which he took with him to Texas, and with which he served with great and conspicuous ability. At the battle of San Jacinto there occurred an incident which changed the career of Colonel Perry from that of a man of war to that of a man of peace. "General Santa Anna, the commander of the Mexican army, had been guilty of such duplicity, craftiness, and cruelty that every officer of the Texan army had taken an oath to take his life if they met him in battle. The reason for that desperate determination was the atrocities of Santa Anna at Goliad and at the Alamo. At Goliad he had butchered in cold blood the entire garrison after it had surrendered, and upon the capture of the Alamo he had put to the sword every one of that gallant garrison, sparing only one woman, one child, and one servant. Because of these barbarities the Texan army had declared him an outlaw and a bandit, and the Texan officers had bound themselves by an oath to kill him at sight. At the battle of San Jacinto, where Texan independence was finally won, Colonel Perry commanded the left wing of General Houston's army. "The battle-cry of the brave Texans was, "Remember the Alamo." In the battle Colonel Perry found himself opposed to a general whom he supposed to be Santa Anna. He rode towards him, and, in a hand-to-hand encounter with swords, killed him. After the battle, when Santa Anna was brought into the Texan camp a prisoner, Colonel Perry learned that his antagonist had been the chief of staff of the Mexican General, and that he had slain unwittingly an honorable soldier. Stung with remorse, he instantly withdrew from the army and came back North. That mistake in the identity of his antagonist at San Jacinto had a singular effect upon Colonel Perry's whole career. Brave as a lion, he was tender as a woman, and a cloud of remorse for that act shadowed his noble life from that hour until the day in Fort Pulaski when he died. His most intimate friends have always believed that it was this that led to his conversion, and the dedication of his life to the Christian ministry. On returning North after the Texan War he settled in Newburgh, on the Hudson.

I am indebted to his friend the Rev. J. B. Merwin for the following account of the conversion and the ministerial life of Colonel Perry:

"In the early fall of 1836, on a call at Newburgh, I found great interest because of an event of the Sunday night previous. At the close of the sermon in the Methodist church a prayer-meeting was commenced within the altar. The pastor, Rev. Seymour Landon, gave an invitation to any who desired to give their hearts to the Lord to come forward. Colonel Perry, who recently had returned from Texas, sat in the middle aisle near the door; he instantly rose, and deliberately walked to the altar and knelt for prayers. The man, so conspicuous for his elegant and lofty bearing, wearing the badge of his military office, manifesting so fearlessly his decision, awed the congregation, thrilled the church, and made such an impression that it became the topic of conversation throughout the town. His sincerity was seen in his docility: he sought and followed the advice of his pastor and his brethren. In less than two years from his conversion he was admitted on trial in the New York Conference, and began to preach. His first appointment in 1838 was Burlington and Bristol Circuit, Conn. The usual military parade took place that fall in Burlington, and the Rev. Mr. Perry was invited to act as chaplain. He discharged his duties with such fine dignity and such military form that the event of that day was the part taken by the chaplain. At the session of the New York Conference in 1841, held in Mulberry Street Church (now St. Paul's), New York City, the preacher assigned to fill the pulpit on Sabbath evening failed to appear; Colonel Perry was asked to take his place. In the spirit of military and ministerial discipline he obeyed orders. The ability he exhibited won for him an invitation to become the pastor of that church. He was not yet elected to elder's orders, and yet he filled what was then the most important appointment of the Conference with conspicuous success. Afterwards he was always assigned to the principal churches. The magnificent physique and marked characteristics of Dr. Perry were elements in the power and efficiency of his ministerial career. In any assembly of men he was likely to be the most noted figure in it—a Saul among his brethren. Tall, well-proportioned, with large head, full clear blue eye, a countenance expressive of intelligent manliness, benignity and kindness, and a native dignity and grace of bearing that inspired confidence and respect, with nothing of that pomp and stateliness that repels—these but poorly indicate the character and proportions of his mind and heart. He was noble and manly in all his traits; in his attachments firm, constant, and reliable; the soul of honor and courage, always courteous, always a gentleman. Such a man he was, and he brought himself, his gifts, training and attainments into his work as a minister. Many can testify in all the churches to his great usefulness. He was a man of strong nature, had decided opinions, and possessed fine ability as a ready, dexterous, and cogent debater. He was a zealous advocate for lay-delegation in the Methodist Church. He received from Dickinson College in 1844 the degree of D.D. His manner in the pulpit was calm, dignified, and impressive; his style was distinguished for its clearness, accuracy, and vigor, and for historic and classical allusions."

He was twice a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his success in the ministry was eminent. It was during the session of the Conference to which he belonged in the spring of 1861 that news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was received. Rising in his seat, amid an enthusiasm that will never be forgotten, he said, "I was educated by the Government; it now needs my services. I shall resign my ministry, and again take up my sword."

This was the Christian minister who was to become the first commander of the Forty-eighth Regiment, whose name was "a tower of strength" in its recruiting, who was to lead them to the front, and after ten months of noble service at their head, was to die amid their love and tears, and to live in their memory forever. From the day that Colonel Perry's name was announced to command and the new regiment the work of recruiting went rapidly on.
Lieutenant-Colonel Barton made a "journey to Washington, accompanied by the Hon. Moses F. Odell of Brooklyn,—an early and loyal friend of the regiment,—and received a promise from the Hon. Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, that when more troops were needed the men they were enlisting would be accepted by the Government.

On July 24, 1861, the first recruits went into camp at Fort Hamilton, Long Island. The camp was named "Camp Wyman," after Mr. Luther B. Wyman of Brooklyn, our early friend and patron, whose interest in us and zeal to promote our welfare never wavered.

The regiment was designated originally the "Continental Guard," the design being that it should be independent of any State—and that is why the outskirts of its projectors were made to Washington rather than to Albany. That idea was, however, soon abandoned, as the general policy of the Government was to obtain its soldiers in given quotas from the several States.

Before President Lincoln had issued his famous call for three hundred thousand men to serve "for three years or during the war," under which the Forty-eighth New York was mustered into the service, the noble men who were at work recruiting it had expended between two and three thousand dollars of their own money, and had been liberally aided by Mr. Wyman with means to establish the camp at Fort Hamilton, and to procure blankets and other necessities for the recruits.

Soon, however, their faith was to have its reward. On the renewal of the application to the War Department word was received from Governor E. D. Morgan, the great "War Governor" of New York, that when the regiment was properly officered and organized he would come on at once and give it its number and muster it into the service.

Finally, on August 16, 1861, the first three companies were mustered in, namely, companies H, I, and K. Afterwards the companies were mustered as fast as their quota of men was filled. Companies A and D, August 2; Company G, August 26; Company E, August 27; Company F, August 31; Company B, September 5; and Company C, September 10. The time at Camp Wyman was spent in drill, and by the officers in studying the tactics. The writer remembers the night when he first arrived there—on July 30, 1861. Only one tent had been erected,—a round tent, such as a sutler afterwards used,—where all of us slept on the straw, with feet towards the centre. We recall a visit of inspection at Camp Wyman by Governor E. D. Morgan and his staff. Among the staff that day was a brilliant young gentleman by the name of Chester A. Arthur, later the President of the United States. The officers of the "Continental Guard" gave a fête champêtre one evening before we left the camp, which was a fine affair. The only officer, except Colonel Perry, who seemed to have had any elaborate military education (although Lieutenant-Colonel Barton and several others had belonged to the Seventh New York State Militia, and some to other militia regiments) was Lieutenant Elfwing, a Swede, a graduate of the Royal Military Academy of Sweden, and a very skilful swordsman, whose service with the regiment was destined to be long and conspicuous, and who is now the U. S. Consul at Stockholm, Sweden. The regiment took form in those days at Fort Hamilton, company by company, and at the final muster it received its number as the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

We all remember the noble horse that Colonel Perry rode. It was presented to him by the Methodist ministers of New York and vicinity. I have received a letter concerning the circumstances of the gift from the Rev. L. H. King, D.D., who writes as follows:

"I had been making a brief call on Colonel Perry, at his headquarters in Brooklyn, and when leaving the thought occurred to me that it would be a handsome thing to do if the ministers would present him a horse, caparisoned and ready for use. At once I commenced raising a subscription. The preachers about New York readily subscribed $5 each, and Judge Fancher gave me some $60. I had but little trouble in raising the money, but a very hard time in finding a horse suitable for that kind of service. We tried many horses. An old farmer in Ulster County sold me an unsound horse and I prosecuted him, and he was glad to settle and refund before the suit came to trial. Finally, a thorough horseman came and volunteered to get me a horse; and he found a good one, for which I paid $180; the horse was afterwards sold for $2480. Betts of New York City made the saddle, bridle, etc., for which we paid him $60. One bright Monday afternoon I rode the horse down to Fort Hamilton. The regiment formed in a hollow square, and I made the presentation-speech from the saddle, to which the Colonel made a brief reply, and mounted his charger and rode away, and that was the last I ever saw of my genial and much-loved friend, Colonel Perry."

"Minutes of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," page 54.
http://books.google.com/books?id=onspAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA4-P45&dq=%22rev.+James+H.+Perry%22+PRA4-P54,M1

REV. JAMES H. PERRY, D.D.

Seldom has an announcement fallen so startlingly upon the public ear, as that which conveyed to our church intelligence of the sudden decease of Dr. Perry. He died on the 18th of June, 1862, between three and four o'clock, P.M. He had for several days suffered from a slight attack of intermittent (ever, but on the day of his death appeared to be better. Two of his friends had left him about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, reclining upon a sofa, and in unusually good spirits. He had spoken much of the pleasure he anticipated from a visit to his family and home. "Sou after," says one of his fellow-soldiers, "I left the room, Captain Strickland entered, and engaged in conversation with him, the colonel still remaining on the sofa, writing in his diary meanwhile. The captain looked away from him a moment, and on turning his eyes towards him again, at once saw that he was unconscious. Help was immediately called. He was removed to the bed, and placed in an easy position, but all was of no avail."

"His diary, which had fallen from his hand when he was on the sofa, contains his last written words. (I have been quite sick, but am slowly improving, and much better to-day.) The surgeons pronounced it a clear case of apoplexy, and their opinion is doubtless correct. Writing to you, I need not dwell on the noble character and manly traits of our friend. These are written on our memories and can never be effaced. On the Forty-eighth the blow fell with double force. We had all learned not only to regard our colonel as a gallant and able leader, but to love him as a father and a friend. On the day of his death there was not a dry eye in the whole command, and the still- mess-was like that of the grave."

From a memoir written shortly after his death by his old friend Rev. Dr. Kennaday we learn that Dr. Perry was born in Ulster county, New York, in the year 1811. "His education commenced at an early age, and he made rapid progress in his studies until he was prepared to enter as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. Becoming strongly interested in the cause of Texan independence, he resigned his position in the academy in the third year of his connection with it; he left behind him a good reputation for scholarship and manly deportment. Accepting the appointment of colonel in the service of Texas, he proceeded to
raise a regiment." Having raised a regiment in New York he embarked, and reached Texas in time to participate in the battle of San Jacinto, which resulted in the defeat of Santa Anna and the establishment of Texan independence.

Upon his return from Texas he settled with his family in Newburgh, New York. "Through the invitation of his sister, a member of the M. E. Church, he was induced to attend a love-feast, where the strange but consoling truths of experimental religion excited his attention. At an early moment he disclosed his feelings to the Rev. Seymour Landon, then pastor of the church. The result was his profession of religion, and his uniting with the church on probation. It was but a few months after that the writer became his pastor, and was at once deeply interested in his history and experience. He was a very child in Christian attainments, and had everything to learn in Christian doctrine. Mr. Landon had fostered him with the greatest care and faithfulness. Though he had never been skeptical, yet his knowledge of the Christian system had not been such as to establish him in any special creed. "Never," says Dr. Kennaday, "did I know a person excelling Colonel Perry in a strong desire to be governed by the utmost sincerity. His high sense of honor had kept him so free from gross offences that, in the absence of an external change of character, many were but little aware of the decided and sincere tone of his piety, the emotions of which increased as he advanced in the knowledge of God."

He joined the New York Conference in the year 1838, and was appointed to Burlington and Bristol Circuit, Connecticut. During his ministry, which lasted without interruption from 1838 to the year of his death, he filled many of the first appointments in the New York and New York East Conferences. In 1844 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Dickinson College. He was also a delegate to the General Conference of 1856.

Shortly after the breaking out of the present war Dr. Perry, believing it to be his duty to give his country the benefit of his military experience, accepted the command of the Forty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers ("Perry's Saints"). He was ordered to Annapolis, from whence he embarked for the South. During his period of service he displayed high qualities as a commander. He participated in the battle of Port Royal Ferry as brigadier-general, and commanded the reserve, comprising the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments. On being called up to aid General Stevens, Colonel Perry and his men fought for full six hours, the colonel maintaining admirable coolness and presence of mind throughout the entire fight, and coming out unhurt. He was highly praised for his conduct in this action. His regiment also fortified Dauvuskie Island, by which the approach to Fort Pulaski from Savannah was commanded. Some time after the fall of the fort Colonel Perry was placed in command of it, which position he held when he died. Saturday, June 28th, was his birthday. It was his intention to make a brief visit home and to spend that day with his family. But man proposes and God disposes. The steamer on which he expected to return brought to his friends the intelligence of his death.

Dr. Perry was too well known among his brethren to need characterization at; a preacher in this memoir. In the pulpit he was calm and impressive. His topics were practical, and in discussing them he impartially followed the teachings of Scripture. He kept constantly in view the great ends of preaching, the conversion of sinners and the building up of believers in the faith. He won the affections of all. In debate he was dexterous and cogent. No matter what might be the topic of controversy, he was an able advocate and formidable opponent. His ability as a logician, and his tact as a debater, made him naturally a leader upon the floor of Conference. His brethren who adopted his views of church administration relied unhesitatingly upon his sagacity, and followed his suggestions with confidence. His well-known kindness of disposition subjected him to constant calls to appear as advocate in behalf of parties who were, or were likely to be, brought under Conference censure. The services rendered by him at such times were purely disinterested.

In his attachments Dr. Perry was firm and constant. He grappled his friends to him with "hooks of steel." His character was so positive that he was incapable of indifference; he liked or disliked decidedly, and with all the force of a strong nature. His ministry was fruitful of good. He was blessed with a revival in the Mulberry-street church, during which some now important men were converted. In Sag Harbor his name is still affectionately cherished; many witnesses to the power of his ministry are still living, who were brought into the kingdom of Christ through his labors. In Waterbury, and Fleet-street and Hanson-place, Brooklyn, his memory is endeared to the children of God. The New York East Conference, at its last session, unanimously adopted resolutions approving the step he had taken in entering the national service.

The suddenness of Dr. Perry's decease precluded any dying expressions of his faith and hope. His departure is a warning to us all to "be also ready." We mourn for him as one who gave up all for his God and his country. When the record of these trying times is made up, Dr. Perry's name will have a high and honored place on the roll of immortals, through whose devotion our Union has been saved.

Sam Houston, leading the Texan Army, decided to strategically retreat from Gonzales after learning of the defeat at the Alamo. On hearing of the government's flight, "Houston was pained and annoyed", maintaining it was a cowardly action that caused a great deal of unnecessary panic. David G. Burnet was infuriated by Houston's criticism and accused Houston of staging his own retreat.


"Life and Select Literary Remains of Sam Houston of Texas ..." by William Carey Crane, page 593.

"MY DEAR GENERAL:—Chagrined and mortified, I sit down to tell you of the burning disgrace that has, this evening, been given to your well-earned fame. Reverend James H. Perry, D.D., of New York, delivered in a lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening, the most bitter remarks respecting your bravery and honor that ever passed human lips. The subject was 'The battle of San Jacinto; its causes and consequences.' Mr. Perry informed his large and intelligent audience that he was prompted by patriotic
motives to enlist in the Texan cause; that he visited you at your camp, with letters of introduction, and was admitted a member of your staff. Without repeating the details of the battle, in which he took occasion to say that every advance movement of the army was without your consent, and only made by the wiser and more patriotic manifestations of the army, in which you were obliged to acquiesce, he closed by a peroration that astonished and wounded every person present. He said: 'I wish it to be understood, for I speak what I do know, that the battle of San Jacinto was fought, and the victory was achieved, in spite of General Houston, and the wreath that now enircles his brow as the hero of that battle has not in it one green leaf.'

"I would not, my dear general, call your attention to this subject but for the reason that the details of the lecture are to be given elsewhere at the North; and, being a young man at the time the battle was fought, my whole theory of the 'causes and consequences,' and the part taken by yourself, has been utterly destroyed, so far as the reverend doctor could do it. May I inquire if you remember James H. Perry as your aide-de-camp, and what the part he took in the battle of San Jacinto? Your answer will not only gratify me, but hundreds who listened to the defamations of your honored and cherished renown.

"I am, very sincerely, your attached friend,

"General Sam Houston. . ."

Now, Mr. President, for twelve years this gentleman has been sedulously engaged in defaming the character of the Commander-in-chief, or attempting to do it. I was apprised of it before. Gentlemen of his denomination, of high respectability, assured me that a stop would be put to it. I see that he has broken out in a fresh place. It is necessary that I should give some of my knowledge of his character.

He came to the camp on the Colorado with letters of introduction from the President and other members of the Cabinet to the Commander-in-chief, recommending him as a graduate of West Point, or having been a student there. Being a good-looking gentleman, plausible in his manner, unembarrassed by diffidence, not very cultivated, still would do very well for a soldier or officer, his appearance being fine, the general appointed him a member of his staff. Shortly after, reports came on very detrimental to him. The general was not apprised of them, and ordered him to drill Colonel Burleson's regiment. Colonel Burleson objected to his drilling his regiment, for the reason that he did not consider him a man of good character; that he had come to New Orleans with his wife, or some other woman, as was reported, and taking a free yellow girl from the North, he had attempted to dispose of her, as a slave, in the South, and some difficulties originated from the fact. His "patriotism" that he speaks of, which caused him to enlist in the cause of Texas, I rather suppose, from the influence of disagreeable circumstances, prompted him to seek a refuge in Texas. He came there. That was the reverend gentleman. He continued there, in his position as staff officer, until the arrival of the army on the Brazos.

An order was given by the general that no one should communicate Iron1 camp without the communication passing the general's eye; and whenever an express was to leave camp the letters were to be brought to him, so that he might know that nothing detrimental to the army should go out, or that anything necessary to be concealed would be disclosed to the world. An express was about to start. A letter of Major Perry, that then was, was brought to the general. It was sealed. He opened it, and found it contained the grossest defamations and slander of himself; he sent for Major Perry; he gave the letter to the Assistant Inspector-General, and told him to read it to Major Perry; it was so done. Major Perry, when asked by the Commander-in-chief what he thought of it, observed, it was stronger than he imagined, and may be it was wrong. He then said, "Go to your duty, sir; I do not care for all the spies in the world if they will tell the truth."

Perry remained in camp, still attached to the staff, and when they arrived at Harrisburg he passed over Buffalo bayou with the spies. On the march to San Jacinto he was taken under suspicious circumstances—having left the line of the Texans. He was taken by Captain Karnes and private Seacrist, of the spies, and brought to the general. They reported that he had changed his horse's caparison, also his musket for an escopet, and they believed he had communication with the enemy. The general ordered him to be disarmed and sent to the guard fire. Karnes said, "General, are you not going to execute him?" "No, Karnes," replied the general, "I have no leisure at this time to look into the matter." "Sir," said he, "if we had known that you would not have instantly executed him, you would never have been troubled with him; he is a traitor and a spy."

That was on the 20th. He remained under guard until the morning of the 21st. He sent the general a message, which is not precisely recollected. The general gave orders to restore his arms, giving him an opportunity to wipe off the stigma that he had placed upon his character, and gave him leave to go into the battle; whether he did or not is not known to me. When I heard of his conduct, the general might have apprehended that he would have been the first object for him to assassinate; but he defies a traitor, a spy, or an assassin, if he can confront him. This is the Rev. James H. Perry, D.D. His letter from the Brazos shall be published after I return to Texas. It shall appear in the New York Herald. It will vindicate all we have said.

He says, in his letter from camp, that the general was not in the habit of drinking ardent spirits, but was a confirmed opium-eater. I believe there never was one of them cured, and the general looks very little like an opium-eater. His correspondent was the notorious Robert Potter, of North Carolina, who was Secretary of the Navy in Texas. The general had no hand in making him so. He was the gentleman with whom the reverend doctor corresponded. He acknowledges himself his spy and pimp upon the general, and they were a most worthy pair.

These are some of the circumstances that I have felt it my duty to state in vindication of the Commander-in-chief. I think it is a duty that a man owes, after he has passed his life pretty much in the service of his country, and is about to retire from that service, that he should do a little redding up, and arranging of matters which posterity may not so well comprehend without explanation. I will call the attention of the honorable Senate to one fact; and I will ask, why was the council called, and why was it desired? Because the indications were clear that the Commander-in-chief intended that day to engage the enemy; that his arrangements, though silent, indicated his purpose. There were persons who censured his conduct from time to time, and charged him with cowardice. He was charged with retreating from Gonzales, and from the Colorado, and under a pressure of circumstances crossing the Brazos, with a design to cross the Trinity, and go east. Why did they not then call a council to counteract his designs? Why did they not interpose to prevent these things if they believed them? No council of war was asked for until on the eve of battle, and the
gentleman who was the first to flee from the field, and who was charged with appropriating the spoils privately, was most active in that council. The spoils are a matter of some import. Is it supposable that Santa Anna, with his Mexican ostentation, would march at the head of the finest army ever marshaled in Mexico and not have with him plate and jewels becoming the condition of a man whose sway was absolute, and whose expectation on his return was to assume the imperial purple and the scepter of the Mexican monarchy? What ever became of these spoils? The Commander-in-chief of the Texas army decreed the spoils to the army. Nor did he ever receive the value of one cent. Colonel Sherman was appointed president of the board to manage and distribute the spoils to the troops. Colonel Bennett has thrown some light upon that subject, and had he been called on by Colonel Sherman, after he charged him with appropriating them, it appears from his letter that he could have given much insight into the affair. Not one dollar's worth of the plate was ever produced, but the stragglers who lagged behind had enjoyed the opportunity of concealing them until a better time was afforded to them to carry them away.

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Appendix X

Henry Willis Smith, Lawyer

St. Neptune Lodge No. 317, New York City
Master 1897

PA139&dq=%22Nicholas+Lodge+No.+321%22&id=8CoEAAAAYAAJ#v=onepage&q=%22Nicholas%20Lodge%20No.%20321%22
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Henry Willis Smith, an able and active attorney of New York City, is one of a family of five children, and is of Dutch Huguenot stock. He inherits the tenacity of purpose and industry which have made that class useful citizens. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New York, were loyal to the American cause, and endured with fortitude the hardships of Indian and Revolutionary warfare, were faithful and conscientious in the performance of their duties and obligations, rearing their children to lives of usefulness and industry, and in every way striving to promote the moral and material welfare of the communities in which they lived.

The original ancestor of the Smith family here under consideration, Wilhelmus Smith, came to this country from Holland in 1690. His parents died on the voyage, and he was under age at the time of his arrival. He first lived with Colonel Jacob Rutsen, who settled at Rosendale, New York, on what was later known as the "Old Cornell or Hardenbergh Homestead," where he remained until the granting of the Hardenbergh Patent by Queen Anne to Johannes Hardenbergh, a son-in-law of Colonel Jacob Rutsen and others on April 20, 1708 (Letters Patent New York Secretary of State's Office Book No. 7 of Patents, page 310), when he was given the privilege of locating a farm on any unoccupied part of the great patent. His choice was the farm lately owned by his great-grandson, William Smith, at Rifton, in the town of Esopus, Ulster county, New York, then known as Swartekill. He received a life lease of this farm from the patentee at an annual rent of one pair of chickens. The life lease expired with his death in 1756, and the farm was purchased from Johannes Hardenbergh in 1760 by Hendrick Smith, his son, and was owned by the family in fee simple until 1896. A portion of the farm is still owned by William's son, the Rev. Henry Smith, now pastor of the Reformed Church at Woodbourne, New York (1917). Hendrick Smith was born 21 Jan 1733. He married Sarah Van Wagonen, of Wagondale, February 10, 1759, and lived on the old homestead, where he died, 1 Jul, 1779. He was an avowed patriot in the Revolution, and his name is found on the Ulster county roll of honor among those who hastened to Kingston, New York, immediately after the battle of Lexington, to sign the articles of association pledging their loyalty to American liberty and independence. ("Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, New York," 1896.)

Eliphaz Smith, a grandson of Wilhelmus, settled in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, where he was engaged in agriculture, and a man of influence in the community. He married (first) his cousin Sarah, daughter of Hendrick, and (second) on 24 Feb 1802, Elizabeth York. Eliphaz and his second wife were the parents of Peter Smith, born at New Paltz, August 16, 1805. Soon after Peter's birth, the family moved to Greenfield (now Dairy Land), Ulster county, New York, where he acquired a considerable tract of wild land which he cleared and improved with the assistance of his sons, and on which he made his home until his death, 12 Mar 1874.

He was a man of strong convictions and sterling integrity, and during his earlier life was an officer of the militia which assembled at Rock Tavern, Orange county, New York, for annual training. The well by the roadside on the old farm, which in the days of the stage coach and market wagon was known as the best drinking water between the Hudson and the Delaware, still stands, with the quality of its water unimpaired (1917).

At the age of nineteen (18 Jan 1824) he married Adah Holmes (of Quaker stock), a daughter of Moses and Mary (Wright) Holmes, born in Wawarsing, 29 Sep 1803, and died on the farm at Greenfield, 4 May 1886. She was a sister of Rachael (Holmes) Thorn, a prominent Quakeress. Their second son, William Willis Smith, was born 16 May 1829, at Greenfield, and achieved distinction as a lawyer and a citizen. He is still living (1917) with his mental and physical faculties not seriously impaired. Trained to habits of thrift and industry, he was early accustomed to the labors of the paternal farm, having when a young man laid seven rods of stone wall in one day. This wall is still standing, near the Greenfield school house, and is looked upon by him as one of his early achievements. He attended the district schools in early youth, and, possessed of a keen desire for education, he later attended a private school conducted by Judge Henry R. Low, near Liberty, where he was accustomed to walk the ten miles between it and his home. He was subsequently a teacher in the schools of Ulster county, and later at Woodbourne, Sullivan county, where he was held in high regard.
The following editorial notice of his death was published in the "Albany Daily Advertiser" of 22 Mar 1830:

Herman M. Hardenbergh, son of Captain Gerardus Hardenbergh, married Elsie Hasbrouck. He was elected a member of the Assembly for Sullivan county in 1829, receiving all the votes cast for that office except ninety-eight. He died at Albany, 21 Mar 1830.

The following letter written by Richard Varick, a member of General Washington's staff during the Revolution, is of interest at this time:

The following is reprinted from a clipping from the "Kingston Daily Freeman," Saturday evening, May 30, 1908:

ARNOLDUS Van Hardenbergh came to this country in 1644. He was one the council of the director-general of New Netherlands in 1649, but returned to Holland. The earliest ancestor of the Hardenbergh family in America was Jan Van Hardenbergh, a brother of Arnoldus. He was in New York City as early as 1644.

Then follows: Captain Gerrit Janse Hardenbergh, who was commissioned commander of the sloop "Royal Albany" by Governor Leisler on 19 May 1690. His son, Johannes Hardenbergh, was twice high sheriff of Ulster county (1690-1709); represented the people as a delegate from Ulster county in the General Assembly of the State of New York (1737); and was major of the Ulster county militia in 1728. On April 20, 1708, he, together with Leonard Lewis, Philip Rokeby, William Nottingham, Benjamin Faneuil, Peter Fouconier and Robert Lurting, received by royal grant from Queen Anne what is known as the Hardenbergh Patent, containing about two million acres of land in the counties of Ulster, Orange, Greene, Sullivan and Delaware. (Letters Patent, Vol. 7, p. 310, New York Secretary of State's Office.)

The following is reprinted from a clipping from the "Kingston Daily Freeman," Saturday evening, May 30, 1908:

WHEN CLINTON WAS IN ROSENALE WITH HIS WIFE AND MRS. WASHINGTON HE BREAKFASTED WITH COL JOHANNIS HARDENBERGH'S FAMILY IN 1783.

The following letter written by Richard Varick, a member of General Washington's staff during the Revolution, is of interest at this time:

KINGSTON, June 20, 1783.

DEAR SIR: Mrs. Washington is at this place accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Clinton and purposes to get out tomorrow morning so early as to reach Head Quarters by evening. She is desirous of paying the Dems. & Mrs. Hardenbergh a visit on her way down & will therefore do herself the pleasure of waiting on your family tomorrow at Breakfast, at which time I shall do myself the Honor to attend her.

In the mean time I am very respectfully,

Your Obed. Servt., 

RICH. VARICK.

The letter is folded and on the outside is the address "Col. Johannis Hardenbergh, at Rosendale." The time the letter was written Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, Sr., occupied what is now known as the Cornell homestead which is still standing in many respects as in Revolutionary days. The letter was not brought to light until a few years ago when it was found in some old papers and came into Edward Coykendall's possession. "Head Quarters" evidently refers to Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, where he was at that time located. Richard Varick was attached to General Washington's staff during the war. Mrs. Washington had evidently been visiting George Clinton in Kingston and left to join her husband. General Washington is also known to have visited at Colonel Hardenbergh's. He was a warm friend of the Rev. Dr. Jacobus Rutson Hardenbergh, a son of Col. Hardenbergh, the former having been pastor of the church in New Jersey where the general worshipped while his army was stationed near it.

Previous to this time he had been active in the local affairs of the village, had been justice of the peace, supervisor of the town, and held a number of other town offices. In 1872 he graduated from the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar the following year, and thereafter continued actively in the practice of his profession. Deprived of a classical education by the necessities of pioneer life, he was a man with a keen sense of justice and rare judgment, and was classed among the leading trial lawyers of the eastern part of the State. He served one term as district attorney of Sullivan county, and later was associated with his son, the subject of this sketch, in the argument of the case of Haddock vs. Haddock, before the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years he was an officer of the Reformed Church of Woodbourne.

He married, 23 May 1855, at Woodbourne, Rachel DePuy Hardenbergh, born at Woodbourne, 28 Sep 1836, and died 13 Jul 1908, daughter of Martin Ryerson and Eleanor (DePuy) Hardenbergh. The Hardenbergh and DePuy families were both prominent during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The De Puy (De Pui) family is of French-Huguenot origin, and has been prominent in the affairs of France and this country for years. The annals of the ancestry of the Hardenbergh family reach back to the twelfth century, stretching in an unbroken line more than seven hundred years to 1174, when the old castle in the Harz Mountains, Germany, was the abode of Dietrick von Hardenbergh, the supposed founder of the family. The descendants from the Westphalian branch of the family passed over into Holland, leaving, as a memorial of their presence there, not only those who bear the name, but Hardenbergh on the River Vechte, twenty-three miles from Zwolle, the capital of Overysell.

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Captain Gerar dus Hardenbergh, son of Colonel Johannis Hardenbergh, married Nancy Ryerson. "He was known as a bold and intrepid leader, and in August, 1781, with a force of only nine men, defeated the Indians, four hundred strong, thereby saving Wawarsing from annihilation." He later located on the patent in Sullivan county, where bitter controversies arose over title to his lands, and he was shot from ambush near the Reformed church in Woodbourne in 1808.

Herman M. Hardenbergh, son of Captain Gerar dus Hardenbergh, married Elsie Hasbrouck. He was elected a member of the Assembly for Sullivan county in 1829, receiving all the votes cast for that office except ninety-eight. He died at Albany, 21 Mar 1830. The following editorial notice of his death was published in the "Albany Daily Advertiser" of 22 Mar 1830.
Herman M. Hardenbergh, Member of Assembly from Sullivan County, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his lodgings at Gourley's. This sudden and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence has caused among our citizens and his colleagues in the Legislature, deep reflection on the uncertainty of life, and much sympathy for his sorrowing friends. He was on the previous evening, apparently in good health, and conversed with his friends with his usual cheerfulness. He was a man highly esteemed, and was elected to the Assembly at the last election, almost unanimously. His funeral was attended by the acting Governor of the State, the Senate and Assembly, the Chancellor Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges, the State Officers, and a concourse of citizens and strangers.

His son, Martin Ryerson Hardenbergh, born at New Paltz, 16 Oct 1803, and died at Woodbourne, 27 Sep 1870; married Eleanor De Puy, daughter of Major Josiah De Puy, 3 Jan 1833. She was born at Hasbrouck, 14 Dec 1808, and died at Greenfield, 18 Jan 1884. He was a farmer, generous to a fault; but a man of pronounced convictions and a devout Christian of the old school. He was an officer in the Reformed Dutch Church at Woodbourne for a number of years, but aside from this, while he took an active interest in public affairs, never held office.*

Henry Willis Smith, eldest son of William Willis and Rachel D. (Hardenbergh) Smith, was born in Woodbourne, Sullivan, New York, 4 Mar 1857. In early youth he attended the district school in his native village, studied Latin with the local minister, and spent several summers on his grandfather's farm in Greenfield. This farm is at present (1917) occupied by his double cousins, Grace and Edna, only children of John A. (son of Peter Smith and Adah Holmes) and Hylah (Hardenbergh) Smith, as the gift of their father.

For about two years he was a clerk in the general country store of J. M. Low at Ellenville, New York. In 1877 ne was graduated from the Monticello Academy, where he was valedictorian, and his brother, Peter Austin Smith, was salutatorian of his class. The outlook for a college course at this time, or, in fact, for any other, was decidedly gloomy. The principal industries of the section had been carried on by tanning and lumbering companies which were then almost without exception in bankruptcy. They had not only afforded the people their principal source of revenue, but had acted largely as the holders of their savings, and their collapse left the section in a condition of absolute business and financial paralysis. In view of these conditions, his age, and, in fairness to the other members of his family, Mr. Smith decided that if he were to have the advantages of a college course, they should result largely from his personal efforts. He worked as clerk in the law offices of his father and that of James L. Stewart during the next year, frequently sat at the table with his father and took the testimony of witnesses in long hand, during trial, tried a number of minor causes, and in the summer of 1878 secured a scholarship at Cornell University in a competitive examination in his native county. He then drew a small amount of money he had in the savings bank, collected thirty-five dollars from his father's impoverished clients, entered the university with the class of 1882, in the Course of Philosophy, and remained there two years. The first two terms of his college year, he was night clerk in Cascadilla, then managed by Mr. Bement, and the residence of Dr. Wilson, the registrar of the university; Professors Potter, Corsen, Lucas and a number of others; hours of duty nine p. m. until two a. m. In the spring term he carried the mail to the professors on the hill. His principal revenue during his second year was derived from office work for local lawyers. Mr. Smith says he enjoyed his business relations with the professors quite as much as he did those of student and professor, and particularly his comparison of views with Professor Wilder as to the docility of a large Newfoundland dog that frequently lay on his front porch, and was, from the view point of the mail carrier, excessively officious and guilty of presumptions effrontery when he approached. While unable to complete his course, Mr. Smith ranked well as a student while at the university, and after leaving received the following from Bert. G. Wilder, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Cornell University:

**THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY**

**REGISTRAR’S OFFICE**

ITHACA, N. Y., June 21, 1881.

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**—

Mr. H. Willis Smith attended my course of lectures upon Human Physiology at Cornell University in the fall of 1879, and passed thereon with a mark of 5, being the highest possible mark, and rarely given. BERT. G. WILDER, M. D.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 27, 1881.

This may certify that Henry Willis Smith was a student in the Cornell University for two years from September, 1878. He was a good scholar, and a young gentleman of pleasing manners and irreproachable character. I have no doubt he would give eminent satisfaction as a teacher in any branch of knowledge he may feel himself inclined to undertake.

W. D. WILSON, Registrar,
Cornell University.

He was a teacher in the schools of his native county, an instructor in a German military academy at College Point, Long Island, and principal of the public school at Fishkill Village, New York. Having previously served the required clerkship, he was admitted to the bar in 1883. He began the practice of his profession in Woodbourne, and for the first two years after he was admitted acted as assistant to his father, who was then district attorney of Sullivan county. He was next engaged as a clerk in the office of Stapler & Wood, New York City. In July, 1886, he was appointed an examiner in the United States Appraiser’s Department at the Port of New York, where he remained until December, 1889. He was assigned to the first division, and during his incumbency decided numerous important claims made by importers against the government for a refund of duty because of damage to merchandise on the voyage of importation. His decisions were rarely appealed from, and rarely, if ever, reversed. In accepting his resignation the appraiser wrote him as follows:

PORT OF NEW YORK,
APPRASER’S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 16, 1889.
Mr. H. W. Smith,
Examiner, 1st Division:

DEAR SIR:—I have your resignation, and in accepting the same desire to acknowledge the fidelity and ability with which you have always discharged your duties as an officer of this Department Wishing you every success in your new field of labor I remain

Very truly yours,
M. W. COOPER,
Appraiser.

He then resumed the practice of law in New York City, in which he has been actively engaged since that time. He was a member of the firm of Stapler, Smith & Tomlinson, New York attorneys for the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Delaware; and later a member of the firm of Gibson, Smith & Tomlinson, attorneys for the Bank of New York. He is at present the senior member of the firm of Smith & Tomlinson.

One of his greatest pleasures is to unravel and master the most intricate problems of the law, giving his undivided attention to the cause of his client. He has had an active trial practice, and argued many important cases before the Appellate Courts of his native State, among which were: People ex rel. Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, which case involved the question of the power of the State to tax foreign corporations; and the case of Kate Taylor, who had been convicted of murder in the first degree, in which he was associated with his father, who had been assigned by the court to take an appeal. He argued the case, and secured a judgment of reversal of the conviction.

He was counsel to the Board of Sewer Commissioners during the organization of the sewer district in the town of Eastchester, Westchester county. This was the first district in the State organized under the statute permitting sewer districts to be laid out in towns, and involved an expenditure of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

He was special counsel with Edgar C. Beecroft in securing from the United States government an opening for the Bronx Valley Trunk Sewer into the Hudson river. He also argued important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, among which were the case of Hardenbergh vs. Ray, involving the question of the construction of the statute of wills in the State of Oregon; the case of Haddock vs. Haddock, one of the leading cases decided by that court, involving the question of the construction of the full faith and credit clause of the United States Constitution. He was associated with Henry B. B. Stapler in the preparation of the brief in the case of Goldey vs. Morning News.

He was associated with Colonel William A. Phillips, counsel for the Cherokee Nation in negotiating the sale of the Cherokee outlet (now Oklahoma) to the United States government, and later appeared in behalf of the Choctaw Nation to oppose certain legislation threatened by the United States, affecting the interests of that tribe.

In the field of fraternal work, Mr. Smith has confined his efforts almost exclusively to the Masonic order. In the York Rite he is a member of St. Nicholas Lodge No. 321, of New York City; of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; of Adelphic Council No. 7, Royal and Select Masters; and of Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar. In Scottish Rite he is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the Aurora Grata bodies of Brooklyn. He is also a member of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Brooklyn. Mr. Smith early became a life member in all the Masonic bodies with which he is connected. At different times at the request of the Commissioners of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of the State, he has acted as arbitrator in the settlement of controversies which arose between members of the order. He served as Master of his lodge and as Commander of his Commandery, and on the recommendation of Herman R. Kretschmar, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the State of New York, he was appointed by the Grand Commandery of the State of Texas as its representative in the State of New York. This appointment entitled him to the rank of Captain-General of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York during the remainder of his life.

In 1898, Mr. Smith took up his residence in Bronxville, New York. In political action he has followed the precepts of his honored father, and has steadfastly supported the Democratic party. In 1905 and 1906 he was on the board of trustees of the village, during which time the sewer system was inaugurated, and a considerable portion of the trunk sewer constructed. In 1908, his activities were seriously impaired by a severe operation from which he has not fully recovered. In 1913 and 1914, he served as village president, during which period, in cooperation with the board of trustees, he succeeded in settling a considerable amount of vexatious litigation which had been pending against the village for some time, and of having plans adopted for the elimination of the grade crossing over which there had been a spirited contest for nearly ten years. He was also instrumental in securing important legislation permitting the Bronx Parkway Commission to proceed with the development of the Parkway, and recently received the following letter:

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION,
280 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 40TH STREET, NEW YORK,

COMMISSIONERS:
Madison Grant, President.
William White Niles, Vice-President.
James G. Cannon, Treasurer.
Jay Downer, Engineer and Secretary.

JANUARY 4, 1917.

Hon. Henry Willis Smith,
Sagamore Road, Bronxville, N. Y.:

My DEAR MR. SMITH:—I take pleasure in sending you by messenger herewith a copy of the Commission's report for the two-year period ending June 30, 1916.
I am sure you will be interested in noting the progress of our work in the furtherance of which you rendered, in the earlier period, conspicuously valuable services.

Very truly yours,

JAY DOWNER,

Engineer and Secretary.

While he took an active interest in politics, prior to locating in Bronxville he had uniformly declined to accept a nomination for an elective office, and on each occasion there he was elected without opposition.

When asked to give a sketch of his life when he was a candidate for village president, he gave the following epitome:

I have had a happy life of unusual activity and unceasing labor. My personal feeling many times is that I have had enough and done enough, in a minor way, perhaps; but my happiest hours are now spent with my wife and children in our summer camp in the hills of Sullivan County where we all enjoy our good horse "Gyp" and "Dad's red oxen."

Mr. Smith is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; of the Westchester County, New York County, State and City Bar associations; of the Sons of the American Revolution; a life member of Lawrence Hospital; a charter member of the Lawrence Park Country Club; a member of the North Lake Fish and Game Club, of Canada; Lenape Lake Fishing Club, Cornell University Club, and of the Democratic Club of Westchester County. He is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bronxville.

Mr. Smith married, 27 Oct 1898, Katheryn Feldhusen, born 2 Jul 1872, daughter of John (born at Cuxhaven, Germany, 2 Aug 1838,) and Emma Maria (Healy) Feldhusen (born 18 Nov 1837, died at Bronxville, 8 Feb 1914).

Their children are:

Eleanor DePuy Feldhusen Smith, b. 01 Oct 1899;
John Feldhusen Smith, b. 01 Jan 1901, d. 6 Aug 1905;
Peter Austin Smith (2nd), b. 18 Jun 1907, in Bronxville.

Mr. Smith's only sister, Henrietta, born at Woodbourne, 24 Feb 1856, married the Rev. Benjamin T. Statesir; of this marriage there are two children, William and Elizabeth. His brother, George Holmes Smith, born at Woodbourne, 8 Oct 1864, is serving his third term as county judge and surrogate of Sullivan county, and was a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, in the Third Judicial District, on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1916. His brother, Peter Austin Smith, born at Woodbourne, 31 Aug 1858, is a successful business man in New York City, has served as trustee of savings institutions and been appointed by the court as trustee of estates. Another brother, Ryerson Hardenbergh Smith, born at Woodbourne, 27 Feb 1863, was early compelled to give up active business on account of his health. Mr. Smith's three brothers are bachelors.