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.

General sources used for compilation a list of Lodges for this area:
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=kWYIAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA7&dq=%22manhattan+masonic+districts%22&hl=en&ei=L6_4TYDOG8bw0gH_spybCw&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.
Staten Island area, LaGuardia and JFK airports. (The third is Newark Liberty airport in Newark, NJ.)

hosts the U. S. Open tennis tournament. Additionally, it is home to two of the three major airports serving the New York metropolitan

burgh is predominantly residential and middle class. Queens is the site of Citi Field, the home of the New York Mets, and annually

city's most populous borough due to its growth. Historically a collection of small towns and villages founded by the Dutch, today the

Area 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 Bronx County). From 1683 until 1784, Queens County consisted of five towns: Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Newtown, and Oyster Bay. On 6 Apr 1784, a sixth town, the Town of North Hempstead, was formed through secession by the northern portions of the Town of Hempstead.

On 1 Mar 1860, the eastern border between Queens County (later Nassau County) and Suffolk County was redefined with no discernible change. On 8 Jun 1881, North Brother Island was transferred to New York County. On 6 Apr 1885, Lloyd Neck, which was part of the Town of Oyster Bay and was earlier known as Queens Village, seceded from Queens and became part of the Town of Huntington in Suffolk County. On 16 Apr 1964, South Brother Island was transferred to Bronx County.

The New York City Borough of Queens was authorized on May 4, 1897, by a vote of the New York State Legislature after an 1894 referendum on consolidation. The eastern 280 square miles of Queens that became Nassau County was partitioned on 1 Jan 1899.

Queens Borough was established on 1 Jan 1898. Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and the Rockaway Peninsula portion of the Town of Hempstead were merged to form the new borough, dissolving all former municipal governments (Long Island City, the county government, all towns, and all villages) within the new borough. The areas of Queens County that were not part of the consolidation plan, consisting of the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, and the major remaining portion of the Town of Hempstead, remained part of Queens County until they seceded to form the new Nassau County on 1 Jan 1899, whereupon the boundaries of Queens County and the Borough of Queens became coterminous. With consolidation, Jamaica once again became the county seat, though county offices now extend to nearby Kew Gardens also.

Geographically the largest borough and the most ethnically diverse county in the United States, and may overtake Brooklyn as the city's most populous borough due to its growth. Historically a collection of small towns and villages founded by the Dutch, today the borough is predominantly residential and middle class. Queens is the site of Citi Field, the home of the New York Mets, and annually hosts the U. S. Open tennis tournament. Additionally, it is home to two of the three major airports serving the New York metropolitan area, LaGuardia and JFK airports. (The third is Newark Liberty airport in Newark, NJ.)

Staten Island

Richmond 491,730 The most suburban in character of the five boroughs. Staten Island is connected to Brooklyn by the Verrazano Narrows Bridge and to Manhattan by way of the free Staten Island Ferry. The Staten Island Ferry is one of the most popular tourist attractions in New York City as it provides unsurpassed views of the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, and lower Manhattan. Located in central Staten Island, the 2,500 acres Greenbelt has some 28 miles of walking trails and one of the last undisturbed forests in the city. Designated in 1984 to protect the island's natural lands, the Greenbelt comprises seven city parks.
New York City, one of the largest cities in the world, is composed of five **boroughs**. Each borough now has the same boundaries as the county it is in. County governments were dissolved when the city consolidated in 1898, along with all city, town, and village governments within each county. A **borough** is a unique form of governmental administration for each of the five fundamental constituent parts of the consolidated city. Technically, under New York State Law, a "borough" is a municipal corporation that is created when a county is merged with the cities, towns, and incorporated villages within it. It differs significantly from other borough forms of government used in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, other states, Greater London and elsewhere.

New York City is often referred to collectively as the Five Boroughs; the term is used to refer to New York City as a whole unambiguously, avoiding confusion with any particular borough or with the greater metropolitan area. It is often used by politicians to counter a focus on Manhattan and to place all five boroughs on equal footing. The term Outer Boroughs refers to all the boroughs excluding Manhattan (although the geographic center of the city is along the Brooklyn/Queens border).

Unlike most American cities, which lie within a single county, extend partially into another county, or constitute a county in themselves, each of New York City's five boroughs is coextensive with a county of New York State.

All boroughs were created in 1898 during consolidation, when the city's current boundaries were established. The Borough of Bronx was originally the parts of New York County that had been previously ceded by Westchester County, until Bronx County was created in 1914. The Borough of Queens originally consisted of just the western part of a larger Queens County, until Nassau County was created by the secession from Queens County of the three eastern towns in 1899. The Borough of Staten Island was officially the Borough of Richmond until the name was changed in 1975 to reflect its common appellation.

Each borough is represented by a Borough President and, with the exception of Manhattan, has a borough hall (the same functions, and others, reside in the Manhattan Municipal Building). Since the abolition of the Board of Estimate in 1990 (due to a 1989 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court) the borough president now has minimal executive powers, and there is no legislative function within a borough. Most executive power is exercised by the Mayor of New York City, and legislative functions are the responsibility of the members of the New York City Council. Because they are counties, each borough also elects a District Attorney, as does every other county of the state. Some civil court judges are also elected on a borough-wide basis, although they are generally eligible to serve throughout the city.

### Lodges - Volume IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lodge Name</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>Humboldt</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>4M 1861</td>
<td>merged with Corinthian No. 488 in 1967 to become Corinthian Architect No. 488</td>
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<tr>
<td>519</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>523</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>ca 1862</td>
<td>extinct before 1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Washington Heights</td>
<td>1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>Americus</td>
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<td>Gramercy</td>
<td>4M 4 Jun 1863</td>
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<td>542</td>
<td>Garibaldi</td>
<td>10M ca 1864</td>
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<td>Copernicus</td>
<td>9M 19 Feb 1864</td>
<td>269</td>
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<tr>
<td>568</td>
<td>St. Cecile</td>
<td>4M 28 Jun 1865</td>
<td>281</td>
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<tr>
<td>576</td>
<td>Fessler</td>
<td>09 Mar 1865</td>
<td>The first 'Daylight Lodge' and mother Lodge of many others. Noted for its gifted entertainers and 'Lodge of the Arts'</td>
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<td>588</td>
<td>Globe</td>
<td>20 Jun 1866</td>
<td>08 May 1974 Globe, Copestone No. 641, and Daniel Carpenter lodge No. 643 merged forming Daniel Carpenter Lodge No. 588</td>
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<td>588</td>
<td>Carpenter-Emmanuel</td>
<td>5M</td>
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<td>595</td>
<td>Socrates</td>
<td>9M 28 Jun 1866</td>
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<td>596</td>
<td>Hopewell</td>
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<td>Oyster Bay, Nassau, Co.</td>
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<td>598</td>
<td>Tabernacle</td>
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<td>Perfect Ashlar</td>
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<td>608</td>
<td>Lessing</td>
<td>9M 13 Jun 1866</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>Ivanhoe</td>
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Humboldt Lodge No. 512

Warrant: 1861

In 1861 the South Carolinians shelled Ft. Sumter, the opening volley of the Civil War. Passions flared even in New York, where there were opposing views about slavery and states' rights. This dispute led to the formation of Humboldt Lodge No. 512, a daughter Lodge of King Solomon Lodge No. 279. The former were tolerant of slavery and supported states' rights, while the latter opposed slavery in any form. Though the Brothers of these Lodges differed in their political views, the maintained cordial and fraternal relations between their Lodges. Four Brothers from King Solomon Lodge joined the Union Forces

Park Lodge No. 516

Warrant: 1861

Lodge Website: [not historical or biographical information]

Living Past Masters as of 2011

A standard history of freemasonry in the state of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 104.
Dr. John Alsdorf - Physicians have always been popular members of the Masonic fraternity, and the ranks of the craft in the Empire State include many men whose names in this leading profession are familiar if not famous. The subject of this brief sketch has been a Freemason since he attained his majority and his reputation as a surgeon has kept pace with his advancement in the fraternity. In the department of surgery, which he has made his own by special study, Dr. Alsdorf has done some wonderful work, but like all reputable members of the profession he says little on such subjects to the outside world. We have to judge of a physician or surgeon by the position he holds among his fellows, and in Dr. Alsdorf's case his position is very high. He is as much honored in their circles as he has been and is in that of our own beloved order.

Brother Alsdorf was born on 19 Aug 1842, in Ulster County, NY, and springs from a mixture of good old Holland and Huguenot stock, his ancestors accompanying other Huguenot families to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settling in the Wallkill Valley, about eight miles south of New Paltz, in what is now known as the town of Gardner. He received his education in the Newburg High School and Academy, New York College of Pharmacy and the medical department of Columbia College. He was engaged in the practice of pharmacy from 1870 to 1880, and since that period has continued in the practice of medicine and surgery. For the last four years the Doctor has held an office at No. 2 Barclay Street (Astor House), making a specialty of the mechanical treatment of hernia.

Wor. John Alsdorf was made a Mason in Newburg Lodge, No. 309, 4 Mar 1864, and was an active participant in the formation of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, filling the office of Secretary in the preliminary meetings held to perfect that organization; served as Junior Warden of Park Lodge, No. 516, and as Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Master of Gramercy Lodge No. 537; received the Royal Arch degree 10 Nov 1864, in Highland Chapter No. 52; was instrumental in forming Irving Chapter, No. 268, serving as its first High Priest under dispensation and charter, and is now a member of Zetland Chapter No. 141; received the Council degrees in King Solomon's Council, of Poughkeepsie; was knighted in Hudson River Commandery No. 35, serving for several years as Recorder, and is now a member of Morton Commandery No. 4, being appointed at the election of 1896 as Surgeon on the staff of the Commander, and is a member of the Square Club, the Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests, and the Craftsman's Club.

On 29 May 1897, he was elected President of the New York Masonic Veterans, and in this office his popularity with the brethren, his zeal and energy, and his long enthusiasm for the craft, stood him in good stead and enabled him to make the association of "Vets" more in evidence, more useful and more helpful than it had ever previously been.

Brother Alsdorf is a frequent contributor to both the secular and medical press, and his writings are always characterized by a simplicity and terseness of style that it would be well for many writers to imitate. What he has to say is always well said and to the point.

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Ibid. page 108.

John G. C. Taddiken. To present to the craft the career of such an earnest, devoted Masonic veteran as John G. C. Taddiken, of Park Lodge, No. 516, F&AM, is an honor which no Masonic student can assume without a feeling of pride. There is no grander tribute to the stability of our institution than that it "enthuses" the young Mason and retains its charms even for those who have passed the allotted span of life according to the saying of the Psalmist. Experience is one of the best tests of worthiness, and an order must have in it a more than ordinary share of all that is grand, noble, elevating and enduring when men who have been active in it for thirty, forty or fifty years can say that with each passing year their devotion ro it has increased. This has been the case with the subject of this sketch.

John Gerhard Christoph Taddiken was born in Germany in 1828. He came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settling in the Wallkill Valley, about eight miles south of New Paltz, in what is now known as the town of Gardner. He received his education in the Newburg High School and Academy, New York College of Pharmacy and the medical department of Columbia College. He was engaged in the practice of pharmacy from 1870 to 1885, and since that period has continued in the practice of medicine and surgery. In the department of medicine, which he has made his own by special study, Dr. Taddiken has done some wonderful work, but like all reputable members of the profession he says little on such subjects to the outside world. We have to judge of a physician or surgeon by the position he holds among his fellows, and in Dr. Taddiken's case his position is very high. He is as much honored in their circles as he has been and is in that of our own beloved order.

Brother Taddiken was born on 29 May 1828, in Ulster County, NY, and springs from a mixture of good old Holland and Huguenot stock, his ancestors accompanying other Huguenot families to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settling in the Wallkill Valley, about eight miles south of New Paltz, in what is now known as the town of Gardner. He received his education in the Newburg High School and Academy, New York College of Pharmacy and the medical department of Columbia College. He was engaged in the practice of pharmacy from 1870 to 1885, and since that period has continued in the practice of medicine and surgery.

His Masonic career commenced in John D. Willard Lodge, of this city, where he was initiated, passed and raised in the fall of 1859. He was one of the 24 petitioners for the dispensation and charter for the founding and establishment of Park Lodge, and on the granting of the warrant by the Grand Lodge he at once became one of its charter members.

Brother Taddiken and his associates determined that Park Lodge should be a sterling institution of Freemasonry, a truly spiritual and intellectual institution, where whatever the name of Masonry implies was to be taught and circulated. How well they succeed in these praiseworthy efforts is known to every member of the fraternity in New York.

Brother Taddiken at once took an active interest in the work, under the dispensation. In 1860 and 1861 he served for one year as Junior Master of Ceremonies and one year as Junior Warden, and on the granting of the charter he was elected the first Junior Warden of the Lodge. In December, 1870, he was elected Treasurer of the Lodge, serving for seven successive years and vacating this office to receive the highest honor the members could confer upon him, namely, Master of the Lodge, to which position he was elected in Dec 1877. He was honored by a re-election, in Dec 1878, closing two of the most successful years in the history of the Lodge. He then served for several successive years as one of the Trustees of the Lodge, and also as its Chaplain. In Dec 1893, he was again elected to the Treasurership.

In 1878 he was the recipient of a handsome set of resolutions, and in 1880 of a costly Past Master's jewel, as tokens of the love and esteem entertained for him by his associates in the Lodge.
After much diligence and study, Brother Taddiken succeeded in attaining the Royal Arch degrees, which were conferred upon him in Union Chapter No. 180. He was created a Knight Templar in Manhattan Commandery No. 310. He then took an active interest in the organization of York Commandery No. 55, and subsequently became one of the charter members of this flourishing body of Knights Templar.

He has been an active member of St. John’s Church (Lutheran), in Christopher Street, for more than forty years. In 1860 he was elected one of its Deacons; in 1863 he was elected a Trustee; and the Board of Trustees then made Brother Taddiken its Secretary.

Although our beloved brother has passed the ripe age of three-score years and ten, he is to all intents and purposes only in the prime of his usefulness. His courtesy and sweetness of disposition enter into and are a part of his life, and the high qualities of fidelity and disinterestedness which imperfect human nature struggles so hard to attain are the spontaneous growth of his character.

Brother Huston was born in Germany, 13 May 1844. In 1853, with his father and the rest of his family, he came to New York. He received the usual New York public school education and then learned the trade of machinist. When he became a journeyman he traveled a great deal, working in railroad shops or on locomotives as the occasion offered, and in this manner became experienced in his trade not only in all departments but under all circumstances. In 1872 he returned to New York to take a position in the Metropolitan Gas Works on West Forty-second Street, and since then has continued in that service.

William J. Allin was raised in Park Lodge, No. 516, New York, in 1891, and since then has always been in good standing. He was born in Berkshire, England, 12 Mar 1854, educated in his native land and there learned the trade of brewer. When nineteen years of age he joined the Volunteer Army, serving in it for thirteen years, and reached the rank of Captain three years before his resignation. In 1887 he came to America and locating in New York secured a position in the establishment of the David Stevenson Brewing Company, and as head brewer continues in that corporation. On 27 Sep 1887, he married Lillian A. Reynolds, a young English lady, and their family consists of four children,—Florence, Cuthbert, Lillian and Roy.

It is confidently hoped by those who know him best in Park Lodge that Brother Allin may yet see his way clear to climb up the official ladder, so that the Lodge may benefit by his wide business experience and his popularity in the many circles in which he moves.

Adam Huston, one of the most popular of the many popular Past Masters of Park Lodge, No. 516, was born in County Deny, Ireland, 8 May 1852, and came to New York with his parents in 1861. He received his educational training in the public schools of the city, and on leaving school at once went into the plumbing business, applying himself with determination to learn all its details, and succeeded so well that it was not long before he was recognized as being "as good as a journeyman." In 1882 he started in business for himself, or rather, in partnership with Mr. J. R. Corbitt, under the firm name of Huston & Corbitt. The firm was a success from the start; it certainly had all the elements which could be depended on to insure success, and it now ranks high among establishments of its kind in the city.

Brother Huston was initiated in Park Lodge, Feb. 2, 1888, and in due time signed its roll as a Master Mason. He started the official round by receiving the appointment of Senior Master of Ceremonies. Thereafter he steadily continued the ascent until he was, in 1893, elected Master and re-elected the following year. His administration was a notably successful one and the many grand traditions which circle around Park Lodge lost nothing while its charter was in his keeping. After serving for two years as Master the brethren again honored him by electing him a Trustee of the Lodge. Brother Huston received the Royal Arch degrees in Amity Chapter No. 160, and was Knighted in York Commandery No. 55. He is a member of the Master Plumbers’ Association, the Builders’ League of New York, and is as popular in business as he is in Masonic circles, On 30 Apr 1889, he married Annie Corbitt, and their family consists of four children,—Mabel, Walter, Ethel and Amy.

Edmund Joshua Charles Hall was made a Mason in Park Lodge, No. 516, in 1870. He has acted as its Marshal and served as Junior Deacon, and in a hundred other ways given evidence of his interest in the Lodge and the institution. He has imparted some at least of his enthusiasm to his son, Frederick S. Hall, who was initiated in Park Lodge, Jan. 17, 1893, and soon afterward held the office of Master of Ceremonies.

Brother Hall was born in Charlcstown, MA, 27 May 1839. A few years of his active life were spent in Newburgh, where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter, but soon after the close of the Civil war he settled in New York and has here remained ever since. During the war he served as a member of Company I, 71st New York,—a regiment which, in Cuba, has shown that it can fight as nobly for the United States abroad as it fought to defend it at home. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and an honorary member of Volunteer Fire Company, Washington Steamer No. 4, of Newburgh, N. Y.
William J. Moore. A Master of Park Lodge, No. 516. New York, Brother Moore, can write himself down as a builder,—operative as well as speculative,—and as having attained a degree of eminence in both. Park Lodge is one of the most progressive and prosperous of all the Lodges in New York. Its membership is large, its charity is bountiful, and it is seldom without work. It has furnished to the craft quite a number of Grand Lodge officials, and in many ways has held a prominent position in the craft in the metropolitan district. To be chosen as the head of such a body of Masons is itself an honor. Brother Moore was initiated, passed and raised in Park Lodge in 1893 and at once started the official round which has led him up its three steps. He served as Junior Warden for two terms, going to the East directly from the South Gate. He soon showed a marked proficiency in the exemplification of the work, and since becoming Master has given abundant evidence that the old reputation of Park Lodge for presenting only the "standard" work will be fully maintained. In Capitular Masonry Brother Moore received the Royal Arch degree in Union Chapter No. 180, and he was Knighted in York Commandery No. 55. He has also passed through the mysteries,—heroic or otherwise, according to temperament,—of Mecca Temple, the New York home of the Mystic Shrine. In all these bodies he is personally popular, and while by his Mastership of Park Lodge he may be said to hold one of the honors of the craft, we have an idea that his official record is little more than begun.

Brother Moore is also prominently identified with the Ancient Order of Foresters. He was for three successive terms Chief Ranger of Court Republic No. 5. He rapidly built up the membership of this court and at last accounts its active roll contained 280 names. One who kept tally has stated that eighty-two of the members are also members of the Masonic fraternity. Brother Moore is now a member of what is called by the Foresters the Grand Court Arbitration Committee of the State of New York, an office which ranks high among the honors of the order.

W. J. Moore was born in Montreal, Canada, 13 Nov 1865, and came to New York with his parents at a very early age. After receiving a thoroughly practical education at various private and public schools he was entered at the College of the City of New York, where he attended the classes for two years and then became associated with his father, Alexander Moore, in the building and contracting business. Mr. Alexander Moore had built up a large trade and had forged to the front as one of the most prominent and successful builders in the city, and so the subject of this sketch started in business life under unusually favorable circumstances. He proved so helpful and so wisely enterprising that in 1890 he was admitted into partnership, and that step seemed to increase the volume of business done by the firm which had assumed the name of Alexander Moore & Sons. In May, 1898, the senior partner, Mr. Alexander Moore, withdrew, and the firm is now known as that of Alexander Moore's Sons, and the flood of prosperity seems to follow all its interests. During the past twelve years the firm —under whatever name it traded—has erected over 200 tenement houses on Manhattan Island. Among the best known structures erected by them have been Hotel Gerard, the Lovella (West Forty-fifth Street), the Raymore and the Vera (Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West). Their work, however, is dotted all over the upper West Side in New York and specimens may be seen from almost any point. Their work is uniformly good, and has won for them the complete confidence of architects, real-estate men and dealers of all descriptions.

William S. Thomson - Few Masons in the Metropolitan district are better known than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who in 1896-97 was Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge. Active in Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Council, ready at all times to serve the committees in any of the above bodies, he is frequently seen in and about the Temple and sure of a welcome whenever he may select to visit.

R. W. Brother Thomson was made a Mason in Park Lodge, No. 516, in 1888, and, after serving both the Wardens' chairs and as Master one term, joined Union Chapter No. 180, and after serving in several stations was elected its High Priest and filled that office very Acceptably for two years. He is a member of Adelphic Council No. 7, of York Commandery No. 55, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies ending with the New York Consistory No. 320. He is also a charter member of the Craftsmen's Club, and a member of Mystic Shrine.

In 1872 Brother Thomson joined the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, and in 1875, at his own request, was transferred to the Seventh Regiment, where he served until 1886 and received the Cross of Honor for ten years' faithful services. He also won the marksman's badge for ten consecutive years, and is a life member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, in connection with which he has won the Veterans' Marksman's badge every year to the present time.

Brother Thomson was born in Worcester, MA, 14 Sep 1854, and settled in New York in 1862, where he received his education and learned the trade of tool-making, starting in business for himself in 1883 in this city. By industry and steady application to his business he has risen to considerable prominence as a cutter manufacturer and is known all over the United States in that calling. He is happily married, has a devoted family of two boys and two girls, and resides in Yonkers, but never misses a meeting of any of his New York Masonic bodies. He was presented with a beautiful jewel and apron by the Lodge upon his appointment as Grand Standard Bearer, upon which occasion there were present a number of distinguished Masons, including the Grand Master M.' W.' John Stewart, who made the presentation speech. On his retiring from the office of High Priest of his Chapter he was presented with a silver tea set of seven pieces by the Chapter members.
James Milligan - On 2 Oct 1866, Brother Milligan was raised in Park Lodge, No. 516, and since then has held a number of its offices and has become recognized as one of its most faithful and reliable members. He received the Capitular degrees in Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., in 1870, and then passed into York Commandery No. 55: He is also a member of Cerneau Consistory. In all these bodies, with the exception of the last named, Brother Milligan has held office and taken a more or less active part in the work, and this is true particularly in the case of the Drill Corps of York Commandery.

For over forty years Brother Milligan has been carpenter at Higgins's carpet factory, at 43d Street and 11th Avenue. He was born at Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, 22 Sep 1828, and learned his trade under the direction of his father. In 1852 he came to New York, and after "knocking around" for some years entered upon his present employment, in 1857. In politics he is a Republican and his active and outspoken one, and he is a member of the Templars of Liberty, Garfield Temple. He has been a constant reader not only of periodicals but of books, and is a man well informed above the average.

Frederick Eckhardt - In real estate circles in New York no name is more prominent than that of Frederick Eckhardt, who for several years has carried on a most successful business, with his office on 9th Avenue as a center. He was born in New York 21 Jan 1873. His father, Peter C. Eckhardt, was in the real estate business for over forty years, so that the extensive and intimate knowledge of New York real estate which it is conceded Frederick Eckhardt possesses may be said to have been inherited.

Frederick Eckhardt, after passing through the public schools, completed his technical education in the Mechanics' and Traders' School. Then he went into his father's office, where he gained a thorough insight into the real-estate business and a practical knowledge of the market.

In 1897 he was made a Mason in Park Lodge, No. 516, and a year later became a member of Amity Chapter No. 160. He has not yet had much time to come to the front in the craft, but all who know him are hopeful that his business engagements will ere long so shape themselves that his Lodge and Chapter may benefit by his holding official relations in both.

Richard Shepard, Jr. has been connected with the Consolidated Gas Company of New York for over eighteen years, and at present is one of its bookkeepers. This long term of association with one employment is by no means common in New York and shows an amount of stability which is not generally supposed to be an American characteristic. But it shows also that Brother Shepard's services and his personal worth have been fully appreciated and honored by those best capable of forming a judgment—by those associated with him on business terms year after year. Brother Shepard was born in New York City, 17 Jan 1865, and went into the service of the Consolidated Gas Company immediately after leaving the public schools. Early in life he joined the Order of Cadets of Temperance,—one of the best organizations, as well as one of the most practical, which the friends and workers in the cause of total abstinence ever established,—and in it he served for a year as Grand Vice Patron. In the Order of Templars of Liberty he was for two years Grand Vice Templar; in the Order of Chosen Friends he acted as Councilor of Grand Central Council, and he did good service to the Milton League Society while acting, for three years, as its President.

But it is in Masonry that Brother Shepard has gained his most noteworthy honors, and we are much mistaken if the record in this regard can yet be more than half written. He was initiated, passed and raised in Park Lodge, No. 516, and now holds the office of Master. That he has had to serve several years in subordinate positions before being elected to stand on the three steps is evident to anyone acquainted with the traditions of Park Lodge. In Union Chapter No. 180, one of the most active and progressive Royal Arch bodies in New York, he holds the office of King. He received the Chivalric degrees in York Commandery No. 55, and is one of the Nobles of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. He has won the reputation not only of being a "bright" Mason so far as the ritual is concerned, but also of being an active Mason in all pertaining to good, earnest, hard work on behalf of the craft.

A. Alfred Smith was born in London, England, 21 Feb 1854. He was educated in the common schools there until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to New York. Here he learned the trade of painter and decorator, and when his apprenticeship was over he continued working at the trade, steadily increasing his experience and improving his opportunity of study. In 1892 he entered into business on his own account, at Bath Beach, and has acquired a large connection. The activity in building operations in that section of Greater New York has wonderfully aided the success of his business venture, and the careful and tasteful workmanship which distinguishes all he does has given him a reputation which any tradesman would be glad to enjoy. As a decorator he has shown, whenever he has had the chance, exquisite taste and has proved that he is an adept in all the styles which have become fashionable or popular.

Brother Smith was made a Mason in Park Lodge, No. 516, one of the most popular of the New York Masonic bodies, and a body that is noted, in the language of the craft, for "turning out good material." On the organization of Kedron Lodge, No. 803, at Bath Beach, near his home, he affiliated with it, as was the right thing to do, and has since been regular in his attendance at its meetings.
At 4:30 a.m. on 12 April, 1861 the Confederate batteries commenced the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The national flag, which was flying over the fort, was struck by shot during the attack and fell to the parade ground. It was immediately gathered up by Brother Peter Hart, Park Lodge 516, New York who crawled up the flagstaff and nailed the colors to it. Seeing this, the Confederates ceased firing and gave him a hearty cheer in recognition of his act of bravery. Eventually, Major Anderson surrendered the fort and was feted as a hero by the Confederates in Charleston. Soon after, Anderson and the remnants of his brave garrison were returned to the Federal Government.

The heat and vapor became stifling in the fort, yet the exhausted garrison kept the old flag flying. Eight times its staff had been hit without serious injury; but at near 2 P.M. that day the staff was shot off near the peak, and, with the flag, fell among the gleaming cinders. Lieutenant Hall rescued the precious bunting before it took fire. Peter Hart carried it, with the piece of the staff, and fastened it, where the soiled banner was kept flying defiantly.

Peter Hart was member of Park Lodge No. 516, New York City.
When the wife of Major Anderson (a daughter of Gen. D. L. Clinch) heard of the perilous position of her husband, she was very anxious that he should have a tried and faithful servant with him. She was then in New York City and an invalid; but she resolved to take an old and tried sergeant, who had served her husband in the war with Mexico, into Fort Sumter.

His name was Peter Hart, and she heard that he was somewhere in New York City. After searching for him among all the Harts whose names were in the city directory, she found him connected with the police. At her request he called upon her, accompanied by his wife. After telling him of Major Anderson's peril, she said, "I want you to go with me to Fort Sumter." Hart looked towards his young wife, a warm-hearted Irishwoman, for a moment, and then said, "I will go, madam." "But I want you to stay with the major," Hart looked inquiringly towards his Margaret, and replied, "I will go, madam." "But, Margaret," said Mrs. Anderson, "what do you say?" "Indade, ma'am, it's Margaret's sorry she can't do as much for you as Peter can," was the reply. "When will you go, Hart?" asked Mrs. Anderson. "To-night, madam, if you wish." "To-morrow night at six o'clock I will be ready," said Mrs. Anderson. In spite of the remonstrances of her physician, the devoted wife left New York Jan. 3, 1861, for Charleston, accompanied by Peter Hart in the character of a servant, ready at all times to do her bidding.

None but her physician knew her destination. They travelled without intermission, and arrived at Charleston late on Saturday night. She had neither eaten, drunk, nor slept during the journey, for she was absorbed with the subject of her errand. From Wilmington to Charleston she was the only woman on the train, and at the hotel in Charleston, she continually heard her husband cursed and threatened. She knew Governor Pickens personally, and the next morning she sought from him a permit for herself and Hart to go to Fort Sumter. He could not allow a man to be added to the garrison. Regarding with scorn the suggestion that the addition of one man to a garrison of seventy or eighty, when thousands of armed men were in Charleston, could imperil the "sovereign State of South Carolina." Mrs. Anderson sent a message to the governor, saying, "I shall take Hart with me, with or without a pass." Her words of scorn and her message were repeated to the governor, and he, seeing the absurdity of his objection, gave a pass for Hart.

At 10 A.M. on Jan. 6, accompanied by a few personal friends. Mrs. Anderson and Peter Hart went in a boat to Fort Sumter. As she saw the banner over the fort she exclaimed, "The dear old flag!" and burst into tears. It was the first time emotion had conquered her will since she left New York. As her friends carried her from the boat to the sally-port, her husband ran out, caught her in his arms, and exclaimed, in a vehement whisper, "My glorious wife!" and carried her into the fort. "I have brought you Peter Hart," she said. "The children are well. I return to-night." In her husband's quarters she took some refreshments. The tide served in the course of two hours, and she returned to Charleston. She had reinforced Fort Sumter with Peter Hart, a more efficient power at the right hand of Major Anderson at that critical moment than a hundred soldiers would have been, for he was ever vigilant, keen, faithful, judicious, and brave, and was the major's trusted friend on all occasions. On a bed placed in the cars, and accompanied by Major Anderson's brother, the devoted wife started for New York that evening. She was insensible when she reached Washington. A friend carried her into Wilhird's [Willard's?] Hotel. Forty-eight hours afterwards she started for New York, and there she was for a long time threatened with brain fever.

Peter Hart, the Ex-Metropolitan Policeman, who raised anew the Stars and Stripes which had been shot away at Fort Sumter, thereby exposing himself to the hottest of the rebels' fire, has been presented with one of TIFFANY'S best English gold lever watches, as a tribute to his bravery. The watch, which may be seen at TIFFANY's, bears the following inscription:


Published: May 5, 1861 – New York Times

http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/battle-fort-sumter.htm

When news reached Washington of the evacuation of Charleston, in February, 1865, the President appointed the anniversary (April 14) of the evacuation of the fort when the old flag which Anderson took with him should be again raised over the fortress by his hand. A large number of citizens left New York in the steamer Oceanus to assist in the ceremonies. When the multitude were assembled around the flag-staff, the songs of Victory at Last and Rally round the Flag were sung. Rev. Mr. Harris, who made the prayer at the raising of the flag over Fort Sumter, Dec. 27, 1860, now offered prayer and pronounced a blessing on the old flag. Rev. Dr. Storrs read selections from the Psalms. General Townsend read Major Anderson's dispatch announcing the fall of Sumter. Then
the faithful Sergeant Hart appeared with a carpet-bag containing the flag. It was attached to the halyards, when General Anderson, after a brief and touching address, hoisted it to the peak of the flag-staff amid loud huzzas, followed by singing The Star-spangled Banner. Six guns on the fort were then fired, and were responded to by all the batteries that took part in the bombardment in 1861. Henry Ward Beecher, the orator of the day, pronounced an address. So, four years from the time of the evacuation of Fort Sumter it was “repossessed” by the government. [From Harper & Brother United States History, 1905, Volume VIII]


14 Dec 1892 - © The New York Times

A Hero of Fort Sumter Dying.

Peter Hart, the old soldier who nailed the Union flag to the mast at Fort Sumter after it had been shot away, is dying at his home, 356' Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He is sixty-nine years old, and has a wife and four children. He was a New-York policeman when the war broke out, but had served under Capt. Anderson in the Mexican War. A few days before the first shot was fired on Sumter Hart went down and became a volunteer.

http://www.montroseauction.com/

Architect Lodge No. 519

Merged with Corinthian No. 488 in 1967 to become Corinthian Architect No. 488

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd President was initiated 11 Oct 1911 in Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City; honorary member of Architect’s Lodge No. 519. Brother Roosevelt participated in the Raising of his son Elliott (1910-1990) on 17 Feb 1933, in Architect’s Lodge No. 519, also in New York City. He was present, but did not participate in the Degrees when two other sons, James (1907-1991) and Franklin D., Jr. (1914-1988) became Members of their brother Elliott’s Lodge, on 7 Nov 1935.

Those pictured include Franklin D. Roosevelt, two of his sons, James and Franklin, Jr., his Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, New York City Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and New York State Supreme Court judges Ferdinand Pecora, Peter Schuuck, and Townsend Scudder.

http://heritage371.org/node/70

1861-1967. Merged with Corinthian Lodge on 3 May 1967. There was a previous Corinthian Lodge No. 5, whose regalia and jewels were taken over by No. 519. No. 5 forfeited its Charter and was dissolved, which is tied in with the History of the NY Grand Lodge.

Nearly two weeks before the stock market crash, 16 Oct 1929, the Stanarch Room was dedicated for Masonic use at the Yorkville Masonic Temple located at 157 East 86th Street—the Grand Master and the Grand Line were present.

Friday, 17 Feb 1933, President-Elect Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited Masonic Temple, as son Eliott was Raised. Received by 1500 masons, FDR clothed himself in a white lambskin apron, and the doors were closed and guarded by 2 Tylers. Bro. FDR was introduced to the Lodge meeting by M.W.’. Christopher C. Mollenhauer, Grand Master for the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. In response, FDR said, among other things, “Fraternalism in this country is a great bulwark in times like these and in dark hours. Free masonry stands for Loyalty to country, Fidelity to ideals and Faith in God, which are things needed at this time.”

On 7 Nov 1935, President Roosevelt stopped by enroute from New Hyde Park to Washington — FDR, jr. and James Roosevelt were Raised, and FDR became an Honorary Member of Architect Lodge. The following is Brother Franklin’s address to Architect Lodge:

“The Rule We Must Follow as Freemasons”

An Address by Bro. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, at Architect Lodge, No. 519. November 7, 1935

Architect Lodge has made me very happy. Let me say from my heart that tonight has meant very much to me. All my life I shall cherish the thought of coming here to Architect Lodge tonight to take part in the work of the Third Degree for my own sons. And, of course, this last act of you good people in making me an Honorary Member, giving opportunity to be a member of the same Lodge to which my boys belong – that is something I shall never forget.

To me the ceremonies of Freemasonry in this State of ours, especially these later ones that I have taken part in, always make me wish that more Americans, in every part of our land, could become connected with our Fraternity.

FDR at Architect Lodge No. 519 – 7 Nov 1935
Since I have seen you last I have traveled in many foreign lands. I have come in contact with Brother Masons throughout this country, and I have seen the splendid work that Masonry is doing for our fellowmen. I have seen that same work in our distant possessions, in our territories; I have seen it even in those lands in the Pacific to which I have traveled during these past two years.

The more I come in contact with the work of the Masonic Fraternity the more impressed I am by the great charitable work and the great practical good which we are carrying out, especially in that line which is so close to my heart – the care of little children.

Not only in that work, but also in acting as a leaven for a better society and better citizenship wherever it may be. I violate no confidence in saying that I wish the same could be said of Masonry in other lands. Today, as you doubtless know, we in our own nation are still proceeding under orderly government, under the same form of government under which our fathers lived, and so far as the broad affairs of government are concerned, we are making definite progress from day to day.

I wish that this could be said of all other nations. It is unfortunate for us that in certain other nations Freemasonry, sometimes through fault of its own, sometimes because of the rise of new forms of government, has lost much of the strength and force for the good civilization which is possessed several generations ago. And so I am not heartened by what is occurring in other nations. Because of the leave of Masonry throughout our own country, because of the opportunity given to pursue an even course in a democratic society, the way of Masonry in this country constantly grows smoother.

And that is why I feel we can give thanks for living America. And in giving thanks we should now do as the Pharisees did – giving thanks that we are not as other men are, but rather giving thanks the Good Samaritan way, for the Good Samaritan went out of his course to help his less fortunate fellow-citizens. That is the rule we must follow as Freemasons. We are approaching Thanksgiving, and I believe that we should give thanks, and at the same time pray that our nation may grow more and more a force for peace in the rest of the world.

I have missed here tonight some of the faces I have known in former years. I am especially sorry that a very old friend and associate of mine, Charles H. Johnson, our Grand Secretary, is not with us tonight. I just learned tonight that he has been so seriously ill. I do not believe there is a man in this State who is loved by a greater circle of friends than Charlie Johnson.

And so I can say to you good Brethren of Architect Lodge, and to your Worshipful Master, that I am very grateful to you, and I have had a wonderful party tonight.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_4_Q_to_Z.htm

Elliott Roosevelt - Writer and rancher. b. 23 Sept 1910 in New York City, son of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Educated at Groton School, 1923-29. Was in various advertising, writing and editing work from 1929-41. Vice president and director of Dalco Uranium, Inc., from 1957. Ordered to active duty as a captain, U.S. Air Corps in 1940, advanced to Brigadier General in 1945, and retired that year. He is the author of As He Saw It, and editor of F.D.R., His Personal Letters, Early Years; Personal Letters, 1905-28; and Personal Letters, 1928-45. He was raised in Architect Lodge No. 519, New York City, 17 Feb 1933. His father, then president-elect, served as acting master and presided in the East during the conferring of the degree. His brothers, Franklin D. and James, qq.v., were later raised in this same lodge with their father present. Suspended NPD, 21 Dec 1955.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. - U.S. Congressman to 81st-83rd Congresses from 20th N.Y. dist. b. 17 Aug 1914 on Campobello Island, N.B., Canada, son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Graduate of Harvard in 1937, and Univ. of Virginia in 1940. Served in U.S. Navy in WWll, 1941-45. He and his brother James, q.v., were raised the same night-Nov. 7, 1935-in Architect Lodge No. 517, N.Y.C. with their father present. Brother Elliott had been raised in the same lodge two years previously.

James Roosevelt - U.S. Congressman, 84th-86th Congresses from 26th Calif. dist. b. 23 Dec 1907 in New York City, son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Graduate of Harvard in 1930, and began as an insurance broker in that year. Organized Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc. in 1937, resigning in 1938 to enter the motion picture industry. Reentered Roosevelt & Sargent as executive vice president, establishing a West coast office in 1946. Is chairman of board of Roosevelt, Sargent & Haines, Inc. and president of Roosevelt & Co., Inc. Was Democratic candidate for governor of Calif. in 1950. Entered U.S. Marine Corps as captain in 1940, and promoted to colonel in 1944, leaving service in 1945. Was raised in Architect Lodge No. 519, New York City, 7 Nov 1935. His brother Franklin D., Jr., q.v., was raised the same evening with their father present. Brother Elliott had been raised in the same lodge two years previously.


William Augustus Conklin, veterinarian, zoologist and editor, was born in New York City, 16 Mar 1837. His ancestors came from Southold, Long Island, the first of the name being Capt. John Conklin, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, who came to Salem, MA, before 1649, and settled at Southold (which was then a part of the colony of Connecticut) about 1655. On the maternal side he is descended from the famous Adams family of Massachussets. Mr. Conklin received a public school education, and in 1858, soon after the work on Central Park was commenced, he was appointed clerk, continuing as such for about three years. His fondness for animals and his taste for natural history led to his appointment as director of the zoological collection in the
park, which was then being established.

He made a thorough study of animal life, and took a veterinary degree, and in 1872 was sent by the city department of public parks to Europe to examine the various zoological gardens of the old world. He visited different parts of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Holland, and on his return home erected temporary buildings suitable for the care and management of the several species of animals already collected. For many years this has been the most attractive feature of the park, and is daily visited by thousands of people. Mr. Conklin has made several trips to Europe and kept himself thoroughly posted on the improvements that have been made in the zoological gardens of the world. He has given much attention to the breeding of animals, and the present collection in Central Park is largely the result of his efforts in this direction. He resigned his position in the park in 1892. He has contributed numerous articles to the press on natural history, and in 1880 the Manhattan College conferred on him the degree of Ph. D., and Columbia Veterinary College gave him the degree of D.V.S. In 1879 he established "The Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives," a monthly magazine of which he is the editor, Rush Shippen Huidekoper, M.D., being associate editor. This publication has attained a large circulation, and is a recognized authority on the subjects of which it treats. Mr. Conklin is a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Linnean Society of New York, the American Ornithologist Union, etc. He is also corresponding member of the London and other European zoological societies. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was for ten years secretary of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F&AM, of New York.

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http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/bronx/fennell-gw.htm

George William Fennell - From the year of the establishment of The Bronx National Bank of the city of New York, George William Fennell, president of the bank, has been associated with its immediate activities, securing its fundamental interests in The Bronx, and making it an indispensable financial institution for this particular section of the city and of the State. The life of this bank and its flourishing vitality today is due in a very large measure to the personal interest and effort of President Fennell in furthering its well founded financial projects. Mr. Fennell is a son of George and Fredericka (Gronert) Fennell, both natives of New York City; George Fennell for many years conducted a furniture store at the corner of Grand Street and Third Avenue; and he also carried on building operations in New York City.

George was born 4 Apr 1878, in New York City, where he attended the public schools, afterwards graduating from the Business Institute. He began his business career in the employ of H. B. Claflin, with whom he remained six months, when he joined his father in the building business in New York City. He continued with his father two years, when he decided to accept a position with the Standard Oil Company, and he remained with the fuel and road oil department of that company three years; and his father then assisted him in establishing, in 1901, George Fennell & Company, of Mount Vernon, a business that has continued to prosper.

In 1907, Mr. Fennell, in association with A. J. Shamberg, Fred A. Wurzbach, George N. Reinhardt, and Theodore J. Chabot, established The Bronx National Bank of the City of New York with the election of Mr. Reinhardt as the first president. From the beginning this bank has met with prosperity, having become one of the leading banks in The Bronx. In 1924, Mr. Fennell was elected president and his personality has been the means of securing additional business for this institution, thus placing it in the front rank in The Bronx. Few men have been gifted with greater abilities in the banking business. He is also the senior member of the firm of George Fennell & Company, furniture dealers, at Nos. 2929-2933 Third Avenue, and the store at No. 2259 Third Avenue. He is president of The Associated Retail Furniture Dealers of New York, also of Harlem Board of Commerce, and is a member of the Board of Managers of The New York Bible Society.

Fraternally, Mr. Fennell is affiliated with Architect Lodge No. 519, F&AM; with Mount Vernon Lodge No. 842, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a charter member; a member of The Rotary Club; and of Golden Rod Lodge, Royal Arcanum; and he is also a member of The Bronx Board of Trade, New York Athletic Club, Manhattan Club, New York Fishing Clubs, Schnorer Club of The Bronx, Westchester Biltmore Club and the Wingfoot Golf Club. He is a member of St. James Lutheran Church, Seventy third Street and Madison Avenue, of New York; and he is president of the Church Council and its board of trustees.

George William Fennell married, 30 Oct 1911, Elinore Critchley, a native of Toronto, d/o John Critchley, who was born in Canada. Mr. Critchley was superintendent of the Board of Education of Toronto, Canada. Their children are: George Fennell, Jr., b. 19 Nov 1913; and Orville G. Fennell, b. 20 Jan 1915. [Ref. The Bronx and its people, A History 1609-1927]

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A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York, Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 211.
http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA211&dq=%22Architect+Lodge+No.+519%22&cd=3#v=onepage&q=%22Architect%20Lodge%20No.%20519%22&f=false

Augustus P. Stevens - This well known citizen of Brooklyn was made a Mason in Architect Lodge No. 519, in 1865. He received the degrees of the "Senate of Masonry" in Nassau Chapter No. 109, and was Knighted in Clinton Commandery No. 14. He passed through the Lodge, Council, Chapter and Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Aurora Grata Cathedral, and is likewise one of the Nobles of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. Of all those bodies, with the exception of the Symbolic Lodge, he is a life member and in them all he is personally known to most of the brethren and by all is held in the highest esteem. He is an enthusiast in all that relates to Masonry and has given to each of the branches to which he belongs a degree of intelligent thought such as comparatively few brethren, not fortified by the charms of office-holding, attempt.

Brother Stevens was born in New York City, at the junction of Broadway and Fulton Street, 6 Aug 1840. His father, John R. Stevens, a member of the fraternity, was at the time sexton of Trinity Church, and it may be here remarked that his mother made the first suit of clothes in which the celebrated dwarf, "Tom Thumb,"—Chas. Sherwood Stratton,—was first exhibited by the late P. T. Barnum.
Augustus P. Stevens was educated in his native city and then learned the trade of a silversmith. He remained so occupied for some thirteen years when he went into the commission business. In 1870 he inaugurated his present business, that of steam carpet cleaning, in Brooklyn, and slowly but surely built it up until it attained its present magnitude. He is the inventor of the machinery he uses, and his work is regarded in Brooklyn as the very best of its kind. In addition to carpet cleaning part of his building on Willoughby Street is occupied by the Evanola Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. Stevens is a large stockholder and is Treasurer of the company.

**Normal Lodge No. 523**

Warrant: ca 1862


Harvey Spencer Lewis b. 25 Nov 1883, Frenchtown, NJ; d. 2 Aug 1939, was a Rosecrucian, Martinist, occultist, mystic and author. He founded the Rose Cross Order, AMORC, and the order’s first Imperator from 1915 to 1939.

In 1917 he was initiated and passed in Normal Lodge No. 523, Masonic Hall, 46 West 24th Street, New York. He refused, however, the Master Mason degree.

In 1921 he was awarded an honorary by Theodor Reuss, Grand Master of OrdI Templi Orientis (OTO), as an honorary member of 33°, 90° and 95° of the primitive rite of Memphis-Mizraim, and 7° of OTO. Lewis was never initiated in either Memphis Mizraim and the OTO.

His life’s work would in fact be the foundation of a mystical brotherhood that was independent of Freemasonry, the Theosophical Society, Christian Science and other intellectual currents of his time. Monday, 8 Feb 1915, he founded The Ancient and Mystical Order of the Rose Cross (AMORC). The foundation meeting took place at 10:30 at night, in 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, with nine people present, including himself.

Harvey Spencer Lewis had his ancestors in Wales, whose emigrants settled in Virginia. His grandfather, Samuel Lewis, was a descendant of farmers who cleared the area of forest and transformed it into farmland. He married Eliza Hudnut, a woman of French descent, and settled in the Kingwood, NJ. There was born the son Aaron Rittenhouse Lewis, who was the father of Harvey Spencer Lewis.

This was a very religious family, where the Methodist Church was pivotal. Aaron Lewis was a devout preacher in the Methodist Church in Kingwood. The daily life alternated between hard physical labor on the farm and the spiritual food they found in the Methodist church. In addition, he inherited a love of French literature from his mother. Aaron Lewis was married to Catherine Hoffmann, who had studied to become a teacher in his homeland. Together they had son Harvey Spencer Lewis.

Aaron Lewis later left the farm and became a teacher at a trade school in a nearby town. There, he earned money as a calligrapher by drawing small illustrations at home in the evenings. Catherine was a teacher in the city. Then the family moved to New York. There Aaron Lewis met chemist Daniel T. Ames, a specialist in the analysis of ink and paper. Together they invented an analytical technique to determine whether the documents were authentic or forged. Aaron Lewis was an authority in the area for more than 30 years.

Harvey Spencer Lewis would later in his life, concluded that the Rose Cross Order was brought to the United States in 1600, where it had survived as an esoteric company among Pietists.

Harvey Spencer Lewis studied physics, electricity, chemistry and photography, built his own camera, had talents in drawing, painting and music, played piano and organized the normal school orchestra. In June 1889 his group played at graduation ceremonies.

Nevertheless, he sought more than material culture. Every Sunday he visited the Methodist Church. He read and discussed the Bible. He participated enthusiastically in the activities of the Metropolitan Church in New York, participated in the church choir until he was 16 years old, and listened attentively to the sermons of the church’s pastor, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

In his spare time, he sat frequently in meditation in the church. He discussed the question of mysticism with the pastor. Often he sat alone in the contemplation of the altar, and reflecting on the divine mysteries. In this temple he had mystical experiences, and began asking questions about man’s inner nature and man’s ability to make contact with his own soul.

In 1902 Lewis was a member of a committee that researched mediumship and spiritualism, with the purpose to differentiate imposters from serious people with parapsychological abilities. It was organized various experiments with media to increase understanding of such phenomena. In 1904 he became chairman of this association. The same year, Lewis founded a branch of the Society for Psychiatric Research in New York. Under his leadership, more than 50 cheaters caught. The department cooperated with the police in New York and with the daily newspaper New York World. There, Lewis wrote a series of articles on parapsychological phenomena, one of the best known was published in January 1907.
Lewis was skeptical of the psychic's claims that the "dead spirits" were behind all paranormal phenomena, which was manifested through the media. At the same time he became increasingly convinced that the phenomena triggered by the spiritual abilities of the media itself. In 1907 he rejected spiritualism as unproductive, and completed the work in the Society for Psychological Research. Interest in the paranormal abilities were not impaired, but he sought other explanations and focused on their own works on parapsychological topics.

The Christian mystical movement New Thought, Christian Science and Unity Church was active at this time. Ella Wheeler Wilcox of New Thought published in 1902 book The Heart of the New Thought (The heart of the New Thought) and was an assistant in the founding of the Rose Cross Order AMORC.

In the meantime, continued Lewis' mystical experiences in his daily meditations. Lewis experienced continually jerked away from the waking everyday consciousness into an indescribable state of consciousness of deep peace. When he returned to the waking everyday consciousness, he felt that he had received answers to questions about life's great mysteries, God and nature.

Eventually, Lewis confided his mystical experiences to May Banks-Stacey, an elderly woman that Lewis met in 1907 during his work at the Society for Psychological Research. She had belonged to the Esoteric Section of the Theosophical Society, an inner circle in the environment around Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, and was probably also a student of the Indian guru Swami Vivekananda. In addition, she was a member of numerous Masonic-like combinations such as Eastern Star, which was founded by Annie Besant. Her grandfather, James Banks (1732-1793) was among the founders of the first Masonic Lodge in New Jersey (St. John's Lodge No.1) in 1761.

May Banks-Stacey claimed that Lewis during his mystical experience had rediscovered the knowledge that was acquired in previous incarnations. She also claimed that Lewis during one or more previous incarnations had belonged to a mysterious rose-cross track in ancient Egypt.

In addition, she claimed that the Rose Cross Order was a secret brotherhood that was brought to Pennsylvania by English emigrants to the United States in 1694.

Harvey Spencer Lewis read all available literature on the rose cross order, but found nothing to indicate that the order existed elsewhere than in Germany in the 1600s. He also found no historical links with Egypt.

In February 1908 he worked for the journal The Future (Future), a monthly publication published by the Christian mystical movement New Thought. There, he wrote two articles about astrology and the first article in a series titled The new ontology.

In the spring of 1908 Lewis had an experience that changed the rest of his life. He visited the Methodist Metropolitan Church at 7 Avenue, New York, the same place as 7 years earlier had been his spiritual home. The first Thursday after Easter, at 17, he went to church and sat down on a pew to meditate in solitude.

Suddenly he felt the presence of an invisible being in the church. He saw a figure, an old man with a long beard who exuded a sense of deep peace and harmony. Figure told him the knowledge he was looking for could not be found in books, and that he should travel to France and inaugurated the Rose Cross Order.

Psychiatrists may interpret this as a pathological, hallucinatory experience equivalent to the old sage archetype as described by Carl Gustav Jung. For Lewis, this was a truly spiritual figure, and the experience was so shocking that it completely changed the course of his further life.

After this experience, wrote Lewis a letter to an editor and proprietor of a bookstore in Paris. Maybe he got the address of May Banks Stacey. It was there the most likely of Henri Durville bookstores in 23 Rue Saint-Merri, Paris, who at that time more than 8,000 books on the occult sciences, and about 7,000 portraits and handwritten manuscripts. Henri Durville was chief editor for the Journal to magnetism and led Société magnétique de France.

In reply, Lewis was asked to travel to France and talk to a professor of languages in the Boulevard Saint-Germain. He was also asked to send a letter to the bookseller and indicate the date of his arrival and the name of the boat he came with. The trip was funded by the Rockefeller family. Trip reason was that Aaron Lewis should help the Rockefeller family genealogy in France.

24 Jul 1909 they left New York with a boat belonging to Hamburg America Line. They arrived in Cherbourg on Sunday, 1 Aug 1909 and traveled on to Paris by train.

7 and 8 Aug 1909 Lewis had two meetings with a 45-year-old linguist. During its first meeting was linguist skeptical about Lewis' intentions. The next day he asked, however Lewis to travel on to Toulouse in southern France.

It is not known whether the meeting was organized by the bookstore, or who he met in Paris. Lewis says in his autobiography how the contacts in Paris in the early suspects him to infiltrate the Freemasons. Bookseller belonged to a branch of Freemasonry, and had the old manuscripts, seals, jewels and regalia from the rose cross lodges that in 1909 was inactive.

Friday 10 Aug 1909 he left Paris with his father and arrived in Toulouse the next day. In the Salle des Illustrate, the Capitol in Toulouse, he met photographer Clovis Lassalle who gave him a paper with a new address.

Lewis took a taxi to the address that the photographer gave him. He left the city center, crossed the river Garonne and continued a kilometer until he arrived at a building with an old tower. The tower looked like a tower he had seen a photograph of the linguist in Paris on 7 Aug 1909. There are many such towers outside of Toulouse, and Clovis Lassalle contributed photos in a publication on the subject.

Lewis walked up the stairs and were greeted by an older man with long, gray beard and long, wavy, white hair, which led him into a square room whose walls were covered with books.
The man was an archivist in an obscure rose cross order, with a few members from the Languedoc that held their lodge meetings strictly secret. Archivists belonged to the same masonic lodge as a bookseller in Paris. After the meeting, declared the old man that Lewis was worthy to meet the Order Grand Master.

The same day, 11 Aug 1909, Lewis took another taxi to a new address that archivists had given him, and went even further away from Toulouse. The taxi followed a path along the river Garonne, passing the oldest part (Tolosa). Finally he came to a stone building surrounded by a high wall. In this “castle”, he was greeted by a count which Lewis called Reynaud the Bell Castle-Ligne. This was a fictitious name to conceal his identity. He was a 78-year-old man and lived there with his daughter who had been widowed. In spite of their noble origin, they lived spartan.

The building was a ritual lodge until 1850 and was occasionally visited by the Masons until 1890.

The Count thought Lewis was prepared to meet the “threshold Horror” (Terskelens Skrek) and led Lewis down to the basement of building stone, until the former Rose Cross lodge. Where the count stopped in front of an iron door and told that Lewis now had to walk through three successive chambers, “alone with God and his master.” Then he closed the iron door. Lewis went into the first room, an atrium, followed by the second chamber, a dark “tomb” where he underwent “threshold trial” (Terskelens prøvelse).

There, he felt the presence of the figure from the Metropolitan Church. In the third chamber expected count in a room that lacked the ornaments and regalia it once had. The ritual was adapted to the situation.

After the ritual led count Lewis in a small room where he was resting. There he slept for three hours and re-experienced the ritual in a dream. In the dream was replaced by the count figure in the Metropolitan Church.

When he awoke, he was presented with three older men, whose relatives had been members of the Rose Cross Order. Then he was led back to the lodge. The Count placed a rose-cross around the neck of Lewis and he declared to be authorized to establish Rose Cross Order in the U. S.

A member whose name Lassalle, a relative of the photographer Clovis Lasalle, asked Lewis to read a book about the order’s principles and basic guidelines. Lewis-up symbols and diagrams for the rituals of the different degrees of order. From a suitcase in the middle of the lodge taken count some symbolic apron, an altar cloth and archival documents that described the contents of the order’s 12 degrees.

13 Aug 1909 Lewis wrote in a letter to his wife, Mollie, the tour’s mission was accomplished. After leaving, Lewis and his father traveled to France. They traveled to London and visited the British Museum. From there they went on board the White Star that belonged to MS Adriatic Line, Wednesday, 1 Sep 1909, on the way back to the U. S.

Monitor Lodge No. 528

A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 163. http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22monitor%20Lodge%20No.+528%22&hl=en&ei=XSZtTo3mMYL00gGzuZDTDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22monitor%20Lodge%20No%20528%22&f=false

Edward Charles Parker was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 23 May 1867. After getting what education his native place afforded, he went to work on a farm. Getting tired of the monotony of that occupation and seeing little chance for its leading to his advancement, he decided to cross the Atlantic and try his fortunes in the New World.

He arrived in New York in 1888 and at once started in to learn the trade of stonecutting. He continued as an apprentice for some six years, and then worked as a journeyman. Soon afterward, seeing an opening in the trucking business, he took advantage of it and started in business on his own account as a truckman and forwarding agent. In this he has been very successful, and the five horses in his stable have every day as much work as they can manage. He is a careful, prudent man, and his patrons know that whatever he undertakes to do will be carried out to the letter.

Brother Parker was made a Mason in Monitor Lodge, No. 528, in 1895. His business does not permit him to devote that close attention to Lodge matters that he would like, but he is an enthusiastic Mason, and has an abiding faith in the grandeur of its principles. Brother Parker is a member of the Thirty fourth Street United Presbyterian Church.

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Ibid. page 207.

Thomas Stewart has been an active worker in the ranks of Monitor Lodge, No. 528, since 1882, when he was first brought to light at its altar. He has not only been regular in his attendance, but has served on committees without number and freely given his time and attention to every matter committed to his care. Besides holding several minor appointments he was elected Junior Warden in 1893, and has held the office of Treasurer since 1894. He is a very popular man among the brethren and enjoys their fullest confidence. He is also a member of Union Chapter No. 180, having received the Royal Arch degrees in that progressive body of “Red Masons,” in 1898.

Brother Stewart was born in Cookstown, Tyrone County, Ireland, 12 Mar 1856. On leaving school he became a linen folder, an occupation which, so far as we know, is peculiar to the Irish linen districts. In 1878 he came to America, settling in New York where he entered the employ of his cousin, James Reynolds, in the grocery business. He remained in that employ thirteen years. In 1892 he entered upon his present business, at 268 West 37th Street, and has been very successful.

Brother Stewart is a Past Master of Guion Lodge No. 10, of Loyal Orangemen, and a member of the Loyal Black Knights of the Camp of Israel. He is also a member of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Club.

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James Collins - For many years W. Bro. Collins, of Monitor Lodge No. 528, has been known to the craft throughout New York as one of the most zealous and devoted members of the fraternity. He was initiated, passed and raised in Monitor Lodge, in 1869, and served a long tenure of subordinate office-holding,—five years as Junior Warden and two years as Senior Warden, besides having still lesser appointments,—before being elected, in 1886, to the Mastership. When he retired from the chair he was not long permitted to remain out of harness and for the last five years has been a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Relief. It may also be mentioned that Brother Collins served five years under the State Commissioner in Castle Garden, and fifteen months under Col. Weber in the Barge office.

James Collins was born in Monaghan County, Ireland, 18 Aug 1840. When his schooling was over he learned the trade of baker and worked at it as a journeyman. He also had a taste of military life, for he served for three years, 1853-55, in the band of the 121st Regiment, Monaghan Militia. In 1858 he came to New York and worked at various employments until 1863, when he established a bakery at 159 Grand Street. Thus he remained for four years, when he purchased the property at 281 West 12th Street, which he rebuilt in 1871. He continued in the bakery business there until 1883, when he retired. Since he was initiated in Masonry he has not missed, on an average, more than one meeting a year of his Lodge. He received the Royal Arch degrees in 1882, in Lafayette Chapter, but in 1888 affiliated with Union Chapter No. 180.

James Rae enjoys the rare distinction of having been Master of Monitor Lodge No. 528 six terms, after having passed all the chairs, and besides all this undoubted work he has served five years as Secretary. He is also a member of the Square Club, and of Cerneau Consistory No. 1, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree.

Mr. Rae was born in London, England, 7 Nov 1852, and attended the public schools of the British metropolis until his parents removed to County Kerry, Ireland. The young Giles was apprenticed to the tailor's trade. In May, 1873, he came to this city and for a time worked as a journeyman. He then entered the grocery business, but soon (1879) returned to his original trade and started into business on his own account, at 755 Seventh Avenue, where he still carries on a very successful and fashionable merchant tailoring establishment.

Brother Rae enlisted as a private in Company C, 84th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was discharged as a Corporal 11 Jan 1876, when this regiment was disbanded. He again enlisted, this time as a private in the 22nd Regiment, 8 Sep 1884; was promoted Corporal 27 Jan 1888, Sergeant 23 Apr 1888; First Sergeant 23 Nov 1888; Second Lieutenant in Jun 1894, and was honorably discharged 20 May 1896. He is also a member of the 84th Regiment of Veterans. At the Nation's call for volunteers in the war with Spain, Brother Rae again entered the military service, and was commissioned Captain of Company K, 169th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., 8 Jun 1898.

John McKinney Parker was made a Mason in Monitor Lodge No. 528 in 1894, and since then has proved one of its most active members, interesting himself in all branches of its work. In 1895 and 1896 he filled in succession the chairs of the Masters of Ceremonies and was elected Secretary in 1897 and again in 1898. It is not often that a brother is chosen to the office of Secretary of a Lodge until he has had many years of experience in its ways and methods. That Brother Parker should have so soon been chosen to this important position shows that the brethren had the most unbounded confidence in not only his Masonic loyalty but in his business ability, and the result has abundantly indicated that their confidence was not misplaced.

Brother Parker was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 21 Aug 1871, and came to New York in 1887. Before coming to America he had not only received a good education—some of the finest schools in the world are in the north of Ireland,—but had had a little experience in business. On settling in New York he went into the drug business and for some years has been what is known as a pricer in the establishment of Merck & Co., chemical importers.

Washington Heights Lodge No. 530
Warrant: 1863; extinct before 1895.

Enoch P. Breed, Founding Master

Americus Lodge No. 535
Warrant: 1863

See also Publicity Lodge No. 1000
Dispensation: December 29, 1921
Charter: October 30, 1922

On 9.10.1999, Members from Harlem Lodge No. 457 & Americus Lodge No. 535 united with a consolidated Publicity Lodge.

They celebrated their 84th Anniversary as a Chartered Lodge on 30 Oct 2006.
1871 & 1872 W: Edward M. Barrow, P. G. Rep., D.S.A.
1873 & 1875 W: Gary G. Alexander Azerier
1874 W: H. Hamlin Day
1880 W: William C. Shayne, D.S.A.
1899 W: Anthony J. Miller
1900 W: Ethan Gerard
1991 W: William D. Borman, Jr., P.D.D.G.M.
1992 W: John R. Prout, P. G. Treasurer
1994-1995 W: Michael J. Kaye
1996-1997 R: Aldo R. Smith, P.D.D.G.M.
1997-1998 W: Dennis A. Daugherty
1998-1999 W: Jeffrey Freundlich
1999-2000 W: Roger M. Ayuso
2000-2001 W: Michael J. Kaye
2001-2002 W: William A. Boiler
2002-2003 W: Geoffrey K. Doughlin

Past Masters by consolidation
W: John T. Andresen (Americus No. 535)
W: William R. Burt (Americus No. 535)
W: William E. Cunningham, P.G. St. B. (Harlem No. 457)
W: Patrick J. Darcy (Harlem No. 457)
W: Walter A. Gebhardt (Harlem No. 457)
W: Robert D. Hart (Americus No. 535)
W: Frederick W. Hennings, P.G.D.C. (Harlem 457)
W: John H. Larsen (Harlem No. 457)
W: Arthur L. Paoliello (Americus No. 535)
W: Rev. Daniel K. Poling, P.G. Chap. (Harlem 457)
W: Richard T. Schmidt (Americus No. 535)

Affiliated past master
W: Robert L. Russo (Lynbrook-Massapequa 822)

Garibaldi Lodge No. 542

Warrant: 4 Jun 1863

Lodge Website: http://www.4thmsc.org/garibaldilodge.html

http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA104&dq=%22Garibaldi+Lodge+No.+542%22&ei=ARuTqhD-Z00H2hK3jCQ&s=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Garibaldi%20Lodge%20N o.+542%22&f=false

Garibaldi Lodge No. 542 was established with Attilio Massabo, the first Master: Abraham G. Levy, SW; John B. Harcher, JW; O. Marracini, Secretary. The first Italian speaking Lodge in the United States was born, named after the hero of two worlds. Giuseppe Garibaldi, who was then Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Palermo, thanked the Brothers of the Lodge named for him.

At the time of its foundation the Lodge met in Grand St. near Center St. About 1876 it moved to Bleeker Street and Bowery; in 1877 was transferred to Bowery near Broome Street; in 1880 at the German Masonic Temple, East 15th Street – In 1883 at 23rd Street between 6th & 7th Avenues; in 1884 in a hall in Union Square; in 1886 held its meetings over a saloon at the Northeast corner of

Publicity Lodge No. 1000 was born of coincidence when several advertising executives discovered, after years of lunching together, that they were all Masons. These men received a charter in 1922, requesting No. 1000 because the Roman numeral 'M', when spelled "em", denotes a printer's unit of measure. 'M' also adorns Publicity aprons. Although Publicity is home to many men in the communications trades, it opens its hearts to men of all persuasions, races, creeds, nationalities and vocations.

Gramercy Lodge No. 537

Warrant: 4 Jun 1863

Lodge Website: http://www.4thmsc.org/gramercy537.html

http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA104&dq=%22Gramercy+Lodge+No.+537%22&ei=ARuTqhD-Z00H2hK3jCQ&s=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Gramercy%20Lodge%20N o.+537%22&f=false

R. W. John A. Sly, District Deputy of the Seventh district, is a native of Webster, Worcester, MA, where he was born 3 May 1857. After getting all the schooling his native place afforded, he went into the banking and brokerage business and after a time held the post of assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Webster. In 1886 he went to Kansas City, MO, and engaged there in the loan business until 1891, when he settled in New York. There he became a broker and has become well known in commercial and financial circles. In 1886 he married Carrie Fairfield, of Brookline, MA, and their home was blessed with two sons.

Brother Sly's Masonic career dates from 1891, when he was initiated, passed and raised in Gramercy Lodge No. 537, New York. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Zetland Chapter No. 141, and in Columbia Commandery No. 1, he passed through the Chivalric grades and held the office of Junior Warden. His appointment as Deputy by Grand Master Sutherland met with the hearty approval of the brethren of the Seventh district,—a district in which there are always a hundred expectant deputies,—and his conduct in office has more than justified that approval. The Grand Master's instructions to his deputies have been minute and far-reaching, but they have been carefully studied by his representative in the "Perfect Number," and he has zealously tried to make the Deputy be in fact as in name representative of the Grand Master. Brother Sly is popular for his own sake, however, in all the Masonic bodies to which he belongs, and it is hard to conceive of any prominence he might attain that would not be fully warranted by his own personal claims' and merits.
25th Street & 6th Avenue. Some years later it went back to the German Masonic Temple, and in 1894 moved to its present quarters, Masonic Hall, 23rd Street & 6th Avenue where it has remained ever since.

The membership has increased every year and later it became the Mother Lodge of all the Lodges whose membership was predominately composed of Italian speaking Brothers or Italian descents. Many Lodges sprang off directly or indirectly from Garibaldi in the following order:

- (1882) Italia No. 876;
- (1897) Mazzini No. 82;
- (1905) Roma No. 854;
- (1909) Gavour No. 872;
- (1911) Alba No. 891;
- (1914) Dante No. 919;
- (1914) Carducci No. 924 of Utica;
- (1915) Archimede No. 935;
- (1926) Ausonia No. 1045;
- (1927) Caesar No. 1078;
- (1914) Dante No. 919;
- (1914) Carducci No. 924 of Utica;
- (1915) Archimede No. 935;
- (1926) Ausonia No. 1045;
- (1927) Caesar No. 1078;
- (1938) Renaissance No. 1121.

Although all these new Lodges had been formed over a period of three quarters of a century, Garibaldi has continued to maintain its popularity, prestige and reputation so much that it has gained world-wide recognition. During the prosperous twenties, it attained the peak in its membership – nearly 800. We have had in our ranks leaders such as:

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Congressman and former Mayor of New York City. He was one of the most illustrious Italian progeny in the United States, a colorful and brilliant political figure of out times.

W. Dr. V. Sellaro, founder of one of the greatest civic brotherhoods in America, the order of the Sons of Italy;

R. F. Fellini, a dedicated Mason to whom we are indebted for previous research on the history of Garibaldi Lodge; one of the founders of an American Lodge in Rome, Italy;

W I. Bochicchio, eloquent orator, writer of a book on the life of Giuseppe Garibaldi;

Dr. M. Termini, a Virgilian scholar, under whose leadership the speaking of the Italian language flourished in our Lodge in 1935.

R. E. G. Cuffari, indefatigable Mason, founder of the Renaissance Lodge – one of the founders of the Purple Circle, dedicated a great deal of time and energy for the foundation of a permanent Children’s Camp Fund within the Tenth Manhattan District, active until the last day of his life.

M. Rev. D. F. Gigliotti, who lately succeeded in uniting the two Grand Orient of Italy, meriting the title of Honorary Grand Master in that country. He is credited of being one of the Masons who helped to guide the writing into the Italian Constitution of the three articles XVII-XVIII-XIX which deal with freedom of assemblage, association and freedom of religious worship.

R. E. Pasquale J. Zaccara, contemporary, recently decorated by the President of the Republic of Italy for his untiring humanitarian work of assistance performed in that country during and after the second world war on behalf of the Protestant Group of New York.

On October 12, 1922 (Colombus Day) with Grand Master Tompkins presiding, a monumental fountain was inaugurated at our Masonic Home in Utica, a work of art created by M. Ettore Ferrari, Past Grand Master of the Orient of Italy. The idea of the erection of this monument was originated by our R. Antonio Polito and its execution was made possible by the hearty cooperation of all the Lodges of the 10th Manhattan District.

On April 24, 1923 Garibaldi Lodge was host to a reception to Grand Master Domizio Torrigiani of Italy. A few days later during the 42nd Annual Convention of our Grand Lodge (May 1-3) Grand Master Torrigiani was solemnly and enthusiastically received by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York and the Grand Orient of Italy was unanimously recognized.

http://freemasonry.bcv.ca/biography/laguardia_f/laguardia_f.html

Source: Denslow, 10,000 Famous Freemasons (1959) vol. iii.

Fiorello Henry LaGuardia, b. 11 Dec 1882; d. 20 Sep 1947

U.S. congressman and mayor of New York City, Fiorello Henry LaGuardia was born in New York City. He was with the American consulate in Budapest, Hungary and Trieste, Austria, 1901-04, and at Fiume, Hungary, 1904-06. From 1907-10 he was an interpreter at Ellis Island, NY. He began law practice in 1910 in New York City. A member of the 65th and 66th U.S. congresses (1917-19) and 68-72nd congresses (1923-33). LaGuardia served three terms as mayor of New York City, from 1934-45. In 1946 he was special U.S. ambassador to Brazil, and director general of the UNRRA the same year. In World War One he was in the U.S. Air Service, achieving the rank of major. He commanded the 8th Centre Aviation School and was attached to night and day bombing squadrons on the Italian front.

As a congressman, LaGuardia championed greater immigration and removing U.S. troops from Nicaragua; supported the rights and livelihoods of striking miners, impoverished farmers, oppressed minorities, and struggling families; and fought for progressive income taxes, greater government oversight of Wall Street, and national employment insurance for workers idled by the Great Depression. Historians have recognized LaGuardia as the greatest mayor in New York City history, and perhaps the greatest in the United States.

Raised : 1913; Life member: 17 Oct 1933 Garibaldi Lodge No. 542, N.Y.C.
Rocco Perretta, a well known business man of Utica, with offices at No. 46-48 Kossuth avenue. Born in Italy, 15 Sep 1876, he secured his preliminary education in his native land. At the age of fourteen he came to America alone and secured employment in the cotton mills at Utica where he continued for three years. He then went to New York City but two years later returned to Utica and served for five years as clerk in the business establishment of S. Pellettiere. Early in 1900 he associated with his brother, John Perretta, who previously had returned to Italy and served three years in the Italian army, and they purchased the business of Mr. Pellettiere. The firm is known as K. Perretta & Company and is engaged extensively in the commission business, dealing in olive oil, cheese, fancy groceries, provisions, and paying special attention to importing goods of the finest quality. The brothers also act as private bankers and steamship agents.

Mr. Perretta married Antonietta Vittucci, of Utica, and they are the parents of three children: Josephine, b. 5 Oct 1901; Vito; b. 13 Dec 1903; and Rocchettella, b. 5 Jul 1908. Mr. Perretta is a member of the Utica Chamber of Commerce and the United Commercial Travelers. He is a prominent worker in the Masonic order, being a member of Garibaldi Lodge No. 542, F&AM, Utica Chapter, RAM; Utica Commandery No. 3, KT; Zivara Temple, AAGONMS. In addition to the organizations named he is a member of the Laureuzana Society of which he was president three years, resigning in 1909; the Corn Hill Benefit Society; and the Sons of Columbus Club. His politics is indicated by membership in the Republican Club. He takes an active part in elections but has never been an office seeker, having always refused to permit his name to be presented for any public office. By his gentlemanly address and his honorable business methods he has gained many friends of all nationalities and political and religious beliefs and is a constantly growing force in the community. His family are consistent members of the Mount Carmel Roman Catholic church.

Ref.: History of Oneida County, New York - From 1700 to the present time of some of its prominent men and pioneers, by Henry J. Cookingham, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. Chicago 1912

Joseph Centolella for sixteen years has made his home in this City and through his gentlemanly address and thorough business qualifications has gained a lucrative patronage and also a host of friends. He was born at Controne, Italy, 15 Apr 1880, a son of Louis Centolella, who came to America in 1896 and located at Utica. He now conducts a grocery on Elizabeth Street in this city.

Joseph received his preliminary education in the schools of his native city. In 1895, being then fifteen years of age, he crossed the ocean to the new world, having decided to cast his lot with the American republic. He selected Utica as his home and found employment with the clothing firm of Ursh & Fitch. After two years he retired from this position and became connected with M. Shiman & Company, manufacturing tailors, with whom he was identified for seven years. In 1904 he established himself in business on his own account and is now at the head of one of the flourishing houses of the city. He owes his success largely to his honorable ambition to win a creditable name and also to his intimate knowledge of the wants of his patrons.

On 8 Sep 1904, Mr. Centolella was married in this city to Miss Angelina Perretta, a sister of Bro. Rocco Perretta, record of whom appears above. They have become the parents of three children: Ernest, who was born in 1906; Louis; and Victor. The family resides at No. 147 ½ Elizabeth Street and Mr. Centolella owns this property, being also the owner of considerable Utica real estate. He is active in promoting the cause of the republican party and has served as delegate to various political conventions at Utica and elsewhere. Possessing strong social tendencies, he holds membership in Garibaldi Lodge No. 542, F&AM, the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Craftsman's Club, the Sons of Columbus Club and the Laureuzana Society. He has found in his wife a sympathetic and helpful companion whose encouragement has been to him a constant inspiration. She is an active worker in church, charity and Italian women's affairs. Mr. Centolella is a modern business man of remarkably good taste and judgment and is noted among his friends and acquaintances for his genial temperament and his spirit of helpfulness.

A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 112. A. Basilea is a bookkeeper in a successful bakery business and resides at 325 West Fourth Street, New York City. He is Secretary of Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, and is highly respected by every one with whom he comes in contact. A native of Italy, he was born on 8 Dec 1867, and came to America when young. He received the best portion of his education here in the public schools. He is President of the Unione Piedmojitese in West Hoboken. The fact of his being elected Secretary of his Lodge proves his popularity among the brethren.

Giuseppe Maresca is a type of the enterprising sons of sunny Italy. He was born in Galliano, Italy, 21 Mar 1862, and was educated in the public schools of his native city, and there also he learned the trade of stone-cutter. In 1877 he came to New York and worked at his trade for some years, accumulating his earnings until he could start in business for himself. In 1880 he opened a restaurant and continued successfully in this line until 1891, when he embarked in his present business, that of a broker and banker, and in that he has met with the same success. He represents also the Hamburg Steamship line, the North German Lloyd, Faber line, Anchor line, and the Cunard and White Star Companies, doing a very large and profitable business. He is President of Cristoforo Colombo of Galliano Society and a member of several secret and social associations.
Brother Maresca was raised in Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, in 1892, and rose rapidly until he became its Master in 1895, where he served very acceptably. He takes an active interest in Masonry and in many other societies, and is well known throughout the city, more especially in Italian circles.

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Ibid. Page 179.

Andrea Lertora has had his full share of adventures in life,—a much fuller share than usually falls to the lot of men who are not connected with ships or arms and whose lot has been cast entirely in trade circles. He was born at San Columbano, Italy, in 1842. In the fall of 1858 he came to New York City and for a time supported himself by various occupations, whichever yielded the most immediate return, and he managed to get a little schooling,—just a little, but enough to give him a foundation to build upon. Hearing of the wondrous chances of California and desiring of making much headway in New York, he went to the modern El Dorado, as it was then called, in 1859, traveling by way of Panama. For ten years he remained in California and all over the wild territory and British Columbia, mainly engaged in mining and prospecting, and the story of these years would not only fill a goodly sized book but would make most interesting reading. He did not prosper, however, so far as finding a "rich mine" was concerned, and after many a weary hunt all over the far West for places where nature might have deposited her richest metal he abandoned the search, and in 1869 he decided to try his fortune again in the Atlantic States. The journey eastward was accomplished by rail,—the entire line of steam road being then completed,—but the journey was a tedious one, thirteen days being occupied in making the trip from Nevada to New York City.

On reaching New York Brother Lertora secured employment in a candy-making establishment, and soon acquired a thorough practical knowledge of that business. In 1873 he started in business, along with a partner, in the manufacture of marshmallows. The venture was on a small scale, the joint capital of both partners being only some $300, but the business prospered from the start, and is at present conceded to be one of the most extensive of its kind in the country. The goods made are known all over the world, and their manufacture gives employment to many hands.

It has cost Brother Lertora almost all his time to build up this business, and his main recreation has been his connection with the Masonic fraternity. There is not in New York a more enthusiastic Freemason, nor one who more thoroughly appreciates its teachings and its beneficent work. He was initiated, passed and raised in Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, in 1883, was also Treasurer for three or four years, and continued his active membership in it until about a year ago, when the movement for the establishment of Mazzini Lodge was set on foot. He was the first to sign the petition for its dispensation, and when that was secured, on 1 Sep 1897, and the Lodge so far started out on its career, he consummated his membership in it, and was elected its first Treasurer. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, in June, 1888, Grand Master Sutherland advocated the issuance of a warrant to Mazzini Lodge [No. 824]. It has gathered many devoted brethren around its altar, but none more so than Andrea Lertora.

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Ibid. page 398.

Antonio Lezzari - No summer resort on Staten Island is more beautiful or more frequented than the Caprera Hotel and Park, at Rosebank Station, Clifton. Its situation is one of the prettiest on the island and its facilities for the accommodation of parties, diners and dancing are of the best and are steadily being added to, so as to introduce all the improvements which experience shows are likely to add to the pleasure of all who select it as a resort.

Antonio Lezzari, the genial proprietor, was born in Italy, 19 Apr 1851, and lived there until he had entered his eighteenth year. He received as good an education as his native place afforded and learned the tailor's trade, so that when he came to the United States, in 1869, he was fully equipped to make his way in the great republic. After working at his trade for some time in New York he accepted, in 1876, a position as collector for the Bachman Brewing Company, and held that position of trust and responsibility for twenty one years, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Meanwhile, in 1880, he had married Lena Franklin, a young lady born in New York, of German descent, and they had made their home on Staten Island, where their three children, Ernest, Emma and Julia, were born. His time has been fully occupied in recent years by furthering the business of the Caprera Hotel, and it is felt on every side that the success he has attained is well deserved.

In 1880 Brother Lezzari was initiated, passed and raised in Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542. For the memory of that world-renowned patriot, Garibaldi, he has an intense devotion, and he is not only a Trustee of the Garibaldi Homestead, at Clifton, but the custodian of the many relics of the great liberator there preserved.

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Ibid. page 416.

Fortune Carboreno is possibly the best known antique-furniture dealer in New York City. His place of business is at 456 Fourth Avenue, and his trade is among the best and wealthiest families in the country. He is a very expert interior decorator, and his services in this connection are much sought after and highly appreciated. He was born at Montiglio, Montenato, Italy, 1 May 1861, and received a good average education at the public school in his native town. After leaving school he learned the trade of a cabinetmaker. In 1886 he came to America and at once obtained work at his trade. A year later, however, he began dealing in the higher grades of antique furniture and bric-a-brac, and succeeded so well that in 1893 he was enabled to open the handsome place of business he now occupies. He is well and favorably known in Italian circles and is an active worker in our Masonic quarries.

Brother Carboreno was made a Mason in Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, in 1888, and served as its Senior Warden. He passed through the Commandery degrees and the various grades leading to the Cerneau Consistory, and has given evidence, year after year, of his steady attachment to the glorious principles of the Craft.
Copernicus Lodge No. 545

Warrant  18 Feb 1864

Whitestone, Queens Co.; Dispensation date;

Consolidated with Goethe Pilgrim [sic] [German Pilgrim?] Lodge [No. 179], 26 Jun 1980, retaining the style and number of Copernicus No. 545;


http://books.google.com/books?id=pA254&dq=%22Copernicus+Lodge+No.+545%22&hl=en&ei=znBuTs_vG ulw0gGmoYmhBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAgv=

Louis A. Phillips was made a Mason in 1884, in Copernicus Lodge, No. 545, Brooklyn, and has served it as Junior Deacon and as one of its Trustees. The distance of his home from his Lodge has of late years prevented his attendance at communications as regularly as was his wont, but he must still be regarded as an active Mason, one to whom everything pertaining to the order is dear.

Brother Phillips was born in New Orleans, 16 Jan 1853. He lived there until his eleventh year, and then he was compelled to leave that city and come North, the turmoil of war making New Orleans at that time hardly a place for a boy to get either an education or a chance to pick up a trade. Settling in New York, he learned the trade of a French pastry-cook and subsequently drifted into the hotel business. For four years he was superintendent of the Turn Hall, Nos. 61-73, Meserole Street, Brooklyn, and then became its lessee. He also has large hotel interests at Rockaway Beach, where he has conducted an establishment for some ten years. He is an able hotel man, possessing a thorough knowledge of the public wants and ever ready to meet any demand which can be made upon him. Among his guests he is deservedly popular, and the number of these appears to be yearly increasing.

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http://books.google.com/books?id=CAuTAOAAAIAY&ppg=PA254&dq=%22Copernicus+Lodge+No.+545%22&hl=en&ei=znBuTs_vG ulw0gGmoYmhBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CDMQ6AEwBA&v=onepage&q=%22Copernicus%20Lodge%20No.%20545%22&f=false

Friedrich Jacob Rath, third child and eldest son of Christian Gottlieb and Maria Dorothy (Schaich) Rath, was born 19 Jan 1867, at the family homestead in the village of Neuffen, in the Court District of Niirtingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. He attended the Volkschule, in Neuffen, and at the age of fourteen was confirmed in the church where his ancestors had likewise been confirmed. He remained under the parental roof and assisted his father in the various duties of his farm work, caring for and herding his live stock, both cattle and sheep. In 1887 the young German and herdsman decided to emigrate to the United States, and accordingly arranged his affairs and family interests and in due time he set sail from the seaport city of Antwerp, on the steamship “Rheinland,” and after an uneventful voyage landed in New York City, October 15, the same year. Soon after his arrival here, the young German sought employment, and finally secured work in a provision and butcher establishment, and in the course of due time, as a result of his industry and painstaking care, he acquired a practical knowledge of the details and technique of the butcher business, and in the course of time enabled himself to begin business in the meat and provision trade on his own account, in the Ridgewood District of the borough of Brooklyn, where he has become actively identified with the social and fraternal interests of the community wherein he resides. He is a member of the Copernicus Lodge, No. 545, F&AM, located at Broadway and Gates Avenue, borough of Brooklyn. Also a member of the Boss Butchers’ Association of America, and has been actively associated with the Schwabischer Sangerbund of Ridgewood, where he is also a member of the Ridgewood Board of Trade and the Wyckoff Taxpayers Association.

He married, 27 Oct 1895, in the city of Brooklyn, NY, Lena Magdalena Frank, b. 15 Nov 1867, in the village of Neuffen, Court District of Niirtingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, d/o Johann Caspar and Marie Magdalena (Hohl) Frank, both of whom were native of the village of Neuffen. Her father, Johann Caspar Frank, was born in the village of Neuffen, Court District of Niirtingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. He raised large numbers of sheep and cattle, and resided with his family for some time in Hechingen (Hohenzollern), and in Schraderhof, the latter was a large landed estate which Herr Frank had leased from the owner, one of the noblemen of the kingdom.

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History of German immigration in the United States and successful German ..., by Georg von Skal, page 168.  
http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYAAAMAAJ&ppg=PA173&dq=%22Copernicus+Lodge+No.+545%22&hl=en&ei=znBuTs_vG ulw0gGmoYmhBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEMQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22Copernicus%20Lodge%20No.%20545%22&f=false

John Martin Otto.—Among those who have been instrumental in the progressiveness of Williamsburg, New York City, the subject of this sketch has been foremost in his support, not only in an industrial way, but has devoted considerable time and energy to all matters pertaining to the development and welfare of that section of Greater New York in which he resides. Mr. Otto was born at Thalheim, Wurttemberg, Germany, 18 Nov 1843, [son of John Andreas Otto and Barbara Quatlander] where he received his early education, and only schooling, in the German public institutions, which have always been noted for their thoroughness. He entered upon his life's work at an early age, taking up the trade of cornice manufacturing, sheet iron working, etc. He was an apprentice in that line for three years and every spare moment was utilized for profiting himself in the vocation he had chosen. It was not until 1860 that Mr. Otto decided to come to this country and establish a business for himself, but the undertaking was not accomplished
until 1865, when he founded his present establishment, which is located at No. 46 Maujer Street, Brooklyn. It was not long before his personality brought him many friends and his business interests grew rapidly. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the first to offer his services; he enlisted and saw active service throughout the entire campaign. He was honorably discharged from service. It was immediately thereafter that he began devoting his entire time and attention to the establishing of his present business. In 1872 he received patents on "Otto's Iron Surface Coolers and Swimmers," which, in 1876, received the highest award at the World's Exhibition at Philadelphia, and are the only ones so honored. These coolers of which he is the sole manufacturer and patentee, have many advantages over all other surface coolers. Formerly it was an often repeated complaint that surface coolers always leaked and could only be kept tight by a great expenditure of time and money. By using these improved and patented surface coolers, all these difficulties are overcome. One great improvement consists in the arrangement of T-irons under the joints, between the several sheets of iron, which constitute the bottom of said pan, in such a manner that by such T-irons the bottom is strengthened and the edges of the sheets of iron are prevented from bulging up, thereby producing a flat and even bottom, which is a great desideratum incooling pans. The rim of the pan is formed by bending the extreme edges of the outer sheets upward to the desired height, and said rim is strengthened by angle irons, which are riveted to it, extending throughout its entire length and width. By means of these T-irons the joints between the several sheets are rendered tight and perfectly flat, the sheets being effectually prevented from bulging up, so that a cooling pan is obtained which is superior in strength and durability to cooling pans as heretofore constructed, and in which the operation of cooling can be carried on with ease and facility.

The swimmers, as made by Mr. Otto, were in use for some years in many of the large breweries in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Boston, Union Hill, Staten Island, etc. These swimmers are made out of XXXX tin, are easy to handle and so formed that they need no special weights to keep them in proper position. They are no doubt the best, most durable, practicable and cheapest swimmers that are manufactured. Their form also gives them the advantage above all others, that they balance themselves and do not sink. Throughout his long and successful career he has always been held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens and through honest endeavor and hard work he has built up one of Brooklyn's largest enterprises. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican; his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Aside from exercising his franchise right, Mr. Otto has never aspired to hold any public office; he has always contributed liberally to the Republican cause in the securing of good government. Mr. Otto is identified with many fraternal and social orders; most prominent among them are Mansfield Post of Brooklyn, Copernicus Lodge No. 545, Masonic Order, a member and trustee of Williamsburg Masonic Board of Relief; a director of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Arion Singing Society and of the German Lutheran Church. It was during the early part of his business life that he met Miss Agnes Roehr and on 11 Nov 1866, they were married. To this union have been born four children: three sons, Martin, Frederick, Carl L., living, and a son and one daughter now deceased. Mr. Otto has given his sons a very careful training for their life work, with a thorough education. He has been rewarded by seeing them develop into successful business men. Carl studied architecture at Columbia College and completed his profession in the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts, from which he graduated. Upon his return to this country he opened offices at 130 Fulton Street, New York City, and has since then been identified with many important architectural enterprises. He has constructed several large churches in Brooklyn, the German Presbyterian, corner Bushwick Avenue and Ralph Street, German Baptist Church, corner Evergreen and Woodbine Streets, and several others, and he gives every promise of becoming one of the best in his chosen profession.

Charles Richter - It cannot always truthfully be said of old hotels, as it can be of wine, that they improve with age, but as there are exceptions to most rules, so it is in the case of Pettit's Hotel, located at Jamaica, Long Island, of which Charles Richter, the subject of this sketch, is proprietor. Pettit's Hotel has for the past 150 years been one of the most popular of the old hostleries on Long Island, and since the advent of its present genial proprietor the fame and popularity of the house have become even more widespread.

Mr. Richter was born in Waldeck, Germany, on 30 Nov 1847, and was educated in the schools of his native land. Upon the completion of his school life he engaged to learn the upholstering business, which trade he followed until the year 1868. He spent the succeeding four years in the service of the German army. During the Franco-Prussian war he participated in no less than sixteen important engagements, being severely wounded at the battle of Sedan. He received his honorable discharge in 1871, when he returned to his home, remaining there until 1872, at which time he decided to sail for America. Arriving here, he took up his residence in Brooklyn, New York, for three years he was engaged in the butchering business.

Seeming to have a natural inclination toward hotel life, in 1875 Mr. Richter opened a house on Wythe Avenue. That this hotel venture was successful is demonstrated by the fact of his remaining in the same location until 1891, in which year he removed to the corner of Broadway and Willoughby Avenue. Here Mr. Richter met with a reverse of fortune, the property being destroyed by fire 16 May 1892. Nothing daunted, however, by this adversity, he purchased the Carlton Hotel, located at the foot of South Eighth Street, which he successfully conducted for three years. In 1896 Mr. Richter leased the old Pettit Hotel, at Jamaica, where strict personal attention to the comfort of his guests has not only contributed to the past excellent reputation of the house, but has added materially to its popularity with the traveling public.

Mr. Richter was married in Brooklyn, 5 Jun 1876, to Whilimena Lucas, d/o Henry and Caroline Lucas, who was born in Carlshafen, Germany, 28 Nov 1856. To them have been born eight children: Carl, b. 30 Mar 1877, d. 13 Jun 1877; Bertha, b. 18 Nov 1879, d. 6 May 1881; Floria, b. 15 Nov 1882, d. 24 Jun 1887; Edith, b. 16 Nov 1884; Minnie, b. 20 Jan 1888; Arthur, b. 20 Jan 1890, d. 1892; Elsie, b. 9 Mar 1893; and Herbert, b. 28 Mar 1896.

Mr. Richter is an esteemed member of Copernicus Lodge No. 545, F. & A. M., also of DeWitt Clinton Chapter, R. A. M., and of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T.
St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

Warrant: 28 Jun 1865

The first 'Daylight Lodge' and mother Lodge of many others. Noted for its gifted entertainers and 'Lodge of the Arts'

http://www.stcecile.com/halloffame.html

Herbert L. Clarke
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

Acknowledged to be the greatest cornetist of his time, was certainly the most celebrated. Not only was he a virtuoso cornet player, but an excellent composer, an accomplished violinist, a prolific and highly talented arranger for band, and a most distinguished band conductor.) As well, he wrote several study books for the cornet that are still used today.

Clarke was born in Woburn, MA, 12 Sep 1867. He moved with his family to Toronto in 1880. Since his father was the organist at the Jarvis St. Baptist Church and his three older brothers played with the Regimental Band of the Queen's Own Rifles, it was not surprising that the young Clarke showed an interest in music. He himself said in his autobiography, *How I Became a Cornetist*, that it was growing up "in a musical environment that played a large part in turning me to the musically artistic as a life profession".

In the spring of 1881 he attended a concert of The American Band of Providence, RI, at the Horticultural Pavilion in Toronto and he heard Bowen R. Church play a cornet solo. Later, Clarke was to remember this event as the most significant of his childhood. He taught himself to play the cornet, using his brother Edwin's instrument. At about the same time, he joined the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. F. H. Torrington, as a violinist. The cornet had captured his heart, however. In 1882, he joined the Queen's Own Rifles band as the last chair of a 12-man cornet section in order to obtain a government-issue instrument on which to practice.

Between 1884, when he graduated from high school, and 1887, Clarke drifted between playing in the pit orchestra of English's Opera House in Indianapolis, where his family had moved; working (unhappily) at the John Kay store in Toronto, while playing second chair cornetist with the Queen's Own; and playing at the Ontario Beach lake resort in the summer. It was in 1887 that he joined the Citizen's Band of Toronto, under John Bayley, as the band's cornet soloist. He spent the next five years playing in and leading several bands around Toronto (the Taylor Safe Works Band, Heintzman Piano Company Band, Streetsville Ontario Band) and teaching at the Toronto Conservatory of Music (where he also played in the Toronto Conservatory String Quartet) and at Trinity College in Port Hope, Ontario. In September of 1889 he married Elizabeth (Lizzie) Loudon, with whom he had two children: Vivian (Grace) in 1890 and James (Edward James Watkin) in 1892. In the spring of 1892, he left Canada once again, after successfully auditioning for the Gilmore Band.

In 1893, he joined Sousa's Band as a cornet soloist. After playing at the Chicago Exposition in the same year, he left to play with various other bands, continuing to do so over the next five years. It was during this period that he divorced Lizzie Loudon and married Lillian Bell Hause, with whom he had two more children, Ruby Bell and Herbert L. Clarke, Jr. In 1898 he returned to Sousa's Band, with whom he toured extensively, and later became Sousa's assistant director, conducting the band in many recording sessions. He resigned from Sousa's band in September of 1917 and returned to Canada to lead the Anglo-Canadian Leather Company Band in Huntsville, Ontario from 1918 to 1923. Under Clarke's leadership, this band became one of the most celebrated commercial bands in North America.

In 1923, he moved to Long Beach, California due to his wife's health and conducted the Long Beach Municipal Band until 1943. In April of 1934, he was elected President of the American Bandmasters Association. He died in January 1945 and his ashes were interred at the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C., near the gravesite of John Phillip Sousa. His papers and memorabilia are held at The Sousa Archives and Center for American Music at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

In the course of his musical career, Clarke recorded most of his own solo cornet compositions, other cornet solos and conducted Sousa's Band in over 200 recordings. Among his recordings were "Bride of the Waves", "Sounds from the Hudson" and "Caprice Brillante", as a soloist; "Hunting Scene", conducting the American Band of Providence; and "The Stars and Stripes Forever", "Semper Fidelis" and "Favourite Songs of Canada", conducting Sousa's Band.

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D. W. Griffith - [David Llewellyn Wark Griffith] b. 22 Jan 1875; d. 23 Jul 1948

Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

“To watch his work is like being witness to the beginning of melody, or the first conscious use of the lever or the wheel; the emergence, coordination, and first eloquence of language; the birth of an art: and to realize that this is all the work of one man.” – James Agee

Lillian Gish called him “the father of film” and Charlie Chaplin called him “the teacher of us all.” At the pinnacle of his worldwide prominence, D.W. Griffith screened his films for the urban working-class as well as for presidents at the White House. Griffith's films became part of history in the making—unleashing the power of movies as a catalyst for social change. More than anyone of the silent era, he saw film’s potential as an expressive medium, and exploited that potential.
The man who would become America’s most famous mythmaker was born in 1875 on a poor Kentucky farm. Griffith’s father, a former Confederate officer wounded during the Civil War, died when Griffith was just ten. A quiet boy given to reading, Griffith had little formal education, but spent much of his free time in the library. As a young man he was determined to become a playwright and left home to learn his craft as an actor. For twelve years he crisscrossed the country, acting in minor productions, learning how to tell a story and how to sell it.

Griffith played a number of roles as an actor before agreeing to move behind the camera as a director at the Biograph Company. During his five years at Biograph, Griffith took the raw elements of moviemaking as they had evolved up to that time — lighting, continuity, editing, acting — and wrought a medium of extraordinary power and nuance. Early short films such as A Corner In Wheat (1909), Fight Blood (1911), and Under Burning Skies (1912) show the hallmarks of Griffith’s style already emerging: crosscut editing to build tension, acute observation of details to heighten reality, and the use of the camera as a vehicle for expounding his views on society. Determined to get beyond the short format films, he left Biograph and began working on what would be his most famous production.

Made in 1915, Birth of a Nation was the first masterpiece of cinema, bringing to film the status accorded to the visual and performing arts. A story of the Civil War, Birth of a Nation captured the violence, the spectacle, and the excitement of the war. Using extreme and dramatic camera angles and complexly interweaved edits, the film brought an event to life unlike any film had done before. The film, however beautiful, was a sad testament to the deep prejudice of the times and black audiences were outraged by the racist distortion of history.

Griffith’s next film, Intolerance (1916) was, paradoxically, a plea for brotherhood and understanding as well as a polemic against the radical social reformers who had demanded that The Birth of a Nation be censored. The film marked a new standard in film spectacle and in narrative complexity, intertwining four separate stories from four different historical eras. Following Intolerance with Broken Blossoms (1919) and Way Down East (1920) Griffith solidified his reputation as America’s preeminent director. He continued to reinvent the language of film, astounding people with epic stories, simultaneous narratives, sophisticated set design, and extensive traveling shows which accompanied his films city to city.

In the wake of his death and the coming of age of the movie industry, D.W. Griffith has taken his place in American cultural history as one of the greatest filmmakers of all time.

Ferde Grofe
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

Composer Ferde Grofe, the Prince Minister of Jazz, was born Ferdinand Rudolph von Grofe (pronounced grow-fay) 27 Mar 1892 in New York City. While still a child, Grofe’s family moved to Los Angeles, California. His father was an actor and baritone singer while his mother was a cellist and music instructor.

Growing up in Los Angeles, Grofe attended public schools and studied with several music instructors, first his mother and then Pietro Floridia and Ricardo Dallera. He attended St. Vincent’s College under family pressure to study law but in 1908, he found work as a violinist at convention halls and as a pianist and arranger for various with dance bands.

In 1909, he produced his first commissioned work, The Elks Grand Reunion March, for the Elks Convention in Los Angeles. This same year, Grofe was hired by the Los Angeles Symphony as a violist, a position he maintained for 10 years. While with the symphony, Grofe continued to compose his own works and formed his own jazz ensemble. In 1923, playing in local clubs around Los Angeles, he met the famed jazz conductor Paul Whiteman who hired him as pianist and arranger for his orchestra. Whiteman instantly had a hit recording with a song composed by Grofe with lyrics by Theodora Morse, “Wonderful One”.

The following year, Grofe came into national recognition with his arrangement of “Rhapsody in Blue”, a commissioned work by George Gershwin (submitted as a piano score to which Grofe added the orchestrations). The symphony that would catapult Gershwin, Whiteman and Grofe to fame, premiered on February 12, 1924 at New York’s Aeolian Hall.

Grofe’s first major suite, Mississippi Suite premiered in 1926 in New York City, performed by the Paul Whiteman Orchestra. The suite was the first of many works Grofe dedicated to American landscape and feeling.

In 1931, Grofe’s most famous work, The Grand Canyon Suite, premiered in Chicago at the Studebaker Theater on November 22. The work consists of five movements each designed to describe an episode of life in the Canyon. Grofe had fallen under the spell of the Grand Canyon and had vowed to translate its impressions into a tangible form. As he would later write, “It became an obsession. The richness of the land and the rugged optimism of its people had fired my imagination. I was determined to put it all to music some day.”

In 1932, Grofe left Whiteman and in 1933 he was appointed conductor of the Capitol Theater Orchestra in New York City. For the next six years, Grofe worked as conductor, composer and arranger with his own orchestra, touring throughout America and introducing several symphonic suites including, Free Air, Tabloid, Hollywood Suite, A Day At The Farm, Wheels Suite and 3 Shades of Blue.
From 1939 through 1942, he worked as an instructor of orchestration at New York’s Juilliard School of Music. In 1942, he again had popular success in collaboration with lyricist Harold Adamson for the song “Daybreak.” The song was a top ten hit for Tommy Dorsey in 1942.

Throughout the 1940’s, Grofe collaborated on several film scores, including *Strike Up the Band*, *Thousands Cheer* and *Minstrel Man*. His score for *Minstrel Man* received an Oscar Nomination for Best Music and Scoring of a Musical Picture in 1945. In early 1950s, he continued to write scores for films, composing *Rocketman X M* and *The Return of Jesse James*.

In 1954, Grofe and his wife Anne, began touring throughout America in two-piano concerts. In 1955, Grofe again returned to conducting and arranging and introduced his first suite for orchestra in 16 years, *Hudson River Suite*. In 1958, he was commissioned by the New York State Power Authority to compose a suite to commemorate the opening of the Robert Moses Power Plant in Niagara Falls. The *Niagara Suite* 1961 premiere was performed by the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Ferde Grofe. The last major suite written by Grofe was the *World's Fair Suite*, the official suite of the 1964 New York World’s Fair.

In addition to his Oscar Nomination, Grofe received an Honorary Music Doctorate from Illinois Wesleyan University and from Western State College of Colorado. He was also adorned with the Griffith Foundation Golden Eaglet for Composition and received the Sinfonia National Honor. And in 1997, Grofe was one of eight composers pictured on a set of US commemorative postage stamps in the Legends of American Music, Classical Composers and Conductors series.

In his later years, Grofe wrote of the success of his famed Grand Canyon Suite: “This composition was born of sight, sound and sensations common to all of us. I think I have spoken of America in this music simply because America spoke to me, just as it has spoken to you and to every one of us. If I have succeeded in capturing some part of the American musical spirit, I am grateful that I was trained to do so. But this music is your music, and mine only in the highly technical sense that a copyright has been filed away with my name on it. Always we must realize that there is much more to hear. Out land is rich in music, and if you listen you can hear it right now. This is our music you hear, surging forth, singing up to every one of us.”

Ferde Grofe died on April 3, 1972 in Santa Monica, California.

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Bobby Hackett
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

After learning to play a number of instruments while still at school, including cornet and guitar, Hackett became a professional musician when barely into his teens. For the first few years he played violin and guitar but by 1934 he was concentrating on cornet. In 1936 he briefly led his own band, then moved to New York where he played in the society dance bands of Meyer Davis and the Lanin brothers. In 1937 he moved towards the more jazz-orientated currently-popular big bands, working with Joe Marsala and Red McKenzie. In 1938 he was one of the guest musicians at Benny Goodman’s prestigious Carnegie Hall concert. At this time Hackett was leading a band at Nick’s, a prominent New York nightclub.

The last few years of the 30s found him working in radio in New York, on motion pictures in Hollywood, making records and leading his own bands, big and small. In mid-summer 1941 he joined Glenn Miller, playing mostly guitar (though he was featured on cornet on the hit record ‘String Of Pearls’), and then spent more time with the Marsala band, the Casa Loma Orchestra, and in staff work at NBC. He played on numerous jazz record and concert dates, including the Town Hall concert in New York that established the Louis Armstrong All Stars.

At the end of the 40s and throughout the 50s Hackett worked steadily along the east coast and in Canada and continued to make records. Many of his recordings were classics of their kind, especially his 1955 sessions with Jack Teagarden and a series of mood-music albums he made for comedian Jackie Gleason. A splendid band he led at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York during 1956/7 featured at different times Tommy Gwaltney and Bob Wilber. In the early 60s Hackett rejoined Goodman, played with Ray McKinley and then became a regular accompanist, on stage and on record, to Tony Bennett. In the late 60s and early 70s he toured the USA and Europe, playing club and festival dates often in company with Vic Dickenson.

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Harry Houdini [born Erich Weiss]
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568 on August 21, 1923

Magician, escape artist. Born Erich Weiss on 24 Mar 1874, in Budapest, Hungary. One of seven children born to a Jewish rabbi and his wife, Erich moved with his family as a child to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he later claimed he was born. When he was 13, Erich moved with his father to New York City, taking on odd jobs and living in a boarding house before the rest of the family joined them. It was there that he became interested in trapeze arts.

In 1894, Erich launched his career as a professional magician and renamed himself Harry Houdini, the first name being a derivative of his childhood nickname, “Ehrich,” and the last an homage to the great French magician Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin. Though his magic met with little success, he soon drew attention for his feats of escape using handcuffs. In 1893, he married fellow performer Wilhelmina Beatrice Rahner, who would serve as Houdini’s lifelong stage assistant.
In 1899, Houdini's act caught the attention of Martin Beck, an entertainment manager who soon got him booked at some of the best vaudeville venues in the country, followed by a tour of Europe. Houdini's feats would involve the local police, who would strip search him, place him in shackles, and lock him in their jails. The show was a huge sensation, and he soon became the highest-paid performer in American vaudeville.

Houdini continued his act in the United States in the early 1900s, constantly upping the ante from handcuffs and straightjackets to locked, water-filled tanks and nailed packing crates. In 1912, his act reached its pinnacle, the Chinese Water Torture Cell, which would be the hallmark of his career. In it, Houdini was suspended by his feet and lowered upside-down in a locked glass cabinet filled with water, requiring him to hold his breath for more than three minutes to escape. The performance was so daring and such a crowd-pleaser that it remained in his act until his death in 1926.

Houdini's wealth allowed him to indulge in other passions, such as aviation and film. He purchased his first plane in 1909 and became the first person to man a controlled power flight over Australia in 1910. He also launched a movie career, releasing his first film in 1901, Merveilleux Exploits du Célèbre Houdini Paris, which documented his escapes. He starred in several subsequent films, including The Master Mystery, The Grim Game and Terror Island. In New York, he started his own production company, Houdini Picture Corporation, and a film lab called The Film Development Corporation, but neither was a success. In 1923, Houdini became president of Martinka & Co., America's oldest magic company.

As president of the Society of American Magicians, Harry Houdini was a vigorous campaigner against fraudulent psychic mediums. Most notably, he debunked renowned medium Mina Crandon, better known as Margery. This act turned him against former friend Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who believed deeply in Spiritualism and Margery's sight.

Though there are mixed reports as to the cause of Harry Houdini's death, it is certain that he suffered from acute appendicitis. Whether his demise was caused by a McGill University student who was testing his will by punching him in the stomach (with permission) or by poison from a band of angry Spiritualists, it is unknown. What is known is that he died of peritonitis from a ruptured appendix on October 31, 1926 at age 52.

After his death, Houdini's props and effects were used by his brother Theodore Hardeen, who eventually sold them to magician and collector Sidney H. Radner. Much of the collection could be seen at the Houdini Museum in Appleton, Wisconsin, until Radner auctioned it off in 2004. Most of the prized pieces, including the Water Torture Cell, went to magician David Copperfield.

http://lodge231.org/main.html

Brother Erik Weiss
By Jimmy Stevens, 32°, Past Master Garner Lodge No. 701
24 April 2007

Young Ehrich Weiss or Erik Weiss

Ehrich Weiss was born in Budapest, Hungary on 24 Mar 1874 to a Jewish Rabbi and his wife. The family moved to America soon thereafter where his name was changed to Erik. The family lived in Wisconsin before eventually settling in New York City. Erik left home at age twelve, poor and uneducated, but determined to seek his fortune. After five years of performing manual labor, odd jobs, and all manner of menial work, Erik returned home and at age 17 he and his brother, Theo, developed a magic act.

They struggled for a few years performing in poolrooms, private parties, and bars, then finally at the Coney Island Amusement Park for tips thrown into a hat. At the 1892 Chicago World Columbia Exposition, Erik performed 20 shows a day for $12 a week. Two years later Erik married Bess Rahner and she became a part of his act as his chief assistant. Erik and Theo split soon after Erik's marriage*, taking on stage names and pursuing separate careers in the entertainment business. During their early years as a team, Erik and Bess worked carnivals and similar venues, where they gained a great deal of experience in show business.

* Born Ferencz Deszo Weisz, later changed to Theodore Weiss upon the family's arrival in America, he was known to the family as Deshi and later Dash, both derived from his Hungarian middle name. For a short time the two brothers performed in an act called "The Brothers Houdini" until marriage intervened and Dash was replaced by the new Mrs. Houdini, Bess. Dash began to use the name Theodore Hardeen, which had been selected for him by his brother and which he would use for the rest of his life.

Even as an adult, Erik was somewhat small in stature at about 5'4", but extremely strong both in mind and body. By regularly exercising, both mentally and physically, he developed an amazing degree of fitness with muscles of steel and a determination of mind to match. An outstanding swimmer, he also developed an extended underwater breath control technique, which, together with his superb physical condition, would prove so essential to his success.
The United States entered World War I on April 6, 1917 and Erik, who by that time was a renowned international star, threw himself into the American war effort. Though he was too old to serve actively in the military, Erik became a military instructor and taught American soldiers escape techniques such as picking locks and escaping from cells, ropes, and chains.

Erik had also formed an organization of professional magicians, of which he had been elected president. Under Erik's leadership the Society of American Magicians tendered their absolute loyalty to the American Cause and served in many capacities, including entertaining the troops, working as spies, decoding messages, and even developing camouflage.

Erik himself developed an act to entertain the troops, which he performed in military camps all across the United States at no cost. A part of that act included a trick he called “Money for Nothing” where he apparently materialized a succession of $5 gold coins out of thin air. Each coin produced was then given to a boy headed overseas. Over time this trick alone cost Erik more than $7,000 of his own money. This was at a time when the average income in America was somewhere around $500 per YEAR. Erik's efforts also resulted in the sale of more than $1 million in war bonds. Additionally, he contributed $50,000 of his own money to help buy much needed ambulances for the doughboys.

At the age of 49, on July 17, 1923 Erik Weiss was initiated in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York City. Just two weeks later he returned his catechism and was passed to the Fellowcraft Degree on July 31. Three weeks later, on August 21st he was raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason, demonstrating his extraordinary mental capacity and dedication to the Fraternity. Erik became a Scottish Rite Mason in 1924 and often demonstrated his pride in being a Freemason. On one occasion Erik gave a benefit performance for the Scottish Rite Valley of New York, which filled the 4,000 seats Scottish Rite Auditorium and raised thousands of dollars for charity. In October 1926, just weeks prior to his untimely death, he became a Shriner in New York's Mecca Temple.

On Halloween, just days after becoming a Shriner, at age 52, Brother Erik Weiss died of complications from a ruptured appendix. Some believe he was injured while taking a blow to the stomach during a demonstration of his strength on October 22nd in Montreal, Canada. His body was taken to New York where on November 4, 1926 funeral services were held at the W. 43rd Street Elks Lodge Ballroom with some 2,000 mourners in attendance. The most impressive service included eulogies by Rabbis, a Broken Wand Ceremony by the Society of American Magicians, tributes from the National Vaudeville Artists and Jewish Theatrical Guild, traditional rites by the Mt. Zion Congregation and the Elks Club. Then lastly, as by tradition of the fraternity, Masonic Rites were conferred by St. Cecile Lodge No. 568. Burial was in Machpelah Cemetery, Brooklyn, a site Brother Erik had personally selected.

Brother Weiss’s monument features two tall pillars, one on the right the other on your left. There are three steps upon the top of which is a beautiful virgin weeping beside a large stone shaped like an ancient level. Above her head is inscribed Erik's stage name by which he is much better known “Houdini.”

Houdini's gravesite

Today when we hear that name our minds probably immediately think of the greatest illusionist and escape artist of the twentieth century. However, behind the public life was a great Mason as well, one who demonstrated that his charity was as extensive as his fame, as he leveled himself with the Fraternity, extended its privileges and practiced its precepts.

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Al Jolson
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge #568 on July 1, 1913
Honorary Life Member of St. Cecile on December 7, 1943

Al Jolson was known in the industry as “The World's Greatest Entertainer,” for well over 40 years. After his death his influence continued unabated with such performers as Sammy Davis Jr., Elvis Presley, Mick Jagger, David Bowie, Jackie Wilson and Jerry Lee Lewis all mentioning him as an inspiration. Jolson was born Asa Yoelson in Lithuania to Cantor Moishe Yoelson, who emigrated alone to Washington, DC, to establish himself. After four years he sent for his family. Nine months later his wife, Naomi, died
of strokes brought about his retirement in the mid-1960s.

Jolston's stay in vaudeville was relatively short, as his talent was quickly recognized by the Shubert Brothers, who signed him to appear in the opening show of their new Winter Garden Theater on Broadway in April of 1912. Thus began what many consider to be the greatest career in the history of Broadway. Not a headliner initially, Jolson soon became "King of the Winter Garden," with shows specifically written for him. "Winter Garden" and "Jolson" became synonymous for close to 20 years. During that time Jolson received reviews that have yet to be matched. Audiences shouted, pleaded and often would not allow the show to proceed, such was the power of his presence. At one performance in Boston, the usually staid and conservative Boston audience stopped the show for 45 minutes! He was said to have had an "electric" personality, along with the ability to make each member of the audience believe that he was singing only to them.

In 1927 Jolson starred in the New York-shot The Jazz Singer (1927) and the rest is film history. His appearance in that film, nowadays considered a somewhat creaky, stodgy and primitive museum piece, electrified audiences and caused a sensation. Jolson was bigger than ever and Hollywood came a-calling. However, Jolson on film was a pale version of Jolson on stage. His screen appearances, with some exceptions, are stiff and wooden. Though he continued into the 1930s to star on radio, he was no longer quite the star he had been.

During WW II Jolson entertained troops in Africa and Sicily but was cut short by a bout of malaria and pneumonia. Always a favorite with audiences, he continued to entertain in the States when he met his fourth wife, Erle Galbraith, an x-ray technician.

By the mid-'40s, though, his stardom had faded quite a bit. Columbia Pictures, inspired by the success of Yankee Doodle Dandy (1942), decided that a Jolson biography might work as well. In 1946 it released The Jolson Story (1946), with song-and-dance man Larry Parks miming to Jolson's vocals. It was the surprise smash hit of the season and the highest grossing film of the year. Parks received an Academy Award nomination for Best Actor. Jolson was now as big, or bigger, than ever. So successful was the film that Columbia made a sequel, Jolson Sings Again (1949), which remains one of a few biography sequels in film history (Funny Girl/Funny Lady - the story of fellow Winter Garden performer Fannie Brice is another rare example). It was also quite successful at the box office. So big had Jolson's star risen that in 1948, when Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra and Perry Como were at their peaks, Jolson was voted "The Most Popular Male Vocalist" by a Variety poll.

In 1950, against his doctor's orders, Jolson went to Korea to entertain his favorite audience, American troops. While there his health declined and shortly after his return to the U.S. he suffered a massive heart attack and died. Jolson's legacy has suffered enormously since the 1960s. Few under the age of 50 even know his name, and those who do were taught that he was a "white man who made millions making fun of black people." This is, of course, specious. In fact, blackface had long lost its pejorative racial implications by the turn of the century and became a convention of theater. Many stars, including Eddie Cantor, Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby, Judy Garland, Doris Day, Betty Grable and many black stars of the time, used blackface. There was no bigotry attached to it. So the man who was the king of Broadway for nearly 40 years is now largely forgotten or misunderstood, and there is no plaque or statue or even sign anywhere on Broadway to honor him.

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Otto Kruger
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

The grandnephew of South African pioneer and former president Paul Krüger, Otto Kruger trained for a musical career from childhood, but after enrolling in Columbia University he switched his career choice to acting. Making his Broadway debut at 15, he shortly became a matinée idol of the day, specializing in sophisticated leading roles. He made his film debut in 1923, but it was in the 1930s that Kruger's polished, urbane characterizations came into full swing. One of his best known roles was in the 1954 film Magnificent Obsession.

Although he occasionally played a hero, as in Corregidor (1943), he was often cast as the amoral villain or a charming but corrupt businessman (usually a banker), a task at which he excelled. Kruger was one of the industry's busiest character actors until a series of strokes brought about his retirement in the mid-1960s.
Vincent Lopez
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

As Mr. Lopez says: “In Tin ‘Pan Alley, when a composer gets an idea for a song, he almost thinks of a girl he connects the song with ‘ Sweet Sue,’ ‘Cecelia,’ ‘Rose Marie.’ With me, it's the other way around. A pretty girl makes me think of a song, like the first pretty girl in the fashion makes me think of the burr and a touch of heather in ‘Roamin’ In the Gloamin’.”

When Vincent was six years old, this sensitive son of a Spanish aristocrat and Portuguese musician was sent to public school and started on the road to musical mastery. Each day he had to practice playing the piano for three hours; this was increased to six hours daily during summer vacations. “I always wanted to play and romp like other kids, but my father didn't approve of children ‘wasting’ their time on games,” Vincent told me. “I always loved music, but I didn't want to practice continually, yet I had to.

“My parents loved simple music and I took after them in this respect. Even today I still prefer the simple folk songs to the more complicated modern melodies.”

When he was 16, Vincent landed a job as secretary to the head of a milk company. In the evenings he played piano in various cafes. Those were probably the hardest days of his life. From nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, Lopez worked at the milk company. Each night he played piano from nine o'clock until four the next morning. Realizing he couldn't stand the strain of both jobs, the boy resigned his position with the milk company. That same night he was fired from his piano-playing job for falling asleep. When his father upbraided him, Lopez left home.

Things looked dark, but not for long. He was hired to play piano in a restaurant at Sheepshead Bay, near Coney Island, for $25 a week. Later he landed the pianist's job with the live-piece orchestra then at the Pekin Restaurant on Broadway. Now he was 19 and the salary was $35 weekly.

Three months later he was asked to take charge of the orchestra and things began to happen. He augmented the band and several bandmen who were later to become famous were in his organization at various times. Just while everything was moving along smoothly a new sensation in music hit New York. It was the Dixieland Jazz Band. It had noise and rhythm. Lopez liked the rhythm and took it with him when his own orchestra moved along from place to place.

Two seasons of vaudeville with Pat Rooney and Marian Bent taught him showmanship. Next, he was engaged to play in the dining room of the Hotel Pennsylvania. Lopez hired an arranger for his band, J. Bodealt Lampe. Lampe was years ahead of his time and his novel orchestrations put the band in the front ranks among its contemporaries. It was there Lopez introduced lighting effects for the first time in New York.

Lopez doubled his boys into the local vaudeville theatres. He had the different instruments in his orchestra “talk” back and forth to each other when the band played “Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean.” He was booked into the Palace Theatre at $750 a week. He remained 11 weeks at $1,500 a week. While there, a back stage curtain puller suggested that he add scenic effects and this was done, for the first time in New York, marking another triumph for showmanship in music.

For three years he remained at the Hotel Pennsylvania and doubled his orchestra into nearby theatres and, later, night clubs. With tireless energy he rehearsed and directed his men. He made phonograph records. One night without warning he was asked to play over the radio.

“Hello, everybody, Lopez speaking!” became a byword overnight and he continued to play for radio by popular demand. In 1925 Lopez gave the first Symphonic Jazz concert at the Metropolitan Opera House and that same year took his orchestra to London, where he was wildly acclaimed.

There is no age to Lopez or his music. Both have a universal appeal. “The next year will be notable for many changes in our musical ideas,” he remarked. “I don't know yet what these changes will be but I feel them developing. As for myself I am far from my goal and I don't exactly know what it is either except that I must do something to make a great and lasting impression in my chosen field.”

Lopez, who signed a contract for $1,000,000 with the Hotel St. Regis, where he remained for eight years; Lopez, who has done as much as any man to set the styles in popular song and dance music, feels within himself that he has accomplished so little. Perhaps this is the trait which accounts for his greatness, and he is a great musician.

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Louis Mann
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

American theater actor. Mann was born in New York in 1865 to Daniel and Caroline Mann, and made his first theatrical appearances as a child actor, mainly in German-language theatricals. In 1896 he appeared in the Herald Square Theatre on Broadway, in George Dance and Ivan Carval production, The Girl from Paris. In 1899, Mann appeared with his wife, Clara Lipman in the original run of the farce, The Girl in the Barracks. Mann and Lipman took the leads, and were well received. Mann continued appearing in original stage comedies, and in 1903 produced his own Broadway production, Charles Nirdlinger's The Consul at the Princess Theatre on 29th Street. The play had a short run, and in the later half of 1903, Mann appeared in Weber and Fields low comedy musical Whoopee-Doo.
In 1906, Mann appeared in his wife's play, *Julie Bonbon*, which opened at Lew M. Field Theatre, New York. He appeared in all five of his wife's works, staging her final piece *Nature's Nobleman*. By 1914, Mann appeared in his first moving picture, *Giles Warren's Your Girl and Mine: A Woman Suffrage Play*. In 1918 Mann appeared in his most notable role, that of Karl Pfeifer, in Aaron Hoffman's stage play *Friendly Enemies*. His most notable film role was *The Sins of the Children* (1930) opposite Robert Montgomery and Leila Hyams.

Louis B. Mayer
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568 on September 15, 1914

Most powerful motion-picture executive in Hollywood for 30 years. As the head of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the largest and most prestigious film studio, he created the star system during the 1920s and '30s and had under contract the outstanding screen personalities of the day.

The son of immigrant parents, Mayer worked in his father's ship-salvaging and scrap-iron business from the age of 14. In 1907 he opened his first small nickelodeon in Haverhill, Mass., and by 1918 owned the largest chain of motion-picture theatres in New England. To increase the supply of pictures for his theatres, he opened in Hollywood Louis B. Mayer Pictures and the Metro Pictures Corporation. Six years later MGM was formed by a merger with Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, with Mayer as the controlling head of the new company.

Under Mayer's influence, MGM productions seldom dealt with controversial subject matter. They were characterized, rather, by elaborate sets, gorgeous costuming, and pretty girls. The emphasis was on the glamorous stars, many of whom, such as Greta Garbo, Joan Crawford, Rudolph Valentino, and Clark Gable, were Mayer discoveries. Such pictures as *Ben-Hur* (1925), *Grand Hotel* (1932), *Dinner at Eight* (1933), and *The Good Earth* (1937) gained MGM the reputation for entertaining films of consistently high quality. Mayer relinquished control of the studio in 1948 and retired completely three years later.

William S. Paley
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge #568

One of the towering figures in the history of both radio and television broadcasting. He created what became CBS, and by the time he died in 1990 at the age of eighty-nine, he had remained at or near its helm for more than sixty years. He pioneered many of the practices that gave first radio and then television network broadcasting their distinctive shape and extraordinary reach. But what particularly sets him apart from the other giants of early broadcasting is that he knew, from the beginning, that the key to CBS's success would be the quality of its programming; his great passion was for what went over the air. Longtime CBS president Frank Stanton later said of him that he "was a brilliant entrepreneur, an inspiring leader—but above all a showman. Programming was his life and his genius."

Bill Paley himself once commented that the "word 'programming' has a sort of cold, mechanical sound. But it gets down to a certain gut instinct about what people will respond to, a kind of mystical connection between the broadcaster and his audience." He prided himself on his own gut instinct, and he used it to the fullest. But his genius lay in the way he combined his keen eye and ear for popular taste with an impeccable sense of quality and style. In his own life, he was ever the perfectionist, whether precisely aligning the pencils on his desk, adorning his walls with the finest works of modern art, or, as this institution's founder and chairman, minutely critiquing every detail of successive designs for the New York building. He demanded the best. But in programming, he never equated the "best" with highbrow. If the public wanted comedies, he insisted that his be the funniest. If they wanted adventure or drama, his had to be the most gripping, the most compelling—while also commanding an audience.

Every season he sought something that had never been done before that would push outward the frontiers of broadcasting. That brought such classics as *Studio One*, *Playhouse 90*, *The Defenders*, *60 Minutes*, *The Waltons*, *M*A*S*H*, *Dallas*, and many more to the air. His eye for talent led him to lure to CBS the likes of Jack Benny, Red Skelton, and George Burns and Gracie Allen; among the unknowns he discovered were the Mills Brothers, Bing Crosby, and Frank Sinatra. Under his leadership, the CBS television network topped the ratings for twenty consecutive years.

Before the age of television, the young Bill Paley was a defining shaper of the early age of radio. His fascination with the medium began in the 1920s, when he often sat for hours enticed by a primitive crystal set as it magically brought in music from distant cities. Others dismissed radio as a novelty without a future; he quickly grasped its potential and, in 1928, at the age of twenty-six, he bought a struggling group of small radio stations called United Independent Broadcasters. He built those into the Columbia Broadcasting System, and ultimately into the powerhouse the world came to know as CBS.

Always fiercely committed to the network's news operation, he was a driving force behind the development of broadcast news. Newspaper publishers' worries about competition from radio led them, in 1933, to bar the wire services from serving broadcasters.
Paley's response was to create CBS News, which he built into one of the world's preeminent news organizations. From the beginning he insisted on maintaining CBS News's integrity by keeping it a distinct entity, separate from the company's other operations. By World War II, Edward R. Murrow, Eric Sevareid, Howard K. Smith, and others of the CBS News team were bringing the war, by radio, into American living rooms with an immediacy and impact never before known.

Bill Paley had an enormous zest for life, and he lived it to the fullest. But it was his impact on both radio and television programming that left his mark so indelibly on the world we live in. When he died, Broadcasting magazine summed up his place in the pantheon of the airwaves this way: "Paley became to American broadcasting what Carnegie was to steel, Ford to automobiles, Luce to publishing, and Ruth to baseball."

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**John Charles Thomas**
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge #568

Singing on many St. Cecile programs during the 1930s and 40s was Brother Thomas, principal baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, whose loyalty to his lodge was noted by several masters. Thomas belonged to a remarkable sequence of exceptionally gifted American operatic baritones whose neatly overlapping careers stretched in an unbroken line from the 1920s through to the 1960s. They included Richard Bonelli, Lawrence Tibbett, Arthur Endrèze (who was based in Paris), Leonard Warren and Robert Merrill.

His was an essentially lyric voice, which, while not "light", was more notable for its free top register than for its lower range. It was particularly suited to the French operatic repertoire, in which he was seldom heard in the United States apart from his Athanael in Massenet's Thais. It had remarkable flexibility, which was enhanced by Thomas's energy and expressiveness, particularly in his repertoire of popular material. In operatic work, however, this skill could be shown to good effect in trills and runs. Notable examples of his technical expertise are displayed his versions of "Il balen" from Il trovatore, and the "Drinking Song" from Hamlet.

In common with a lot of singers of his inter-war generation, Thomas's voice was highly distinctive. In part, this may have been due to his early career on Broadway. He knew how to "sell" a song—to build a stirring aria to a climax that would bring audiences to their feet. While the voice was always unmistakably his, it changed noticeably in character over time. His early recordings display a darker tonal hue, and the voice is stiffer, as though he were imitating the stentorian Italian baritone of a previous generation, Titta Ruffo. By 1931, and certainly by 1934, he had found the more fluid, natural vocal style for which he is best remembered. From the late 1940s into the '50s, his vibrato began to widen, though it never became an unpardonable flaw in his singing technique, and the voice grew somewhat thicker and heavier in tone.

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**Paul Whiteman**
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge #568 on May 2, 1922

How the course of American music was dramatically changed when Brother Paul Whiteman commissioned George Gershwin to write *Rhapsody In Blue!* Whiteman became known as the "King of Jazz" and launched the careers of Bix Beiderbecke, Bunny Berrigan, Henry Busse, and Jack Teagarden. Gershwin's arranger for Rhapsody In Blue was another musician from St. Cecile, Brother Ferde Grofe, whose *Grand Canyon Suite* is still a very popular item on orchestral programs today.
Brother Whiteman was raised in St. Cecile on May 2, 1922. Whiteman’s orchestra was the first of its kind to achieve a national reputation, and its use of sophisticated musical arrangements and introduction of popular symphonic works (notably the *Rhapsody In Blue* of Gershwin) were important steps in the development of American music.

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< Bert Williams
Visionary, Comedian, Vaudeville Performer
(November 12, 1874 - March 4, 1911)

Legendary comedian, a visionary of black theatre, & one of the greatest vaudeville performers of the American stage. His literary pursuits extended to such great writers as Darwin, Voltaire, Kant, and Goethe. With this interest in the universality of life, he integrated such observations in comical moments on stage that connected to both black & white audiences alike.

In an age when the "white vaudeville stage did not welcome black performers," Williams pioneered an important role for black performers who had so profoundly shaped the genre. With unfortunate regularity, he was often the only African American on stage. In the 1900s Williams was the toast of the cities he toured, and in 1904 he played a command performance in England for King Edward VII.

Though he was never a member of our lodge, upon his dying wish, Brother Williams wrote a letter requesting that he may have his Masonic funeral service conducted by St. Cecile, which was well-known as the lodge for theatrical entertainers in New York City. Thus, it was our lodge which became the first in the state of New York to conduct a Masonic funeral service for a black man. On March 8, 1922, the solemn & beautiful Masonic ritual was fulfilled. The auditorium at Masonic temple was filled & even more overflowed the streets to pay their respects to the late comedian. He was raised in Waverly Lodge of Scotland.

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Nat Wills
Raised in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568

Once a vaudeville headliner, he was one of the first entertainers to perform at the famous Palace Theater, and he appeared in the 1913 edition of the Ziegfield Follies.

Wills created "No News," one of the most famous and copied vaudeville routines. He played a servant reporting to his absent master on the telephone, saying, "There's no news - except that you don't have to bring home any dog food - well, because the dog died - he was trying to save the baby - from the fire - the one your wife started when she ran off with the chauffeur. Except for that there is no news."

Wills also sang comedy songs. His song "B.P.O.E." was preserved on a recording titled "They Stopped the Show." The song began, "Oh, young brother Elk by the name of McCarthy, He ran off with my wife, There was no need to run for when he took her from me I was his friend for life."

The Hippodrome Theater in New York was equipped to present shows with spectacular sets. When Wills appeared there in *Cheer Up* in 1917, a real steam locomotive pulled a string of box cars onto the stage. A group of tramp clowns exited the cars, and then Wills sang "When Old New York Goes Dry."

In addition to his contributions as an entertainer, Wills tried to help all entertainers. He was an original member of the Board of Governors of the White Rats, the first entertainer's union. The White Rats (star spelled backwards) were organized June 1, 1900 to combat the abuses of the United Booking Office, a group of managers who had a monopoly on vaudeville bookings.

**Fessler Lodge No. 576**

Warrant: 9 Mar 1865

7 Mar 1890 - © The New York Times
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, 20 Mar 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 Zweibrucken (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 24 Aug 1833, he landed in New York, and after a time became pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Newark, NJ. 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.
Ibid. page 179.

Charles F. L. Hohenthal. This good brother, whose name is held in high esteem throughout the German (Masonic) District of Greater New York, has been an active member of the fraternity since 1865. He has served as Master of Fessler Lodge, No. 576, between 1869 and 1872 and again between 1879 and 1881. From 1872 until 1879 he served as District Deputy of the old 28th District, and his reports to the Grand Lodge during those years, which may be found printed in the annual volume of "Transactions," testify to the loyalty which prevailed in it, as well as to the indefatigable industry and personal popularity of the representative of the Grand Master. Brother Hohenthal has also held the highly honorable office of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saxony near that of New York. In every movement for the advancement of Masonry in his own much beloved district he has taken an active part, and his visits to the various lodges were always heartily welcomed.

Brother Hohenthal is a native of Koenigsburg, Germany. He learned the drug trade early in life and has been engaged in business as a pharmacist in Berlin, London and New York. In 1862 he was married, in New York, and has one son—Frederick Hohenthal, who was born in this city Dec. 12, of that year.

Frederick Hohenthal seems destined to follow in his father's footsteps in many ways. He studied pharmaceutics at the New York College of Pharmacy, and has been in business for some time at 857 Third Avenue. Like his father, he is an enthusiastic Freemason, and at present holds the office of Junior Warden in Alma Lodge, No. 728. That he will yet loom up higher in the councils of the fraternity there is no doubt. He is justly a favorite in his Lodge, has given the utmost care to the study of the ritual, and has already shown many signs of more than ordinary executive ability.

Ibid. page 220.

Dr. Joseph B. Mauch was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, 19 Oct 1849. He acquired his early education in the schools of his native town and in 1866 came to America, taking up his residence in Baltimore. For four years he attended college in that city and then he went to New York City, where he attended the School of Pharmacy, in which he was graduated in 1871. About that time a polar expedition was being fitted out by the United States Government, under charge of Capt. C. F. Hall, U. S. N., in the interest of geographical science, and Dr. Mauch, obtaining an appointment, went north with the vessel. The trip lasted about two years and six months, and during that time the explorers underwent enough adventures to fill a big book—as the popular phrase goes. This, however, is not the place, even were space no consideration, to detail these, and we content ourselves with saying that the vessel which carried the party was shipwrecked, and those on board were picked up by British whalers and taken to England, from which place they were returned to New York.

In New York Dr. Mauch finally determined to settle, and he opened a drug store in Delancey Street, which he conducted for some seven years. Subsequently he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and was graduated there, with the degree of M. D., in 1886. Immediately afterward he went to Berlin and Vienna, where he took special courses for a year, and on his return to New York, in the fall of 1887, he went into general practice, and has been so engaged ever since.

Dr. Mauch is a member of the Liederkranz. In 1878 he was made a Mason in Fessler Lodge, No. 576, New York, and while his time is so occupied by his practice that he can take little active part in the work of the Lodge, it does not contain a member who is prouder of belonging to the fraternity or who is more devoted to its interests.

Ibid. page 226.

Conrad D. Orth was born at Neukirchen, Kuhrhessen, Germany, 23 Jan 1839, and received his educational training in that place. On leaving school he learned the trade of butcher, and at the age of eighteen years crossed the Atlantic in search of fortune. He arrived in New York City on 15 Sep 1857, and soon found work at his trade. He continued in the meat business until 1878, when he became collector for the brewery firm of George Ringler & Co., and has remained in connection with it until the present time. His scrupulous honesty, his entire reliability, and his zealous pursuance of his duties—duties which often call for a display of diplomacy and tact—have won for him a grand reputation among all with whom, or for whom, he transacts business.

With quite a number of German societies,—societies which are maintained in this country by the sons of the Fatherland not alone for personal protection and social enjoyment, but also to keep alive the deep feeling for love of country which dwells in the heart of every German,—Brother Orth has been for many years associated. He is a member of the Liederkranz, Arion, New York Mannenchor, Knights of Honor, Harlem Harugari, and Independent Schuetzen Clubs, the Kapuziner Bowling Club, the Knights of Pythias, and a large number of other societies.

But it is in Masonic circles that Brother Orth has been the most active. Fessler Lodge, No. 576, was chartered 9 Mar 1865, through the instrumentality of Dr. Merkle, and nine months later Brother Orth was initiated at its altar. Not many days after signing its by-laws he was appointed Junior Deacon, and he afterward served the Lodge continuously for over twenty-five years in various capacities. After being Junior Deacon he became in succession Junior and Senior Warden, and for eight years was Treasurer.

Ibid. page 265.

Dr. Louis Haupt, M. D., has been a member of Fessler Lodge, No. 576, since 1880, and is well known and deservedly popular not only among the brethren of that body but throughout the entire German district. He was born in New York City, 7 Jan 1851. When twelve years of age he was taken from school and placed in the butcher business with his father. This work became very uncongenial to him, and, after two years' trial, he left New York and went to Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand for two seasons;
then he received a clerkship in a general store in a small village in Ohio, which he held until he secured money enough to pay his way through college. In time he was entered in Miami College, Oxford, OH, and remained there until completing his sophomore year, when he withdrew. For two years he occupied himself in teaching in the common schools in Indiana and then became a druggist's clerk in Ohio. It was while in this position that he concluded to study medicine, and he attended the Louisville Medical College for one term. Then he came to New York and completed his professional education at the University Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1877. On receiving his diploma he entered upon the task of building up a practice, and to the care of that practice he now devotes himself.

Dr. Haupt was for a year house physician in St. Peter's Hospital, in Brooklyn, and for three years held the same position in St. Francis' Hospital, New York. He held the office of School Trustee in the 10th Ward, New York, until legislated out of office with all the others, 1 Jul 1896. Then Mayor Strong appointed him Inspector of Schools for the full term of five years in the 5th inspection district. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the German Medical Association, New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and other professional bodies, while in social circles he is a member of the Arion Society, the Beethoven Society and many others.

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Ibid. page 285.

**Herman Weber** Some 25 years ago was made a Mason in Anchor Lodge, No. 729, College Point, Long Island. He afterward affiliated with Fessler Lodge, No. 576, New York, and has twice been elected its Master. He had previously been twice (1895 and 1896) elected its Senior Warden.

Brother Weber was born at the famous town of Bingen-on-the-Rhine, famous in history and in poetry, 17 Apr 1850. When about fourteen years of age he went into a business house in Bingen and afterward to an establishment in Mainz, and so acquired a business education. When twenty years of age he came to New York, and at once secured employment as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He afterward became traveling salesman for a brewers' supply house, and so continued until, in 1877, he became an importer of wine with a store at 139 Third Avenue, and soon built up a large trade. He is a member of the Liederkranz, Ichenkranz, Independent, New York Schuetzen, Hellgate Bowling Club and several other organizations. He is also a Notary Public.

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**Charles E. Popp** was made a Mason in 1886 in Stuyvesant Lodge, No. 745, but in 1890 affiliated into Fessler Lodge, No. 576, believing he would feel more at home there. So the event proved, and he soon became quite an active member and was appointed a Master of Ceremonies, then a Steward, and has frequently served on the Finance Committee. He is known to every brother of the Lodge as a devoted member of the fraternity and as a Mason who tries to act and does act on the square with all men.

Brother Popp was born in New York City in Oct 1850. Soon after leaving school he entered the employ of the Lea & Perrin's Sauce Company, and in 1887 became manager of the New York branch. He is a member of the Arion Society and the German Scientific Society.

**Globe Lodge No. 588 and Carpenter-Emanuel Lodge No. 588**

http://www.celodge588.com/ourhistory

Carpenter-Emmanuel Lodge No. 588 is the final element of what originally consisted of 5 separate lodges:

- **Globe Lodge No. 588**
  - Dispensation: 04 Aug 1865
  - Chartered: 20 Jun 1866; Charter members consisted primarily of New York City Civil Servants

- **Copestone Lodge No. 641**
  - Dispensation: 16 Feb 1867
  - Chartered: 20 Jul 1867; Charter members consisted primarily of Tradesmen and Laborers

- **Daniel Carpenter Lodge No. 643**
  - Dispensation: 20 Feb 1867
  - Chartered: 05 Dec 1867; Charter members consisted primarily of New York City Police Officers

- **Emanuel Lodge No. 654**
  - Dispensation: 25 Feb 1867
  - Chartered: 26 Jul 1867; Charter members consisted primarily of Attorneys & Entrepreneurs

- **Stanley Lodge No. 1051**
  - Dispensation: 01 Jun 1925
  - Chartered: 26 May 1926; Charter members consisted primarily of Accountants & Businessmen

08 May 1974 Globe No. 588, Copestone No. 641, & Carpenter No. 643 Lodges merged forming Daniel Carpenter Lodge No. 588
01 May 1973 Emanuel No. 654 and Stanley No. 1051 Lodges merged forming Emanuel Lodge No. 654
29 Apr 1996 Daniel Carpenter No. 588 and Emanuel No. 654 Lodges merged forming Carpenter-Emanuel Lodge No. 588

Daniel C. Carpenter, b. ca 1818; d. 15 Nov 1866, was an American law enforcement officer and police inspector of the New York Police Department. He was one of earliest leading detectives on the police force during the mid-19th century and also had a
prominent role in the Police Riot of 1857 and New York Draft Riots in 1863. His successful defeat of the rioters was the largest, and perhaps most crucial, battle during the riot. Fought in front of the Metropolitan Police headquarters, Carpenter’s victory saved the New York financial district from falling into the hands of the rioters.

Daniel Carpenter Lodge seems to have been primarily composed of New York City police officers (as the real Daniel Carpenter was) as it buried one of its own in 1887 as detailed in a New York Times article titled “Honoring the Dead”. Members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge attended and conducted a Masonic Funeral for a Mr. Robert Montgomery, a murdered roundsman from the 25th precinct in Manhattan.

John Fisher Black, merchant, was born at New Orleans, LA, 23 Dec 1841. He is of Scotch and English ancestry. Through his paternal grandmother he is descended from the Leslies, the original progenitor of this family being a Hungarian knight named Bartholomew, who appeared in Scotland in 1067, during the reign of Malcom Caenmore, and among other distinguished marks of royal favor, obtained from that monarch a grant of the lands of Fitchie, now called Leslie, in Fifeshire, Innerplad in Angus, Cushine in Marr, and those now called Leslie in Garioch. Mr. Black was educated at the Laurel School of New Orleans, and commenced his business career as clerk on the sugar levee of E. M. Ross. Almost immediately following the secession of Louisiana from the Union, he espoused the cause of the South, and entered heartily into the work of raising troops for the Confederate army. He was associated with Maj. Charles Drew (the first man killed on the Southern side in the war) and assisted in raising the first company of Orleans cadets in March 1861, which were immediately sent to the front. Mr. Black remained in New Orleans to assist in raising the second company, but becoming impatient at the delay, he enlisted as a private in the Louisiana Guards, and with them joined Drew's battalion then attached to Magruder's Corps on the Peninsula, VA. He wintered at Spratley's Farm, and in the interim his father having raised a company in New Orleans, he was commissioned first lieutenant and immediately returned to Louisiana. He was attached to the 22nd Louisiana infantry, and sent first to Bayou La Fourche, and thence to Fort Pike on Mississippi Sound. After the capture of New Orleans by the Federals, he was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., and his regiment amalgamated with the 23d Louisiana. Mr. Black was detached and appointed assistant provost marshal on the staff of Col. Tom Taylor. He remained there until the surrender of Vicksburg, when he was sent to the parole camp at Demopolis, AL. He was exchanged about a year following, and sent to Mobile, being stationed at Battery Gladden. After the close of the war he engaged for a time in the sawmill business at Obion, TN, and in 1869 removed to New York city, where he engaged in the cotton brokerage business, which he carried on successfully for more than twenty years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is past Master of Globe Lodge 588, F&AM, having served two terms: he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Phoenix Chapter No. 2. He was created a Sir Knight in Palestine Commandery No. 18.

Izzy and Moe

by Albert Jenis, Carpenter-Emanuel Lodge No. 588 – Reprinted from Empire State Mason, New York

The 18th Amendment was ratified by 46 of the 48, states and went into effect on 16 Jan 1920, so now America was dry. Bro. Moe W. Smith was raised a Master Mason in Emanuel Lodge No. 654 on 8 Nov 1922. His friend, Bro. Isadore “Izzy” Einstein, was affiliated with Emanuel Lodge on 13 Dec 1922.
Moe, although somewhat in the role of straight man, was a highly effective agent, but Izzy (the human chameleon), with his numberless disguises, was the color and front man. He was, in turn, a traveling salesman, a street cleaner, a banker, a bartender, a grave digger, a streetcar conductor, a Texas cattleman and, in Hollywood, a movie extra. You name it, he played the part.

The pair closed innumerable speakeasies in every imaginable way. A speakeasy around Van Cortland Park was padlocked after Izzy arrived in a mud-covered football uniform and announced that the gridiron season was over and he was ready to break training. In Coney Island, he entered a drinking joint in a wet bathing suit, shivering and gasping for aid. Wearing an attendant's white jacket, he shut another saloon near a hospital.

Izzy once tossed his agent's badge on the bar of a Bowery saloon and — this fat, unkempt individual — asked for a pint of whisky for “a deserving prohibition agent.” The bartender sold it to him, thinking him a great wit.

Izzy and Moe, rotund and cheerful men, made life so miserable for the prohibition-law violators, that waiters, bartenders and speakeasy proprietors feared to sell liquor to anyone if a “rumor” circulated that “they” were in the area. On one of their busiest nights, the twosome raided 48 saloons. In their career they made 4,392 arrests, of which 95% ended in convictions.

In its 125 year history, Emanuel Lodge No. 654 probably has never had two such colorful members as Isadore Einstein and Moe Smith — the famous “Izzy and Moe.”

**Socrates Lodge No. 595**

Warrant: 28 Jun 1866

[Link](http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA223&dq=%22Socrates+Lodge+No.+595%22&hl=en&ei=aVNvTtT3E8Xs0gG5w7n- CQg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Socrates%20Lodge%20No.%20595%2 2&f=false)

**Frederick H. Hauff,** one of the most active of the brethren of **Socrates Lodge, No. 595,** New York, was born at Spaltingsfelde, Germany, 23 Jan 1854. He was educated at Stettin, and, shortly after completing his fourteenth year, secured work in a butcher's shop. When sixteen he went to Berlin and remained there three years, when he came to New York City. Soon after he went into business as a dealer in provisions, both wholesale and retail, and steadily built up a large trade. He ships a great quantity of smoked meats almost daily to Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, as well as all over the State of New York, and his specialties are well known and popular.

Brother Hauff is a member of the Knights of Honor, is President of the Mucker Bowling Club, and belongs to Central Spar Verein, of which he is now serving a second term as President, and the East Side Spar Verein, of which he is Vice President. He is not much of a politician, belongs to no organization of that class, and has no worry over political affairs except how to cast his vote that it may count for the good of the community. He was made a Mason in Socrates Lodge, No. 595, in 1891, and was twice appointed Senior Deacon. He was elected to the position he now holds, that of Junior Warden, at the election of December, 1897.

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**Eugene F. H. Schulz** - For many years Brother Schulz has been prominent in the building trade of New York, and has won thousands of friends by his many grand qualities of head and heart. He was born in Berlin, the capital of the German Empire, 4 Feb 1848, and received his education in that city. For four years he served in the cadet corps at Potsdam. When his educational training was completed he went to learn the trade of carpenter and followed it in his native land for some time after his apprenticeship was over. In 1866 he came to New York and worked at his trade until 1874, when he returned to Germany. He was again in New York in 1881, and has since remained here.

In the German social life of New York Brother Schulz has long been prominent. He is a member of the Beethoven Mannerchor, and of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., of which he is Noble Grand, and has been Secretary. In Masonic circles, especially in those which center round the German district in New York, he has been recognized as an earnest worker. He was initiated, passed and raised in **Socrates Lodge, No. 595,** in 1887, was its Senior Deacon one year, Senior Warden one year and its **Master three years.** In all the affairs of the Lodge he was thoroughly posted, and whether in office or out of it was always— is always—ready to be of service. For the past three years, although the cares of his own personal business have steadily increased, he has been a member of the subcommittee of the German Masonic Temple House Committee, and on that Board his labors have been incessant, while his advice has invariably been eagerly sought by his colleagues. In an organization of practical men Brother Schulz has himself been distinguished for his practical and common sense ideas.

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**George J. Schnatz** - This well-known member of **Socrates Lodge, No. 595,** was born at Ober Erlenbach, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 6 May 1855. On leaving school, after he had completed his fourteenth year, he was sent to learn the trade of
locksmith and machinist. At the age of eighteen he came to New York, which has ever since been his home. For some years he was engaged in plain and ornamental iron work for building purposes, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of that trade by practical and varied experience. In 1886 he went into the business on his own account, opening an establishment at 427 East 76th Street, which he still conducts, and in which he carries on a large trade.

In many social and benevolent organizations Brother Schnatz has been active for years. He is a member of the P. T. Hellenen Benevolent Association, the Freundschaft Bund, the Franz Schubert Minnernchor, Mozart Verein, Mucker Bowling Club, Turkey Club (which has now been in existence for forty years), Delling Fishing Club, German Hospital Society, House Owners' Society of the 12th and 19th Wards, the Builders’ Protective League of New York City and others. In Socrates Lodge he has been very active and was two years Master of Ceremonies, two years Junior Warden, and one year Senior Warden.

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Ibid. page 500.

George Wolf, so well known in New York City, especially among the German brethren, was born in Germany Jan. 19, 1834. He was initiated, passed and raised in Socrates Lodge, No. 595, New York. When the movement for the organization of Solon Lodge, No. 771, was set on foot he signed the petition for its charter and has remained a member of it since its dedication. He was elected its Master and at present holds the responsible office of Treasurer. Brother Wolf is very popular in his own Lodge, where his many sterling qualities are well known and thoroughly appreciated.

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Ibid. page 520.

Franz Frederick Pfaff was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in 1882, in Stuyvesant Lodge, No. 745, and since 1884 has affiliated with Socrates Lodge, No. 595. He is true to the principles and teachings of the craft, and has filled several offices. He served as Junior Deacon one term, was Senior Warden two terms, and is now serving as Master of Socrates Lodge.

Mr. Pfaff was born in Germany, 21 Jun 1846, and attended school in his native town until thirteen years of age, when he came to America. Landing in New York City, he has since made his home in the metropolis. He learned the trade of wood carving here and followed that pursuit until 1879, when he opened a wholesale and retail wine business, removing to his present location at No. 99 Second Avenue, in 1894. He is prominently connected with a number of fraternal, social and musical organizations, is Past Grand Patriarch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York and for three terms was District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 7, I. O. O. F. For thirty-four years he has been a member of the Schiller Bund, of which he served as President ten years, being the first to fill that position. He is connected, with the Beethoven Maennerchor, of which he was First Vice President for two terms; belongs to the Beethoven Double Quartette Club, of which he was for five years First Vice-President, and is also a member of the Independent Schuetzen of New York City.

Hopewell Lodge No. 596
Leo A. Fleury, Master 1975.

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Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Volume 84, by American Society of Civil Engineers, page 824. http://books.google.com/books?id=E-PVAAAAMAAJ&dq=PA827&dq=%22Hopewell+Lodge+No.+596%22hl=en&ei=u21vTs7Baal50gQ_3 SFCg&sa=X&oi=book_result &ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDAG6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Hopewell%20Lodge%20No.%20596%22&f=false

GEORGE LYON CHRISTIAN

George Lyon Christian was born on 26 Jun 1863, at Yonkers, NY. His parents were John Joseph and Albertine Solsberg (Johnson) Christian. His paternal ancestors were inhabitants of the Isle of Man, one branch having come to America in the early part of the Seventeenth Century and settled in Virginia. Several members of this branch served in the Patriot Army during the American Revolution. His maternal ancestors were of Norse stock from Christiansia, Norway, and French from Alsace-Lorraine. These families came to America in the early part of the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Christian received his early education in the public schools of Yonkers and by private tuition; his technical training at the University of Denver, Cooper Union, New York City, and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; and his early practical engineering training in that excellent school of experience to which many American engineers owe much, railroad work in the Far West.

From 1887 to 1889, Mr. Christian was a member of the Engineer Corps of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in various capacities on preliminary and location surveys in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. In the spring of 1888, he was assigned to a party engaged in running a line from Robinson Pass, near Leadville, down the Eagle River to Grand Junction, CO. From there his party was sent to South Park, CO, to run a line from Jefferson to Canyon City and through the famous Cripple Creek District. This was before the discovery of the vast mineral deposits in that district. The party was recalled to Denver in December, 1888, re-organized, and with several other parties sent to Redding, Cal., to run a line from Ontario, OR, to the Sacramento River. The party to which Mr. Christian was assigned started its work at Beck worth Pass about January 1st, 1889, and spent a strenuous six months in the rough country there, working down the Feather River and Pitt River Canyons to Oroville, CA, where the parties were disbanded, the Union Pacific officials having become convinced, apparently, that the project was not a practical one.

In July, 1889, Mr. Christian was assigned to one of several new parties organized by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and sent to Milford, Utah, his party being in charge of Mr. H. W. Wood. Milford was then the southern terminus of that branch of the Union Pacific which extended south from Salt Lake, and the parties were set to work surveying for an extension of this branch known as
the Pioche (Nevada) Extension. The work lay across the Escalanta Desert through the Clover Valley Wash. From Dec 1889, to Nov 1890, Mr. Christian was engaged on the construction of this extension as Instrument man on the Mountain Division and, later, as Construction Engineer in charge of 15 miles of construction. The failure of Baring Brothers, of London, England, at this time, and the resulting shock to the financial world, caused a sudden stoppage of the construction work in the latter part of 1890, and the engineering force was disbanded.

During Nov and Dec 1890, Mr. Christian was engaged as Draftsman of a locating party of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company in the mountains of Colorado. From Sep to Nov 1891, he was employed on the construction of the Silver City and Northern Railroad in New Mexico as Transitman in charge of grading, track-laying, construction of all piling and trestle bridges, and the preparation of final estimates and maps for the entire 18 miles of road which extended from Whitewater through Hanover Gulch to the Santa Elia Mines.

Mr. B. C. Brandstadt, who was associated with him in most of his Western work, writes:

"Christian had many friends in the West. All who knew him there held him in highest regard. * * * In conversation with him one day about this time (1891), he expressed the belief that, contrary to opinion, opportunities in the engineering field were far greater in the East than in the West, and this may be one of the reasons why he quit the West shortly after. I think, however, that a man of his quality and ability would succeed in almost any part of the country. During these years I learned to value his friendship and loved him as a brother. I had the highest regard for him as a man and as an engineer. He was careful, accurate, and indefatigable in all his work, and I often recall the words of our Chief Engineer at the time our party was breaking up at Milford, Utah. He said, speaking of George, 'There is a boy who will make good.'"

In 1892, Mr. Christian came back to his native city and, after a short service with the New York and Boston Railroad and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, entered the employ of the late William Henry Baldwin, M. Am. Soc. C. E., City Surveyor and Engineer of the Board of Water Commissioners, of Yonkers, NY, where he remained until 1897. He was in charge of Mr. Baldwin's office during his absence, and, under him, of all street and sewer construction, topographical surveys, and water-works surveys and construction, including the Fort Field Distribution Reservoir which had a capacity of 60,000,000 gal., and was constructed at a cost of $250,000. During this period, on 22 Apr 1896, he was appointed by the Hon. John F. Peene, then Mayor of Yonkers, as a Civil Service Commissioner, and served the city in this capacity until 14 May 1898.

On 2 Aug 1897, Mr. Christian joined the Engineering Staff of the City of New York, entering as a Draftsman in the Department of Street Improvements of the 23rd and 24th Wards. These wards comprised that part of the city which was north of the Harlem River and which became the Borough of the Bronx when the city lines were extended in 1898 to include the five boroughs of the present city. He was made a Transitman in the same Department on 1 Oct 1897, and an Assistant Engineer on 1 Oct 1900. As Assistant Engineer he was for several years in responsible charge of contract work for much important sewer construction in the Borough of the Bronx.

When the project for a great storm-relief sewer to extend from Webster Avenue to the Harlem River was being considered in 1904, Mr. Christian was placed in charge of the preparation of the plans. This sewer was designed to take care of the storm flow of about 1,300 acres and to relieve the existing Webster Avenue Sewer south of Claremont Parkway. As built, it was about 7,000 ft. long, of which length about 5,800 ft. was in tunnel. It had a horseshoe cross-section, 14 ft. wide and 11 ft. 8 in. high, and was lined with concrete throughout, the opencut portion of the lining being reinforced. The cost was about $771,000. When the contract was let in Feb 1906, Mr. Christian was placed in charge of the construction, and remained in charge until the work was entirely completed in May 1910. A length of several hundred feet of the tunnel sewer was constructed through what was locally known as the "Old Black Swamp" where the rock surface fell below sub-grade. It was necessary to use a shield and heavy timbering in driving this part of the tunnel, although the use of compressed air was not required. Mr. Christian gave his best thought to the design and construction of this work, at that time one of the largest concrete structures of the kind in the United States. While the plans were being prepared, he made a careful study of engineering literature relating to the subject and consulted freely with other engineers whose experience in such work would help him. He worked early and late on the job, and its success was due in large measure to his intelligent and faithful supervision of it and to his indefatigable energy. One of his associates on this work has stated that Mr. Christian was often to be found on duty during 18 of the 24 hours of the day and was subjected to great mental as well as physical strain, and that "this work will stand as a perpetual monument to George L. Christian as an engineer and citizen."

Subsequently, he had charge, as Assistant Engineer, of the construction of the large outlet sewer in Lacombe Avenue, emptying into the Bronx River. This was known as the Metcalf Avenue Sewer and cost about $575,000; it has been described in an article written by Mr. Christian. During his connection with the Borough of the Bronx, he designed sewers aggregating in value more than $1,000,000, and supervised the construction of others of an aggregate value of $3,000,000.

On 25 May 1915, he was transferred to the Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, remaining there until the following December, when he became connected with the Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan. While with the latter Bureau he was in charge, among other contracts, of the Dyckman Street Screening Plant and of the reconstruction of the First Avenue sewer system in the Harlem District. The Thompson Street sanitary sewer system, with an automatic pumping plant at Canal Street, was begun, but not completed, under his supervision.

After twenty years of service with the City of New York, Mr. Christian was appointed Deputy City Engineer of Yonkers, NY, on 28 Aug 1917. He remained in that position until his death, in general charge, under the City Engineer, of the design and construction of the engineering work, including waterworks, sewers, paving, regulating and grading, bridges, and docks for this city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Of his record, Lawrence Griffith, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E., City Engineer of Yonkers, writes: "Mr. Christian proved to me, in the official relationship that existed between us, that he was a man of strong character, a faithful employee, and a real friend."

His death came suddenly from heart failure on Sunday morning, 25 Apr 1920, at his home in Yonkers. He had worked at his desk as usual the day before and, therefore, was active to the end.
Mr. Christian was active in the affairs of the Society and contributed to the discussion of papers which have appeared in the Transactions, on the following subjects: the Albany Filtration Plant; the consumption and waste of water; earth pressure and bracing; legitimate use of water; new water-works of Havana, Cuba; stadia topographic surveys; the water-works of Syracuse, NY; the water-works of Los Angeles, CA; theory of concrete; and the water-works of Porterville, CA. He also wrote a number of articles for the technical press, including one on the Tinton Avenue Sewer, and the description of the Metcalf Avenue Sewer previously mentioned.

Mr. Christian was a Member of the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, joining that Society of technical employees of the city on 25 Apr 1906, and serving as a Director for two terms, from 1909 to 1911 and from 1913 to 1915. He was a Knight of the Golden Eagle and Past Master of Hopewell Lodge No. 596, F&AM, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and at the time of his death he was President of the Tremont (New York City) Building and Loan Association. He was a Warden and Financial Secretary of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he took a deep interest and whose pastor, the Rev. William R. Blackie, was his warm friend.

Mr. Christian was always interested in the affairs of his community. He had long been a member of the National Guard of the State, serving first as Private in the 4th Separate Company of Yankees, and afterward in the 22d Regiment, joining as Private and being honorably discharged as Sergeant on 30 Oct 1905. On 5 May 1908, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. N. Y., and was assigned as Ordnance Officer, 8th Coast Defense Command. He was honorably discharged on 8 Apr 1910. He was also a member of Hope Hook and Ladder Company of the Yankees Volunteer Fire Department.

Like many other good men, Mr. Christian felt no desire for the limelight of publicity. His work was done effectively in a quiet way, inspired by a deep sense of responsibility to his Profession and to his community. Modesty was an inborn trait and this was recognized by his associates, as well as his conscientious devotion to his ideals. In some lines of activity in the complicated life of to-day Mr. Christian's accomplishments would undoubtedly have brought much more prominence to him and public recognition of his work, but it is doubtful whether this would have given him the deep sense of satisfaction that came to him from the consciousness of work well done. Those who had the vision to see into the heart and mind of this modest man share with the writer a high regard for him as an upright public servant, a good citizen, and a loyal friend. It can be truly said that his death was a distinct loss to his Profession and to the community.

On 19 Apr 1893, Mr. Christian was married to Miss Charlotte I. Protfe, of Yonkers, NY, who, with three children, survives him. He is also survived by his mother and four sisters.

Mr. Christian was elected an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on 6 Mar 1895, and a Member on 3 Oct 1905.

http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/bronx/korndorfer-hw.htm

Harry Walters Korndorfer - Of those Bronx men who for years had been engaged in brewery and real estate business, he has an established repute, owing to his courteous manner and fair dealing. His entire life has been spent in New York, and in long association with telegraphy, brewery and general business, as well as with the purchase and sale of real estate, he has secured that very practical training that is productive of no small portion of his success.

Harry Walters Korndorfer, a son of Jacob Korndorfer, a custom shoemaker, who died in his early years, and of Louisa (Hunsiker) Korndorfer, was born 1 Sep 1865, in New York City, and he attended Public School No. 4, in The Bronx, now The Bronx Continuation School, Third Avenue at 157th Street. He began his business career when he was only twelve years old, at the time of his father's death, when he was employed as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company at its Washington Market office, No. 100 Vesey Street, New York City. When he relinquished his position with the Telegraph Company, he was assistant manager of that office. On 11 Jun 1888, Mr. Korndorfer became associated with J. and M. Haffen, brewers, which firm was afterwards incorporated on 27 Dec 1899, as The J. and M. Haffen Brewing Company. The corporation sold its plant and trade to Colonel Jacob Ruppert on 31 Dec 1913, retaining all its other realty holdings with the formation of the Haffen Realty Company, a real estate holding corporation, on 31 Aug 1912; he was appointed secretary of that company, which was consolidated with the J. and M. Haffen Brewing Company, 30 Jun 1920, under the title of Haffen Realty Company. Fraternally, Mr. Korndorfer is affiliated with Hopewell Lodge No. 596, F&AM, and with Suburban Council No. 1354, Royal Arcanum; and he is also a member of the Schnorger Club, Scarsdale Square Club, and Scarsdale Town Club. He is a communicant of St. James, the Less Church at Scarsdale.


Raymond L. Korndorfer - A native of The Bronx, Mr. Korndorfer has established himself at the head of one of the most prominent insurance brokerage houses in the county which he knows best. As the young men of the community take their places in the business world, those who have gone before are glad to recognize in these new comers the qualities which contribute to the continued success and prosperity of commercial pursuits. Mr. Korndorfer, possessing alert mental energy, keen perception and capacity for hard work, has forged his way to foremost rank in his chosen field. Far flung admiration has been accorded him by the leaders throughout the insurance profession for his faithful and diligent devotion to the vocation which so intimately pertains to every phase of human endeavor. At the age of twenty nine, he has achieved many notable accomplishments and numbers among his friends, men who are high in the realms of business and finance. He has a commanding personality and a genial temperament.
which has not been sullied by strenuous commercial activity. He is the son of Harry Walters and Julia A. (Acker) Korndorfer (see preceding biography). His father is prominently identified as secretary of the Haffen Realty Company.

Raymond L. Korndorfer was born at No. 756 Prospect Avenue, Bronx County, NY, 18 Oct 1895. He attended the public schools of his district and was later a student at the Morris High School until 1912. Thereafter he took a commercial course at the Eastman Gains Business College. Upon the completion of his studies, he secured employment as office boy for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Mastering the details of the insurance business in its various branches during the following years, he was made secretary and treasurer of the Benjamin Korndorfer and Hastings, insurance brokers, at the age of twenty one. Mr. Korndorfer is now president of the Ray L. Korndorfer Inc., brokerage office at No. 2804 Third Avenue, and has one of the most extensive clienteles in The Bronx insurance circles. Inspired by the world's mark for the greatest number of completed and paid for applications, he inaugurated a campaign during the month of April 1925, and during the twenty four working days of the month wrote in excess of 560 policies establishing thereby a new world's record. A unique feature of his drive was that every policy was written up for residents of the Borough of The Bronx. Introducing ingenious and novel methods, Mr. Korndorfer won the good will and enthusiastic support of his host of friends and fellow citizens, and he modestly attributes much of his success to the cooperation which he received. He put his personality into the drive and soon became known throughout the field of insurance as the "man with the red carnation," for he wore a bright red flower on all occasions as a symbol of his ardent vigor and determination for success. In the course of the month, he also created a record for the number of policies completed and paid up in a single day and for the largest single policy ever written in this section. Another distinction which is his is that he is the most heavily insured salesman in New York, and perhaps in the entire world. Among his insurance affiliations number the Sun Insurance Company, the oldest concern of its kind in the country, the Maryland Casualty Company and just recently added recognition has been accorded him by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was the first company to secure a charter, and has entered The Bronx, through Mr. Korndorfer, as general agent, for the counties of The Bronx and Westchester. This is the first time that any mutual company made a general agency appointment in The Bronx, and in itself is a fitting tribute to the position which he enjoys in his profession. He is likewise identified with The Bronx County Trust Company, and is the youngest member of the board of directors of the firm.

He holds an intense interest in all civic affairs which promote the welfare of his community and country, and is prominently active in the fraternal and social life of the borough. During the World War he enlisted in the United States Army Transport Service, and performed his duties with an honorable record. He is a member of the Marble Lodge No. 702, F&AM, the New York CHAPTER No. 238, of the Royal Arch Masons, and holds all the intermediate degrees up to and including the 32nd in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with the Mecca Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which body he is a member of the Arab Patrol. He belongs to Lodge No. 871 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the American Legion. Mr. Korndorfer is likewise identified as a member of The Bronx County Children's Society. His clubs number the Piano Club of New York, The Bronx Rotary Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Grassy Sprain Golf and the Scarsdale Golf clubs. With his family, he attends the Church of St. James, the Less.

He married, 4 Jun 1918, Elsie Marion Hunneke, who died 15 Dec 1921, leaving a son, Raymond Henry, born 13 May 1919.

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http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/bronx/peecock-lk-jr.htm

Lambert K. Peecook, Jr. - One of the well and widely known members of the vast legal fraternity of The Bronx is Lambert K. Peecook, Jr., who has achieved an enviable reputation as a legal practitioner of proved ability, high efficiency and wide experience. As a member of the highly reputable firm of Greiner, Peecook & Buck, he has achieved a distinct and unqualified success, and he stands today as one of the prominent and influential men in the juridical circles of the metropolitan area. In his partnership with the above mentioned firm, which has secured its excellent repute through a practice accompanied with most creditable methods, Mr. Peecook has shared as a counsel in many important real estate, corporation and estate matters since his admission to the New York State bar, and personally he is highly considered for his legal gifts, both by the bar associations and by the general public. Alert and energetic in all matters which pertain to civic and public progress, efficient as an instructor in the late World War, Mr. Peecook is a loyal and dependable ally in all projects for community advancement. He is a son of Lambert K. Peecook, Sr., who was born on 14 Feb 1864, in Kittanning, Armstrong County, PA, settling in The Bronx, where he became one of the most active citizens, and was for a long time the president of the Taxpayers’ and Community associations of Woodlawn Heights. At the present time he has charge of the New York "Evening Journal" Harlem office, at 135th Street. Lambert K. Peecook, Sr., married Ida Amelia Faust, who was born 8 Jan 1873, in Allegheny City, PA.

Lambert K. Peecook, Jr., was born on 4 Aug 1891, in Allegheny City (now Pittsburgh), PA, and at the age of four years removed with his parents to New York City. He attended the local grammar schools, and was graduated from Public School No. 32, The Bronx, in Feb 1904. Upon his graduation from Townsend Harris Hall, he attended New York City College up to 1912, following which he spent two years in the Law School of New York University, and one year in the New York Law School whence he was graduated in June 1915. Admitted to the bar of the State of New York in Dec 1916, he was first associated with the firm of Butcher, Tanner & Foster, with whom he remained until 1917. From 1919 to 1924 he was identified with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City, and his present (1924) partnership is that of Greiner, Peecook & Buck, with offices at No. 364 East 149th Street, The Bronx.

From Sep 1917, to Apr 1918, Mr. Peecook was associated with the Young Men’s Christian Association in World War service as Educational Secretary with the 308th Infantry. In April, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to the Camp Insurance Office at Camp Upton, NY. The new insurance office was organized by him and he was also engaged as camp instructor, finally receiving his commission as second lieutenant of the Adjutant General's Department.

Fraternally, Mr. Peecook is a life member of Hopewell Lodge No. 596, F&AM, of which he is a Past Master; New York University Chapter of the Delta Chi Fraternity; Sojourners' Club; Reserve Officers’ Association; the Inter-Fraternities Club and the Masonic
Charles H. Slocum, a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Wright, Depew & Co., Nos. 103-105 Murray Street, New York City, was born in the town of Pawling, Dutchess county, in 1860, and is about eight generations removed from Roscom Slocum, the founder of the family in the New World. He was a wealthy planter, and his wife, a Miss Fitzgerald, belonged to a prominent and well-to-do Irish family; she ran away from home, and her future husband paid her passage in cattle.

Hiram Slocum, the father of our subject, was born in 1834, in the town of Dover, Dutchess county, where the birth of his father. Pardon Slocum, also occurred, and there the latter devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. Hiram Slocum's mother died when he was an infant, and he was reared by an uncle living near Cornwall Bridge, Litchfield Co., CT, where he received only a limited district-school education. At the age of nineteen years he started out in life for himself, coming to Dover, where he engaged in shoemaking for a time. There he wedded Mary Olivett, by whom he has five sons: William E., of Poughquag; Hiram, a builder of the same place; Charles H., of this sketch; and Henry D. and Fred, also of Poughquag. After his marriage the father turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the town of Dover, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to his present farm in the town of Beekman. He is a self-made man, his possessions being the result of his diligence, enterprise and perseverance, and he well deserves the success that has come to him. In politics he is a Democrat, and religiously his wife is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the town of Beekman, Charles H. Slocum attended the district schools, and after completing his education clerked in the store of H. Colwell for two years. At the age of nineteen years he bought out his employer, and conducted the business from March, 1880, until November 10, 1894, when his property was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt the store, which he now rents to S. L. Davis & Dibble. Since June, 1895, he has been on the road in the wholesale grocery business as the outside financial agent for the firm. He was at one time treasurer and manager of the American Electric Light Company. As a business man he is winning success, and his unabating energy and diligence are important factors in his prosperity.

At South Amenia Mr. Slocum was married to Miss Ella M. Odell, daughter of George W. Odell, and to them have been born two children: Blanche and Russell. Like his father, our subject also supports the Democratic party; was supervisor of the town of Beekman in 1885, being the youngest member of the board; and in the fall of 1886 was nominated as a member of the General Assembly, but declined the honor. Since 1884 he served as postmaster of Poughquag except when Benjamin Harrison was filling the Presidential chair, and in both public and private life he has ever discharged his duties in a prompt and efficient manner. Socially he is connected with Hopewell Lodge No. 596, F&AM, and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Poughquag.

http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/bronx/georgen-j.htm

John Goergen is today (1926) one of the outstanding real estate brokers in the metropolitan area, and especially in the rapidly growing section of The Bronx, where he is well and widely known as an expert judge of realty values, a man of proved ability and wide experience in his chosen field of endeavor, and as a man of high ideals and strict integrity in whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Goergen was born in Schenectady, NY, 31 Mar 1868, a son of Peter and Catherine Goergen. His mother died when he was thirteen months old, and when four years old his father brought him to New York City where they hencethrough made their home.

John Goergen received his educational training in the public schools of New York City, and while still a child of eight years, and still attending school, began his business career by selling newspapers for the Manhattan News Company. He also worked at various odd jobs, as messenger for the District Telegraph Messenger Service Company, and in a grocery store as errand boy and clerk for about a year and a half. He then apprenticed himself to learn the bricklayer's trade, and before finishing his training period removed to Roseman, Montana, where he remained for a period of five years. Upon his return to New York City he again took up the bricklayer's trade, and continued successfully in this field of endeavor until the year 1902, when he received the appointment as inspector of sewers for Brooklyn, thus serving until 1905. In that year he embarked in the real estate business, with an insurance brokerage as a side line, opening his office at Williamsbridge Road and Wakefield Avenue, and later removing to his present address, the corner of 238th Street and White Plains Avenue. Mr. Goergen has been very successful as a realtor and insurance broker, and is regarded as one of the most progressive and public spirited men in The Bronx. Fraternally, he is an active and interested member of Hopewell Lodge, No. 596, F&AM; and in the Real Estate Board of Trade of The Bronx.

John Goergen was married (first), 23 Mar 1891, to Minnie Damm, a d/o John and Lizzie Dant. She died, and Mr. Goergen was married (second), on 12 Apr 1921, in The Bronx, to Mrs. Augusta (Damm) Knapp, a widowed sister of his first wife. By the first union Mr. Goergen is the father of: 1. Ada Lizzette, who married Harold Noble; 2. Eugene Douglas; 3. Elsie Catherine, who married William Holmes. Mr. and Mrs. Goergen reside at No. 4321 Richardson Avenue, The Bronx, New York.

Although he sustained a heavy loss at the time he was burned out, he was able to pay all his creditors one hundred cents on the dollar. All who know him esteem him for his sterling worth, his unimpeachable integrity and his upright life.

**Tabernacle Lodge No. 598**

http://www.esmason.com/mappdf/ESM-sum05.pdf

In 2003, the Charter of Tabernacle Lodge No. 598 was suspended by the Grand Master for failing to meet and hold annual elections as well as to file, on a timely basis, their Annual Returns and Per Capita Dues. In 2004, I suspended the charter again for the same reasons. Since that time, the Lodge was found guilty of Masonic Offenses by a Masonic Trial Commission, which led to the suspension of the Master and Secretary of the said Lodge and a fine levied against the Lodge. The Lodge under the auspices of the District Deputy Grand Master was instructed to reconvene for the purpose of electing and installing new officers. Many attempts have been made to hold a meeting of the Lodge to elect and install officers.

Regretfully, all these attempts have failed, and they have only been able to find two brothers who were willing to attend a meeting. The time has come to bring this situation to a conclusion. I therefore recommend that the Proctor take appropriate action to affect the forfeiture of the Charter.

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A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 301.
http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA301&dq=%22Tabernacle+Lodge+No.+598%22&hl=en&ei=ZKNvTqK9K6HJOAHF4tycCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Tabernacle%20Lodge%20No.+598%22&f=false

**Gustaf A. Klemming.** 1891 and 1892 Brother Klemming was Master of Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598, New York. He had been made a Mason in that Lodge in 1882 and had rendered it many valuable services both as a "member of the floor" and as one of its office-holders, for before ascending the East his name appeared on the official roster for several years in various capacities. In recognition of his services his brethren of Tabernacle Lodge presented him with a handsome and valuable Past Master's jewel. In its circles he wielded that amount of helpful and honorable influence which is the position of most worthy brethren who have served their Lodges wisely and well.

Brother Klemming was born at Stockholm, Sweden, 6 Nov 1856. In 1868 he went to Newcastle, England, where he was educated and where he served an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist. From 1877 to 1879 he had practical experience as a marine engineer, being employed in the engine room of a trading ship. He left this vessel while in New York and entered the United States Navy as engineer, serving for some nine months. In 1882 he purchased the steam-power establishment at 58 John Street, where he has since remained. He is a member of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and is one of the active members of the Thirteenth Assembly District Democratic Club of Brooklyn.

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Ibid. page 307.

**John Watson** - The well known Sexton of St. John's Chapel on Varick Street, New York, John Watson, was made a Mason in Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598, in 1868, and has held the honored post of Chaplain for some years. He was born near Balbriggan, County Dublin, Ireland, 9 Jul 1842, and was educated there, although after reaching New York, in 1857, he gave himself several finishing touches in the night school. For awhile he resided in Dutchess County, "working around" at anything he might find to do. In 1862 he enlisted in the 9th New York Volunteers, popularly known as Hawkins' Zouaves, and mainly in that famous regiment served until the termination of the war. He enlisted as a private, and was discharged with the rank of Sergeant. For a short time he served with the 3rd New York Volunteers. On being retired from active service he secured a position on the New York police force, and held it, winning a splendid record, for fifteen years and seven months, when he retired to take up "his present position of Sexton of St. John's Chapel, of which body of worshipers he had been then a member for some years. Brother John Watson is a member of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307, G. A. R., of Richmond Hill Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the Order of Foresters.

WATSON, JOHN - Age 21 years. Enlisted [9th NY Inf. Vols.], 20 Aug 1862, at New York City; mustered in as private, Co. G, Ninth Infantry. 20 Aug 1862, to serve three years; transferred to Co. H, this regiment, 6 May 1863; promoted Sergeant, 1 Nov 1864; discharged, 17 Jun 1865, at Raleigh, NC; commissioned 1LT, but not mustered, 31 May 1865, with rank from 25 Apr 1865, vice Rogers, discharged.

**John Fletcher Watson**, son of the preceding, was made a Mason in Tabernacle Lodge in 1896; he became at once popular with the brethren, and took an active part in the affairs of the Lodge. In 1897 he was elected Junior Warden, in 1898 was promoted to the Senior Warden's chair, and in 1899 was elected Master. He has proved an able and painstaking ritualist, and to all the duties required of him as a member, as well as an officer of his Lodge he has given faithful and ungrudging attention.

Brother J. F. Watson was born in New York City, 5 Oct 1873, and received a thorough educational training in the public schools and in the high schools. In 1889 he entered the employment of Acker, Merrill & Condit, as a wagon boy, and has been promoted in the service of that great establishment step by step until he secured, in the spring of 1898, his present position of manager of the route department.

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Ibid. page 359.

**Thomas Orr** was Master of Tabernacle Lodge No. 598 in 1886, 1888 and again in 1893. He had been made a Mason in that Lodge 26 Nov 1869, and had previously filled many of its subordinate offices, besides serving in various ways on committees as well as in the rendition of the work. Before being elected to the East he had come to be looked upon as one of the "stand-bys" of the
Lodge, and the enthusiasm he displayed on every point won him the affection of the brethren. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Copestone Chapter, a body in the "Senate of Masonry," which has long since passed into the graveyard where so many Masonic hopes lie buried, and he is now a Companion of Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., one of the most devoted bodies of "Red Craftsmen" under the jurisdiction of New York's Grand Chapter. He received the Chivalric degrees in York Commandery, No. «., and is still active in the meetings of that association of Sir Knights. In Mecca Temple he is enrolled as one of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he is a member, and a most enthusiastic member, of the Masonic Veteran Association of New York. As a member of the fraternity, it will be seen from these few facts that Brother Orr has a record which is not only honorable to himself, but also to the fraternity in which he has for so many years been an active figure, especially in the city of New York.

Brother Orr was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, 31 Oct 1844. He then went to learn the trade of a trunkmaker, having secured an opening in the establishment of Couch & Fitzgerald. In 1870 he took a decided change and went into the trucking business on his own account and has been quite successful. He is a member of the New York Truckmen's Association and has been for years a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Edward Reid was initiated, passed and raised in Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598 in 1877, and was quickly interested in its work and teachings. The brethren readily appreciated this interest, and he was soon appointed to office, for nowhere is honest work and disinterested endeavor more quickly appreciated than in the Masonic circle. He held the appointments, in succession, of Junior and Senior Deacon, was then elected in turn Junior and Senior Warden, and completed the round at the election of 1887, when he was elected Master. In 1889 he received the degrees of the Royal Arch system in Union Chapter, No. 180. For many years Brother Reid has taken a marked interest in the Order of the Eastern Star, and has aided it in every way possible. He believes it is doing a grand work in increasing the popularity of the craft and in strengthening its hold on the community. In its work he has taken quite an active part, and is ever ready to aid in any plan to extend its mission.

Brother Reid was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 22 May 1852, received a good practical education there, and then went to learn the dry-goods business. In 1872 he came to New York and continued in the same line, acting as buyer for several large houses. At present he has charge of one of the floors in the vast establishment of H. C. F. Koch & Co. on West 125th Street. For over fifteen years he has been a faithful member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the famous Dr. John Hall was pastor until the time of his death, in the summer of 1898.

Richard Burton. As Sexton for many years of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,—the largest Presbyterian place of worship in New York,— Brother Richard Burton has been so busy a man that it is surprising that he has found time to devote any thought to Masonic matters. Yet he is a regular attendant at his Lodge, and in all likelihood would have been as regular in presenting himself at his Chapter had not that body passed away. In 1859 he was made a Mason in Templar Lodge, No. 203, the mother of many lodges; but when the movement for the organization of Tabernacle Lodge, No.598, was inaugurated he took an interest in it, signed the application, and now ranks as one of its charter members. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Copestone Chapter, but when the charter of that body was returned to the Grand body, he sought no new affiliation in Red Masonry.

Brother Burton was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 28 May 1837, and came to America with his parents in 1850. His connection with the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church dates back to 1858, when he was admitted as one of its members. In politics he is a Democrat.

Andrew Ferguson was made a Mason in Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598, in 1866, and was quickly recognized as one of its most active and devoted members. In 1895, on the death of the venerable John Hoole, Grand Tyler, Brother Ferguson was appointed by M.'W.', John Hodge, then Grand Master, to fill the unexpired term of Brother Hoole, and he has since held the office under M.'W.'s, John Stewart and M.'W.'s, William A. Sutherland. For that position he had served a long apprenticeship of thirty-three years as Tyler of his Blue Lodge, and also of True Craftsmen's Lodge, No. 651, for thirty-two years, and of Livingston Lodge, No. 657, for thirty-one years, consecutively. Besides, for the past five years he has been Tyler of Roome Lodge, No. 746, and he is now holding the office in all these Lodges. This is abundant evidence that he has won hosts of friends, as he has ever carried out faithfully every duty entrusted to him, and at the same time has always exhibited a degree of courtesy and kindliness which has won for him the regard of all with whom he comes in contact. He is also one of the Companions of the late Copestone Chapter No. 203, R. A. M. Outside of Masonry, he is Past Dictator of Welcome Lodge No. 2223, Knights of Honor. In the fraternal orders and the church he has been more or less active,—in the church especially, like most of those from the north of Ireland, where his ancestry lived, originally from Scotland. For many years he has been a member of the committee on collegiate work in the church to which he belongs, the Reformed Dutch Church.

Brother Ferguson was born in Ireland, 22 Jun 1830, and came to this country in 1848, settling in New York, which has since been his home. He learned the trade of wiredrawer, but afterward for many years he was the owner of one of the best known restaurants on Eighth Avenue, this city. With a comfortable income, as the result of many years' well-spent endeavor, he finds that his duties in connection with the church and those which appertain to him as an official of the Grand Lodge are enough to round out the measure of each day's work pleasantly and profitably, and to these he wisely confines himself.
James Maginn b. 12 Jan 1845, Ireland; d. 8 Mar 1910 New York

COOPER UNION GUARDIAN DEAD
James Maginn, Custodian for 45 years.
Was Companion of Cooper

Cooper Union's guardian for forty-five years, James Maginn, died in his apartments there yesterday of pneumonia. He was sixty-five years old. He was acquainted with many men prominent in politics who had appeared as speakers in Cooper Union during its half century of existence and enjoyed the friendship of some of them. He met President Lincoln when he made his emancipation speech there and often recalled some of his conversations with the martyred President. Others of his personal friends were Marshall O. Roberts, Alexander Stewart, Moses Taylor, Dean Stanley, Cyrus W. Field, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Prof. John Tyndall, George W. Childs, Anthony Drexel, and many others.

Next to Lincoln, Maginn thought Peter Cooper one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. He was Peter Cooper's daily companion in his walks or drives around the city up to the time of his death.

During the visit of King Edward of England to America as the Prince of Wales, Maginn escorted the Prince through the building and explained its chief features. He did the same for the last Emperor and Empress of Brazil, Gov. Leland Stanford and Mrs. Stanford of California, and he recall hundreds of well-known people whom he met during his early connection with the institution.

During all the riotous and turbulent crowds that gathered around Cooper Union and its meetings in the years Maginn was in charge of the place as Superintendent he never had any great difficulty in controlling the disorderly element.

He was member of Tabernacle Lodge No. 598, F&AM. He leaves a wife. [New York Times obit March 9, 1910]

Evangelist Lodge No. 600

Alfred A. Northacker, Master, ca 1955.

Raymond E. Wiggin of Evangelist Lodge No. 600. New York, NY, attended every stated communication of his Lodge for 47 years with the exception of one time.

http://books.google.com/books?id=hyjnAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA8&dq=%22Evangelist+Lodge+No.+600%22&hl=en&ei=66VwTrOKJ6ra0OG-7r2jCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Evangelist%20Lodge%20No.%20600%22&f=false

John Van Buren Green, Most Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, State of New York, and Past Patron of Floral Chapter No. 28, Order of the Eastern Star, departed this life on March 17, 1896, after a short but painful illness, and his mortal remains were laid to rest in Cypress Hill Cemetery. Masonic services were held by the brethren of Evangelist Lodge No. 600, F&AM, in which Lodge our brother was initiated in 1867, and was the Worshipful Master in 1885 and '86.

Eastern Star services were also held by the Grand Chapter, vacancies on the Grand Staff being filled by Past Matrons and Past Patrons of Floral Chapter No. 28.

Our departed brother has been honored in various branches of the Masonic Institution, having been Past High Priest of Mt. Zion Chapter No. 231, RAM; Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Union Council No. 2, R&SM; Past Eminent Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 36, KT; was a member of the Masonic Veterans, of the Association of Annointed High Priests, and also of Mecca Temple, AAONMS. In none of the branches of the Masonic Institution was he more active or zealous than in the Order of the Eastern Star.

Brother Green was initiated in Floral Chapter on 12 Apr 1890; was Worthy Patron in 1892, and Trustee in 1893; was appointed Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter for 1893-94, elected R. W. Associate Grand Patron for 1894-95, and Most Worthy Grand Patron for 1895-96, which office was held by him when called away to the Grand Chapter above.

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http://www.raynorshyn.com/megenweb/cumberland/biographies/bennett4.txt


Captain John Bennett, master of the steamer "Cottage City" of the Maine Steamship Company's line, is one of the oldest captains in the employ of that corporation, having been with them about twenty-two years. He was born at Vinal Haven, ME, 4 Sep 1832, son of William R. and Betsey (Brown) Bennett, the former a native of Topsham, ME, the latter of Vinal Haven. Captain Bennett is of
Scottish descent on the paternal side. His grandfather, whose name he bears, John Bennett, first, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, came to this country when a boy, and took to the sea for a livelihood, becoming a sailing master and famous navigator, and voyaging from Bath, ME, to all parts of the world. He served in the War of 1812, and was on the "Enterprise" when she fought the "Boxer" off Seguin, ME. In this engagement he received a serious wound, which compelled him to retire from the active life of a mariner. He passed his remaining years at Bath. His wife was Sarah Doughty, of Topsham.

William R. Bennett was born in 1810, and lived in Topsham until twenty years of age, when he removed to Vinal Haven. He went to sea when a young man on long voyages, working his way up until he became master, and during the last few years of his seafaring life was engaged in the coasting trade. In 1865, when he was fifty-five years of age, he settled on a small and pleasant farm at Vinal Haven, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died 7 Nov 1888. His wife, who was a daughter of Reuben Brown, of Vinal Haven, was called to rest in 1890, at the age of seventy-eight. Four children were born to them, namely: John, the subject of this sketch; Rozella, formerly Mrs. Daniel Holbrook, now wife of Captain Clark, of Vinal Haven; Louisa, wife of Durray Raymond, of the same place; and Annie, wife of Levy Anthony.

John [Wesley] Bennett, son of William R. Bennett, received his education in the common schools of Vinal Haven, also attending two schools of navigation. At the age of thirteen he began his seafaring life with his father, commencing before the mast and working his way up. At seventeen he was mate of a sailing-vessel; and at the age of nineteen he was master, the first vessel of which he had charge being the "Enterprise." Of this vessel he was master for several years, his next being the brig "Harmony," trading in the West Indies and other parts of the world, and hailing from St. George, ME. Captain Bennett was master of the "Harmony" twelve years. In 1864 he was put in command of the "Chesapeake" of the Maine Steamship Company, of which he was master three years; and he next sailed on the New England and Nova Scotia Steamship line, owned by the same parties, as mate and pilot of the "Carlotta" and the "Chase." He was finally put in command of the "Chase," and was pilot of the steamer "Falmouth" in the summer. He remained in the employ of this company eight years, and then took command of the steamship "Cortes" of the Cromwell line, plying between St. John's, N. F., and New Orleans. Five years later, in 1880, he renewed his connection with the Maine Steamship Company, sailing as master of the "Franconia" between Portland and New York; and he also took command at different times of other vessels belonging to the company. When the "Cottage City" was placed in commission, Captain Bennett was placed in charge of her, and has retained his position to the present day. He is well known to the travelling public, and his carefulness and courtesy have won for him universal confidence and esteem. His fraternal relations with other seafaring men are maintained as a member of the Pilots' Association, Harbor No. 12, of New York.

19 Feb 1853, he married to Lucy A[n], Brown, daughter of Captain Thomas Brown, of Vinal Haven. Nine children have been born to them, of whom five are living, namely: Annie, wife of George Randall, of Portland; Elzina C., wife of Frank Sawyer, of the same place; Ida C.; Lucy, wife of Herbert Hutchins, of Kennebunk; and William B., now quartermaster of the "Cottage City." Captain Bennett's son, John R., died at the age of thirty-four, leaving three children; Wesley, Wallace, and Marion. His first two children, Roscoe and Tobias, died in childhood of diphtheria, aged respectively five and seven; and a daughter Bessie died at sea in 1863. She was then a child of three years, and was with her mother, who had accompanied the Captain on one of his trips.

Captain Bennett was a prominent Mason, belonging to Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, F&AM, of New York City, and to Mount Zion Chapter No. 231; and he belongs to Maine Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Eastern Star Encampment No. 2.

He died 20 Feb 1902 in Portland, Cumberland Co., ME

Astor Lodge No. 603

John K. Spahn of Southampton, NJ died Friday, June 13, 2008 at his residence. He was 94. Mr. Spahn was born in New York City. He was a Sales Manager with Burlington Industries in New York retiring after 29 years of service. He was a two time Past Master of Astor Lodge, No. 603 in New York City. Mr. Spahn is the husband of the late Marie M. (nee Rinschler).
Dr. Frank Abbott was born 5 Sep 1836, in Shapleigh, York county, ME, and is a lineal descendant of George Abbott who settled in Andover, MA, in 1640. It is to the honorable record of this family that it includes from sixty to one hundred members who, ranking from private to general, participated in all the colonial wars up to the Declaration of Peace in 1781.

After attending schools in his native town, and clerking for a while in a Boston dry-goods store, Frank Abbott, in 1857, turned his attention to dentistry which eventually became his life-work. After practicing for seven years he took up the study of medicine, graduating in 1871 — meintime settling in New York where he has attained the highest rank as specialist in the practice of dental and oral surgery.

While living in Johnstown, NY, in 1862, he became largely instrumental in raising the 115th New York Regiment, which was recruited in the counties of Fulton, Montgomery and Saratoga, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E. The regiment was at once ordered to the Shenandoah valley; and for about a week guarded the Potomac and Winchester railroad from Charleston to Winchester. They were then ordered to Harper's Ferry, and camped on Bolivar Heights, overlooking the scene made forever historical by the John Brown insurrection. On September 13th three companies with similar details from other regiments were sent over the river into Maryland on picket duty. The following morning a skirmish began on Maryland Heights, and lasted from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m., when the Union men were ordered back to their quarters on Bolivar Heights, the enemy planting cannon where they had held our line in the morning. The troops on Bolivar Heights, 10,000 strong, were kept under the fire of five batteries posted at different points commanding the camp, our menreplying with seventy-one guns. The Union forces held the position from Saturday at 3 p. m. till Monday at 8 a. m., being constantly under fire, when a white flag was run up, and the Union command surrendered to Stonewall Jackson. They were immediately paroled (September 16) and sent to Annapolis, and from there started west for the alleged purpose of lighting Indians. They were, however, stopped and quartered at Camp Douglas, Chicago, until they were exchanged, and while there Lieutenant Abbott resigned, having acted during the greater part of his term as adjutant of the regiment.

Returning to Johnstown in November he resumed his practice. In the summer of 1863 was drafted, but on examination was declared exempt, being physically unfit for service.

Dr. Abbott is Past Master of Astor Lodge, 603, F&AM; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Society; American Dental Association; New York Odontological Society, and of the New York State and First District Dental Societies; Fellow of the American Geographical Society; member of the New York Academy of Sciences; Linnahan Society of New York, and member of the University Club; has been dean of the New York College of Dentistry for twenty-six years; professor of dental histology, surgery and therapeutics; ex-president of the National Association of Dental Faculties; ex-president of the American Dental Association; is the author of several microscopically illustrated monographs upon dental subjects, and a treatise upon dental pathology and practice; is a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

ABBOTT, FRANK - Age 25 years. Enrolled [115th NY Inf. Vols.], 1 Aug 1862, at Johnstown, to serve three years; mustered in as 1Lt, Co. E., 20 Aug 1862; discharged, 19 Nov 1862, at Chicago, IL. Commissioned 1Lt, 10 Sep 1862, with rank from 20 Aug 1862.

Dr. Frank Abbott, the Dean of the New York College of Dentistry, died suddenly on the night of 20 Apr 1897 [at No. 22 West Fortyeth street, New York]. He had been afflicted with some derangement of the heart for nearly two years, but was not considered to be in imminent danger until within an hour of his death.

Dr. Abbott was born at Shapleigh, ME, 5 Sep 1836, and came of one of the oldest and best-known families in New England. His ancestors came to America in 1640 and settled in Andover, Mass. Young Abbott attended the schools in his native town, and at twenty years of age became a student in the office of a dental surgeon in Oneida, NY. He removed to Johnstown, NY, and practiced there continuously except for the time spent in the army during the late war until 1863. He served as first lieutenant in Company E of the 115th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and after taking part in several engagements was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. Upon his release he went back to Johnstown. A year later Dr. Abbott removed to this city and subsequently took a course in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1871.

During the second year of the existence of the New York College of Dentistry, Dr. Abbott was made a clinical lecturer. Four years after the opening of the college, he succeeded to the position of Dean, Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, the first Dean, having resigned. Since that time Dr. Abbott held the position continuously up to the date of his death.

He was an enthusiastic collector of rare prints relating to American history, and is said to have possessed the finest collection of its kind in this country. Dr. Abbott was a member of the University Club and a prominent Mason. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Willet Coles Ely and Mrs. Katharine C. Abbott, and one son, Dr. Frank Abbott, Jr. He was buried at Johnstown, NY.
Stephen Doan Affleck was initiated, passed and raised in Mechanic (now Lotus) Lodge, No. 31. Afterward he affiliated with Astor Lodge, No. 603, and with that he has been most closely identified throughout his Masonic career. For three years—1892, 93, 94—he served as its Master, and his record was so brilliant that in 1894 he was appointed by Grand Master Hodge to be District Deputy of the Seventh District. In that office he won the love of the brethren, and with that he has been most closely identified throughout his Masonic career. For three years—1892, 93, 94—he served as its Master, and his record was so brilliant that in 1894 he was appointed by Grand Master Hodge to be District Deputy of the Seventh District. In that office he won the love of the brethren, and with that he has been most closely identified throughout his Masonic career.
Myron Reynolds, M. D. - For many years Dr. Reynolds has been a familiar figure in Masonry in New York, and especially in connection with Royal Arch, Commandery and Scottish Rite work. He has shown a thoughtful interest in everything pertaining to Masonry, has essayed the duty of piercing through its higher mysteries and has succeeded, as do all intelligent brethren who have earnestly bent themselves to the work, or, to put it more Masonically, have been zealous workers in the quires or on the walls of that Temple around which the grand old institution is gathered. Masonry is a progressive study. We call a man a Mason who has taken the first degree, and the brother is certain he is a Mason when he has been raised in the third and signed the bylaws of the Lodge. But the student knows better. He knows that to receive Masonic light he has to press onward, and even the oldest worker is fully aware that much is hidden from his view. Dr. Reynolds is an active Mason, a studious Mason, a Mason of many years standing and yet we are sure no one will more cordially indorse what has been written. A good Mason will always do so for he knows that the words of Alexander Pope are applicable to the craft as to all other studies: “Hills peep o'er hills, as Alps o'er Alps arise.”

Dr. Reynolds was born at Stamford, CT, 15 Apr 1849. After the usual common school education in his native town he began the study of medicine when only fourteen years of age. He was for a year a student under Professor Muzzy, of Cincinnati, and afterward studied with Professor Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, the founder of the Louisville Medical College. Later he entered Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1869. He at once began practice in Philadelphia, but soon removed to New York, where he continued in active practice until 1890. Since then his time has been devoted mainly to the management of two large estates. Dr. Reynolds is, naturally, well known in New York, but his "chain of friendship" extends all over the continent. He has been a great traveler and has journeyed between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts no fewer than thirty-two times, besides undertaking many other extensive journeys. He attended the first International Convention of Gold Producers, held at Denver, CO, and was one of the Vice Presidents of that body, and he is President of the Alaska Development Company; also President of the Marks Chair Company.

Dr. Reynolds made his first acquaintance with Masonry in Astral Lodge No. 603, afterward uniting with St. Nicholas Lodge No. 321, New York, of which he is Senior Warden. He was exalted in Phoenix Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and at once became interested in its work. He found much in its ritual to appeal to his own higher sentiments, and, becoming a student of its ritual, he was advanced in its official list until he was elected High Priest, an office he filled with marked success throughout two terms. He received the Cryptic degrees in Adelphic Council No. 7, R&SM, and was knighted in Palestine Commandery No. 18. In the last named organization the Doctor has filled many of the subordinate offices and is at present on the staff of the Prelate.

In the affairs of the New York Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, he has been active since his initiation, and is seldom absent from the meetings of any of the bodies in Scottish Rite Hall. In the Council of Princes of Jerusalem he was twice elected to the office of Grand High Priest, and in much of the work presented he is regarded as an adept. He is justly popular with the brethren in all the Masonic bodies to which he belongs and his active interest is always relied on for every movement which is just and regular and which bears the stamp of fraternal approval.

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Proceedings ... by Scottish Rite (Masonic order). Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, page 209. http://books.google.com/books?id=ZpVMAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA209&dq=%22Astor+Lodge+No.+603%22&hl=en&ei=QG1xTpDJJNol0gH10SRcQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEoQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22Astor%20Lodge%20No.%20603%22&f=false

JOHN AUGUSTUS LEFFERTS, 33°.

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

No, but the memory of the departed can be kept green, their virtues emulated, and their example imitated.

III. Bro.' Lefferts was called from among us on the 12th day of July, 1881, after a brief illness—the immediate cause of his death being paralysis of the heart.

He was born in New York City in 1815. In 1837 he went to Michigan, where he engaged in a manufacturing business for about twelve years. Returning to New York in 1849, he was engaged, with his brother, the late Col. Marshall Lefferts, in a general commission business, until 1860, when he returned to New York and became the business of enameling, in which he continued until the time of his death.

He was made a M.'.M.'. in Old National Lodge, now known as No. 209. He was afterwards a charter member of Greenwich Lodge No. 487, and Astral Lodge No. 603, in both of which he served as W.'. M.'. He was exalted in Phoenix Chapter No. 2, RAM, and knighted in Palestine Commandery No. 18, KT. He served as Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery; and after filling several offices in the Grand Commandery of the State of New York he was elected Grand Commander, which position he filled with marked ability for two years.

He received the degrees of the AASR in the New York City bodies in 1858, and was created a SGIG, 33°, and enrolled as an Honorary member of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, on 30 Dec 1860.

As a man, he was handsome in form and prepossessing in features; and in his manners he was always the same courteous gentleman. As a citizen and business man he was noted for his sterling integrity and high moral principle. As a Mason, he exhibited that fervency and zeal which should characterize all devotees of the Order, and endeavored to practice that purity of life and rectitude of conduct which should actuate all those who seek to enter the S.'. S.'. above. In his daily life and conversation, in his acts and deeds, in all the relations of life, he seemed to act in accordance with the precept: "Omnem crede diem tibi diluixisse supremum." Such being his life, when his summons came
To join
The Innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade,

He approached his grave

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Few men have lived a stronger life; few indeed have made such loving friendship as fell to his share, and fewer still have left to their intimates such loving remembrance as will ever attach to the name of John A. Lefferts.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. BROWN, K.T.


Children:
i. John Cozine Lefferts b. 15 Sep 1837 Schoolcraft, MI; m. 15 Sep 1859, Delia Mulvina d/o Garret Black and Phebe Simonson.
ii. Marshall Lefferts b. 09 Feb 1840 Schoolcraft, MI; m. 9 Oct 1866, Clara Walker, d/o Maham Fay and Mary Peters Forbes.
iii. Leffert Lefferts b. 12 Nov 1841 Schoolcraft, MI; m. 3 Oct 1865, Mary Bogart, d/o Lewis Colwell and Catharine Lavina Bertholf.
iv. Maria McKissan Lefferts b. 25 Dec 1844 Brooklyn, NY; m. 5 Oct 1865, Joseph Dorset Taylor, s/o Asher Taylor and Sarah Coffin.
v. Edward Lefferts b. 20 Aug 1846 Schoolcraft, MI; d. 20 Sep 1846
vi. Augustus Lefferts b. 20 Mar 1848 Schoolcraft, MI; d. 20 Apr 1848
vii. Eliza Montgomery Lefferts b. 29 Apr 1852 Brooklyn, NY; d. 14 Dec 1874; m. 05 Feb 1873, William E. Whiteman.
viii. Mary A. Lefferts b. 17 Dec 1856; d. 13 Aug 1857.

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Union University: its history, influence, characteristics, and ..., Volume 2, by Andrew Van Vranken Raymond, page 370.

http://books.google.com/books?id=mJg4AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA372&dq=%22Astor+Lodge+No.+603%22&hl=en&ei=Ni5xTp7OH4Tx0sGze6yCO3xsa-X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEUQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22Astor%20Lodge%20No%20603%22&f=false

Warren Schoonover, A.B., A.M., M.D., New York city, physician and surgeon, for more than thirty years secretary of the board of managers, and house physician to the North-Eastern Dispensary, is a native of Honesdale, PA, b. 17 Feb 1858, son of Daniel Schoonover and Eliza Jacks, his wife, and grandson of William Schoonover, who was a pioneer in northern Pennsylvania, and purchaser in 1793 of the first land patent granted in Wayne county; and Levi Schoonover, the doctor’s uncle, was the first white male child born in that county.

Dr. Schoonover acquired his higher education in Union College, and graduated from that institution, A.B., in 1864; A.M. in course, 1867. He was educated in medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the medical department of Columbia University) and came to his degree of doctor of medicine in 1867. He passed his medical examination, however, in October 1866, after which he served as house physician in the Charity Hospital until March 1868. For the next two years he was assistant curator of that hospital, and for more than thirty years, almost throughout the period of his professional life, he has been one of the important factors in the history of the North-Eastern Dispensary. He is otherwise known to the profession through his important contributions to medical literature published in the current periodicals of the day.

In addition to his practice and the various eleemosynary [charitable] institutions with which he is associated, Dr. Schoonover is a member and actively identified with several professional and fraternal organizations; member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Public Health Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Medico-Surgical Society and the Physicians’ Mutual Aid Association. He is a Mason of long standing and high degree, having been initiated in Astor Lodge No. 603 in 1866, and subsequently became a member of Phoenix Chapter No. 2 and Morton Commandery No. 4; and still later he affiliated with Alma Lodge No. 728, Amity Chapter No. 160 and Palestine Commandery No. 18. He was Master of his lodge two years, high priest of the chapter three years, and in recognition of his service in the latter capacity at the end of his term he was presented by his companions with an engrossed and framed set of resolutions. For twenty-three years he has been treasurer of the chapter, and now he fills the office of surgeon to the Commandery. He also is a member of Cerneau Consistory, A. A. S. R., and holds its highest degree, 33°. At one time he was secretary of the Grand Consistory of the State of New York. He also has crossed the desert sands to Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Dr. Schoonover also was an active member of the American Legion of Honor, the Chosen Friends, and of the Royal Arcanum, in each of which he has held high offices. He was treasurer of Alma Council, Royal Arcanum, for over twenty years.
Dr. Schoonover married, 10 Aug 1870, Amanda M. Matthewson, by whom he has four children: Mattie Eliza Schoonover; Warren Schoonover, Jr., (College of the City of New York, 1890; Union College, 1891; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1894; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1897); d. 12 Jun 1905; Amanda Schoonover, and Clifford Schoonover.

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Genealogical and memorial history of the state of New Jersey ..., edited by Francis Bazley Lee, page 300.
http://books.google.com/books?id=FZE-AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA300&dq=%22astor+lodge+no.+603%22&hl=en&ei=yPFxTubHG8vIH4ak6Sx4CQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CFwQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=%22astor%20lodge%20no.%20603%22&f=false

Arthur Stevens Zabriskie, only son and second child of Abram Stevens and Cornelia (Wanamaker) Zabriskie, was born in Paramus, NJ, 1 Apr 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Paramus and at Latimer Business College, Paterson, NJ. He learned the lumber business in the office and yards of S. M. Birch Company of Passaic, NJ, and left the employ of this firm in 1894 in order to accept the position of representative of the paper jobbing concern of Clement & Stockwell of New York City. He remained with this house up to 1901, when he became the representative of the Wanaque River Paper Company, with New York offices at No. 290 Broadway. Mr. Zabriskie is a Mason, having been initiated into the secrets of the order through Astor Lodge No. 603, of New York City. He married, 16 Oct 1895, in Ridgewood, NJ, Ida Clark, d/o Albert and Virginia (Pothier) Clark, of Ridgewood, NJ, and they made their home in Brooklyn, NY, where their children were born: Stanley Clark, 22 May 1898; Edythe, 15 May 1901.

Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604 and Girard Perfect Ashlar No. 604
http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_4_Q_to_Z.htm

Sigmund Romberg b. 29 Jul 1887 Nagykanizsa, Hungary; d. 9 Nov 1951. Composer of light opera. b. in Hungary, he was educated in the elementary and high schools of Zeged, Hungary, and at the University of Vienna. He described himself as a "middle-brow" composer—"too low for a symphony conductor, and too highbrow for a jazz conductor," He wrote some of the outstanding hits of the 1900's, including Maytime (1917); Student Prince (1924); Blossom Time (1926); Desert Song (1926); New Moon (1927); Nina Rosa (1929); East Wind (1931); Melody (1933); May Wine (1935) as well as The Night Is Young, Rosalie, My Golden Girl, and My Maryland. He was a member of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, New York City. He was made a Scottish Rite Mason "at sight" on 25 Oct 1946, in Baltimore, MD, by Dr. Edgar C. Powers, Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Maryland.

Romberg had a very fine pipe organ, specially designed for him, that had been in storage in New York. He offered it to the Scottish Rite of Baltimore for what the storage had cost him over the years. The Scottish Rite Temple thereby acquired a $50,000 organ for a total cost of $14,000, including installation. Romberg also gave $1,000 to help defray the expense, and on the evening of 25 Oct 1946, gave a concert in the temple, pleading that he had not had sufficient practice, but entertained an audience of 1,000 for an hour on the piano, building harmonies around groups of two or three notes suggested by the audience. d. 9 Nov 1951.

A recording of his hit, "Lover Come Back to Me," may be heard on YouTube at:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EoBMvJXHLeU&feature=related

"The Desert Song," may be heard at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6v6WO1MB1Ro&feature=related

The touching performance of Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald [1937] of "Sweetheart" from"Maytime" may been seen and heard at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJgBT8PM1B8&feature=related or another version at:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GmCt60A9ihc&feature=related

An interesting adaptation of his song "Two Little Love Birds," may be heard in the midi file at http://www.bestmidimusic.com/mimu/ftiles/Two_little_love_birds.mid

His "Drinking Song" may be heard in another interesting midi file at http://www.bestmidimusic.com/mimu/ftiles/Drinking_song_lucrezia_borgia.mid

"Will You Remember," may be heard in yet another midi file adaptation at:
http://www.bestmidimusic.com/mimu/ftiles/Drinking_song_lucrezia_borgia.mid

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Richard Tucker - Tenor - Debuted as Enzo in La Gioconda* and for many years was Principal Tenor at the Metropolitan Opera House. He sang in every opera house in the world as well as recording operas by Vanni & Pucchini. Member of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604. 1965 he demitted to Stepping Stone Lodge No. 1141, Great Neck, NY.


Richard Tucker b. 28 Aug 1913; d. 8 Jan 1975) was an operatic tenor. He was born Rivn (Rubin) Tucker in Brooklyn into a family of Romanian immigrants from Bessarabia. His father, Shmul (Sam) Tucker, and mother Fanya-Tsipa (Fanny) Tucker had already adopted the surname "Tucker" by the time their son entered first grade. His musical aptitude was discovered early, and was nurtured under the tutelage of Samuel Weisser at the Tifereth Israel synagogue in lower Manhattan. As a teenager, Tucker's interests alternated between athletics, at which he excelled during his high-school years, and singing for weddings and bar mitzvahs as a cantorial student. Eventually, he progressed from a part-time cantor at Temple Emanuel in Passaic, NJ, to full-time cantorships at Temple Adath Israel in the Bronx and, in June 1943, at the large and prestigious Brooklyn Jewish Center. Until then, Tucker's income derived mainly from his weekly commissions as a salesman for the Reliable Silk Company, in Manhattan's garment district.

On 11 Feb 1936, Tucker married Sara Perelmuth, the youngest child (and only daughter) of Levi and Anna Perelmuth, proprietors of the Grand Mansion, a kosher banquet hall in Manhattan's Lower East Side. At the time of Tucker's wedding to their daughter, the Perelmuths' musically-gifted eldest son, Yakob, had progressed from a part-time jazz violinist and lyric tenor vocalist to a national radio star who had already set his sights on an operatic career. Under the management of Sol Hurok, the eldest of the Perelmuth offspring, now renamed Jan Peerce, reached his goal when the general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Edward Johnson, offered him a contract after an impressive audition. When Peerce made his much-acclaimed debut at the Met on 29 Nov 1941, his sister and her new husband were living with Peerce's parents while Tucker was trying to make a success as the sole proprietor (and only employee) of a silk-lining sales business while also officiating at Temple Adath Israel in the Bronx.

Although Peerce remained skeptical of Tucker's ability and did not overtly encourage his operatic ambitions (which led, unfortunately, to a permanent rift between the two brothers-in-law and their families), Peerce did play a role in introducing Tucker to conductor and arranger Zavel Zilberts, who coached Tucker until he came to the attention of Paul Althouse, a notable tenor whose operatic career had begun during the last years of Enrico Caruso's long reign at the Met. Althouse became Tucker's only teacher. In a rare moment of the pupil disregarding the teacher's advice, Tucker entered the Metropolitan Opera "Auditions of the Air" in 1941, but did not win. When Met general manager Edward Johnson came unannounced to the Brooklyn Jewish Center to hear Tucker sing, however, Johnson offered the tenor another audition and soon awarded him a contract. On 25 Jan 1945, under the baton of Emil Cooper, Tucker made his debut as Enzo in La Gioconda. The debut, one of the most successful in the annals of the Met, heralded Tucker's 30-year career as the leading American tenor of the postwar era.

Two years after his Metropolitan debut, Tucker was invited to reprise his success in La Gioconda at the cavernous amphitheater in Verona, Italy, for which the retired tenor and Verona native, Giovanni Zenatello, had also engaged a young, overweight, unknown Greek-American soprano named Maria Callas. Contemporary reviews of the 1947 Verona performances of La Gioconda verify that Tucker's success considerably surpassed Callas's, a fact overshadowed by the soprano's eventual worldwide acclaim. Two years later, in 1949, Tucker's rapidly ascending career was confirmed when Arturo Toscanini, the most celebrated Italian conductor of the twentieth century, engaged Tucker to sing the role of Radames for the NBC simulcasts of a complete performance of Aida opposite Herna Nelli in the title role, an event heard and seen on radio and television, and eventually released on LP, CD, VHS, and DVD. This was the first full opera performance ever broadcast on national television.

In the ensuing years, Tucker's ample lyric voice evolved into a lirico-spinto voice of near-dramatic proportions. If his signature stylistic devices, especially his affection for Italianate sobs, were not always lauded by the critics, the distinctive timbre of his ringing voice, his unfailingly secure technique, impeccable diction, and native-sounding pronunciation were universally acclaimed in every role he undertook. Tucker remained a dominant tenor and steadily took on new challenges. Although an indifferent actor throughout most of his career, Tucker made a strong dramatic impression with veteran critics when he reconceived the role of Canio in Pagliacci under the direction of Franco Zeffirelli in January 1970. The tenor was nearly 60 years old at the time.

Before and after each Metropolitan Opera season, Tucker appeared on concert stages through the U.S. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, his appearances in a series of "Puccini Night" open-air concerts at the landmark Lewisohn Stadium in New York City, under the direction of Alfredo Antonini, often attracted audiences of over 13,000 enthusiastic guests. Throughout his opera career, Tucker also officiated as a cantor during Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur and other sacred events in the Jewish liturgical calendar. A devoted but strict patriarch, Tucker oversaw the religious development of his three sons (Berel [Barry] Tucker, b. 1938; David N. Tucker, M.D., b. 1941; and Henry R. Tucker, b. 1946), and arranged for them to sing with him on a popular television program hosted by Sam Levenson in the early 1950s.

Tucker had a long-running contract with Columbia Records, and eventually recorded for RCA Victor as well. But, measured against the sheer length of his career, Tucker's commercial recordings are proportionately sparse and inadequately convey the power and roundness of his voice, according to most of his artistic colleagues. Many of his commercial recordings, as well as private recordings of his concerts and broadcast performances, have been digitally remastered and are available in CD and online downloadable formats. A number of his national television appearances on "The Voice of Firestone" and "The Bell Telephone Hour" were preserved in kinescope and videotape form, and have been reissued in VHS and DVD format.

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Although Tucker’s well-crafted public image was that of a competitive, overwhelmingly self-confident performer, his offstage demeanor was that of an inherently private but unfailingly considerate man, especially where fans and colleagues were concerned. Never prone to looking back upon his career, Tucker always lived in the moment and maintained a boyish outlook on life. He also displayed a propensity for playing pranks on some of his fellow singers, often provoking a smile at some inappropriate moment in a performance. Once, during a broadcast of La forza del destino with baritone Robert Merrill, Tucker sneaked a nude photograph into a small trunk that Merrill opened onstage.

Ironically, Tucker was touring with Merrill in a national series of joint concerts when, on 8 Jan 1975, he died of a heart attack while resting before an evening performance in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He is the only person whose funeral has been held on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera. In tribute to his legacy at the Met, the city of New York designated the park adjacent to Lincoln Center as Richard Tucker Square.

Bro. Tucker’s powerful performance of “The Exodus Song” may be heard at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IbJZToym0Fc&NR=1

A video performance of “You’ll Never Walk Alone” may be seen at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OqPkJmsq68o&feature=related

His performance of “Sunrise, Sunset” may be heard at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZqRTAznzug&feature=related

His soulful performance of “The Lord’s Prayer” may be heard at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XHPlkYRPRuR&NR=1

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http://books.google.com/books?id=BAopAAAYAAJ&pg=PA112&dq=%22Ashlar+Lodge+No.+604%22&hl=en&ei=dTx77K4LS0gLJt35nIh-g&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEQQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22Ashlar%20Lodge%20No.%20604%22&f=false

Gustav Grant Fisch[towitz], M.D., a native of New York City, whereof he is a well-regarded and successful physician, was born 4 Mar 1869, a son of Isaac and Annie (Rauchinger) Fischlowitz, who had emigrated from Austria to this country a few years prior to his birth. The Fischlowitz family was of substance and good standing in Austrian Poland, and in the national affairs of Poland prior to its dismemberment, the great-grandfather of Dr. Fisch attained high rank in the administration, having been comptroller of Poland under the monarchical government.

Gustav Grant Fisch acquired a sound fundamental education in the public schools of New York City, and then entered the College of the City of New York, from which institution he successfully graduated in 1889, gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts; thereafter, for three years, he devoted his thought and time exclusively to the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, being fortunate in having as preceptor Dr. William H. Porter, of the Post-Graduate Medical College. In 1892, Gustav G. Fisch creditably graduated and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon receipt of which he accepted the proffered appointment of house surgeon and house physician at the German Hospital, where he remained for two years, during which he added appreciably to his medical knowledge, being fortunate in serving his internship under such men as Dr. Wilmymeyer, Dr. F. Kammerer, Dr. A. G. Gerster, Dr. E. Gruening, Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. I. Adler and others. In October 1894, Dr. Fisch became chief of medical clinic, Mount Sinai Dispensary, maintaining this hospital connection for many years, and concurrently meeting with gratifying success in his private practice, which he has continued satisfactorily to this date. For many years, from Sep 1901, he performed the duties pertaining to the assistant attending obstetrician at the New York Maternity Hospital, and also attending physician to the New York Red Cross Hospital; he is now adjunct visiting physician to the German Hospital of this city. In connection with his profession, Dr. Fisch has held some municipal offices, having been, in 1898, appointed school inspector by Hon. W. L. Strong, holding the office until it was abolished by act of charter, and in 1902 being appointed a member of the local school board.

Dr. Fisch is identified with many medical organizations, being a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Metropolitan Medical Society, the Harlem Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Eastern Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of the German Hospital. He has given much of his spare time to the activities of the Masonic fraternity, being past Master of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F&A, and past Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of F&A. He is also a director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and a member of a host of other organizations. On March 5, 1913, he was appointed to the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army by President Woodrow Wilson.

On 23 Feb 1897, Dr. Fisch married Ella Louise Wise, d/o the late Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, of New York City, who has one daughter, Stephanie Wise Fisch. Dr. Fisch has been in residence and office at No. 1298 Madison Avenue, New York City, since 1894.

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http://distantcousin.com/obits/ny/1900/1920/jan/1/swartz_john_hancock.html

John Hancock Swartz, a widely known inventor and a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home, 229 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Swartz enlisted in the 47th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the civil war and was later a Captain in the Hawkins Zouaves. He was a member of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F. and A. M., and one of the oldest members of the First Assembly District Republican Club. [New York Times, Thursday, 1 Jan 1920]

Lessing Lodge No. 608

Warrant: 13 Jun 1866

Lodge Website: http://www.lessinglodge.org/ [more for members, than viewing public – no Lodge history or biographies]

Solon No. 771 merged with Lessing in 1978 and German Union No. 54 in 1981


http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA494&dq=%22Lessing+Lodge+No.+608%22&hl=en&ei=r2hyToywB8iH0AHhw93Bq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Lessing%20Lodge%20No.%20608%22&f=false

John C. 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 Froshinner, 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 Sterbakase 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, 23 Nov 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.

Ibid. page 317.

Christian Schmidt - Much regret was expressed in Lessing Lodge, No. 608, Brooklyn, when it became known that Brother Christian Schmidt, one of the most active members, had passed to the Grand Lodge above, 19 Feb 1898. He was made a Mason in Keystone Lodge, No. 235, in 1864, but two years later signed the application for a charter and became one of the founders of Lessing Lodge. From that time until his death he rendered it many splendid services. He served it as Master, and was its Treasurer for many years. He attended the duties of the latter office with zeal and fidelity, and was seldom absent from his post at each communication. His genial manners, the fraternal regard he took in the welfare of each brother, and the devoted care with which he watched over every detail of the business transacted, won him the highest regard and the implicit confidence of every member.

Brother Schmidt was born at Grasse, Germany, 23 Oct 1831. In 1847 he came to America, and resided in New York City until 1861, when he removed to Brooklyn, which remained his home until the end. By trade he was a cutler, and he followed that for many years. For some time before he died he retired from business life and spent his time enjoying the reward which always crowns years of well spent endeavor.

Ibid. page 449.

Dr. John H. Reb, M. D. was made a Mason in Lessing Lodge, No. 608, Brooklyn, in 1897, and at the close of that year was appointed its Senior Deacon. This simple fact shows the enthusiasm with which he has thrown himself into the work of the Lodge, for there is no officer in Symbolic Masonry who needs to be better "posted" than he who assumes this office,— that of the Master's
The beautiful ceremony was conducted by Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610. His body was placed in the receiving vault in Woodlawn. His funeral services were held on Thursday evening, March 8th, in Scottish Rite Hall, and were largely attended by his many friends.

Member of the Supreme Council. serving a number of years as Secretary. On 19 Sep 1893, he was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, 33° Triune Chapter, and was Knighted in Columbian Commandery. He was a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies of New York city, connected. He was raised in Masonry he became an active worker, and was regarded as a valued member and officer in the various bodies with which he was connected. As clerk in the Comptroller's office, New York city; became auditor of the Aqueduct Commission in 1866, and on 16 Mar 1897, was promoted until he occupied the responsible position of assistant paymaster under Major Maybey. He afterwards accepted a position as clerk in the Comptroller's office, New York city. He was born in Washington, DC, 3 Aug 1852. His father, Emanuel Lulley, came to this country on the United States steamer "Mississippi" with Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, in 1850. After a short stay in New York, at the request of President Fillmore, Mr. Lulley visited Washington and made it his place of residence. He engaged in business in that city, and remained there until the breaking out of the war when he removed to New York, and from there two of his sons enlisted. In 1866 Mr. Lulley returned to Washington, and again went into business. An intimacy existed between him and the great Indian historian, Schoolcraft, the tenderness of which may be recognized by the adoption of the subject of our sketch into the family of Mr. Schoolcraft. Julius was suddenly and all unexpected came the announcement, on March 5th, 1894, of the death of Bro. Julius Caesar Lulley, of New York city. He was born in Washington, DC, 3 Aug 1852. His father, Emanuel Lulley, came to this country on the United States steamer "Mississippi" with Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, in 1850. After a short stay in New York, at the request of President Fillmore, Mr. Lulley visited Washington and made it his place of residence. He engaged in business in that city, and remained there until the breaking out of the war when he removed to New York, and from there two of his sons enlisted. In 1866 Mr. Lulley returned to Washington, and again went into business. An intimacy existed between him and the great Indian historian, Schoolcraft, the tenderness of which may be recognized by the adoption of the subject of our sketch into the family of Mr. Schoolcraft. Julius was sent to Georgetown College, and there completed his education. After leaving college he was appointed mounted page, carrying messages from the Senate to the President, which position he held until appointed to a clerkship in the Erie Railway. He was promoted until he occupied the responsible position of assistant paymaster under Major Maybey. He afterwards accepted a position as clerk in the Comptroller's office, New York city; became auditor of the Aqueduct Commission in 1866, and on 16 Mar 1897, was elected secretary of the board, which position he held at the time of his death.

Bro Lulley was active in everything he engaged in. In politics he was a well known and valued worker, having served as Assistant Secretary of the New York State Democratic Committee. He was of a social and friendly disposition, and was a universal favorite. He was a member of a number of social organizations—the Pequot, Seneca, Manhattan Athletic and other clubs.

In Masonry he became an active worker, and was regarded as a valued member and officer in the various bodies with which he was connected. He was raised in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, and served as Warden and Master. He received the Chapter Degrees in Triune Chapter, and was Knighted in Columbian Commandery. He was a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies of New York city, serving a number of years as Secretary. On 19 Sep 1893, he was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, 33° and Honorary Member of the Supreme Council.

His funeral services were held on Thursday evening, March 8th, in Scottish Rite Hall, and were largely attended by his many friends. The beautiful ceremony was conducted by Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610. His body was placed in the receiving vault in Woodlawn.
Edward Bunnell: Phelps - Editor, author; born New Haven, CT, 26 Jul 1863; son of Alfred W. and Mary A. (Bunnell) Phelps; prepared for Yale at Hillhouse High School, and was graduated in the class of 1885, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1902. While in college he wrote for various newspapers; was employed on the New Haven Palladium for about one year after graduation, and acted as correspondent for many newspapers in all sections of the country, and in 1886 removed to New York City, and there served in various capacities for several years on staffs of the New York World, Times, Herald, and Mail and Express, incidentally acting as night editor of the local bureau of the Associated Press for about one year, extensively contributing to various syndicates, and for several months being associated with the well known artist, the late C. De Grimm, as editor of the De Grimm Syndicate. Was financial secretary and a trustee of the New York Press Club in 1889-91, and in 1892 was a delegate to the annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs at San Francisco.

In 1890 he resigned from the Mail and Express staff in order to inaugurate a syndicate service of Club News and Gossip in all the New York Sunday newspapers; for two years devoted his entire time to that specialty, and contributed articles on club subjects to various newspapers and magazines. In 1894 founded the monthly insurance journal, originally known as Thrift, but latterly published under the name of The American Underwriter, and has since edited and published that paper, becoming president of the Thrift Publishing Co. in 1899. In 1898 compiled and published the first study of War Risks ever published in this country, and in 1901 supplemented that work with one issued under title of Tropical Hazards.

In 1899 he began compilation of an international cyclopedia on the subject of the best clubs of the civilized world, and has since labored on those lines. The work in question is in press and will be published in the early months of 1905 in two imperial quarto volumes under the title of Phelps' Universal Club-Book, and in addition to complete sketches of the history and distinctive character of each of the seven hundred leading clubs of the world and views of about one hundred of these clubs specially taken for the purpose, will contain the first exhaustive sociological study of The Origin and Evolution of the Modern Club ever attempted on either side of the Atlantic.

In 1897 Mr. Phelps married Miss Blanche Lewis Louis Dey; was Master of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F&AM, in 1903; is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution — both his grandfather and great-grandfather having been Revolutionary soldiers — and is a member of the Lotos, Yale and Underwriters’ Clubs, of NY City, and an associate member of the Life Underwriters Association of New York. Residence, 17 West 84th St.; office, 141 Broadway, NY City.

Charles Herbert Stoddard - This well known member of the New York bar was born at Glens Falls, NY, 22 Nov 1869. After passing through the local academy he went to Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1893. Having adopted the legal profession, he entered the Law School of New York University and was duly admitted to practice in 1894, after having passed the necessary examinations with gratifying success. In the work of building up a practice his progress has been most marked, and he is the legal adviser of many large concerns. His work is mainly that of the office and he cares little for those features of the profession which bring a man prominently before the public by way of the newspapers.

While devoted to his profession, Brother Stoddard has found much pleasure as well as relaxation in his work in connection with military matters. While at Cornell University he took great interest in the military department and was rapidly promoted through all the grades at the head of his class, becoming Colonel of the regiment in his senior year. He enlisted in the 18th Separate Company of Glens Falls, Oct. 3, 1887, and was in turn promoted Corporal and Sergeant and received an honorable discharge 28 Nov 1892. On 22 Jul 1893, he enlisted in Company A, 22nd Regiment, and was elected 2Lt 20 Nov, the same year. 12 Mar 1894, he was promoted 1Lt. He organized and was elected the first Captain of Company E, 71st Regiment, 22 Apr 1897. His company was one of the first to be mustered in in the Volunteer Army, 10 May 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish [American] War, in which he served as Captain during the brief and triumphant campaign in Cuba.

Brother Stoddard's first connection with Masonry was formed in 1892, when he was initiated, passed and raised in Senate Lodge, No. 456, Glens Falls. On his removal to New York, in 1893, he affiliated with Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, and in that body has held the offices of Senior Deacon, Junior Warden, and is now Senior Warden. He is a member of the Cornell University Club, and Delta Phi Club of New York.

Ibid. page 432-33.

Allan Williams - When a man can say, after being a Mason for twenty-five years, that he has never missed a communication of his Lodge, we may safely conclude that he finds in the order much that satisfies his natural impulses toward doing good. Such is the case with the well known brother whose name heads this sketch. Allan. Williams was made a Mason in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, in 1873, served it as Master twice, and has been several years its Treasurer.

There is little doubt that he saved Ivanhoe Lodge from disappearing forever from the roll of the Grand Lodge. That is a fact which is freely acknowledged in the records of the Lodge and reiterated by the members, especially the older members, on every occasion. For some reason or other Ivanhoe got “stranded,” so to speak; its membership in numbers was weak, its financial condition was bad, and talk of surrendering the charter was frequently indulged in. The sun of popularity which shone over the craft
generally did not seem inclined to dart any of its rays into the meeting-room of Ivanhoe. Allan Williams was called to the East in 1893 and a change for the better began to be experienced. In 1895, when he was again chosen to fill the oriental chair, he initiated, passed and raised a greater number than could be counted in any previous year since 1869,—when Ivanhoe was in the height of its glory. It was his grand work in thus building up and giving a new lease of life to a Lodge which "had seen better days" that called attention to his powers for earnest work and led to his appointment, in 1896, as Deputy Grand Master of the 7th District, under Grand Master Stewart. In Capitular Masonry, Brother Williams now takes but passing interest, his Chapter, Adelphic, having long been defunct. So his Masonic affiliations may be said to be bounded by the Blue Lodge unless we take into account his connection with the Eastern Star, in which he has been a prominent member for many years. He is also a member of the Craftsman's Club and a Past Vice-President of the Square Club, the social organization of the Masters and Past Masters of the 7th District.

Allan Williams was born in London, England, in 1849, and received his early education in the Isle of Wight. In early life he went to Canada and located at Toronto for a time. In 1867 he came to New York City and secured employment in the dry-goods establishment of J. McCreery & Co., where he remained for twelve years. In 1887 he started in business in partnership with W. C. M. Pyke, under the firm designation of Pyke & Williams, as jobbers and dealers in all kinds of merchandise.

Brother Williams was married, in 1887, to Miss Mary Lyng, and they had two children. The family are prominent in Holy Trinity Church and take an active interest in its charitable as well as sacred work, while as an ardent advocate of temperance Brother Williams carries his sentiments in connection with the liquor traffic into his politics, and is known far and wide as a staunch Prohibitionist. He believes in thoroughness in all things, and whenever he takes up any cause he devotes himself to it with all his heart. Through prohibition he holds will come manifold blessings to the city, State and nation,—to the people,—and in that belief he considers the cause to be one worth working for. An honest man, a steady and steadfast friend, Allan Williams has won no honor in life but has earned and deserved.

Ibid. page 441.

Dr. Rollin B. Gray, M. D. was made a Mason in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, in 1895, and such was the favorable impression he made on the brethren while "passing through" that on the night he was raised he was appointed Chaplain, and continues to hold that highly honorable office. He is much devoted to the Masonic institution and is a diligent student of its various teachings and methods and history.

Dr. Gray was born in Randolph, PA, 4 Jun 1840. He has had an interesting and varied career. Receiving his education in the Seventh Day Baptist College at Alfred, NY, he was graduated in 1859, and then went to St. Louis, MO. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he entered a patent-law office, of which one of his brothers was manager, and he soon was placed in full charge of the office, while his brother assumed the management of a similar office in Chicago, and another brother was partner in the Washington office of the same concern. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the 5th Regiment of Missouri, as First Lieutenant, and served for the term of three months and was at the battles at Camp Jackson and Fulton. On the expiration of that term he went to Europe and remained there some eight months. On his return he again volunteered, this time in the 18th Missouri Regiment, and served as Second Lieutenant for three years. During his military service the Doctor took a course of lectures in medicine and after hostilities ceased he came to New York and took a course at Bellevue College Hospital and later at the Homeopathic Medical College of New York, from which he was graduated in 1866. He was in that same year licensed, and at once entered upon the work of building up a practice, in which he has been remarkably successful. For some ten years he was located in Brooklyn, but since 1877 has had his office in New York.

Dr. Gray's uncle, the famous Dr. John Gray, is regarded as the introducer of Homeopathy in this country. His father practiced that system of medicine in Buffalo and later in Elmira, and his three brothers all developed into Homeopathic physicians. It may also be mentioned that his great-great-granduncle fought in the War of the Revolution and that his granduncle took part in the War of 1812.

On 29 Aug 1867 he m. Lydia Dutcher Whitney; d/o Ezra Slack Whitney and Lydia Ann Dutcher; res. 108 W. 103rd St., NY City.

Children:

i. Anita, b. 29 Apr 1868, Brooklyn, NY; m. 27 Mar 1893 to George H. Linsz, of Phila., PA;

ii. Marion, b. 26 Oct 1869, Brooklyn, NY;

iii. Lillian, b. 05 Jan 1871, Brooklyn, NY; d. there 12 Apr 1876

iv. Elizabeth, b. 12 Jun 1872, Brooklyn, NY; d. there 09 Mar 1872.

Free Masonry in North America from the Colonial period to the beginning of, ..., page 471.

Washington Irving Comes has served the craft with unswerving devotion for upwards of twenty-one years, and during that time has passed through the Symbolic, the Capitular, the Cryptic, thence to the Commandery and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason in Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610, of New York, in 1867, and affiliated with Acanthus Lodge in 1884. In Capitular Masonry he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Crescent Chapter No. 220, of New York City; in Cryptic Masonry he explored the vaults in Brooklyn Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; he was created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Clinton Commandery No. 14, of Brooklyn, of which he is now Prelate; in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he entered Aurora Grata Lodge
of Perfection, thence through Aurora Grata Council Princes of Jerusalem, Aurora Grata Chapter Rose Croix, and was made Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, 32d degree, in New York Consistory, and is at present Grand Minister of State in that Body; he crossed the burning sands in Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. While holding no office in Acanthus Lodge, Bro. Comes has been an active, earnest worker in the cause and regular in his attendance at the communications of the Lodge.

Bro. Comes has been prominent in business circles in New York city for more than thirty years past. He was born in New York, 5 Aug 1839, and was named in honor of that distinguished author, Washington Irving. Immediately after completing his education he became connected with the marine insurance business, commencing at the lowest, and advancing through the different grades to the highest positions. He has been for upwards of thirty-one years connected with the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company of New York, and for the past ten years has been its President. He is Vice-President of the New York Board of Marine Underwriters, Vice-President of National Board of Marine Underwriters, and Vice-President of the American Ship-masters’ Association.

Bro. Comes has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1884, where he is well and familiarly known in social circles. He is a member of the Lincoln Club, and Union League Club, of Brooklyn, NY, Chamber of Commerce, Maritime Exchange, and of other organizations; a Trustee of the American Seamen’s Friend Society, and one of the Managers of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of N. Y.

http://books.google.com/books?id=DTACAAYAAAJ&dq=%22Ivanhoe+Lodge+No.+610%22&hl=en&ei=jEZzTsPZMKPy0gHF2b3gDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Ivanhoe+Lodge%20No.+610%22#p=643.

Dr. S. Edgar Mortimore, of No. 241 West 122nd Street, New York city, died at the Church Hospital, Orlando, FL, 21 Mar 1901. He was born in New York city in 1850, and was a practicing physician in Harlem for thirty years. He was a past Master of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F & AM, and member of several societies. He was survived by a widow, an infant son, and his brother, Dr. Fairfield Mortimore, of this city.

http://books.google.com/books?id=DTACAAYAAAJ&dq=%22Ivanhoe+Lodge+No.+610%22&hl=en&ei=jEZzTsPZMKPy0gHF2b3gDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Ivanhoe+Lodge%20No.+610%22#p=643.

William Eli Wilkinson was born at Accrington, Lancaster, England, in 1858, and was educated in the public and military schools. He accepted the Queen's Shilling and enlisted in the ranks of the 42nd Royal Highlanders known as the “Black Watch.” He saw sixteen years of foreign and active service in East India and Burma, and has medals and clasps as rewards for such. He passed through all the non-commissioned grades until he finally decided to enter business life.

He came to the United States on February 1, 1890. He represented the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, as Supervisor of Agents for the Eastern States.

Bro. Wilkinson is a Past Master of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610, and is also Past DDGM of the Seventh Masonic District. He was elected an Honorary Member of Washington Lodge No. 21 on 7 Jun 1907.

Teutonia Lodge No. 617

Warrant: 1866

Consolidated with and under name of Copernicus No. 545, 1 Dec 1990


Christian C. Gerhardt is one of the youngest factors among our German brethren, and is a member of Teutonia Lodge No. 617. He was born in the city of Darmstadt, Germany, 11 Nov 1856, and received a good public-school education in his native city. He came to this country at the age of fourteen years, an entire stranger, his parents having died when he was little more than a child. After "knocking around" for a time, trying his hand at various occupations, he went to Chicago, where he became a traveling salesman for a firm manufacturing steel and wire brushes. He continued in this business until 1880, when he came to New York City and started a factory of his own for manufacturing brewers' brooms and brushes, making this branch a specialty, and by steady application to his business, by fair dealing and inflexible integrity he has from a very small beginning' built up the largest business in his particular line in this country. His goods are sold and used from Maine to California and are favorably known in every State of the Union.

R. W. Brother Gerhardt was made a Mason in Teutonia Lodge No. 617, 27 Mar 1883, served as Junior Deacon in 1884, steadily advanced, passed through the Warden’s chairs, and was seated in the East of his Lodge in 1890, and re-elected consecutively in 1891, 1892 and 1893. In June, 1896, he was appointed on the staff of M.’ W. John Stewart, as Grand Steward. He is a member of Union Chapter No. 180, and of York Commandery No. 55. He is the first Vice-President of the German Masonic Temple Association. He is also a member of the Arion
and of the Beethoven Societies, is President of the Hessen Darmstaedter Volks Fest Verein, of the Craftsman's Club and numerous other clubs and societies.

Brother Gerhardt is a typical German American citizen, although thoroughly Americanized and fully imbued with all the new world progressiveness and with all the love of country imbibed in early youth in the Western States. He still has many traits that endear him to the good brethren of German descent or birth and he still adheres to much of the good ways of the Fatherland.

One evening not long after his appointment as Grand Steward his many Masonic friends invaded Teutonia Lodge and requested R. W. August F. Freeh, D. D., of the 28th District to present on their behalf to Brother Gerhardt a magnificent jewel of exquisite design, with the emblem of Grand Steward set in costly gems. The District Deputy made an eloquent address of presentation, in which he lauded Brother Gerhardt for his many manly traits, and uttered many kind words and nattering remarks concerning the much surprised recipient.

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Ibid. page 230.

Frederick W. Schweizer has been since 1888, when he was made a Mason in Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, one of the most industrious men in the craft, and in that Lodge especially his services have been constant and valuable. Whatever he has done he has done well, and he has spared himself neither time nor trouble in faithfully performing whatever was committed to his care, or in fulfilling the duties of any position to which he was called by the voices or the votes of his brethren. He was Junior Deacon during three terms, Junior Warden one year, Senior Warden two years, and put the capstone to his Lodge record by being twice elected to the Oriental chair.

Brother Schweizer was born at Untersielmingen, Wurttemberg, 2 Nov 1866. At the age of fourteen years he came to New York City and after a time became a clerk in a butcher's store. In 1886 he engaged in that business on his own account at 854 Tenth Avenue, and has been there ever since. He has built up a large trade. The section of New York around that location has during these years attracted a large influx of population, and with that increase his business has 'fully kept pace. In the German community especially Brother Schweizer is particularly well known, and all who know him entertain for him the highest esteem. He is Vice President of the Schwaebsichen Saenger Bund, and a member of the Cannstatter Volks-Fest Verein and of the Freemason Singer Bund.

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Ibid. page 250.

George Killing - It is now some years since Brother George Killing retired from business life to enjoy that otium cum dignitate which generally comes to a man as the result of years spent in well directed endeavor. But although retired from actual business he is still occupied with the promotion of many schemes of practical benevolence which have for their object the assistance of his own country-people and is ever ready by his advice, counsel and influence to afford timely help to those who are starting out in life.

Brother Killing was born in Germany, 29 Mar 1830. In 1845 he settled in New York, and it may be said that his education was all acquired in this city. On leaving school he worked for a time, in a cabinet-maker's shop, but afterward went into the manufacture of candy. After some ten years at his business he became janitor of Primary School No. 22, and Grammar School No. 25, but finally retired in 1884. For twenty-four years he has been one of the Trustees of the German Mutual Aid Association, an organization which has accomplished much practical good. He was initiated in Masonry in Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, this city, and was its Master during the two terms, 1887 and 1888.

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Ibid. page 461.

Bernhard Kolb was made a Mason in 1884, in Navigator Lodge No. 232, New York, and still retains his affiliation with that body. He was born at Wurttemberg, Germany, 30 Oct 1839. When fourteen years of age, armed with a good common-school education, he went to Stuttgart, where he worked for some time in a printing office. When seventeen years of age he came to New York and learned the trade of a wood-carver, at which he worked for ten years. Then, for a couple of years, he was in the grocery business, but realized that its prospects were not very bright. In 1863 he became Sexton of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, now at Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, and through that connection was induced to go into business as an undertaker, which since 1867 he has successfully carried on in connection with a livery business.

Brother Kolb is a member of the New York Mannerchor; of Fuerbach Lodge No. 392, IOOF; of Malta Union Lodge; IOOF Encampment No. 89; Knights and Ladies of Honor; Social Reform Benevolent Association; Young Men's Christian Association of St. Peter's, of which latter body he is chairman.

Edmund A. Kolb, son of Bernhard Kolb, is a member of Teutonia Lodge No. 617. He was born in New York City, 2 Nov 1864. On completing the usual educational course in the public schools, he joined his father in business and has been his mainstay ever since. In Masonic affairs he has taken a deep interest since becoming a member of Teutonia, and is at present one of its Masters of Ceremonies. He is a member of the New York Mannerchor; German-American Lodge No. 147, Knights of Pythias; Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star; the Hansa Bowling Club, and other organizations.
Teutonia Lodge No. 617
100th Anniversary – 8” Candy Dish

Menu

Teutonia Lodge No. 617
F. & A. M.
Banquet and Ball

AT
TEUTONIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS
Wednesday Evening, February 20th, 1906

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Menu

Champagne Moët & Chandon

Soup
Mock Turtle
Oyster Pois à la Paillote

Entrees
Filet de Boeuf aux Champignons
Croustades de Pommes de Terre
Petit Pâta
Asparagus

Roast
Philadelphia Spring Chicken
Roast Duck
Lettuce Salad

Compotes
Peaches
Apple Jelly
Barbet Fruits

Dessert and Confections
Cakes
Choice Fruits
Bon-Bons
Fancy Muffins
Almond Pudding
Napoleons Ice Cream
Cafe Noir
Citizens' Lodge No. 628

Warrant: 1867

Merged with Veritas No. 734 to become Citizens-Veritas No. 628, which in turn merged with Elmer Palestine No. 204 to become Perfect Square No. 200 in 1992


Robert Strath, Master of Citizens' Lodge, No. 628, New York, is well known in the fraternity, especially in New York City, for the active interest he takes in all pertaining to it. He was raised in Citizens' Lodge, May 23, 1890, and was elected its Master at the close of 1897. He has proved a wise executive, a perfect ritualist, and has done much to increase the popularity of the Lodge.

Brother Strath was born in Aberdeen, Scotland's famous "Granite City," the "city of Bon Accord," 5 Apr 1856. He was educated in the ancient city of St. Andrews, and in the more modern town of Cupar-Fife, and in the latter place served an apprenticeship to the general dry-goods business. When his apprenticeship was over he went to Glasgow and from there he removed to England, and for five years carried on business for himself in Newport, Monmouthshire. He afterward was located in Manchester and in Liverpool, and was married in the last named city in 1879.

Brother Strath, while in Glasgow, became a member of the Twelfth Lanarkshire Volunteers, and on settling in England was transferred to the First Worcestershire Battalion of Artillery Volunteers which is an auxiliary force to the regular Royal Artillery. He was appointed Master Tailor to the Monmouthshire Division of the regiment, consisting of four batteries, and was one of the best known men in volunteer circles in that part of old England. He came to the United States in the fall of 1886 and settled in New York City. For some time he was engaged as manager for a well known tailoring firm in that city, but four years ago he started in business on his own account, as a merchant tailor at 47 and 49 Liberty Street (now removed to 60 and 62 same street), and is steadily building up a large and fashionable trade. He stands high in business circles and his personal popularity in the craft is of the most pronounced description. He has a wide circle of friends all over Greater New York, and there seems no doubt that he will steadily widen that circle as time goes on.

Ibid. page 245

Edward A. Acker was made a Mason in Citizens Lodge No. 628, in 1873. He soon developed a marked interest in the work of the craft and was noted for the careful and thoughtful attention he devoted to the ritual and to the business affairs of the organization, for, like all societies in this world, Masonry has its business as well as its philosophical side. After some experience in the subordinate offices he was elected Master, in 1876, and made a splendid record as an executive officer. In 1896 he affiliated into Wieland Lodge No. 714. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Triune Chapter No. 241.

Brother Acker is a native of Switzerland, having been born at Basle, 30 Jan 1849. When four years of age he was brought to New York City and received his primary education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he began attending the free lectures in the public high schools and later was entered as a student in Columbia Law School. For three years he worked in a law office, getting an insight into the practical working of his profession, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. A year later he started in practice on his own account and has built up a splendid connection. He is noted for his ability as a consulting lawyer, his reading in his profession is most extensive and his advice is always conservative and always given with the view of advancing the best interests of his clients. In the profession his name stands high and he has many friends among them whose friendship is itself a guaranty of a man's standing. Among those friends he values most is Frank R. Lawrence, the Past Grand Master, who delivered the craft from debt, with whom his friendship has now extended over thirty-five years.

Ibid. page 255.

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 25 Jul 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 steam fitting 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, Oct. 3, 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.

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Ibid. page 361

George F. Hamlin - But for the fact that his presence in his business establishment was regarded as more serviceable to the Government than would be his presence in the field, Brother George F. Hamlin would have taken a part in the recent war with Spain,—that is to say, he would have taken as active a part as most of the volunteers did; he would have placed his services at the disposal of the Government and then awaited orders, whether to face the Spanish guns, fight fever in a military camp, or engage in pleasant police duty manning a fort. Whatever he might have been called upon to do he would have done cheerfully and well, for he has been an enthusiast in military matters for several years. In 1881 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and in 1893 was elected Captain of Company I of the same regiment, and still holds this commission. In 1892 Governor Flower appointed him a member of his military staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. When the war with Spain broke out he was appointed Captain in the 201st New York Volunteers by Governor Black.

Colonel Hamlin was born at Bergen, NY, 28 May 1858. After passing through the public schools he completed his educational training by a course of studies at Holbrooks Military Academy. His first experience in business was gained in a wholesale leather establishment. Then he went into a tinware manufacturing concern, became in time one of its traveling salesmen, and when he left had been for about a year its Superintendent. He next became manager of the New York office of the Repauno Chemical Company and Hercules Powder Company, and after holding that position for some twelve years, became the manager of the Dittmar Powder Works at Fanningdale, N. Y., and so continues. It was his usefulness as a manufacturer of powder that caused the Government to prefer he should remain with his business establishment rather than enter into active service, and, like a good soldier, he sunk his own preferences and remained at his business post.

Since 1892 Colonel Hamlin has been a member of Citizens’ Lodge, No. 628, New York, the Lodge in which he was initiated, passed and raised.

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Ibid. page 436.

Alfred Cranston - In 1864 Captain Alfred Cranston was initiated, passed and raised in Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, Brooklyn. In 1874 he affiliated with Cincinnati Lodge No. 3, Morristown, N. J., and remained an active member of that ancient body until 1896, when he withdrew and affiliated with Citizens’ Lodge No. 628, New York. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Constellation Chapter No. 209, Brooklyn, and took a marked interest in its work, holding the office of Principal Sojourner.

Captain Cranston was born in Savannah, GA, 28 Dec 1840. He, however, received his educational training in Brooklyn, to which place his family had moved in his infancy, and he remained there until 1857, when he went to Columbia, SC. His father was a builder, and under his instruction our brother learned that business so thoroughly that, in 1858, he superintended there the building of a Methodist Female Academy.

In 1860 he returned to Brooklyn and was there when the civil war broke out. He then enlisted as a private in Company I, 84th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served at the front until the close of the war. On 17 Sep 1862, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of his company and left the service with the brevet rank of Captain. Since retiring from the service of his country Capt. Cranston has kept fully in touch with military affairs. He is a member of Oddell Post, G. A. R., and for 21 years served as Secretary of the 14th Regiment, War Veteran Association, in which he still retains his membership. In his business life Capt. Cranston has always been identified with the superintendence of buildings, either while in construction or afterward, and for several years past has held that position in connection with the palatial structure of the Postal Telegraph Company, on Broadway, New York.

CRANSTON, ALFRED - Age 21 years. Enrolled [84th NY Inf. Vols.], 30 Jun 1861, at Brooklyn, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. I, 1 Aug 1861; promoted Sergeant, 1 Sep 1862; mustered in as 2Lt, 17 Sep 1862; mustered out, 13 Jun 1864, at New York; also borne as Cranston. Commissioned 2Lt, 24 Oct 1862, with rank from 17 Sep 1862, vice R. Cordona promoted.

Goethe Lodge No. 629

Warrant: ca 1866
Celebrated its 25th anniversary on 10 Nov 1891


http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYIAAAAMAAJ&q=PA452&dq=%22Goethe+Lodge+No.+629%22&hl=en&ei=8Q51TteTHsPu0kHqyIXgDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Goethe%20Lodge%20No.%20629%22&f=false

Jacob Metz - In 1855 Brother Metz commenced a long and honorable Masonic career, when he was initiated, passed and raised in old Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 329, a Lodge which is no longer existent. It was not many months afterward that he removed to Nashville, TN, where he affiliated with a Lodge. On returning to New York he affiliated with Goethe Lodge, No. 629, and in that popular body of German Masons his home has been ever since. He has served it as Master of Ceremonies, was twice chosen as Senior Deacon, twice elected Senior Warden, and elected and served as Master three terms. It will thus be seen that Brother Metz has been a diligent worker in the quarries of Masonry; and a worker he still is, although his years and honors might together give him full opportunity to stand aside with credit and no loss of dignity and allow others to "bear the heat and burden of the day." But he glories in his continued activity under the banner of Masonry. He is at present, and has been for the past fifteen years (since 1883),
Treasurer of the German Masonic Temple Association, and is a member of the House Committee of the German Masonic Home at Tappan, a position he has held since that grand institution was completed and dedicated.

Brother Metz is a native of Bavaria, having been born in Bolander, 12 Jul 1827. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a tailor, and he worked at that trade in various parts of Germany until he attained his twenty first year. He then came to New York, where he remained only a few months, for, hearing of an opening in Nashville, TN, he went there and opened a merchant tailoring establishment. He still remains in control of that business. In 1865 he opened a wholesale clothing manufacturing business in New York City, which was also a pronounced success, and he continued to direct its affairs until 1887, when he concluded that he had earned a rest from the cares of active business life, and retired. Outside of Masonry Brother Metz takes little interest in any fraternal or social bodies, although he is a member of the New York Liederkranz.

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Ibid. page 434.

Marcus F. Mans is a member of Goethe Lodge, No. 629, in which he was made a Mason in 1890; and while he has had no ambition to be anything but "a member of the floor," he has given abundant evidence that he is both a loyal and an enthusiastic member of the ancient fraternity.

He was born in Germany, 6 Oct 1861. When about twenty years of age he settled in New York City and has here since remained. From 1889 until October, 1898, he was proprietor of Lion Park, and in November, 1898, he opened the Lion Palace at 110th Street and the Boulevard, including a roof garden, bowling alley and dancing and banquet halls, and fitted up so as to be a high-class, popular resort.

Brother Maus is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Deutscher Krieger Bund, the New York Schuetzen Corps, the Deutsch-Americanischer Schuetzen Corps, and of the New York Schuetzen Bund, No. 1.

Girard Lodge No. 631

Free masonry in North America from the Colonial period . . . page 284. http://books.google.com/books?id=hNOWAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA284&dq=%22Prudence+Lodge+No.+402%22%22&hl=en&ei=YahmTvSjYLC0AHA6SGMcQA%20result&ct=result&resnum=14&ved=0CG8Q6AEwDQ#v=onepage&q=%22Prudence%20Lodge%20No.%20402%22&f=false.

Charles N. Porter has nearly reached his majority in masonry, having entered its sacred precincts nearly twenty years ago as a member of Girard Lodge No. 631, of New York city. He served for a time as J. D. and seven years as Chaplain. In January, 1888, he affiliated with Commonwealth Lodge. He was never ambitious for office but preferred to serve as an humble Craftsman, doing good as opportunity occurred, assisting worthy distressed brethren and spreading the cement of brotherly love.

Bro. Porter was born in Hebron, CT, 20 Mar 1838. He enjoyed the usual educational advantages of boys at that period and for many years followed the trade of harness-maker. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he was residing in Newark, NJ, and responded to the first call for troops by President Lincoln, by enlisting in Company E., 1st N. J. Vols., for three months and subsequently re-enlisting as a member of Company A, 5th N. J. Vols., for nine months. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, passing through it unscathed. Owing to severe illness he was discharged before the expiration of his term of service. He was taken to the house of Alderman James M. Smith, of Newark, where through good nursing and gentle treatment he gained his health. He was for a number of years a member of the volunteer fire department, of Newark, and served within three months of the time required to become an exempt fireman.

In 1868 he married Mrs. H. A. Waterbury, of New York, a widow with one child named Mary Theresa. In 1869 another daughter was born named Eva Lorinda, now the wife of Bro. F. D. Maltby, of Crescent Lodge No. 402. Bro. Porter commenced life as a public caterer, and opened a restaurant in Maiden Lane, New York, where for more than twenty years he has "fed the hungry" and reaped a reward for his labors.

He is a man of strong, robust constitution, warm hearted, genial in his nature, one who believes that the greatest pleasure a man can enjoy on earth is in trying to promote the happiness of his fellow-men, and to this end he devotes his time and his means.

He is a member of Stella Council No. 400, A. L. of H., of Brooklyn Council No. 72, Royal Arcanum, and of the Masonic Mutual Insurance Association.

Prudence Lodge No. 632

Warrant: 29 Jun 1867
Forfeit: 09 Jun 1887.

A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ..., Volume 1, by Peter Ross, page 634. http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA634&dq=%22Prudence+Lodge+No.+632%22&source=bl&ots=UokHyuj43w7&sig=HhCNCFPy1-2kFnLZKDQSbeKLnpg&hl=en&ei=cRNITvPCeijeboQHLH-HIDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CCcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Prudence%20Lodge%20No.%20632%22&f=false.

Probably no sternier rebuke was ever previously given to a Lodge of unworthy Masons—or rather a Lodge the working majority of which were unworthy Masons—than was administered by Grand Master Lawrence in 1887 in the case of Prudence Lodge, No. 632. This Lodge was what might be termed a strong one, having over 200 members, and in its earlier stages it was a reputable, hard-working and honorable body. But somehow it fell, gradually, into the hands of an unscrupulous gang who cared nothing for Masonry...
Resolved, therefore unanimously submitted:

condemnation of the fraternity be placed upon proceedings of a like nature. The thanks of the fraternity at large are due the Grand
large, shall remain unstained and untainted by the admission of men whose character is known to be disreputable. While the
much the duty of each member, as of the Master, to see that the fair fame of their lodge, as well as that of the Masonic body at

that the body of the members have wholly failed in endeavoring to exert a proper influence in the management of its affairs. It is as
necessarily have been known to a majority of the brethren constituting the membership of the lodge.

This power was coupled with the sacred trust of receiving only men “tried and true,” and for whom they could vouch. In accepting

initiation of these candidates into Masonry, and thereby failed to discharge a most obvious duty. They present no proper guaranty

or sufficient excuse has been offered for the act of omission that lies at the door of the members of this lodge who permitted the

disreputable characters before alluded to. In the opinion of your Committee no extenuating circumstance has been shown, no valid

disposition of the members of the lodge who have not been concerned in any way in the flagrant acts committed in the initiation of the

have been expelled from the fraternity—the charges against them having been amply proved. In defense of the charge against the

these disreputable characters was aided and abetted by the Master and the Past Master of Prudence Lodge. All of these persons

have been amply and fully proved and sustained. It has been very strongly urged upon us that sufficient discipline has been exerted

in the expulsion of these objectionable brethren, and that further discipline in forfeiting the charter would work injustice and hardship

have been amply and fully proved and sustained. It has been very strongly urged upon us that sufficient discipline has been exerted

in the preservation of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity, and in preventing the commission of any act which would bring the Masonic

name into disrepute. They were the recipients from your Grand Body of the power of receiving members into the body of Masons. This power was coupled with the sacred trust of receiving only men "tried and true," and for whom they could vouch. In accepting this trust they solemnly promised to observe the ancient landmarks. They have signally failed in their duty. Seven men have been received within Prudence Lodge at different times whose worthless characters were matter of common repute, which must

necessarily have been known to a majority of the brethren constituting the membership of the lodge.

From the evidence before us it satisfactorily appears that the affairs of the lodge have been guided by men without character, and that the body of the members have wholly failed in endeavoring to exert a proper influence in the management of its affairs. It is as much the duty of each member, as of the Master, to see that the fair fame of their lodge, as well as that of the Masonic body at large, shall remain unstained and untainted by the admission of men whose character is known to be disreputable. While the offense of the existing members of the lodge consists rather in acts of omission than of commission, yet we believe that for the good of the fraternity the warrant of the Lodge should be forfeited and the Lodge pass out of existence. In this way only can the

stamp of condemnation of the fraternity be placed upon proceedings of a like nature.” This view was entertained by the Grand

Lord and Prudence Lodge was removed from the roll. It was certainly a piece of Spartan-like discipline for the majority of the

members of the Lodge, but no one can say it was undeserved. Many believed that the punishment was too severe, but the fact

that one of Frank R. Lawrence’s most conservative successors, John Stewart, had to administer precisely similar discipline in

connection with another Lodge, for precisely similar reasons, shows that even the drastic punishment inflicted was not severe

enough to act as a deterrent. However individuals may have been hurt, the procedure in connection with Prudence Lodge

redounded to the credit of the entire craft and increased its hold upon the better sentiment of the thoughtful classes in the

community.

1887 GL Proceedings, page 181:

In the matter of Prudence Lodge, No. 632, F. & A. M.

Charges have been preferred against this lodge for a departure from the original plan of Masonry and the ancient landmarks, by R. W. . George W. Cregier, District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, under the instructions of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. The specifications under the charge set forth the election, initiation, passing, and raising of seven men charged to be without good moral character, legal business standing in the community, with no visible means of obtaining a livelihood and not under the tongue of good report. Specifications further set forth that the election, initiation, passing, and raising of these disreputable characters was aided and abetted by the Master and the Past Master of Prudence Lodge. All of these persons have been expelled from the fraternity—the charges against them having been amply proved. In defense of the charge against the lodge itself two members of Prudence Lodge have appeared before your Committee. In the opinion of your Committee the charges have been amply and fully proved and sustained. It has been very strongly urged upon us that sufficient discipline has been exerted in the expulsion of these objectionable brethren, and that further discipline in forfeiting the charter would work injustice and hardship to those members of the lodge who have not been concerned in any way in the flagrant acts committed in the initiation of the disreputable characters before alluded to. In the opinion of your Committee no extenuating circumstance has been shown, no valid or sufficient excuse has been offered for the act of omission that lies at the door of the members of this lodge who permitted the initiation of these candidates into Masonry, and thereby failed to discharge a most obvious duty. They present no proper guaranty for a more faithful performance of their duty in the future. The charter of the lodge was committed to the custody of all the members of Prudence Lodge and their successors, by your Grand Body, as an inviolable trust. It was their duty to be ever vigilant in the preservation of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity, and in preventing the commission of any act which would bring the Masonic name into disrepute. They were the recipients from your Grand Body of the power of receiving members into the body of Masons. This power was coupled with the sacred trust of receiving only men “tried and true,” and for whom they could vouch. In accepting this trust they solemnly promised to observe the ancient landmarks. They have signally failed in their duty. Seven men have been received within Prudence Lodge at different times whose worthless characters were matter of common repute, which must

resolved unanimously submitted:

"Resolved, That the warrant of Prudence Lodge, No. 632, F. & A. M., be forfeited."
The following reminiscences give much information regarding the early years of the lodge which is not covered by its minutes. They were contributed by their writer to cover points thus imperfectly recorded, and for the information and guidance of the compiler of this book. They seemed so interesting, however, that it was deemed best to give them in their entirety, especially as they contain a complete story from the pen of the senior Past Master of the lodge:

"After the close of the War of the Rebellion, times were flush and money plentiful, for a great many who remained at home had turned their patriotism into good, hard cash, and a great many of those who returned were well supplied with greenbacks. Masonry, which, like everything else, flourishes best during times of prosperity, increased wonderfully, and a great many new lodges were started; in fact, more new lodges were chartered in this jurisdiction about that time than at any other before or since. The Grand body took notice of this, and suggested to the brethren to call a halt, as the undue multiplication of lodges might lead to trouble in the future. As the event has shown, however, their fears were groundless. Templar Lodge, No. 203, had at that time a very large and increasing membership, and was very largely attended and popular; it was celebrated for its correct work and for the very thorough and careful manner in which the principal degree was conferred. The participants in conferring this degree were complete in number, and were all richly and filly costumed, from Hiram with his regal purple down to the seafaring man with his tarpaulin hat and oilskin coat.

"Along about the latter part of October, 1866, some of Templar's members who were acquainted with its work and methods, myself among the number, got together, and suggested the propriety of getting up a new lodge. Accordingly a meeting was called on November 9th following, and a paper was drawn up calling for names to be signed to a regular petition, to be presented to Grand Master Robt. D. Holmes, for a dispensation for a new lodge to confer degrees and make Masons. On the 23d of November a meeting was called, and as the intended petitioners were mainly Scotchmen, they met in an ante-room of the Caledonian Club, many of them being members of that institution. I was chosen as chairman, and was requested to draw up a petition in regular form, which I accordingly did. It received 25 names the first night, which in the course of two weeks more were increased to about 60. Having received those, our next difficulty was, not to get more names, but how to avoid them. So we had to hide the petition away and keep it out of sight, as a great many wanted to sign that the other signers did not care about. In that way we gave offence to a one rejected. It had a saint attached to it—we had a St. John's, a St. George's, and a St. Patrick's, and there was no good reason why we shouldn't have a St. Andrew's; besides, it appealed sufficiently to the Scotch element, because every Scotchman is familiar with the figure of St. Andrew and his fine old historical straddle. There was also another element which helped the selection of the name. About that time a Division of the Sons of Temperance was located up-town, and some of its members thought it would be beneficial, some urged, to many of the division members to belong to the lodge, and beneficial for many of the lodge members to belong to the division. At all events, our petition was limited, and although we knew that a good many might elect to remain with their mother lodges, as they had a right to do, and many of them did, we felt we would still have a sufficiency of membership to start off with.

"On Dec. 15th a final meeting on organization was called. The first business of importance after the meeting was called to order was the adoption of a name. I suggested the name of Kilwinning, in view of its historical connection with the Mother Lodge of Scotland; the suggestion was not received with much favor, and I was a little astonished at the amount of explanation it required to show the propriety of the name. Some of the brethren who were not born in Scotland had never heard the name before, and said it had no more claims upon the fraternity than the name of any other hamlet picked at random from the pages of a gazetteer; that as Masonry was as extensive as the universe, and quoted the Monitor to prove it, that Kilbarchan, Camlachie, or Kilmanock had just as good a claim as Kilwinning. So the name of our old 'Mother' got peremptorily voted down. The name of St. Andrew's was then suggested; it met with some opposition, but still it appealed more directly to the favor of the brethren than the one rejected. It had a saint attached to it—we had a St. John's, a St. George's, and a St. Patrick's, and there was no good reason why we shouldn't have a St. Andrew's; besides, it appealed sufficiently to the Scotch element, because every Scotchman is familiar with the figure of St. Andrew and his fine old historical straddle. There was also another element which helped the selection of the name. About that time a Division of the Sons of Temperance was located up-town, and some of its members thought it would be a good thing to have both a division and a lodge of the same name. Many of the members, it was suggested, would belong to both, and it would be beneficial, some urged, to many of the division members to belong to the lodge, and beneficial for many of the lodge members to belong to the division. At all events, the name of St. Andrew's was chosen, and everybody was satisfied. As it was necessary to have the recommendation of two lodges in the Masonic district, and to exemplify the work before them, to show that the proposed officers were skilled craftsmen, I, as Master, and Robert Currie and Matthew Grieves, as Wardens, went before Evangelist Lodge on Jan. 15, 1867, exemplified, and received their recommendation; and on the 18th, we went before Templar Lodge, and received their recommendation. With the petition, duly signed, and the recommendation of the two sister lodges, I went to Grand Master Robt. D. Holmes, who was a personal friend of mine, and on the 21st of January he granted a dispensation under the name "St. Andrew's, U. D.," to confer degrees and make Masons. We secured a room on the northwest corner of Christopher and Hudson Streets, being the room occupied by Evangelist Lodge. The brethren of Evangelist Lodge and their excellent Master, J. Demarest, assured us every kindness and consideration. We met there for the first time as St. Andrew's U. D. on Feb. 1st, and received and referred 14 petitions for membership, which was a very good beginning. As we had a dispensation and a good deal of work before us, but no ready money, Evangelist Lodge kindly loaned us their working-tools and other means and appliances to boot,
until we could get some of our own, for, with a kind of Scotch prudence, we wouldn't buy anything till we got the money to pay for it, knowing, as we did, that with our prospects of work ahead we should soon be in funds. On Feb. 18th we commenced work, and on that night initiated four candidates: James More and Robert Wallace (since deceased), Alex. Menzies and Henry McIntosh. On April 12th we had our first official visit from Grand Lecturer Quintard, who, after having critically witnessed our work, expressed himself very much satisfied. On the 21st of the month a fire took place in the lodge, but as we had nothing material to lose we were only interrupted a little in our work. On May 13th we returned the dispensation and certificates to the Grand Secretary's office. Three days afterward we handed in the register of members and an abstract of our minutes to the Grand Secretary, and paid over the amount of $151 22, being our earnings for three months. That was giving a very good account of our stewardship, for during that time we had elected 40, initiated 30, passed 16, and raised 17. Our proceedings were now interrupted for a period, and June nth Scotia Lodge received its charter.

“We above all things wished to retain the name of St. Andrew's, and respectfully petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter or warrant with that name, but much to our chagrin and disappointment our respectful petition was refused. James M. Austin, M.D., who was Grand Secretary and whose dictum was taken by the Grand Lodge in relation to anything about names, refused to grant the name St. Andrew's because there was another St. Andrew's in some little village in the northern part of the State. I saw the 'Doctor,' as we familiarly called him, pleaded with him and told him there was a plurality of Washingtons, Solomons, etc., but he was immovable, and told us to select another name or remain nameless. That settled it. We had the consolation, however, of knowing that if St. Andrew got knocked out that St. George had been subject to the same treatment. Our now nameless brethren resolved themselves into a committee for the selection of another name. Some one suggested the name of CALEDONIA, but that was rejected on the score that some people might think it was only an annex to the Caledonian Club. At last the name SCOTIA was proposed and was adopted without much opposition. A committee saw Dr. Austin again, and he was fully satisfied and wrote us out a charter as

Masters

1867 Peter L. Buchanan 1875 Benj. F. Anderson 1883 Alexander Graham 1891 Donald Fraser
1868 Peter L. Buchanan 1876 Benj. F. Anderson 1884 Thomas Barclay 1892 David Allison
1869 Matthew Grieves 1877 James Adair 1885 Peter Ross 1893 August Eickelberg
1870 Matthew Grieves 1878 Charles A. Glyn 1886 Peter Ross 1894 August Eickelberg
1871 Matthew Grieves 1879 Charles A. Glyn 1887 David Kay 1895 August Eickelberg
1872 Kenneth Mackenzie 1880 Charles Forbes 1888 David Kay
1873 Kenneth Mackenzie 1881 Charles Forbes 1889 David Kay
1874 Matthew Grieves 1882 Alexander Graham 1890 Donald Fraser

Charter Members

Affiliated from

DAVID KEDDIE  Templar Lodge; M. St. Andrew's Lodge, 1875; re-affiliated 1879.
WILLIAM HALLEY  Templar Lodge; S. W. 1867; trustee 1879.
ALFRED JEFFRIES  Templar Lodge; organist 1867 to 1872; died 1872.
RICHARD DRUMMOND  Tabernacle Lodge; trustee 1877.
CHARLES H. MORRISON  Templar Lodge; suspended 1877.
WILLIAM INGLIS  Templar Lodge.
ADAM RITCHIE  Corinthian Lodge; dimitted 1870.
C. J. NEILDINGER  Templar Lodge; suspended 1882.
JOHN WOOD  Templar Lodge; S. D. 1873.
PHILIP NEILDINGER  Templar Lodge.
WILLIAM MANSON  Eureka Lodge; died 1880.
M. J. O'BRIEN  Putnam Lodge; suspended 1877.
JAMES GRIMMOND  Templar Lodge; died 1876.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM  Templar Lodge; J. W. 1880; S. D. 1891; M. 1892.
ROBERT GAIR  Templar Lodge; withdrew 1871.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON  Eureka Lodge; died 1884.
JOHN S. DINGWALL  Templar Lodge; dimitted 1882.
W. S. MONTGOMERY  Hope Lodge; died 1872.
JAMES NORGAL  Mechanics' Lodge; died 1874.
THOMAS BARCLAY  Templar Lodge; J. D. 1880; S. D. 1882; S. W. 1883; M. 1884; trustee 1886 to date.
JOHN L. HAMILTON  Templar Lodge; J. W. 1874; S. W. 1875; trustee 1879; S. W. 1880; 1881.
WILLIAM FETTE  Pyramid Lodge; susp. 1882.
CHARLES SANDERSON  Templar Lodge.
CHARLES SANDERSON  Templar Lodge; Tiler 1881 to date.
JOHN MCKINLEY  Templar Lodge; suspended 1877.
JAMES OWEN SHERON  Templar Lodge; dimitted 1873.
JOHN LOGAN     Zaradetha Lodge; dimitted 1882.
WILLIAM G. CUMMING  Lily Lodge; trustee 1867, 1869, 1870;
Charles 1870, 1871, 1872; died 1896.
JOHN CROSBIE  Templar Lodge; trustee 1874, 1875; S. M. C. 1879; died 1881.
DAVID MCLELLAN  Eastern Star Lodge; died 1867.
JOHN M. WILSON  Eureka Lodge; died 1875.
TIMOTHY L. WEST  Templar Lodge; died 1880.
CHARLES FORBES  St. Mary’s Chapel, Edinburgh; S. W. 1867; M. C. 1869, 1881; trustee 1882 to 1889.
HUGH A. GRAHAM  Templar Lodge; J. M. C. 1867, 1868; J. D. 1869; marshal 1870, 1871; died 1872.
ANDREW HOLLY  Templar Lodge; dimitted 1872.
JOHN McNAUGHTON  Corinthian Lodge ; died 1893.

Signed the application for a charter, but did not consummate their membership in Scotia Lodge:
John Fullarton, (Eureka Lodge); John Barrie, (Eureka Lodge); Thomas Kerr, (Pyramid Lodge); James S. Stitt, (Templar Lodge); W. M. Connell, (Eureka Lodge); and Jacob S. Brown, (Templar Lodge),

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Honorary Member - James Wilson Affiliated from St. Andrew’s Lodge, Scotland, 1867; dimitted 1878.

Members
James. C. Gilmour  Affil from Charity Lodge, Virginia, 1867; secretary 1867,1869; susp 1878.
Alexander Memies.  r. Mar 22, 1867; susp 1875.
Janus More  r. Mar 22, 1867; susp 1876.
Robert Wallace  r. Mar 22, 1867; treasurer 1869,1870,1871, 1872; died April, 1894.
Henry McIntosh  r. Mar 22, 1867.
William Hill  r. Apr 5, 1867.
James Jamieson  r. Apr 5, 1867; susp 1891.
Bejamin Scott  r. Apr. 5, 1867; J. D. 1860; J. W. 1870; susp 1885.
W. H. Starmford  r. Apr 5, 1867; dim 1890.
Kenneth Mackenzie  r. Apr 5, 1867; S. M. C. 1868; SD 1869; JW 1870; Master 1872, 1873; chaplain and trustee 1874; sec. 1875; sec. 1879 till present time.
Robert Barcly  Init April 5, 1867; died May 8, 1867.
William Forbes  r. May 3, 1867; susp 1871.
Clausdus J. Gisburne  r. May 3, 1867; died 1870.
Alexander Dallas  r. May 3, 1867.
Alexander Law  r. May 3, 1867.
Edward Thompson  r. May 6, 1867; susp 1882.
Theophilus W. Speir  r. May 6, 1867; susp on charges 1871.
Edmund Dodds  r. May 6, 1867.
John Adair  Affil from Lodge No. 414, England, 1867.
Duncan MacGregor Crerar  Affil from Tecumseh Lodge, Canada, 1867.
John Laughtand, Sr  Affil July 19, 1867; first affiliated member elected in Scotia Lodge.
Edwird Murray  r. Aug 9, 1867 (first brother raised in Scotia Lodge); dim 1882.
William McColl  r. Aug 9, 1867.
Andrew Fyfe  r. Aug 9, 1867; susp 1883.
Samuel F. Eldridge  r. Aug 9, 1867; S. M. C. 1869; died 1869.
W. M. Robinson  r. Aug 9, 1867; secretary 1869,1870, 1871; died 1893.
David Montz  r. Aug 23, 1867; suspended 1890.
George McNeil  r. Aug 23, 1867; died 1889.
George Gilluly  r. Aug 23, 1867; dim 1869.

David A. Thomson  r. Aug 23, 1867; susp 1887.
Alexander Kilpatrick  r. Sep 6, 1867; dim Feb 17, 1868.
Francis T. Felix  r. Sep 6, 1867; dim 1880.
William Scott  r. Sep 6, 1867; susp 1878.
John R. Dall  r. Sep 6, 1867; died 1869.
John A. Cowie  r. Sep 6, 1867.
George Grassick  r. Sep 30, 1867.
Karl Kahnewiler  r. Sep 30, 1867.
John Laughland, Jr  r. Sep 30, 1867; dim 1882.
John Munro (Printer)  r. Sep 30, 1867; dim 1880.
Archibald Henderson  r. Sep 30, 1867; died 1879.
John I. McGill  r. Nov 18, 1867; dim 1873.
Thomas Ende..  r. Nov 18, 1867; susp 1885.
James Condie  r. Nov 18, 1867; dim 1870.
William Muir  r. Nov 18, 1867; died 1886.
A. M. Stewart  r. Nov 18, 1867.
John G. Craig  r. Nov 22, 1867; died 1890.
James McCreary  r. Nov 22, 1867.
John Davies  r. Nov 22, 1867; J. D. 1874; J. W. 1876; trustee 1880, 1881; died 1894.
Kred. W. Bourquin  r. Nov 22, 1867; dim 1872.
Matthew Wilson  r. Nov 22, 1867; marshal 1874 to 1877; died 1889.
M. M. Pringle  r. Nov 25, 1867; susp 1872.
Thomas Turner  r. Nov 25, 1867; dim 1872.
Adam Manwell  r. Jan 6, 1868; J. D. 1870; S. D. 1871; S. W. 1872; treasurer 1877, 1878.
Joseph G. Curry  r. Jan 6, 1868 ; dim 1872.
John Mitchell  r. Jan 6, 1868.
Robert M. Blair  r. Nov 22, 1867.
Archibald Watt  r. Jan 6, 1868 ; susp 1885.
John Theil  Affil Mar 3, 1868, from Hiram Lodge, VA; susp 1879.
James Mathieson.  r. Feb 17, 1868 ; susp 1888.
Ceferno Cuerbo  r. Feb 17, 1868; dim 1880.
James Reid  r. Feb 17, 1868; died 1883.
C. W. Rhodes  r. Feb 17, 1868; susp 1875.
William P. McNaughton  r. Feb 17, 1868; susp 1871.
George W. Searing  Init Mar 16, 1868.
George C. McKenzie  r. Apr 6, 1868; died 1875.
Thomas Isherwood  r. Apr 6, 1868.
Peter Zeltner  r. Apr 6, 1868; died 1875.
James Robb  r. Apr 6, 1868; susp 1875.
Philip Brecher  r. Apr 6, 1868.
William T. Alcorn  r. May 18, 1868; susp 1880.
James Stewart  r. May 18, 1868; susp 1876.
Adam Walker  r. May 18, 1868.
Robert Ormiston  r. May 18, 1868.
Clement C. Gaffield  r. May 18, 1868.
James Watson  r. Jun 15, 1868; died 1875.
James Thomson  r. Jun 15, 1868; susp 1877.
Henry Schaffer  r. Oct 19, 1868; dim 1873..
Harry C. B. Ryan  r. Oct 19, 1868; susp 1881.
Isaac Blackledge  r. Nov 30, 1868.
Charles A. Fraser  r. Nov 30, 1868; died 1881.
William Angel  r. Nov 30, 1868; susp 1880.
Peter M. Grant  Affil Dec 21, 1868, from Sylvan Lodge; susp 1877.
Grove Lodge; susp 1877.
James Netison  Affil Jan 18, 1869, from St. John’s Lodge, Glasgow; susp 1880.
John E. Drew  r. Jan 18, 1869.
John Rae  r. Jan 18, 1869.
Samuel Graham  r. Jan 18, 1869; J. M. C. 1870; susp 1876.
Thomas Parker  Affil Mar 29, 1869, from Clinton Lodge, Savannah ; died 1893.
Alexander Manson Init and passed in Scotia Lodge; r. in St. Paul's Lodge, Auburn, NY, by request of Scotia Lodge, applied for April 6, 1868.

George Lambertson r. Mar 1, 1869.

C. G. Collins r. Mar 1, 1869; dim 1878.

Thomas Drummond r. Mar 1, 1869; susp 1879.

William Ritchie r. Mar 1, 1869.

George Brecher r. Mar 1, 1869; susp 1875.

Alexander Pirie Affil April 5, 1869.

John B. Suffern r. Apr 5, 1869.

William Armstrong r. May 31, 1869; died 1892.

T. W. Lennox r. May 31, 1869; dim 1873.

John Brown r. May 31, 1869; susp 1883.

David Allison r. May 31, 1869; S. D. 1877; J. W. 1887; S. W. 1888; M. 1892.

William Black r. May 31, 1869; died 1890.

James H. Veach r. Jun 30, 1869; died 1871.

Thomas D. Bell r. Jun 30, 1869.

George H. Galvin r. Jun 30, 1869; susp 1879.

W. B. Barton r. Jun 30, 1869; marshal 1885; SD 1872.

James W. Kellock r. Jun 30, 1869.

David Robertson r. Jul 1, 1869; susp 1884.

James Herries.... r. Jul 1, 1869; susp 1878; J. W. 1879; organist 1880.

W. B. Barton r. Jul 2, 1869; susp 1884.

John Hay r. Jul 2, 1869; died 1882.

Thomas Beveridge r. Jul 2, 1869; JMC 1879; d. 1879.

John Hutton r. Jul 2, 1869; JMC 1879; d. 1879.

James Fergusson r. Jul 2, 1869; died 1871.

William Conley r. Jul 2, 1869; JMC 1879; d. 1879.

W. W. Sprague r. Jul 2, 1869; died 1875.

John K. Bell r. Jul 2, 1869.

W. M. Montgomery r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Robert McQueen r. Jul 2, 1869; d. 1877.

James Vance r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Watson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Charles A. Glyn r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John Munro r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John B. Syme r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Herries.... r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Cargill r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James H. Kelly r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Fergusson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Robert McQueen r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Vance r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Watson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Charles A. Glyn r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John Munro r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Robert McQueen r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Vance r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Watson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Charles A. Glyn r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John Munro r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Robert McQueen r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Vance r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Watson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Charles A. Glyn r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John Munro r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Robert McQueen r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Vance r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Watson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Charles A. Glyn r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John Munro r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Robert McQueen r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Vance r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Watson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Charles A. Glyn r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John Munro r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Robert McQueen r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

James Vance r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

William Watson r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

Charles A. Glyn r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.

John Munro r. Jul 2, 1869; J. W. 1872; died 1872.
John Mathieson  
1877, 1878; J. M. C. 1878; S. W. 1892; treasurer 1882; S. W. 1884; M. 1885, 1886; treasurer 1889-1895; historian 1894, 1895.

Andrew A. Waters  
227, NY.  
Affiliation: Eastern Star Lodge, No. 73, Scotland, 1877; J. M. C. 1878; S. W. 1882; trustee 1883; S. W. 1884; M. 1885, 1886; treasurer 1889-1895; historian 1894, 1895.

David Kay  
r. Jun 21, 1877; susp 1887.

Glasgow, 8-9; S. D. 1880, 1881; died 1832.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; sus 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

William Irving  
r. Jun 20, 1878; susp 1887.

Nicol W. Craw  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1886.

James P. Roberts  
r. May 2, 1878; treasurer 1879, 1880, 1881.

Thomas Phillips  
r. Oct 3, 1878; susp 1880, 1881.

Henry T. Brown  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1883.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

James P. Roberts  
r. Jun 20, 1878; susp 1887.

Nicoll W. Craw  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1886.

Thomas Phillips  
r. Oct 3, 1878; susp 1880.

Henry T. Brown  
r. Jun 16, 1879; dimitted 1883.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

James P. Roberts  
r. Jun 20, 1878; susp 1887.

Nicoll W. Craw  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1886.

Thomas Phillips  
r. Oct 3, 1878; susp 1880.

Henry T. Brown  
r. Jun 16, 1879; dimitted 1883.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

James P. Roberts  
r. Jun 20, 1878; susp 1887.

Nicoll W. Craw  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1886.

Thomas Phillips  
r. Oct 3, 1878; susp 1880.

Henry T. Brown  
r. Jun 16, 1879; dimitted 1883.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

James P. Roberts  
r. Jun 20, 1878; susp 1887.

Nicoll W. Craw  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1886.

Thomas Phillips  
r. Oct 3, 1878; susp 1880.

Henry T. Brown  
r. Jun 16, 1879; dimitted 1883.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

James P. Roberts  
r. Jun 20, 1878; susp 1887.

Nicoll W. Craw  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1886.

Thomas Phillips  
r. Oct 3, 1878; susp 1880.

Henry T. Brown  
r. Jun 16, 1879; dimitted 1883.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

James P. Roberts  
r. Jun 20, 1878; susp 1887.

Nicoll W. Craw  
r. Jun 20, 1878; S. D. 1879; susp 1886.

Thomas Phillips  
r. Oct 3, 1878; susp 1880.

Henry T. Brown  
r. Jun 16, 1879; dimitted 1883.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Alex. M. McKean  
Affiliation: St. George's Lodge, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.

Andrew McLaren  
Affiliation: St. John's, F.dklanJ, Scotland, 1879; susp 1886.
J. T. Holland   r. Nov 15, 1888; dim 1891.
Henry D. Leslie   r. Nov 15, 1888.
W. S. McMurty   r. Nov 15, 1888.
York, 1889; S. D. 1891.
James Cameron   r. Feb 7, 1899; marshal 1890-1895.
Charles A. Conklin   r. Feb 7, 1899; steward 1890; J. M. 1891.
Charles W. Mayne   r. Feb 7, 1899; susp 1893.
Alfred H. Kelly   r. Feb 7, 1899.
William J. Bothwell   Affil from Neptune Lodge, No. 375, Scotland, 1899; susp 1891.
Thomas Cunningham   Affil from True Blue Lodge, No. 162, Ireland, 1889; susp 1891.
John F. Thomas   r. Apr 18, 1889.
William Johnston   r. Apr 18, 1889.
James A. Davey   r. Apr 18, 1889.
Thomas Carson   r. Jun 6, 1889; steward 1890; J. W. 1891.
Donald McIntosh   r. Jun 6, 1889; susp 1891.
Archibald Smith   Affil from Glasgow Kilwinning, No. 4, Scotland, 1889.
Joseph W. Saunders   Affil from North British Railway Lodge, No. 597, Scotland, 1889; susp 1891.
Thos. Clarkson Wilberfoss   r. Jul 19, 1889.
Alexander Gunn   r. Jul 19, 1889.
Frederick Frank   r. Jul 19, 1889.
Thomas McLaren   Affil from Prince of Wales Lodge, Scotland, 1889.
Isaac A. Edmunds   r. Dec 5, 1889; suspended 1892.
Andrew Grant   r. Dec 5, 1889.
James Watterston   r. Dec 5, 1889; died 1894.
Corinne J. Reiners   r. Dec 5, 1899; susp 1892.
Alexander Richardson   r. Dec 5, 1899; organist 1890, 1891, 1892.
John Edmiston   r. Dec 6, 1899; susp 1893.
John Sangster   r. Feb 20, 1890; died 1891.
Alexander McDowell   r. Feb 20, 1890.
Richard Steel   Affil from Naval Lodge, No. 69, New York, 1890.
Lewis Fraser   r. Apr 3, 1890; steward 1891; S. M. 1892; C. 1893; J. D. 1893.
George J. Anderson   r. Apr 3, 1890.
Richard Duncan   Affil from Clyde Lodge, No. 408, Scotland, 1890; susp 1894.
Lawrence A. Schaffer   r. Jul 3, 1890.
James A. Grieve   r. Jul 3, 1890; susp 1892.
David Lockhart   r. Jul 3, 1890.
Arthur C. Lynch   r. Jul 3, 1890; steward 1891.
Archibald Shanks   r. Jul 3, 1890.
Alexander Bisset   Affil from St. John's Lodge, No. 173, Scotland, 1890.
John Chisholm   r. Dec 4, 1890; susp 1893.
John Fraser   r. Dec 4, 1890; J. M. C. 1895.
R. M. Fenton   r. Dec 4, 1890.
James W. Steele   r. Dec 4, 1890.
Henry Hauck   r. Dec 12, 1893; dim 1892; re-affiliated 1894.
Hugh Livingston   Init Nov 20, 1890.
Grant O'Brien   Init Nov 20, 1890.
John Jack   r. Apr 2, 1891; susp 1894.
John Robinson   r. Feb 19, 1891.
Robert Alexander   r. Feb 19, 1891; dim 1892.
E. Brannan   r. Feb 19, 1891.
John Anderson   Init May 21, 1891.
David Malcolm   r. Apr 2, 1891; susp 1894.
William Momey   r. Apr 2, 1891.
William Murdoch   r. Apr 2, 1891; susp 1893.
David T. Robertson   r. Apr 2, 1891; steward 1892, 1893.
Thomas Duncan   r. Apr 2, 1891; steward 1892.
James Sinclair   Affil from Scotia Lodge, No. 178, Scotland, 1891.
Peter Lowe   r. Jun 18, 1891.
Thomas Bletcher   r. Jun 18, 1891.
Ronald McLeod   r. Jun 18, 1891; susp 1893.
Henry Jones   r. Jun 18, 1891.
Thomas Hamilton   Affil from St. John's Lodge, No. 683, Scotland, 1891; steward 1893; J. M. C. 1894.
Joseph Taylor, Jr   r. Jan 7, 1892; SMC 1893; JD 1894.
William Woodfin   Affil from Lodge No. 669, Scotland, 1892.
George Ogilvie   Affil from Lodge No. 732, Ireland, 1891.
James Anderson   Affil from St. Clement's Lodge, Scotland, 1893; susp 1891.
James B. Duff   Affil from Lodge No. 669, Scotland, 1899.
Amos Shirley   r. Apr 21, 1892.
William M. Bowen   r. Apr 21, 1892; susp 1894.
William Freemond   r. Nov 3, 1892.
John Hamilton Bruce   Affil from Albert Lodge, No. 448, Scotland, 1892.
John Bowman   Affil from Albert Lodge, No. 448, Scotland, 1892.
Donald Downie   Affil from Clark Lodge, Quebec, 1893.
John Young   r. Apr 6, 1893.
Adam Hill   r. Apr 6, 1893; S. D. 1894.
John Laird   r. Jun 39, 1893; steward 1894; S. M. 1895.
John Stewart   r. Jun 29, 1893.
Robert Alexander   r. Jun 29, 1893.
George Morrison   r. Nov 16, 1893.
A. Lawrence Knevals   r. Nov 16, 1893.
Thomas G. Piercy   r. Nov 16, 1893.
Samuel C. Martin   r. Nov 16, 1893.
John Stewart   r. Nov 16, 1893.
William Field Cottier   r. Mar 1, 1894.
Samuel C. Martin   r. Mar 1, 1894.
James W. Davis   r. May 3, 1894.
Joseph Tankard   r. May 3, 1894; steward 1895.
Henry B. Wright   r. Jul 5, 1894; steward 1895.
David Galbraith   Affil from Thistle and Rose Lodge, 1891.
Samuel C. Martin   r. Dec 6, 1894.
W. S. McMurdy   Affil from Firth of Clyde Lodge, No. 73, Glasgow, 1894.
George Ogilvie   r. Dec 6, 1894.
James Anderson   r. Dec 6, 1894.
John B. Duff   r. Dec 6, 1894.
William Woodfin   r. Dec 6, 1894.
George Ogilvie   r. Dec 6, 1894.
Peter Ross
Grand Historian, Grand Lodge of New York

Peter Ross Affiliated to Scotia Lodge No. 634, New York City, from Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73, Scotland, 1877; J. M. C. 1878; S. W. 1882; trustee 1883; S. W. 1884; M. 1885, 1886; treasurer 1889-1895; historian 1894-1895.

Peter Ross, the new Master (the writer of this sketch) was born at Inverness in 1847, and was raised in Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73, Glasgow, in 1873. The following extracts from a sketch which appeared in the Home Journal, Jan. 31, 1894, will spare the writer the necessity of personal mention:

"As soon as his school days were over, or at the age of fourteen, Mr. Ross became apprenticed to Miles Macphail, the once famous Established Church publisher in Edinburgh. Here he met and conversed with many of the most brilliant literary minds of Scotland at the time, including Russell, the great editor of the Scotsman; Manson, of the Daily Review; Phineas Deseret; W. E. Esbworth, Dr. Robert Lee, Dr. Bonar, of the Canongate; Dean Ramsay, Dr. Cook, of Haddington; Cosmo Innes, J. Hill Burton, the historian; Dr. McLauchlin, of St. Columba's; Maclagan, the poet; Sir James Y. Simpson, and others. After leaving Macphail's establishment Mr. Ross was employed in various offices in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and had already accomplished some excellent literary work. He contributed a history of Edinburgh to the Midlothian Advertiser, and several clever articles from his pen appeared in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, the Caledonian Mercury, the Glasgow Mail, etc.

"In 1870 he edited the 'Poetical Works of Sir William Alexander,' in three large volumes, and in 1871 he compiled and published 'The Songs of Scotland, Chronologically Arranged, with Memoirs and Notes.' This work had a very extensive sale from the first, and a number of editions were rapidly disposed of. A new edition with preface, etc., has just been issued by the enterprising Scottish publisher, Mr. Alexander Gardner, of Paisley, and the press in general has accorded it a very hearty welcome in its new form. It has long since been-classed as a standard on the subject and it is to be found in every public and prominent library in the British Empire. Besides brief memoirs of the authors, it contains a great amount of historical and antiquarian information which is of the highest value not only to the student but to every one interested in any way in the song literature of Scotland.

"In the Fall of 1873, and under the impression that the United States afforded better opportunities for advancement in a literary career, he took up his residence in New York City. Here he at once identified himself with the press, and ere long became a recognized authority on matters relating to Great Britain, and especially to Scotland. He also took an active part in Scottish society matters, and for many years past he has been unanimously elected Secretary of the North American Caledonian Association, the Grand Lodge, so to speak, of the Caledonian Clubs of the United States and Canada.

"In 1886 he published his first American work, 'A Life of Saint Andrew,' and very appropriately dedicated it to John S. Kennedy, Esq., then President of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York. This was a peculiar work, and soon commanded attention from prominent Scotsmen in all parts of America. It treats of St. Andrew from his early years, describes his missionary work in detail as far as is known, tells about his closing years, how he became the patron saint for Scotland, etc. But the most interesting chapter in the book to the writer is the one entitled 'Saint Andrew among the Poets.' This chapter contains some really excellent poetry on the subject of Saint Andrew, and great credit is due to Mr. Ross for having brought so much of it together and in so convenient a form.

"Mr. Ross' next contribution to Scottish-American literature was 'Scotland and the Scots,' the work from which we made our opening extract. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this work, as it is one of high literary merit, and such men as Professor John Stuart Blackie, Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, and the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor have referred to it in very flattering terms. But apart from this it forms delightful and profitable reading for Americans and others, and it will in time become a handy work of reference on the subject of which it treats. As the New York Sun said: 'The characteristics of Scotsmen are very carefully and accurately portrayed. The chapter on the 'Scot in America' affords much interesting information regarding his influence upon the civilization of the new world'; while the Critic, in a more extended view of the book, concluded by saying:

"'Scotland and the Scots' aids much in showing what contributions Scotch blood and Scotch genius have made to the world's fund of enterprise and intelligence; where the minor Scottlands of to-day are to be found; what communities apart from the parent land are still markedly Scotch; and what forms Scotch institutions have taken in exile. Mr. Ross' book abounds in curious and interesting information on all these and many more topics, including Scottish characteristics, anniversaries, holidays, superstitions, and sports.'

"It is almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Ross is a great admirer of the national poet, Robert Burns, and that he has written some very fine articles in connection with the poet and his times. A few of these articles have been reprinted in such works as 'Highland Mary,' 'Burnsiana,' etc. He is also an enthusiastic Freemason, having been originally initiated into the Thistle and Rose Lodge, Glasgow. Soon after his arrival in New York he joined Scotia Lodge and has held many of its offices, in particular that of Master for two years and Treasurer for several years. In his recent visit to Scotland he was elected an honorary member of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, No. 2, Edinburgh, the lodge, by the way, of which Robert Burns was crowned poet laureate, and of this honor he is justly proud."

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Ibid. page 190
James Adair was born of Scotch parentage at Portrush, in the north of Ireland, in 1819. He learned his trade, that of a tailor, there, and when his apprenticeship was over he worked for a year or two in Ayrshire. He arrived in this country on the "Glorious Fourth of July" of 1842, and after working "on the board" for some time he started in business for himself, and for over 18 years his store on Ninth Avenue was one of the landmarks of that part of New York. Like his father before him, James Adair was, and still is, an enthusiastic Mason, and for long was prominent in all its circles. He was raised in Templar Lodge when it met in Knickerbocker Hall, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where the Grand Opera House now stands. He also joined the Scottish Rite, and proceeded in that body as far as the 14th degree—the degree of perfection. Of the now long-defunct Copestone Chapter he was a charter member, and his name was enrolled on the lists of Manhattan Commandery. Notwithstanding the attractions of these organizations, the blue lodge was his favorite from the beginning to the end, and for many years lodge work and church work in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he was a devoted member, were the two matters that alternated with the cares of business life. As years crept on these cares became many. Finally a stroke of paralysis made him a confirmed invalid, and he gradually became almost blind, so that he was unable to carry on business, or even to do work of any kind. While his health lasted, W. Brother Adair was a model in all that Masonry requires or teaches. He was a kind-hearted man, one ever ready to lend a hand or trudge a mile to help a brother, and whenever any scheme was on foot to aid poverty or alleviate sickness he was always to be found foremost with his purse, his advice, and his time. To young members of the lodge he was invariably helpful, and he did much to make new members feel at home and acquainted with the rest of the brethren, and, as every one knows, that itself is a service which is more apt to be overlooked by the older brethren in a lodge. He made it a rule, for many years, to shake hands with every one he met in Scotia Lodge, and even this little bit of courtesy has raised for him many friends in his old age—the time when friends are most needed. From the inception of the movement for the organization of Scotia Lodge he took an interest in it, attended all the preliminary meetings and at the first communication, under dispensation, he was one of the first to be appointed to serve on a committee. The year of W. Brother Adair's Mastership was an uneventful one. It was a period of business depression and "work" was scarce, but the degrees were exemplified with commendable regularity as a sort of school to keep the officers from becoming "rusty," a practice which should be adopted by all lodges during such periods.

Thomas Barclay, who thus was elected to preside over the lodge during 1884, was born at Glasgow in 1831 and came here in 1849. In the old Highland Guard he was in succession Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Commander, and as Captain of Company C he accompanied the 79th Regiment to the seat of war and was present at the first battle of Bull Run. He was also Lieutenant Colonel of the 84th Regiment for a time. He served as President of the Thistle Benevolent Society, and was twice Treasurer and twice Chief of the Caledonian Club. During recent years W. Brother Barclay has taken a great interest in temperance work, was several times chosen to preside over old St. Andrew's Division, Sons of Temperance, and is now connected with Chelsea Division in that Order.


Peter L. Buchanan, was born at Glasgow on January 3, 1828, and has been a resident of this country since 1841. He learned his business of bank-note engraving in the Merchants' Exchange, Wall Street, this city, and he has been connected with the American Bank Note Company since its organization in 1857. For a long time he was an active member of the Caledonian Club, was one of its chieftains for a year, and in Scottish matters generally was long noted for his enthusiasm, although for many years lie has retired from active connection with interests outside of his business and his home. In connection with Masonry his career has been an honorable one to himself and pleasant to all who have had the good fortune to be associated with him. He was raised in Neptune Lodge, No. 317, New York, and became its Senior Deacon. Affiliating afterward with Templar Lodge, he was in succession Senior Deacon, Junior Warden, Senior Warden, and Master. Mr. Buchanan was long regarded as one of the most careful of Masonic students in New York, and his many contributions to the Dispatch and other organs of the craft during a long term of years were equally distinguished by their fund of Masonic and historical information, their literary quality, and their adaptation to the subject in hand of shrewd common sense—a quality not always shown by Masonic writers. His genial manner, his careful method of instruction, and the high ideal of Masonry which he steadily kept before the brethren in and out of the lodge, were doubtless the means of safely carrying the young institution through the perils incident to organization, and making it take with remarkable rapidity a place among the noted lodges of the city.

Robert Currie, who was selected as Senior Warden, is a native of Maybole, Ayrshire, and has for many years carried on business in Sixth Avenue as a harness-maker and saddler.
August Eickelberg, who was elected Master at the close of 1892, and was re-elected in 1893 and 1894, was born at Goettingen, Hanover, Germany, in 1850. It was thought strange by some that a German should become Master of Scotia Lodge, but he had no voice in the selection of a place of nativity, and when he arrived at years of discretion he showed where his heart lay by marrying the daughter of an enthusiastic Scotsman, Past Master Graham, of Scotia Lodge. Mr. Eickelberg came to New York in 1857, and attended Public School No. 28 on West Forty-fifth Street until twelve years of age. From that time until 1869 he resided in the family of James Gibson, and was afterward employed by him in his barbering and umbrella business at No. 85 Bleecker Street. Gibson was generally known among Scotchmen as "Jimmie Gibson, the sweet singer." In 1869, through the influence of the late Elliott F. Shepard, Brother Eickelberg was appointed sexton of the Central Presbyterian Church, then in Fifty-sixth Street (between Seventh Avenue and Broadway), of which the Rev. Dr. James D. Wilson was pastor, and to whose lovely character and personal influence the future Master of Scotia Lodge has always acknowledged he owed much of the measure of success he attained. He is still sexton of the same church, which is now on Fifty-seventh Street (between Seventh Avenue and Broadway), the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D.D., being its pastor, Dr. Wilson having passed to his rest May 14, 1888.

He is a member of all of the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the 32d degree, also of Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Columbian Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Union Council, No. 2, Royal Select Masters. Among other official positions, he has held all the offices, including Noble Grand of Good Will Lodge, No. 280, I. O. O. F.; Dictator of Idlewild Lodge, Knights of Honor; Master Workman of Grenoble Lodge, A. Q. U. W.; president for four consecutive terms of the New York City Undertakers' Association, and Treasurer of the Garfield Republican Club of the 19th Assembly District (now known as the West Side Republican Club). He is also a member of the New York City Council of the Royal Arcanum and New York Council of the UnitedFriends. From these facts it will be seen that W. Brother Eickelberg is considerable of "a jiner."

Charles Forbes, who was Master for the years 1880 and 1881, is a native of Edinburgh, where his father was for many years one of the leading booksellers—a partner at one time in the famous house of Laing & Forbes. He came to this country in 1840, and for a long series of years was a book-keeper in the live-stock district around West 40th Street. Ultimately he became a partner in one of them, and when that partnership was dissolved he went into the fire insurance business, as an agent for the Niagara and Lancashire Companies. His Masonic career commenced in Edinburgh, where he was a member of St. Mary's Chapter, and was a regular frequenter of all the lodges in Auld Reekie. In this country he was active in Chapter and Commandery work for many years, but as is so very generally the case as time creeps on, dropped out of them all with the exception of the blue lodge. Some objection was made to his becoming Master, on the ground that he had served Scotia Lodge as an officer only one year when he became a candidate for the office, and also on the ground that he was not raised in Scotia Lodge. But while exception might be made to electing a young Mason to the important office of Master, one could hardly apply to a man who had been an active member of the craft for some forty years, and all members of a lodge have equal claims on its presiding chair, no matter where raised. W. Brother Forbes proved a good Master, rendering the work efficiently, and administering the business affairs of the lodge with a wonderful degree of care and tact.

Secretary James C. Gilmour was a native of Glasgow, and though possessed of quite superior abilities, was rather an erratic sort of individual. He went to the Civil War in the 15th New York Engineers, and while in the service was initiated and passed in Lodge Charity No. 111, of Harper's Ferry, VA. On his return he petitioned Templar Lodge, this city, to make him a Master Mason and receive him as a member, and these requests were complied with. His habits were careless and his methods irregular, and were privately a source of great trouble to the officials of the lodge. He was a genial man, but of the sort of geniality that does not improve on close acquaintance. His attendance at the lodge was very irregular after this meeting, and finally, his dues falling in arrears, he was suspended. At length, after drifting in New York for many years, he found a place of refuge in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, and there he remained until his death in 1889.

GILMORE, JAMES. - Age 19 years. Enlisted [15th NY Eng.], 9 May 1861, at New York city; mustered in as private, Co. B, 25 Jun 1861, to serve two years; promoted corporal, 28 Feb 1862; sergeant, 1 Nov 1862; mustered out with company, 25 Jun 1863.
Burns' suppers, St. Andrew's dinners, and Scotch concerts; how the long marches and counter-marches were relieved with Scottish song; how the whole command, officers and men, played practical jokes upon each other, and how the dangers of the battlefield were gallantly faced by all, were wont to be related by him with a picturesqueness and humor which will never be forgotten by those who listened. When "Captain Sandy's" term of service expired he returned to New York, and soon after he found employment in the New York Custom House, where he remained until his death. He was one of the early members of the Caledonian Club, but took little active interest in it. His circle was virtually bounded by his home, his business, and his association with Scotia Lodge. No one who ever really knew "Sandy" Graham could fail to entertain toward him anything but the most sincere regard and respect. In everything he was sturdily honest, and he threw himself heart and soul into whatever enterprise he entered. He was an enthusiastic Scot, warmhearted and kind in his disposition, a fast and firm friend, fond of reading, full of peculiarities in his manner, broad in his accent to the end of his life's journey as though he had only recently left Scotland, strong in his prejudices, and in his home life a devoted husband and father.

GRAHAM, ALEXANDER. - Age 34 years. Enrolled [79th NY Inf. Vols.] at New York city, to serve three years, and mustered in as sergeant, Co. H, 27 May 1861; as Second Lieutenant, 1 Sep 1861; as Captain, 19 Jan 1862; discharged, May 8, 1863, at Green River, KY; subsequent service in Thirteenth Cavalry. Not commissioned second lieutenant; commissioned captain, 24 Feb 1862, with rank from 19 Jan 1862, vice James E. Coulter resigned.


January 1862 – "We had proceeded about a quarter of a mile when our skirmish line began to speak; the right of the advance had neared a strip of woods in which the rebels were concealed, and we were soon treated to a dose of Shrapnel. A number of shells were also fired at the main line in our rear, the pieces of iron striking uncomfortably near us; one fragment just grazed the shoulder of Lieutenant Graham. "That came near finishing you, Sandy," said a brother officer. "Aye mon, it did come gie near me, but they'll hae to shoot better nor that, afore they kill Sandy Graham," was the cool reply."
had been wounded. For his gallant behavior on the field Colonel Laing received a beautiful gold medal with many clasps, and the occasion. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, after the Colonel commanding, David Morrison, engagements. He was wounded eight times, and was twice captured by the enemy, but managed to make his escape on each vote had been taken and the tellers announced that the junior official had defeated his senior by a few votes.

The new Master, Charles A. Glyn, was a native of England, and for many years was connected with the publishing department of the Clipper. He was afterward employed in the County Clerk's office, and has held various appointments in connection with the business departments of several newspapers. He has travelled extensively over a large portion of the globe—the East Indies, Africa, and elsewhere—and has written of his adventures in an interesting manner.

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Ibid. page 117.

David Kay, who, after seven years' continuous service as an officer of the lodge, became Master in 1887, and was re-elected in 1888 and 1889, was born in Glasgow in 1847, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker with the noted firm of J. & R. Richmond, upholsterers, Buchanan Street. After his apprenticeship was over he went to London, and soon found employment with the famous firm of Cottier & Co. When that firm decided to open a New York establishment he was sent over here to take charge of the mechanical department, and in that position he still remains. He is a member of Americus Lodge, Knights of Honor; has long been active in the Caledonian Club, and for many years has been connected with the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Dutch Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Stryker is pastor. In "auld Scotia's ain winter game o' curlin," he had been an enthusiast for several years, and at this writing he is President of the Excelsior Club, one of the youngest of the channel-stane fraternities of the city of New York. Of genial disposition and possessing a rare fund of quaint stories—which he tells readily and always appropriately—David Kay has won a wide circle of friends in and out of the Masonic Order. He has often proved his everwillingness to lend a helping hand to any brother or cause which enlists his sympathy, and that is almost any worthy cause which is brought to his attention. From the first he warmly supported Grand Master Lawrence's debt-raising crusade, and labored zealously to bring the lodge into harmony with that movement, and in that he found his wishes ultimately crowned with success. In the Masonic fair which was held just after the debt was wiped out, Brother Kay took a very active part. Through his efforts many valuable donations were made to the various tables in the fair, and from the sale of these articles quite a large sum was realized. W. Brother Kay's administration of the affairs of Scotia Lodge proved very successful from first to last, and his wide acquaintance in the craft made troops of visitors attend its various communications.

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Ibid. page 114

Joseph Laing

The most curious event during the year 1886, was the healing, passing, and raising of Colonel Joseph Laing, formerly of the 79th Highlanders. The Colonel had been initiated about 1855 in Trowel Lodge, an irregular lodge, working under a so-called St. John's Grand Lodge, which then existed. Soon after his initiation that grand body burst up, but most of the members of Trowel Lodge, who were Master Masons, were soon afterward "healed," and joined Stella Lodge. Colonel Laing did not know of this at the time, or rather, being only an entered apprentice, it was not thought worth while to consider his case, when the others were getting shelter in the regular Masonic fold. He long gave up any hope of advancement, and the war, with the after reconstruction of business, made him lose sight of the matter altogether. However, being at a Masonic funeral one day, he was touched by the incidents of the service, and soon after stated his case to the > Master of Scotia, an old friend, and expressed a desire to join that lodge. The Master took the documents in the Colonel's possession, proving his initiation in Trowel Lodge, and submitted them, through Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers, to the Grand Master. After a time a letter was received, stating that as the Master Masons of the clandestine Trowel Lodge had been "healed," the Grand Master saw no reason why an entered apprentice should not receive the same benefit. He therefore authorized the Master of Scotia Lodge, if the lodge elected Joseph Laing to membership, to "heal him," so far as the first degree was concerned, and to confer on him the second and third degrees. This was all done, and the gallant Colonel in time signed the by-laws as a full member of the lodge. It was a difficult matter to confer the degrees in his case, as his hearing had, by reason of wounds received in the Civil War, become impaired, but the Master did the "healing" and the second degree work without much hindrance, and the third degree was conferred by W. Brother Thomas Moore, of Copestone, an old campaigner in the 79th along with the Colonel.

Joseph Laing was born in Edinburgh in 1828, and served an apprenticeship as an engraver in the famous establishment of W. H. Lizars. He came to this country in 1845, and five years later entered into business for himself as an engraver and print publisher. When the Civil War broke out he went to the front as Captain of Company G, and during his service was present at many important engagements. He was wounded eight times, and was twice captured by the enemy, but managed to make his escape on each occasion. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, after the Colonel commanding, David Morrison, had been wounded. For his gallant behavior on the field Colonel Laing received a beautiful gold medal with many clasps, and the members of his company gave him a large, framed tablet containing their portraits. His services also won him the brevet honors of Major and Lieutenat-Colonel. During his term he did good work, at intervals, as a recruiting officer in New York.
When the war was over and the gallant 79th Regiment was reorganized as one of the commands in the National Guard of the State of New York, Captain Laing was elected Major, and virtually became commandant of the regiment, although it was not until some time after that he was elected its Colonel. Since the regiment was mustered out of the service of the State, Colonel Laing has devoted himself mainly to business. As a publisher he issued the best account of the centenary celebrations in honor of Robert Burns, held in and around New York, and other books, and such works of standard art as Walker & Cousins' magnificent engraving of Nasmyth's Burns and Sir John Watson Gordon's head of Sir Walter Scott, as well as such grand examples of the lithographer's art as that of Gibbs' famous painting, "Comrades." There never lived a kinder-hearted or more enthusiastic Scot than Joseph Laing. His charity has been part of his daily life, and it has always had patriotism for its mainspring. He has for years been a member of the St. Andrew's Society and the Caledonian Club, has filled the office of President of the Thistle Benevolent Society, and was the real leader and inspirer of the old Burns Club—a club that did much on this side of the Atlantic to swell the praises of "Scotia's darling poet."


http://dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/79thInf/79thInfCWN.htm

Sword Presentation and Supper to Capt. Laing.

A complimentary supper was given last evening to Captain Laing, of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, who was wounded in six places at the battle of Bull run, and who purposes leaving the city during the present week to join his regiment, now at Port Royal. During the proceedings Captain Smith, the President of the meeting, on behalf of the donors, presented Captain Laing with a handsome claymore, and in reply the recipient gave a very graphic account of his experience before, at and after the battle at which he received his wounds. Several military gentlemen were present on the occasion.

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History and Commerce of New York, 1891, by American Publishing and Engraving Co., page 96.

http://books.google.com/books?id=zmgoAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA96&dq=%22joseph+laing%22&hl=en&ei=vCsyTr22H7Sy0AHL_NXwCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CE4Q6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22joseph%20laing%22&f=false

JOSEPH LAING, Engraver and Print Publisher.—A field of enterprise in which marked pre-eminence has been attained by the Empire City is that devoted to art engraving and printing. A foremost house engaged in this line is that of Mr. Joseph Laing, located at No. 25 Fulton Street, corner of Water Street, and which commands a trade that reaches to all parts of the United States, Canada, Australia; also Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Laing was born in 1828, in Scotland, and was educated and served his apprenticeship of nearly seven years in Edinburgh with the celebrated painter and engraver, W. H. Lizzars, (who was a classmate of Sir David Wilkie). Mr. Joseph Laing arrived in New York in the early part of 1845, when a youth of seventeen years, and engaged himself with the firm of Snyder & Black, with whom he remained five years. In 1850 he established business here, continuing without interruption up to 1861, when, on the breaking out of the Civil War, he left New York as captain of Company G, seventh company in the Scotch Highlanders, 79th Regiment of New York, and served until 1865, gaining promotion steadily, and being retired as a colonel. He took part in many important engagements, (receiving eight wounds and twice taken prisoner but escaped both times), distinguishing himself by his bravery, and in recognition of his valiant conduct he received a valuable gold medal with clasps and a framed tablet with portraits of the members of his old company. He received brevet commissions as major, also as lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. After the rebellion was over Mr. Laing again resumed business here and has since carried on a thriving industry. The premises occupied are admirably appointed and provided with every facility for the prosecution of trade. Employing a staff of skilled assistants, Mr. Laing carries on a general business as an engraver, lithographer and print publisher, executing steel, copper plate, lithographic engraving and printing in all their branches, promptly filling all orders at very reasonable prices. He carries a large stock of fine steel engravings, one of the latest publications being "Comrades,"—"The Last Request," painted by the celebrated Scottish artist, Robert Gibb, R. S. A. Copies of this work of art are furnished for $10.00 each, or handsomely framed in gold for $35.00. Neat catalogues of sizes and prices of the other engravings is sent free on application. Mr. Joseph Laing is a member of the St. Andrew's Society, Scotia Lodge, F&AM, NY, Caledonian Club, Thistle Benevolent Society, 79th Regiment Veteran Assn., Cameron Post 79, G. A. R., and also honorary member of numerous other associations, and is popularly regarded in both business and social circles.
"First in Peace. Representing the Arrival of George Washington at the Battery, New York, April 23rd, 1789 ..."


http://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/constitution-confederate-states-77323153

CONFEDERATE STATES of AMERICA in fac-simile

After the fall of the confederacy the original Constitution and other documents left Richmond for Chester, SC. As the Northern soldier approached all documents were abandoned. Before they could be confiscated the editor of the Daily South Carolinian Mr. F. G. De Fountaine rescued one of the original Constitutions. This fac-simile has been made with the utmost of care capturing every detail of the original by Photo Lithography from the original parchment. In 1883 by Mr. De Fountaine engaged Joseph Laing, Engraver & Publisher, NY to print this document.

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Ibid. page 99

William Mason

On November 8th the lodge was startled by the news that one of its best-known members, William Manson, had that morning committed suicide, and although the story was at first discredited—for Manson was about the most unlikely man in the world to commit such an act—the information was found to be only too true. The unfortunate man had long been one of the best-known
Scotch tavern-keepers in this city, and was a most enthusiastic Highlander. For some years business had not prospered with him, and it was thought that, under the depression caused by financial troubles, his mind had given way. At all events, he appeared at his store on the morning of November 8th, and went about making the usual preparations for the business of the day, then he went into a closet with a pistol, and fired through his mouth into his brain, causing instant death. The place was at once closed, and the coroner (Coroner Brady) summoned. He was an old friend of the dead man's, and knew his circumstances, and he impaneled a jury who were all likewise friends of the deceased.

Two of them were members of Scotia Lodge—George Mitchell and Peter Ross—and a third, John S. Dingwall, had only recently taken his dimit from Scotia and joined St. Cecile Lodge. The others were Captain William Bruce, who was a Lieutenant in the old Highland Guard, under Manson; John A. Dougan, a hatter, who long had a store in Nassau Street; William Lindsay, a lawyer, who had formerly been a drummer in the 79th Regiment; Captain Joseph Ross, of that regiment; George McKay, once Orderly Sergeant in the Highland Guard, and who has long been in business on 8th Avenue; and Luke J. Gibney, another ex-drummer belonging to the 79th.

It did not take this jury long to return a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide while temporarily insane. The funeral took place from the rooms of the Caledonian Club, of which the deceased was Treasurer, and the large hall was filled with the friends of the dead man. The interment was in Greenwood. William Manson was born in Caithness-shire, in 1824. He came here in 1854, and soon after engaged in the liquor business. It was in his place, at the corner of Spring and Varick Streets, that the Caledonian Club was organized in 1856, and he was its first Treasurer, and in 1858 was elected its Chief. He was an active and efficient officer of the Old Highland Guard, Company A, 2d Regiment, New York State Militia—the nucleus out of which sprang the 79th Regiment—and was its senior Captain at the time of its disbandment. The Guard was a fine-looking body of men, fully costumed in "the garb of old Gaul," with feather bonnets, the costume being patterned after that of the famous Scotch regiment, the Black Watch. When the 79th Regiment was organized, Manson was elected Captain of Company C, and when the Civil War broke out, accompanied it to the front. At the first battle of Bull Run he was taken prisoner, and was confined in Libby Prison for six months before he was exchanged. Then he returned to New York and resumed business, continuing his active interest in the Caledonian Club and in the Thistle Benevolent Association, of which he was at one time President. The manner of his death was a shock to every one, for although it had been known to many that his financial condition was not flourishing, few imagined that it was so serious as to drive a man with so level a head to suicide. He was a warm-hearted, generous Scot, had made hosts of friends in this country, and was deeply interested in everything concerning his native land. But he was, at the same time, a loyal American; and although he was no singer, he never refused at a social gathering to chant his favorite ditty, ending

"There never was a General
Like General Washington."


Lindsay, William. - Age 17 years. Enlisted [79th NY Inf. Vols.], at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as musician, Co, K, 1 Sep 1861; transferred to Co, A, 31 May 1864; discharged, 1 Sep 1864.

Major David McLellan enrolled as a charter member, having affiliated from Eastern Star Lodge, of which he was a Past Master. One who knew him well writes the following sketch of his career:

"David McLellan was born in Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire, Scotland, September 20, 1825. During the first twenty-two years of his life he was a resident of Glasgow, where he successfully mastered the profession of a lithographic writer.

"Coming to the United States in 1847 and making his home in New York City, he shortly afterward, in partnership with his brother James, established the firm of D. & J. McLellan, lithographers, and gained an enviable reputation for business energy and integrity, materially assisting in the advancement of the art in this country.

"He was helpfully interested in all matters of special concern to Scotsmen in New York, and held for some time the position of Major in the 79th Regiment (Highlanders), and in that capacity went to the front with his regiment at the call of the national government on the outbreak of the Civil War. He was closely identified with the early history of the New York Caledonian Club, contributing very largely by faithful, disinterested work and wise counsel to the success which attended the first decade of the club's career. He was greatly respected among the membership and had the unique honor of being for four successive years elected Chief (or President), and again, after an interval of two years, for a fifth term.

"Major McLellan was a man of superior intellectual ability, of pleasing personal presence, and of a genial and kindly nature. He made many warm friends and few enemies, and in all his dealings held honor and uprightness in high regard. He died July 26, 1867, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery."

McClelland, David. - Enrolled [79 NY Inf. Vols.], 29 May 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as Major, 1 Jun 1861; discharged, 10 Aug 1861. Not commissioned major.
Thomas Moore

One notable change in the list of officers, brought into the service of the lodge as organist a man who has since been as much at home in it as any of the members, Thomas Moore, of Copestone Lodge. Brother Moore was born at Glasgow in 1833, came here when a very young man, and has long carried on business in Pearl Street as a manufacturer of horse collars, a trade he learned in "Gleskie." As a soldier, he did good service with the 79th Highlanders in the Civil War. He became connected with the craft by being raised in St. George's Lodge, as Copestone Lodge was first called while its powers were exercised under dispensation. After serving through most of the subordinate offices, he was elected Master in 1882 and again in 1883, and was District Deputy of the Seventh Masonic District in 1888. In Scotia Lodge he was active while organist, and long afterward, in doing whatever he could, which was always a great deal, in promoting any matter which might be on hand. As a result it was very fitting that in 1891 the lodge should confer on him the dignity of honorary membership—the only instance in which that honor has been bestowed.

MOORE, THOMAS. - Enlisted [79th NY Inf. Vols.], 13 May 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, 27 May 1861; mustered out with company, 31 May 1861, at New York city.

Dr. James Norval

The lodge made one notable public appearance during the course of 1874. It was on Sunday, May 24th, and in connection with the funeral of Brother Dr. James Norval, who had died on the 21st of that month. Dr. Norval was not much identified with the lodge, but he had a wide circle of friends in the Scotch community, and had he utilized to his own advantage his natural gifts and professional skill, he would undoubtedly have ranked among the leaders of his profession in New York. But it was otherwise, and he died poor.

Born in London Street, Glasgow, in 1827, he studied medicine in Glasgow University, and settled in this city about 1850. He soon acquired a large practice, especially among his own country people, and would have retained and increased it but for his often erratic habits. When the war broke out he joined the 79th Highlanders, and went with it to the seat of war. At the first battle of Bull Run he showed himself possessed of undoubted courage by the manner in which he attended to the wounded on the field, and while engaged in this duty he was taken prisoner by the Confederates. As soon as General Beauregard heard of the circumstances he at once paroled the doctor, and the latter went on with his work of mercy on the field, and then accompanied the wounded to Richmond. On being exchanged Dr. Norval was appointed staff surgeon of the depot at Annapolis, and remained there until the depot was broken up. When he retired from the army it was with the rank of Major and the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Volunteer service, and he returned to New York to resume his practice. He was, however, too kind-hearted a man to make money even in the best of circumstances. If a patient was poor, Dr. Norval never sent in a bill for services, and he had a way of regarding professional visits as friendly calls that was not conducive to filling his purse. So when he died in his home on Hudson Street the lodge had to take charge of the funeral arrangements, and the officers soon discovered that they had quite a public undertaking on hand. The funeral was attended by all the bodies with which the deceased had been connected. The Caledonian Club turned out in large numbers under the leadership of Chief Henry G. Thomson, the lodge mustered over 100 strong, and there were representatives of the Thistle Benevolent Association, the St. Andrew's Society, and other organizations. The feature of the procession, however, was the 79th Regiment, which turned out in full strength under command of Major Joseph Laing. As the parade wended its way to Fulton Ferry along Hudson Street and Broadway, it presented a very imposing and national appearance—the pipes playing appropriate laments, Robertson's band alternating with them in mournful marches, the military arrayed in the garb of old Gaul, the lodge members with their white gloves and aprons, and a large following of mourners and friends in carriages and on foot. The remains were interred in Greenwood, and soon after a movement was started to raise a fund for the family of the deceased and to erect a simple stone over his grave. Quite a large amount was subscribed.

NORVALL, JAMES. – Enrolled [79th NY Inf. Vols.], 29 May1861, at New York city, to serve three years; discharged, to date 13 Jun 1863. Not commissioned surgeon, with rank from 29 May 1861, original.

Charles Sanderson

Charles Sanderson was born at Aberdeen in 1832, but was brought up in Edinburgh. He enlisted when 14 years of age as a drummer, and came here in 1854. He was for some time assistant to Captain Manson, and for a number of years was engaged in the furniture business. Being fond of music, he was connected with the once-famous Robertson's Band—the band of the 79th Regiment; and in 1861, when that body went to the seat of war, Sanderson went with it as chief bugler. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and returned home to New York on furlough. He was one of the early members of the Caledonian Club, and is known to a large circle of Scotch friends all over the country. In the Masonic Hall, where he acts as Tiler for a number of lodges, he is one of the best known figures. He is very popular, too, among all classes, for his sterling honesty and general willingness have been fully appreciated. Not being in the best of health, he delights at times in "girnin" over men and matters in general, but the girn is always on the surface, and below is as true a heart as ever beat in the Masonic fraternity.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD

At the request of the writer of this book, the Secretary of the Lodge, whose personal acquaintance with the members, past and present, has been more than any other officeholder, drew up a series of memoranda regarding the brethren who have
passed away to the silent land. These notes have been found very valuable in compiling the previous pages, but some had to be set aside for various reasons—mainly because the scope of the work would not permit their use. Out of respect to the memory of those thus omitted—all good and true Masons—the Secretary's notes are inserted in this place, and this appendix might therefore be called a tribute to the dead.

MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE'S NOTES

ROBERT BARCLAY, May 8, 1867.—Died soon after receiving the Entered Apprentice degree. A very dear brother to W. - - Brother Thomas Barclay. He was reserved in his manner, but would have proved a valuable member had he remained with us.

JOHN R. DALL, Aug. 4, 1869.—This brother's death was a sad blow to Scotia Lodge. The members had on that day held an excursion and picnic, and had a pleasant time, and before they had arrived at their homes they heard, with sadness, of Dall's death. He was a most promising Mason, a young man of integrity.

WILLIAM PARKER, Oct. 24, 1869.—This was a promising young man, and gave an assurance of being a zealous Mason, as he was apt and quick at taking up the work. He died while still a fellow-craft.

SAMUEL ELDRIIDGE, NOV. 20, 1869.—This was a man who would, had he lived, been one of the Masters of Scotia. He was a lover of the work, and well posted in all its branches. His death was very sudden, and was caused by his falling from a scaffold while painting a house.

JAMES ANDERSON, Feb. 24, 1871.—The second Senior Warden of the lodge, a good-hearted man and a Mason born. The lodge felt keenly his departure from its ranks.

WILLIAM S. MONTGOMERY, Aug. 15, 1872.—His death was very sudden, the result of a sunstroke. At the time he was engaged on one of the Anchor line of steamers running to Scotland. Brother Montgomery was a Captain in the 79th Regiment at the close of the war. He was also an enthusiastic member of the lodge. He died almost alone; his only son being at the time in Scotland, and his wife having died some three years before.

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM S. - Age 30 years. Enrolled [79th NY Inf. Vols.] at New York city, to serve three years, and mustered in as Sergeant, Co. F, 27 May 1861; promoted first lieutenant, Co. D. 1 Mar 1862; Captain, Co. F, 10 Oct 1862; mustered out, 31 May 1864, at New York city. Commissioned, not mustered, second lieutenant (militia), 10 Aug 1861, with rank from 7 Jun 1861, original; first lieutenant, 13 Apr 1862, with rank from 1 Mar 1862, vice John A. Falconer resigned; captain, 24 Oct 1862, with rank from 27 Jun 1862, vice Robert Campbell resigned.

HUGH GRAHAM, Jan. 19, 1872.—A man, a Mason, a Christian. What more can be said of any one possessing these qualifications? He died trusting with implicit faith in the promises of his Saviour, Christ.

RUDOLPH LEHLBACK, Feb. 8, 1872.—Brother Lehlback, like many others of the younger element, gave great promise of being a bright star in Scotia. He was a gentleman, and therefore a noble brother. He had been but a little over three months as Junior Warden when he left us for the better country.

WILLIAM S. KELLY, May 29, 1873.—This brother was another of those who, by his general deportment and kindly feeling, drew many to love him. He was a zealous member of Scotia Lodge, and died in the full hope of a better life beyond.

JOHN W. ROBERTSON, Jan. 28, 1873.—A brother of the cross of Christ, and therefore of the material to make a thorough Mason, as he was in every sense. He died on a trip to Scotland with his mother, who accompanied him, and the body was brought to New York. The old Duane M. E. Church missed him, for he was known there as a worker for Him in whom he believed.

MOSES O. BAKER, Dec. 18, 1874.—A very quiet and reserved man. He had little to say, and therefore he made no enemies; was constant in his attendance on the communications of the lodge.

JOHN M. WILSON, April 8, 1875.—A kindly and very unassuming man; a regular attendant at the lodge. He had a wide circle of friends and was very fond of his lodge and its ritual.

WILLIAM HALLEY, April 2, 1876.—The first Senior Master of Ceremonies of the lodge, and a constant attendant while residing in the city. Strict in his business and zealous for the good of the Order. He died in the blessed hope.

THOMAS BEVERIDGE, June 3, 1876.—Brother Beveridge was a whole-souled and good-hearted man. The writer never witnessed a more perfect and beautiful going out of this life than of this brother, who had only for six months previous to his departure taken Him to be his shield and refuge in crossing the dark waters.

JAMES MCKINLEY, Sept. 1, 1876.—One of the kindest and most devoted of Masons. He loved his lodge for what it taught, and was upright in business and lovable in his home.

ALFRED JEFFERIES, March 15, 1878.—The first organist of Scotia. A quiet and very reserved man in his conduct in and out of the lodge, and keenly felt a wrong. His taking off was very sudden, as he died from rheumatism of the heart while resting on his sofa at home.

JON HUTTON, Sept. 29, 1879.—Brother Hutton was a faithful worker in and out of the lodge; was Senior Master of Ceremonies at the time of his death. His taking off was very sudden, he being found dead in his work-room.

TIMOTHY L. WEST, Sept. 27, 1880.—A man well known in his time as an art engraver. He belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department, and was a politician of some prominence. He once possessed considerable means, yet his liberality left him at his death a poor man.
JOHN BROWN, Oct. 3, 1880.—A man fond of Scotch associations, who liked a good song and story. He died in British Columbia, where he was engaged in business, and was on the fair road to acquire a fortune.

CHARLES FRASER, Dec. 1, 1881.—His was a sudden taking off. He died, while feeding a stone-crushing machine at the American Institute Fair, with heart disease. He was a dear, good fellow, a man of very few words; could not have had an enemy, and he certainly loved his lodge.

JOHN HAY, Jan. 23, 1882.—All that knew John Hay could testify to his love of Masonry, and of his attachment to Scotia Lodge. He was charitable in his actions and charitable in his conversation, and never held malice toward any man.

JOHN MCDONAGHALL, April 22, 1882.—The third to hold the office of Senior Warden. A man of sterling worth and uprightness; truth was his life-motto. He hated wrong in any form, and a friend one could implicitly depend upon in need.

JOHN WALKER, Aug. 8, 1882.—A sincere and studious man, one who made no pretensions, but humbly walked in the path of life laid out for him.

JAMES REID, Sept. 16, 1883.—A man who, in his younger days, prospered in every undertaking, but the world seemed to turn against him, and he was unable to cope with the obstacles he encountered. Then sickness overtook him, and that finished his course.

CHARLES SMEY, Dec. 25, 1883.—Charlie was a jolly good fellow, and regular in his attendance. Intolerant of wrong and firm in his convictions, he was a friend who could always be relied upon. For long before he died he was one of the standbys of old St. Andrew's Division.

ROBERT BURGESS, Jan. 7, 1886.—This one was a dear brother; one might say was born a Mason, so thoroughly did he, by his life, illustrate its precepts. A great sufferer in his later days, but amid it all he bore himself with Christian fortitude.

WILLIAM G. CUMMINGS, Dec. 18, 1886.—A most earnest and zealous member; for a good many years acted as chapelain. A Scotchman to the backbone, yet a patriotic American. He was well acquainted in Scottish societies, and was a good singer of Scotch songs.

WILLIAM B. BARTON, May 6, 1887.—This dear brother showed with what patience a man could bear suffering. For many years before his death he was in poor health. He was at one time Senior Deacon, and then was elected Senior Warden. He would have been one of the Masters of Scotia Lodge had his life been spared a little longer.

WILLIAM KELLOGG, Nov. 23, 1888.—A sturdy, steady, hardworking man, and a steadfast friend. He was fond of Scottish games, and was famous as a curler. Had many friends all over the country.

PETER KAMER, July 26, 1889.—A sterling man—a brother with a brother's heart. He rose from being a humble shoemaker to a chiropodist of American fame. The lamented President Lincoln said of him that he was a benefactor indeed.

CHARLES NEIL, Jan. 15, 1889.—A patient sufferer for a long time, yet he always wore a smile on his face and greeted every one pleasantly. An earnest member of the lodge.

MATTHEW WILSON, Aug. 1, 1889.—An energetic member and a constant attendant on the communications of the lodge. Strong in his conviction against wrong, no matter where. His death was a great loss to the fraternity.

JOHN GALT CRAIG, Oct. 2, 1890.—A sterling man. For a great number of years was on the police force of New York City, but at the time of his death he had retired; he was fully imbued with the principles of Freemasonry; a lover of his church and its doctrines. A long sufferer, but died triumphant in the blessed hope.

WILLIAM BLACK, June 2, 1890.—A good, honest, hardworking man, at times rather too jovial for his own good; but he meant well. He died at the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y. Was a veteran of the 79th Regiment.

BLACK, WILLIAM. - Age 28 years. Enlisted [79th NY Inf. Vols.], 13 May 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, 27 May 1861; wounded and captured in action, 21 Jul 1861, at Bull Run, VA; paroled, no date; mustered out with detachment, 21 May 1862, at Washington, DC.

GEORGE LAMB, May 10, 1890.—The lodge seemed to have very little interest to him because of his vocation, being a seafaring man, and seldom at home. He was a Scotchman, and of course he had good traits, as all Scotchmen have.

WILLIAM MCCOURBREY, Feb. 6, 1890.—A brother of strict fidelity, and much attached in his friendships. A veteran in the 79th Regiment.

McCOURBREY, WILLIAM. - Age 28 years. Enlisted [79th NY Inf. Vols.], 13 May 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. C, 27 May 1861; promoted Sergeant, no date; discharged for disability, 6 Feb 1862, at Falmouth, VA.

JOSEPH R. SKELDING, May 26, 1891.—This was a brother whose heart was devoted to the progress of his lodge. He died very suddenly and was indeed sadly mourned by a host of dear friends.

JOHN MUNRO, Sept. 21, 1891.—A decided Scotchman; good to a fault; charitable in his conversation, and found no fault with the world.

JULIUS A. DODSON, Dec. 24, 1892.—Never desired an office, but was rarely absent from a meeting of the lodge. For many years a Trustee, which office he always felt proud of, and was a Mason bred. He, like many others, died after a short illness. He was present at the election before his death, and less than two weeks after was laid at rest.
JAMES BOGIE, March 10, 1892.—A worthy Mason, a Havelock in Christianity, a sincere subject of his Master, Christ, desiring to imitate, which he did with his whole heart. He went about doing good, and one act of kindness cost him his life, for while engaged in watching at a sick-bed, he incurred his last illness, and so ended a noble life.

HERBERT DERBY, May 27, 1892.—A substantial man of business, quiet in his manner, but always willing to be of service to the lodge.

Copestone Lodge No. 641

Dispensation: 16 Feb 1867, St. George's Lodge U. D., now Copestone No. 641

Chartered: 20 Jul 1867; Charter members consisted primarily of Tradesmen.

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Brooklyn Eagle: Date: AUG 26, 1886, page 4

DIED WHILE AT LUNCH

Thomas P. Pascall, 58 years old, a dealer in musical instruments, of 339 West Forty-first Street, New York, dropped dead in Spaulding's oyster saloon at 303 Eighth avenue, that city, between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning. A coroner's inquest was ordered.

< Sarah (Stanton) Pascall

IN MEMORY OF T. P. PASCALL

Just opposite the Beecher monument, in Greenwood Cemetery, more than 200 members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A.M., gathered yesterday afternoon to unveil a monument that they have placed over the grave of their founder and first Master, Thomas P. Pascall, who died on Aug. 25, 1886. The monument is a handsome fourteen-foot granite shaft, on a double base, on which is the simple inscription, "Thomas Pascall founder of Copestone Lodge, No. 641," and the date of birth and death. The address of the day was made by worshipful Brother James C. De La Mare. (NYTIMES - 17 June 1889)

http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/onei/willey-wj.htm

William James Wiley

There are many notable institutions in the great state of New York for the care of the unfortunate or for the comfort and convenience of those who have no permanent residence, but it is doubtful whether any institution in the state more perfectly represents the spirit of helpfulness than the Masonic Home at Utica. Its present high standing is largely due to the efficiency of its superintendent, William James Wiley, and no record of Oneida county would be complete without proper mention of him and his work. He was born at New York City, 1 Mar 1862, a son of James and Sarah (Hill) Wiley. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at the age of fourteen entered the office of the publishing house of the Randolph Company, New York and Chicago. He applied himself diligently and faithfully and advanced through various positions until, in 1890, he was made secretary of the company, a position he filled for five years. On 10 Sep 1905, he was appointed superintendent of the Masonic Home at Utica and it is the consensus of opinion that no better selection for this important office could have been made.

He is a member of Copestone Lodge No. 641, F&AM; Union Chapter No. 180, RAM; York Commander No. 55, KT; and Mecca Temple, AAONMS, all of New York City, being also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of that city.

The Masonic Home had its origin in a resolution passed in 1842 and officially brought before the Grand Lodge of the state in 1843. In May 1888 nearly half a century later, Utica was selected as the site and the cornerstone was laid 21 May 1891, the building being formally dedicated 5 Oct 1892. The plans originally contemplated a structure to cost no more than $100,000, but in 1890 this sum was increased to $150,000. The final cost of the home was about #175,000. There was a great gathering of the Masonic fraternity at the time of the dedication, more than 8,500 Master Masons taking part in the proceedings. Thirteen Commanderies and 73 Chapters of Royal Arch Masons with their officers also participated in the procession and the ceremonies of the day. It was a notable event in the history of Free Masonry in the state of New York. The home is intended as an asylum "for the aged and infirm brother, the destitute widow and helpless orphan." This purpose it has filled and the institution ever since it was firmly established has been a model upon which many others of a similar character in various parts of the United States have been founded.

On 6 Jun 1883 Mr. Wiley was united in marriage, at New York City, to Veturia Isabel Emlich, a daughter of James Norris Emlich. One daughter, Veturia Isabel, has been born to this union. Mr. Wiley possesses special qualifications for the position he fills. A man of fine business ability, he is genial in manner and readily inspires confidence in all with whom he comes into contact, and the philanthropic and educational work he has done reflects high credit upon his judgment and good sense His advice is often sought by managers of similar institutions and has been found practical and worthy of most careful consideration. As a patriotic and public spirited citizen he is greatly esteemed by the people of Utica.

Ref. History of Oneida County, New York From 1700 to the present time of some of its prominent men and pioneers, by Henry J. Cookingham. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. Chicago 1912
Thomas Moore - When we say that R. W. Thomas Moore is an honorary member of no fewer than seven different Masonic Lodges in New York City we give a better idea of the extent of his personal popularity in the place that has been his home for so many years, than could be afforded by half a dozen volumes of mere words. In New York State, and especially in the commercial metropolis of America, honorary membership is a distinction which is not distributed around in indiscriminate profusion or bestowed on a man simply because he is a good fellow. Much more durable and wearing and useful qualities must be shown. The great majority of Masonic Lodges in the Empire State have no honorary members at all, while at most the remaining few have each only one or two. The Lodges in which Brother Moore holds this distinguished honor,—Scotia, No. 634; Montgomery, No. 68; Citizens, No. 630; Girard, No. 631; Astor, No. 613; Corinthian, No. 488, and Greenwich, No. 467,—have all been particularly sparing in bestowing this mark of approval, and of one—Scotia—he is the only honorary member on its roll. For many years Brother Moore has been one of the best known frequenters of the Masonic Hall, one of the best known "workers in the Temple." An accomplished ritualist, painstaking in the minutest bit of work in every degree, with good elocutionary powers and an innate knowledge of the beauties of movement and action necessary to lend emphasis to the details in the progress of the degrees, his services have ever been in demand and have always been freely given. Ready to be a sea-faring man, a chaplain, a discoursing on the beauties of the middle chamber, or to preside over the progress of any degree at a moment's notice, and from long acquaintance feeling perfectly at home in every Lodge, he has steadily risen in the affection of his brethren until his popularity among New York Masons might justly be described as "Second to None." Unlike many others, his popularity has not caused him to lose any of his native modesty, and he goes in and out among the brethren, ready and willing to be of service When called upon, but without leaving behind him a sense that a favor has been conferred, and this, we take it, is the highest form which fraternal spirit can develop.

Brother Thomas Moore was made a Mason in Copestone Lodge, No. 641, on 14 Apr 1867. In October of the same year he was exalted in Copestone Chapter, R. A. M., but as that body has long been defunct his active connection with craft Masonry has been bounded by his Lodge. There he has been, and is, a power. After filling most of the subordinate offices he was elected Master in 1882, and again in 1883, and as such not only made an enviable record for himself, but added greatly to the influence of his Lodge. His devotion to the craft led to his appointment, as Grand Master Vrooman, in 1889, as District Deputy of the Seventh District. In this office he exerted himself unweariedly to promote the success of his chief's administration, and few who were present at the reception the Seventh District gave to the Grand Master on April 29, 1890, will forget the thoughtful and quaintly conceived address with which Brother Moore welcomed the guest of the evening. At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1894 he was elected one of the trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, to fill a vacancy, and at the succeeding meeting was re-elected for the full term of three years. In this capacity his services to the craft were of the utmost value and were rendered with the same scrupulous and unremittent attention which a man pays to his own business. Every detail was carefully studied and the renting capacity of the building developed to its uttermost, while the manner in which the interests and comforts of all the tenants of the building were looked after were highly commended.

In Scottish Rite Masonry he has for years been prominent, and is Treasurer of all the bodies meeting in Scottish Rite Hall. He received the honor of being crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33d degree, at the meeting of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, in 1890.

Brother Moore was born at St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow, Scotland's commercial capital. After getting the substantial elements of education which the parish school afforded he learned the trade of horse-collar maker and after being recognized as a journeyman worked at that trade in Glasgow, London and elsewhere. In 1858 he came to this country and settled in New York. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the 79th New York Highlanders and served the full term of three years. He still carries a painful remembrance of his campaign in defense of the land of his adoption, in the effect of wounds received at Chantilly, 1 Sep 1862, but he regards himself as fortunate in having taken part in so many battles—he spent three years of almost daily peril, for the Highlanders were always pushed to the front—and to have been wounded only once.

He has long carried on the business of horse-collar manufacturing on his own account, at 378 Pearl Street, and there many a bit of Masonic politics has been discussed and planned and many of the most stirring scenes of the "late unpleasantness" have been fought over again. He has served as President of the Veteran Association of his old regiment, and if Masonry and campaigning do not bring good and true men together whenever they get the chance nothing else ever will. Perhaps his most active work is in the Masonic Board of Relief, and especially in its fund for the purpose of acquiring a shelter for the poor sojourning brother Mason. He hopes to live to see this good work accomplished, and all who know him hope he will live long enough to see it in active operation and an honor to good and kind hearts, like his, who made it possible.

MOORE, THOMAS.—Enlisted [97th NY Inf. Vols.], 13 May 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, 27 May 1861; mustered out with company, 31 May 1861, at New York city.

Brother Thomas Moore of Copestone Lodge No. 641, who was in his day one of the most active and prominent Masons in this city, died on 18 Jul 1910, aged 77 years. Funeral services were held on the evening of 20 Jul at his late residence, 215 West 21st street, and the attendance was so large that many of the brethren and friends were unable to gain admittance to the house. The Episcopal service was given by Rev. Dr. Steen, P.O. Chaplain, followed by the Veteran Association of the 79th New York Highlanders and by Copestone Lodge. Brother MOORE was a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of New York City, the Masonic Veterans, and was an honorary member of Greenwich and other Lodges. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 19 May 1833. He came to this city in 1857, and at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, enlisted in the famous 79th Highlanders, New York Volunteers. He served through the war and engaged in many battles.

Brother MOORE was one of the petitioners at the first meeting of St. George’s Lodge U. D., now Copestone No. 641, and was initiated in Feb 1867. He often referred to the fact that he played the organ in the Lodge at his own raising. He served as Master in 1882 and ‘83. He was appointed District Deputy of the Seventh district in 1889, by M.’ W.’ J. W. VROMAN, and served two years. He was the founder and the first President of the Square Club, composed of Masters and Past Masters of the Seventh district. In 1895 he was elected a Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund and served three years. Brother MOORE took an active part in the work of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and served many years as Treasurer. He received the 33° on 16 Sep 1890. He was also prominent on the Board of Relief, having served as Vice-President for 22 years. He had charge of the Masonic Shelter from the time it was opened by the Board of Relief in 1901.

—Ibid. page 97.

William J. Matthews. If ever a man could be credited with being the sole architect of his own fortune William J. Matthews might well be regarded as that man. By this we do not mean to imply to the reader that Brother Matthews is a millionaire—far from it. But there is such a wide difference between the boy who landed in New York without a friend in the world, with his earthly possessions in an old carpet bag, and with a pair of lumbermen’s boots on his feet as the most expensive article of his wardrobe, and the successful business man of to-day, who has friends on every side, and who has won such high Masonic honors that in his case the term fortune is correct. The trouble with most of the examples of self made men we have had pictured to us is that they acquired vast fortunes, but Freemasons, if they have what a recent biographer of Robert Burns calls “the Masonic idea,” at all, do not measure a man’s success in life by the size of his purse, Brother Matthews has a large and steadily increasing share of business; he is sexton of a popular church, where he is held in the highest respect by pastor, officials and people; he is prominent in many societies and honored in them all, and he has a comfortable home and an interesting family,—and even a millionaire could not command or win more than these. He has fought the hard battle of life and is now standing on the edge of the conflict, a victor, and, like the Highland farmer in Canada who, in the evening of life, surveyed his fair fields,—fields he had virtually cut out of the wilderness,—he can say: “I owe everything to the mercy of my Creator; I followed His counsel, I obeyed His commands; He led me over a rough and stormy road, but I cleared the stones as I went on, and as I went on they became smaller and easier to lift; I had the grace of God in my heart and willing arms on my body, and so I got on.”

Brother Matthews was born in New York City, 4 Jul 1855. When about a year old he went to Canada with his parents. Three years later they both died. For many years after that he simply “grew,”—how, he does not exactly know. He does know he was “bound” to a man who treated him shamefully, and when the four years of his indenture period were completed he walked 150 miles to Toronto and from there made his way to New York. His early experiences in the big city were painful, were disheartening, but he slowly overcame them, and, bit by bit, not only earned his subsistence but educated himself. When we say that Brother Matthews never saw the inside of a schoolroom until he took his own children there, we say enough to indicate what a terrible reality life was in his opening years. The kindliest recollection of his early New York years still comes from a few words of encouragement spoken to him in a church by John Stewart. Long afterward, when Brother Matthews was Master of his Lodge and John Stewart was nearing the highest honors in the gift of the New York craft, these two met. The kindly words spoken by Stewart had been forgotten by him,—he had spoken in his day kindly words to thousands of young men, but the recipient showed that he had not forgotten and when the incident was fully told it was hard to tell whether John Stewart or W. J. Matthews was more affected by the meeting.

For many years Brother Matthews tried his hand at anything that turned up, and saved a little money—saved even when a clerk in a dry-goods store at a salary of $3.00 a week. In 1884 he embarked in his present business of undertaker—funeral director, we suppose, is the polite name,—and has been very successful. In 1876 he was appointed sexton of what is now Faith Church, but was then a mission carried on by the West Presbyterian Church, and that appointment he still retains. He is active, more or less, in the work of the church and is ready and willing to serve its interests in any way. He
believes, too, that Kirk and State should go together to the extent that the Kirk should send to the front active citizens, and so he has been active in politics,—Secretary of the Republican organization in his district, and for some time an official in the Department of Docks.

The Masonic career of Brother Matthews is equally honorable to him. He was raised in Copestone Lodge No. 641, exalted in Union Chapter No. 180, and knighted in York Commandery No. 55. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, he has taken an active interest and received, at Buffalo, in Sep 1895, its 33o. With the work of that rite he was deeply impressed from the time he entered the New York Lodge of Perfection, and to its study he has since devoted considerable time, and holds at present the high office of First Lieutenant Commander of the New York Consistory, having previously been Thrice Potent Master of the Lodge of Perfection. Naturally he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Possibly the Masonic honor he values most highly was his appointment as District Deputy of the 7th District, in 1894, and the reason of this lay not so much in the honorable nature of the appointment, although he fully realized that, but because the appointment came from Grand Master John Stewart—whose kind word in the now “long ago” helped to shape his career. As Deputy, Brother Matthews made a grand record. His gentlemanly demeanor, the entire absence of any appearances of self-glorification, his devotion to the Grand Master, his neatly worded addresses and, above all, the reflex of the upright man and Mason which shone in every word and appeared in every action won him new friends at every Masonic gathering and these friends he still retains.

Dr. Daniel S. Dougherty, M. D., one of the most esteemed Past Masters of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, is a native of New York, having been born in that city 19 Feb 1861. In New York City, too, he received his academic and professional education. In 1884 he was graduated in medicine from New York University, and after a year's hospital service, opened an office at 352 West Forty-second Street, where he has since remained, steadily building up a large and valuable practice.

A physician's life in a large city, outside of the details of professional matters, affords little scope of incident, and it may be said that Dr. Dougherty's days and nights are devoted to his practice. He received the Symbolic degrees in Copestone Lodge and served it as Master for two years, and as the Mastership of a large, progressive and popular Lodge like Copestone must be regarded as one of the "honors" of the craft in New York, we can understand such a compliment could only be paid to the Doctor after many evidences of enthusiasm for the craft and of hard work in the Lodge. He is also a Red Man, a member of the Royal Arcanum, Theta Delta Chi fraternity and several other societies. But his principal pleasure is in his Lodge association and in such subsidiary organizations as the Square Club, where he meets with those of the Seventh District who bore with him "the heat and burden of the day," and with those who now carry on the good work.

Brother de La Mare was born in London, England, 15 Jan 1841, and was educated partly in that city and partly in New York, having come here in 1854. In 1867 he received an appointment in the law office of Harison & Waring. He studied hard and in due time was admitted to the bar, and the day after that important event was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Harison, Waring & de La Mare. This relation continued for several years, but gradually the senior members retired and the practice has been carried on for a long time by Brother de La Mare alone.

He is a member of the State Bar Association and is a staunch Democrat, having been for years a member of Tammany Hall. For nearly two decades he has been particularly active in the Knights of Pythias, in which order he ranks as a Past Grand Chancellor of New York State, and is a member of the Veterans' Association of that fraternity. Mr. De La Mare has been for many years a very active member of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, and has been honored by the position of Colonel, and is now Judge Advocate General of New York Brigade and New York Representative to the Supreme Lodge.
Bernard Karsch, the well-known jeweler of Eighth Avenue, is a New Yorker by birth and was born in William Street of German parents, 26 Oct 1843. He was educated in the public schools of this city and has always resided here. His father, John Karsch, was prominent in German circles for many years and conducted a dry goods business on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street. He was born in Rohrbach, Rhein Pfalz, Germany, 3 Feb 1816, and emigrated to America in 1839, landing in New York City, where he began his career as a tailor, working hard and saving his earnings until he had accumulated enough capital to start in business for himself. He opened a tailoring establishment on Eighth Avenue, which he conducted for several years, and then went into the dry goods business, becoming one of the successful men in that line of trade. Like the Astors and other early settlers he began to invest in real estate. His first purchase was a lot on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, for which he paid, in 1849, $1700, and built a house costing $3000. The same property sold two years ago for $45,000, which shows the increase of values in New York and the money that has been made in real estate by our early residents. Mr. Karsch was a devout Lutheran and was one of the founders of St. Luke's Lutheran Church on West 42nd Street, being also a trustee up to the time of his death, which occurred in Jan 1890. He was charitable and kind to all who needed assistance and gave liberally of his fortune to the Lutheran Church and orphan asylum.

Mr. Karsch retired from active business during the year 1907, his two sons becoming his successors. For many years Mr. Karsch has been held in high esteem by his business associates and has for a long time filled the responsible position of treasurer of the Jewelers Alliance and is also a member of the executive board of the Jewelers League. He is a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank and is a member of the advisory board of the Corn Exchange Bank (Forty-second Street branch). He is a prominent member of the Liederkranz Society, is also a member of Copestone Lodge No. 641, F&AM. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Kathrine Althet of New York. The union has been blessed with six children, three of whom are deceased; the living children are Frederick W. and John H., who have succeeded him in business, and his only daughter, Susan, who is the wife of J. Louis Schaefer, vice-president and treasurer of the famous house of William R. Grace & Company. Mr. Karsch retires from active business cares in splendid health and spirits and carries with him the confidence and esteem of his old business associates as well as a large circle of personal friends, both in this country and Europe.

Charles Vogel, inventor and machinist was born in Germany 22 Aug 1843, and eight years later his father, Ludwig Vogel, with his family set sail for America, landing in New York where Charles was educated. At the age of twenty-two he began the career of inventor, since then having taken out over fifteen patents on various kinds of machines. His first patent, granted in 1867, was for a machine for cutting files. Many previous attempts having been made by prominent inventors without success, it was the general opinion that the only way to cut a file was by hand. Mr. Vogel's invention, however, refuted this idea, his files comparing favorably with the hand made, both in durability and cutting qualities.

In 1874 he moved with his family to Fort Lee and established a machine shop, where he continues to construct the machines of his own invention. The last two, which are manufactured mostly by himself, are an improved steam engine, and an especial contrivance for burning crankshafts for engines, etc. This engine has three cylinders and but one rotary valve making half as many revolutions as the main shaft. It is perfectly balanced, and can be run slowly on account of having no dead center and can also be run rapidly, several engines running now at the rate of 1,500 revolutions per minute. It is light in weight, very compact, economical in the use of steam, entirely enclosed, and can be started or stopped at any point, and can also be instantly reversed.

Any one familiar with the process, is aware of the tedious task of burning a crank in a lathe on account of the vibration of the unbalanced and unsupported mass of metal, and as only light cuts can be taken, the necessity of using long cutting tools in order to reach the crank pin, adds to the vibration and uncertainty of the work. On this machine crank pins are burned with the shafts remaining in the main centers, thus ensuring perfect alignment in every direction, the crank remaining stationary while the cutter travels around the crank. A rest easily adjusted holds the crank perfectly rigid while being burned, thus preventing vibration and enabling it to produce a round...
crank pin on shafts which would be considered too weak to be burned by the old way." A change can quickly be made to a greater or less throw of crank without removing shaft from main centers.

In 1862 Mr. Vogel joined the New York National Guard and as a member of the 11th Regiment took part in the campaign when the New York National Guard was called upon in 1863 to repulse the invasion of the Confederate General Stuart in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He continued an active member of this regiment until 1871, when he resigned. Since 1870 Mr. Vogel has been a member of Copestone Lodge 641, F&AM, of New York.

He was married in May 1873 to Elise Gulde of New York. She died in 1891. Their children were Charles, Alfred and Paul. In 1893 Mr. Vogel married Marie H. Campbell of Fort Lee, and two children have been born of this marriage, Henrietta and Weston.

**Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642**

Reminiscences of the Old Fire Laddies and Volunteer Fire Departments of New York City, by J. Frank Kernan, page 576. [Link](http://books.google.com/books?id=D2QEAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA577&dq=%22Knickerbocker+Lodge+No.+642%22&hl=en&ei=2Pp1Tv3ylJb20gGMh7GIDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Knickerbocker%20Lodge%20No%20642%22&f=false)

Anthony Yeoman was born in New York 24 Jul 1832. In many ways Mr. Yeoman may be said to be a representative man. At the early age of fifteen years he became a volunteer in the Old Department. In former days volunteer runners were an especial feature, and performed considerable meritorious work at fires. As a volunteer Mr. Yeoman ran for some years with Warren Hose No. 33, which then lay in Sullivan Street, between Prince and Houston Streets. It was customary at that time to fine firemen for absence from a fire, or for violations of any of the company's rules. These fines, together with the dues, were exacted from volunteers as well. Out of the fines collected from the volunteers of 33 Hose was purchased the first set of lanterns ever carried by that apparatus.

In Dec 1852, Mr. Yeoman joined the Department and was elected a member of 33 Hose. In 1858 he was made assistant foreman of that company, and in the following year he was elected foreman. Subsequently resigning, he became an honorary member of the hose company, and in the latter capacity served until the disbandment of the Volunteer Department. While an active member he was elected a representative of Hose 33. He has been for years a prominent member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and was by its officers elected a trustee of the Firemen's Benevolent Fund. Mr. Yeoman was elected three times in succession, and is now serving in his twelfth year.

In 1866 he was entered as an apprentice in Key Stone Lodge, F&AM. In 1867 he was a charter member of Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642. In 1868 he was chosen as Senior Warden, and for the three succeeding years performed the duties of Worshipful Master of that lodge. During the administrations of Grand Masters Thome and Couch Mr. Yeoman was appointed Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge. During the term of Past Grand Master E. L. Judson, he was chosen District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District of New York City.

Mr. Yeoman was appointed in the New York Post Office 15 Jun 1853. During the many political vicissitudes through which that department has gone Mr. Yeoman has remained unmolested, and at present superintends the classification and delivery of missing and dead letters. He is highly respected as a man of great force of character and a disciplinarian of considerable ability. As a genial, companionable gentleman, Mr. Yeoman has few equals.

**Joseph J. Jennings, 33° - Our brother died at Utica, NY, 23 Mar 1906.** He was born in New York, 4 Feb 1824, and had passed his 82nd birthday. As he was an old citizen, so likewise had the years brought him to a venerable age as a Mason. Unfortunately we have few records from which to give the details of his career.

On 18 Sep 1861, in the Council presided over by Edmund B. Hayes, Grand Commander, Brother Jennings was presented, received and proclaimed a Deputy Inspector-General and Honorary member. October 29, in the same year, his name appears on a petition asking that the "charter or warrant of constitution of La Fayette Chapter of Rose Croix, now lying useless," be granted to the petitioners with power to confer the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth degrees, inclusive. The Council resolved that "inasmuch as the abovementioned warrant was at this time in possession of certain parties from whom it could not be obtained" that "a substitute warrant should be granted bearing the name of the one petitioned for."

On that petition Brother Jennings gave his Lodge as Keystone No. 235. We are informed that at a later time he, with others, withdrew and formed Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642, of which he was the first Master. It is probable that he was also a member of Empire.
Leroy G. Osborne, a prominent resident of Georgetown, is deserving of especial mention in this volume, not only because of his high standing as a citizen, but for his honorable record as a soldier, his service in the Civil War having been terminated by a serious injury at the first battle of Winchester.

Mr. Osborne was born 19 Mar 1845, in the town of Weston, this county, a son of Aaron and Mary C. (Gregory) Osborne. His education was obtained in the common schools of Georgetown and Redding, and his first experience in business life was as a clerk in a drug store at Westport. After a short time in that position he went to Norwalk and spent one year, later removing to Millersburg, Ohio, where he was engaged in a general store business for a year. He then passed some time in Brooklyn, NY, but at the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, 67th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a corporal. On 23 Mar 1862, during the first battle of Winchester, he was severely injured in an explosion, and on 8 Aug 1862, he was discharged at Harrison's Landing, VA, for disability. He now receives a pension on account of his injuries. As soon as he was able to resume business he went to New York, and for a time he was employed as a clerk in various places, including Lord & Taylor's, A.T. Stewart's, the Importers and Traders Bank, and the Fourth National Bank. He also engaged in a storage business there, but after a short time gave it up and settled at Georgetown, this county. He entered the employ of E.A. Mallory & Sons, of Danbury, and on leaving them went to New York City, and traveled for a while for Smith & Palmer, and Hooper & Pryor, hat manufacturers. Later he returned to Georgetown to make his permanent home, and he is now thoroughly identified with the interests of that place. He is not especially active in politics, but is a staunch Republican in belief, and has at times served as registrar of voters. Socially, he is connected with the G.A.R., Robert Anderson Post No. 58, and with the F&AM, Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642, both of New York City. In 1865 he married Lida Carpenter. Their only son, Harry C., born 21 Feb 1869, in the town of Redding, is now in the employ of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Co. at Georgetown.

On the paternal side our subject is a great-grandson of Burton Osborne, who was born in the town of Weston, this county, and after obtaining a common-school education learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed throughout his life. He and his wife, Sarah (Godfrey), reared a family of three children: Hezekiah R., our subject's grandfather; Ruth A., who married Orace Smith, and Molly Azor Batterson.

Hezekiah R. Osborne, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of the town of Redding, where he engaged in farming. He was an excellent citizen, and for many years was an active member of the Methodist Church at Georgetown. He married Miss Esther Olmstead, and had stood children: Laura, who married Charles Scribner; Aaron, our subject's father; Eli, who married Charlotte Belden; Horace, who never married; Ann Augusta, wife of Aaron O. Lee; Lucy, wife of Samuel Perry; and Hezekiah B., who married Dell Reynolds.

Aaron Osborne, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Redding, 11 Oct 1818, and died 24 Jan 1887. His education was acquired in the common schools of that town, and in early manhood engaged in the making of cheese cases for the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Co., with whom he worked some fifty-two years. Politically he is a firm believer in Republican principles, but he did not aspire to office; in religious faith he was a Methodist, being an active member of the Church of that denomination at Georgetown. He and his wife reared a family of four children:

(1) Sarah Malvina was born in the town of Weston in 1843, and grew to womanhood in this county.
(2) Leroy Gregory, our subject, was second in the order of birth in the family of four children born to Aaron and Mary C. Osborne.
(3) Henry B. was born in the town of Redding, and was a prosperous carpenter there. He died 26 Sep 1899. He was a member of Arch Lodge No. 39, F. & A.M., at Georgetown.
(4) William Hubert, a native of the town of Redding, is in the employ of Andrews & Co., of Danbury. He married Miss Sarah Sanford, and has one daughter, Grace S. Fraternally, he identified with the F. & A.M. and the I.O.O.F.

Daniel Carpenter Lodge No. 643

Dispensation: 20 Feb 1867.
Chartered: 05 Dec 1867.

This Lodge held its seventy fifth anniversary, 1867-1942, 5 Dec 1942, at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City.

8 May 1974 Globe Lodge No. 588, Copestone No. 641, and Daniel Carpenter Lodge No. 643 merged forming Daniel Carpenter Lodge No. 588.

http://books.google.com/books?id=kWyiAAAMAAJ&pg=PA58&dq=%22Carpenter+Lodge+No.+643%22&hl=en&ei=NGR2TpTRBaqa0GzqMDIQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Carpenter%20Lodge%20No.+%20643%22&f=false

Charles H. Grube, M. D. A man who has had charge for five years of one of the public hospitals in a ‘great city must necessarily acquire a greater degree of practical experience in medical matters and in surgery than one who spends twice that time in private
practice, and so be better armed to meet all emergencies as they arise. Such a term of service won such general confidence in Dr. Grube's skill, and in his practical equipment for his profession, that when he began business as a private practitioner he found little trouble in soon building up a remunerative practice. The Doctor is one of those steady going men who seem to be ready for service at a moment's notice, whose presence itself inspires confidence and whose word at all times can be implicitly relied on.

Dr. Grube was born in New York City in 1858. After completing his general education at Pennington Seminary, N. J., he entered the University of the City of New York with the view of studying for the medical profession. As time went on he proved a devoted student, and he finally was graduated in 1878. It was in the 99th Street (New York) Hospital that he gained his wide professional experience and there he acted as physician in charge for five years. For two years he was visiting physician to Randall's Island Hospital and he is surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology in the Polyclinic College.

Such appointments, as well as the calls of a large private practice, would, one might well think, so occupy a man's time as to leave little opportunity for anything else. But human nature craves a change from the passing realities of life, and to assuage this craving so far as he was concerned, for he required something that changed the current of his thoughts,—that gave him something fresh to think about,—Dr. Grube turned to Freemasonry. He was initiated, passed and raised in Charity Lodge, No. 727, and reached the Senior Warden's chair. Transferring his Masonic home to Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 643, he was its Master in 1898. The Capitular degrees were received in Constitution Chapter, No. 230, and then desiring to become acquainted with the Scottish Rite he received the degrees of the New York Consistory. In that body he is an active member and has held at least one office in the Council of Princes of Jerusalem. But office-holding is not suited to a physician in active practice, and Dr. Grube has to rest content with the work that comes off-hand to a willing worker in the Masonic quarries, or take part in the pleasures provided for him by his brethren of Mecca Temple, for like most active brethren the Doctor passed through the Consistory into the Shrine.

Dr. Grube is a member of the Legion of Honor, United Friends, Chosen Friends and Knights of Honor, but his life may be said to be devoted to his profession, with Masonry affording the necessary quantity of change to round out the even measure of the succeeding days.

Raymond Lodge No. 644

The third concert of the Raymond Lodge No. 644 of Free and Accepted Masons, took place last night at No. 581 Broadway. The room was crowded with a well-dressed company of ladies and gentlemen, and both the singing and playing, which were by amateurs, gave great satisfaction. Messrs. C. Gerster, A. Tremain, J. W. Turner, B. Willard, Geo. A. Russell, J. R. Macdonald, H. Cushing, F. O. Woodruff,—Cumberland, J. M. Ward and Miss Jennie Wade were the performers.

Old Glory Lodge No. 647

Warrant: ca 1970s

The original No. 647 belonged to Mistletoe Lodge No. 647 of Brooklyn, Chartered 17 Jul 1867

http://www.agds.org/html/history_by_r_w__alfonso_serr.html

In the 1960's and 1970's there were merges between Kedron No. 803, Mayflower No. 961 and Mistletoe No. 647 Lodges which resulted in the formation of Old Glory Lodge No. 647.

On 14 Dec 1988, Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 756 and Old Glory Lodge No. 647 were merged and the Grand Lodge of New York granted a charter. The new name of the Lodge being Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 647 [see below] with its charter officers were: Master, Ilker Ademirken, Senior Warden, John Tenentes, and Junior Warden Gary R. Solberg.

Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 647

The original No. 647 belonged to Mistletoe Lodge No. 647 of Brooklyn, Chartered 17 Jul 1867

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF AURORA GRATA-DAY STAR LODGE No. 647
R.'.W.': Alfonso Serrano

If you look upon the newest Lodge logo you will see the unfinished pyramid is surrounded by the names of seven Lodges which had merged together to form the Lodge presently known as Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 647. They are Mistletoe, Aurora Grata, May Flower Sanctorum, Kedron and Old Glory. This paper is a brief sketch of their individual histories which I wrote so that the Brethren of the Lodge may be informed as to how our present Lodge came into existence and as a reminiscence for our older members.

Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 647 is mainly comprised of three Lodges, Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756, Day Star Lodge No. 798 and Old Glory Lodge No. 647. It is under the banner of Old Glory Lodge that Mistletoe No. 647, Kedron No. 803, Sanctorum No. 747 and Mayflower No. 961 hail. In presenting their individual histories I will begin with the oldest Lodge and work my way forward.

MISTLETOE LODGE NO. 647

On 20 Feb 1867 Mistletoe Lodge received dispensation granted by the M.'.W.': Robert D. Holmes whose petition was recommended by Altair Lodge No. 601. The first Communication was held on 23 Feb 1867 in the Montaulk Lodge rooms, 14 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. The Officers were as follows:

M.'.W.': Joseph D. Evans Master
Charles W. Newton   Senior Warden
Samuel G. Thayer   Junior Warden
Joel B. Burnett   Treasurer
Henry T. Bragg   Secretary
William A. Evans   Senior Deacon
Abraham Simpson   Junior Deacon
Henry A. Richey   Sr. Master of Ceremony
William B. Whitaker   Jr. Master of Ceremony
William W. Reade   Senior Steward
Carmon E. Anderson   Junior Steward

It is interesting to note that during his term as Grand Master M.'.W.': Joseph D. Evans put into effect one of the most important changes in New York Masonry by introducing the Office of District Deputy Grand Master into the Offices of Grand Lodge appointments. Also it is noteworthy to note that Brother Evans, at the funeral service of the distinguished Statesman and Brother Henry Clay delivered an able and eloquent address, which was afterward printed in pamphlet form.

Some other notable Brothers of Mistletoe Lodge No. 647 are:

Thomas G. Singleton, a member for 58 years of which he served as Secretary for 51 years.

Wallace E. Caldwell raised in Mistletoe Lodge in 1913. He affiliated with University Lodge No. 408, A.F.& A.M. of North Carolina after being appointed Associate Professor of Ancient History at the University of North Carolina. Brother Caldwell went on to become Grand Master of Masons in the State of North Carolina in 1950.

Charles A. Shaw, who was a one-man commissioner for the State of New York running the Monument Commission till the age of 91. He traveled around the country erecting monuments to the boys in blue who went from New York to save the Union. Some of his Monuments have been erected on the battlefields of Gettysburg, Antietam, Chattanooga, and Key West, Florida. One of his plaques is featured in the book "The Craft and its Symbols", on the next to last page shows a plaque dedicated to the 66th New York Regiment. In the banner above the two soldiers is found the inscription "Peace and Unity". A closer look will reveal that the letter "A" in the word "Peace" is a Masonic square and Compasses.
Mistletoe, the plant, was held in great veneration by the druids and is associated with joy and gladness. The name was selected by its first Master, M.'W.': Joseph A. Evans.

SANCTORUM LODGE No. 747

The next Lodge to be constituted was Sanctorum Lodge No. 747 who received dispensation on 10 Feb 1874 from M.'W.': Grand Master, Christopher G. Fox. This was all that I could find in our Lodges records for Sanctorum Lodge No. 747.

AURORA GRATA LODGE No. 756

The next Lodge to be organized was Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756 who was granted dispensation on 17 Oct 1874 the following text was taken from its 1949 membership roster:

"Aurora is defined as the rising light of the morning; the goddess of the morning, or twilight defied by fancy. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, with rosy fingers dripping with gentle dew. The founders of this Lodge gave it the name Aurora Grata, the great light, the gracious dawn. Judging from the brilliant Masonic Luminaries that compose it, the poetical allegory, defining Aurora, was fitting and appropriate".

The first meeting for the organization of the Lodge was held in Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection A.A.S.R., at 13 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. Dispensation was granted by M.'W.': Elwood E. Thorne, Grand Master, on 12 Jan 1875 afterward the Lodge met for the first time in the Aurora Grata Cathedral.

On 14 Jun 1875, after the Grand Session was held by Grand Lodge a charter was granted to Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756, which reads:

"We the Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, in ample form assembled, according to the old constitutions, regularly and solemnly established under the auspices of Prince Edwin, at the City of York, in Great Britain, in the year of Masonry, 4926,

The M.'W.': Elwood E. Thorne, Grand Master
The R.'W.': James W. Huestead, Deputy Grand Master
The R.'W.': Jesse B. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden
The R.'W.': Levi M. Gano, Junior Grand Warden

Do, by presents appoint, authorize, and empower our Worthy Brother George W. Close, to be master; our Worthy Brother, Daniel Sickels, to be the Senior Warden; our Worthy brother William H. Martin to be the Junior Warden, of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be, by virtue hereof, constituted, formed, and held in Brooklyn, Kings County, which shall be distinguished by the name or style of Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756, and said Master and Wardens, and their successors in office, are hereby respectively authorized and directed, by and with the consent and assistance of a majority of the members of said Lodge, duly summoned and present upon such occasions, to elect and install the officers of the said Lodge as vacancies happen, in manner and form as is, or may be prescribed by the constitution of this Grand Lodge. And further, the said Lodge is hereby invested with full power and authority to assemble upon proper and lawful occasions, to make Masons, and to admit members, as also to do and perform all and every such acts and things appertaining to the craft as have been and ought be done, for the honor and advantage thereof; conforming in all their proceedings to the constitution of this Grand Lodge, otherwise this warrant, and the powers thereby granted, to cease and be of no further effect. Given under our hands, and the seal of our Grand Lodge, at the City of New York, in the United States of America, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Signed
R.'W.': James M. Austin
Grand Secretary

Registered in the book of the Grand Lodge, page 152."

The Meaning of Aurora Grata
(Taken from the 1949 membership roster)

Aurora Grata, gracious dawn. The dawn of the day dreamed by Andrew Michael Ramsey in an address delivered March 21, 1737, before a general assemblage of Freemasons in France. He saw in his vision the gracious dawn, the Aurora Grata, "when all men of enlightened minds shall be united in Freemasonry, when the interests of the fraternity shall become those of the whole human race, when the subjects of all kingdoms shall learn to cherish one another without renouncing their country". That gracious dawn, that Aurora Grata, "when all men shall unite in Freemasonry to make minds and hearts better, by which a new people shall be created which, though composed of many nations shall cement them into one brotherhood by ties of virtue and science". That gracious dawn that Aurora Grata, "when all men shall embrace the obligations placed upon them by Freemasonry to protect their fellow men by their authority, to enlighten them by their knowledge, to edify them by their virtues, to succor them in their necessities, to sacrifice all personal resentment, and to strive after all things that may contribute to the peace and unity of society". So we have the meaning of Aurora Grata, Gracious Dawn.

Some notable members of Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756 are, brother and Dr. Charles D. Pabst, noted dermatologist, who is listed in the four volume set "10,000 famous Freemasons" and in the book "Celebrating 200 years of Freemasonry." Also M.'W.'. Raymond Clark Ellis who ascended to become Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York 1954 - 1956.

DAY STAR LODGE NO. 798

Following Aurora Grata Lodge came Day Star Lodge No. 798, the following text is taken from the history of Day Star Lodge, Golden Jubilee anniversary 1890 - 1940.
In 1889, Edward P. Daly a leading real estate dealer began a movement which resulted in the birth of Day Star Lodge No. 798. Dispensation was granted on 31 Jul 1889 and her charter was instituted on 25 Jun 1890. In going over the history of Day Star Lodge its interesting to note that the Lodge became the owners of Day Star Hall, located on the corner of 54th Street and Third Avenue. They sold it in 1906 for a net return of $13,000.00, which they invested in guaranteed interest-bearing securities. Also in its history is note of a W.'. William A. Stewart, of Orion Lodge who bequeathed the sum of $110,000.00 toward the building of a new temple in Brooklyn. This sum enabled the building committee to purchase the land upon which the Temple was finally built. That temple was the one situated at the corners of Claremont and Lafayette.

Also, the Past masters jewel, which is handed down from one Master to the next, descends from Day Star Lodge. It belonged to W.'. Charles A. Freed and a summary of his year is as follows:

"First War Year (WWI) Master presented to Lodge a service flag, with a star thereon for each member in the country's military service (32); Honor Roll of members and sons in army and navy ordered printed and sent with each meeting notice; donation of $350.00 to Red Cross, it being determined that for the duration of war all expenditures ordinarily made for social affairs should go to the Red Cross; purchase of $500.00 Liberty Loan Bond; bibles and Grand Lodge certificates ordered sent to members in U.S. Military service; $100.00 donated to Norwegian Hospital; $1,000.00 donated to grand Lodge War relief fund; dues of members in Country's service ordered paid by lodge; approval for home on Long Island for children leaving Utica Home; contributions to Masonic Free Employment Bureau and Third District School of Instruction; purchased $90.00 for tickets for Masonic ball at 23rd Regimental Armory on February 21; X-Mas gifts to members in U.S. Military and to widows of Lodge members; death of brother Mari A. Cumming; service at St. Andrew's Church, anniversary of foundation of the Grand Lodge of England; Masonic Brotherhood Center while the Master was hosting a dinner for the guest of honor.

Mayflower Lodge had a brother who rose to the position of Grand Senior Deacon, R.'.W.'. Brother Howard Kessler, and it also had a brother by the name of Sydney Grant, who was a General in the National Guard, who served in World War I. He entered the military service in 1882 with the old 13th Regiment, New York National Guard. He passed away in June of 1934. On 19 Jun 1934 a Masonic Service was conducted by Mayflower Lodge with M.'.W.'. Frank S. Smith, Grand Master officiating.

The ORIGIN OF THE NAME DAYSTAR

Information taken from the 50th Jubilee Anniversary

To those whose inquiring minds might wonder how our Lodge came by its name, we would ask them to turn to the second epistle of St. Peter, 1st Chapter, 19th verse, where you would find the following; "We have also a more sure word of prophesy whereunto ye do well to take heed as unto a light that shineth in a dark place until the day dawn, and the Daystar arise in your hearts".

What name would be more appropriate for a Masonic Lodge? What language could clearly define the purpose of Freemasonry? Would it be amiss for us to make sure that daystar has arisen in our hearts? To what higher purpose could we dedicate our membership in our Lodge?

It is curious that the present name of the Lodge, Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge, as it is makes a sort of poetic sense. Aurora Grata, the gracious dawn of the new day, which opens for the way for the light, which shines in a dark place until the dawn of day for the Day Star to arise

KEDRON LODGE NO. 803

The next lodge to receive dispensation was Kedron Lodge No. 803 on 29 Dec 1891 and was warranted on 9 Jun 1892. I also found very little information on this Lodge except that its first Master was W.'. Anson L. Squires, and That Kedron Lodge began building its temple in Apr 1916. This Temple is located on 18th Avenue in Brooklyn. It is now a Born Again Christian Church. If you should pass by it you will notice that the Square and Compasses on the cornerstone have been chipped away at as if someone was trying to obliterate them but they were not successful.

MAYFLOWER LODGE No 961

The last of the original Lodges to receive dispensation was Mayflower Lodge No. 961. They were instituted on 16 May 1919, and constituted on 14 May 1920, and incorporated on 14 Jan 1944. The Lodge was named for the mayflower, which is the trailing arbutus.

26 brothers residing in Brooklyn wanted to form a new Lodge. Brother Adrian C. Johnston called a meeting and a request for dispensation was prepared. They obtained permission from R.'.W.'. George L. Allin, District Deputy Grand Master of the 3rd Kings District, to obtain permission from the other Lodges in the district to form a Lodge to be known as Mayflower Lodge. With the consent of the District it was the first Lodge whose credentials were considered by the Grand Lodge Committee on charters that year. It was also the first Lodge constituted by the newly elected Grand Master, M.'.W.'. William S. Farmer, and it was the first Lodge admitted to the newly formed 3rd Kings Masonic District, with W.'. Adrian C. Johnston as its Master.

Mayflower Lodge was the only Lodge to hold a regular meeting at the Masonic Brotherhood Center at the New York World's Fair, in fresh Meadows, NY, on 10 Sep 1965. At his meeting, M.'.W.'. Clarence J. Henry was presented Honorary Membership in Mayflower Lodge. On the meeting notice for that evening I realized that our own R.'.W.'. John A. Tenentes was the Senior Warden of Mayflower Lodge. When I spoke to him about the event he told me that he as proxy for the Worshipful Master opened the Lodge at the Masonic Brotherhood Center while the Master was hosting a dinner for the guest of honor.

Mayflower Lodge had a brother who rose to the position of Grand Senior Deacon, R.'.W.'. Brother Howard Kessler, and it also had a brother by the name of Sydney Grant, who was a General in the National Guard, who served in World War I. He entered the military service in 1882 with the old 13th Regiment, New York National Guard. He passed away in June of 1934. On 19 Jun 1934 a Masonic Service was conducted by Mayflower Lodge with M.'.W.'. Frank S. Smith, Grand Master officiating.

On 12 Dec 1956, Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756 and Day Star Lodge No. 798 merged to form Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 756. Aurora Grata Lodge left the Aurora Grata cathedral and moved all of its belongings to the Bay Ridge Temple at 256 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, NY. Four years later M.'.W.'. Gary A. Henningssen was initiated into Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 756 and in 1993 became Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York following the death of Grand Master Sheldon K. Blank. In the
1960's and 1970's there were merges between Kedron, Mayflower and Mistletoe Lodges which resulted in the formation of Old Glory Lodge No. 647.

On 14 Dec 1988, Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 756 and Old Glory Lodge No. 647 were merged, and the Grand Lodge of New York granted a charter. The new name of the Lodge being Aurora Grata-Day Star Lodge No. 647 with its charter officers as follows: Master, Ilker Ademirken, Senior Warden, John Tenentes, and Junior Warden Gary R. Solberg.

My brothers the name Aurora Grata-Daystar is probably one of the most unique names ever given to a Lodge and I as well as all of the present membership are extremely proud to be ranked as it Brethren.

True Craftsman's Lodge No. 651

Lodge Website: [http://www.tcl651ny.com/about/about.htm](http://www.tcl651ny.com/about/about.htm) [current as of Jan 2009] W.: Martin Richards, Master

The Advocate: America's Jewish journal, Volume 37, Issue 17, 5 Jun 1909, page 489

http://books.google.com/books?id=44vlAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA489&dq=%22Craftsman%E2%80%99s+Lodge+%20No.+651%22&hl=en&ei=q1h3Tu64JYNn0qh49OnPDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CFQO6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22Craftsman%20No.%20651%22&f=false

Jacob P. Solomon - Last Wednesday in the early morning, on the festival of Shebuoth and the seventy-first anniversary of his birth, occurred the death of Jacob P. Solomon. He was a native of Manchester, England, and a lawyer of this city in active practice until seven years ago. He was best known as the founder and editor of "The Hebrew Standard," now in the twenty-seventh year of its existence. Mr. Solomon's funeral took place on Friday last from Masonic Hall, and was attended by a vast throng. The orthodox religious services were conducted by the Rev. Professor J. Mayor Asher of the Congregation Orach Chaim; while the Masonic burial service was performed by True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 651, of which the deceased was the founder and senior past master. He was high in Masonic circles, being Past Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of New York and a 33° in the (Cerreau) Scottish Rite.

Perseverance Lodge No. 652

Dispensation: dated 15 Feb 1867; issued 23 Feb 1867.
Warrant: 24 Jul 1867
Surrendered: 23 Jun 1880, by a vote of the Lodge.

Perseverance Lodge had an existence of 13 years, and for seven of those years was a member of the 8th Masonic District.

The Petitioners for a Dispensation 16 in number, 13 from Palestine Lodge No. 204, one from Munn Lodge No. 190, and two Eastern Star Lodge No. 227.

From Palestine Lodge No. 204 the Petitioners and Charter Members were Brothers:

Bradley, Walter,
Carroll [Cargill], William
Hanson, Nelson
Hovey, Cornelius
Jackson, John M. W.
Kelley, T. H.
Monihan, E.
Pinderton, James
Prankard, William
Rathjen, Brum
Rose, Charles,

Scott, John
Vassa, Charles

From Eastern Star Lodge No. 227:
Jones, S. J.
Kelso, J.

From Munn Lodge No. 190:
Hanson, Peter

The apparent leader in this movement and first Master of Perseverance Lodge was William Prankard. He was made a Mason in Palestine Lodge No. 204 on 26 Jul 1855, and was Master of that Lodge for three years, 1859-61. He dimitted 26 Feb 1867, and died 8 Mar 1915.

Masters

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1867-68</td>
<td>William Prankard</td>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Cornelius Henry</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>William Prankard</td>
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When instituted and constituted the Lodge was at No. 594 Broadway, the 2nd Masonic District, R.’W.’: William Simpson, DDGM.
Isadore Einstein and Moe W. Smith

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, dated 29 January 1919 states:

After one year from ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

The 18th Amendment was ratified by 46 of the 48, states and went into effect on January 16, 1920, so now America was dry.

Bro. Moe W. Smith was raised a Master Mason in Emanuel Lodge No. 654 on 8 Nov 1922. His friend, Bro. Isadore “Izzy” Einstein, was affiliated with Emanuel Lodge on 13 Dec 1922.

Moe Smith played the Dr. Watson to Izzy Einstein’s Sherlock Holmes, and they were probably the only two prohibition agents whom the public liked. They operated in the first years of Prohibition, 1920 to 1925, when it was comparatively hard to get a drink; the years when bartenders peered out through peepholes and new customers had to go through the formalities of presenting admission cards or saying “Joe sent me.”

Moe, although somewhat in the role of straight man, was a highly effective agent, but Izzy (the human chameleon), with his numberless disguises, was the color and front man. He was, in turn, a traveling salesman, a street cleaner, a banker, a bartender, a grave digger, a streetcar conductor, a Texas cattleman and, in Hollywood, a movie extra. You name it, he played the part.

The pair closed innumerable speakeasies in every imaginable way. A speakeasy around Van Cortland Park was padlocked after Izzy arrived in a mud-covered football uniform and announced that the gridiron season was over and he was ready to break training. In Coney Island, he entered a drinking joint in a wet bathing suit, shivering and gasping for aid. Wearing an attendant’s white jacket, he shut another saloon near a hospital.

Izzy once tossed his agent’s badge on the bar of a Bowery saloon and — this fat, unkempt individual — asked for a pint of whisky for “a deserving prohibition agent.” The bartender sold it to him, thinking him a great wit.

Izzy and Moe, rotund and cheerful men, made life so miserable for the prohibition-law violaters, that waiters, bartenders and speakeasy proprietors feared to sell liquor to anyone if a “rumor” circulated that “they” were in the area.

On one of their busiest nights, the twosome raided 48 saloons. In their career they made 4,392 arrests, of which 95% ended in convictions.

In its 125 year history, Emanuel Lodge No. 654 probably has never had two such colorful members as Isadore Einstein and Moe Smith — the famous “Izzy and Moe.”
Alberto Himan was born in New York City on 28 Feb 1855, and was educated in public as well as in private schools. At an early age he developed and gave evidence of the possession of marvelous musical talent, and he was wise enough to cultivate the same. In 1872 he went to California and became teacher in an institution at Santa Barbara, having charge of the Musical Department at the early age of sixteen. He was also for a time Professor of the Musical Department of the Theological Seminary at Vacca, CA.

He traveled through California, Mexico, South America, and the Pacific Coast, thus spending several years in giving concerts, at which he won considerable popularity and success. Returning to New York in Oct 1875, he established himself at his favorite occupation, that of music publisher and composer. He has published over 2,700 pieces of music, including some of the most popular pieces ever brought before the American public. He has an extensive establishment at 144 West 23rd Street, where he has built up an excellent business in his line, and his name is well and favorably known throughout the United States.

Professor Himan was made a Mason in Emanuel Lodge, No. 654, and served as Master in 1897. He is a Past Commander in the Legion of Honor, a member of the Royal Arcanum, a Trustee in the Order of Sons of Benjamin, Past Supreme President of the Order of Advanced Mutual Protection, and a Past Sagamore of Red Men. He is the originator of the Order of Registered Musicians, comprising the better class of musicians, and including some of the greatest artists and teachers. In politics Brother Himan is a staunch Republican, but can hardly be said to be an active one, according to the accepted meaning of that term in New York. He was married 25 Jul 1878, to Miss L. Winternitz, of New Castle, PA.

Bunting Lodge No. 655

http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/bronx/hare-jb.htm

Joseph Buckbee Hare - One of the men who can look upon the hustling and progressive life of The Bronx, New York, today and take pride in it as in part his handiwork is Joseph Buckbee Hare, treasurer and trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank. In addition to being a good business executive, Mr. Hare is civic minded, and it is this combination which has been of such value to the community in which he has lived since it seemed a small town and far away from New York. Mr. Hare moved there in 1888, when he was twenty one years of age. He was born in Esperance, NY, 4 Apr 1867, son of James Jay and Harriett Elizabeth (Conklin) Hare. His father was in the hotel business.

Joseph B. Hare's first position was that of clerk in the Delevergne Machine Company's offices, after he completed his education in the country schools of Schoharie County, NY. From that work he passed to the Central Union and Northern Union Gas Company, with which he remained for twenty six years, for the most part in the capacity of assistant superintendent. In 1914 his long years of capable and dependable service began to count, and he was appointed trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank. Here his business acumen and his readiness to assume responsibility and to do more than his share of work won recognition, and in 1922 he was elected treasurer of the bank. His absorption in business has not prevented his enthusiastic support of the excellent work being accomplished by The Bronx County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Mr. Hare is treasurer. He is an Independent in politics, a Mason, member of the Bunting Lodge No. 655, F&AM; a member of Sylvan Chapter No. 188, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also treasurer of The Bronx Legal Assistance Society. His church affiliation is with the Mott Haven Reformed Church. He is a member of the Scarsdale Golf Club, and the Harlem Yacht Club.

On 19 Sep 1893, in Amsterdam, NY, Mr. Hare married Adeline Coley Greene, d/o Robert and Dorothy Greene. Mrs. Hare passed away 1 Jul 1926. Mr. Hare resides at No. 900 Grand Concourse, The Bronx.

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

George W. Palmer (1835-1887) Brigadier General (brevet) in Civil War. b. 7 Jun 1835 in Ripley, NY. Active in politics throughout his life, he supported Lincoln, and in 1861 was assistant clerk in the U.S. senate. Served in quartermaster general's office in Civil War, and afterward was appointed Captain and provost marshal of the 31st district of N.Y. In 1864 he became military secretary to Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, and later commissary-general of ordnance of NY state, with the rank of Brigadier General. In 1868 he was quartermaster general. He practiced law in N.Y.C. from 1869. Member of Bunting Lodge No. 655, N.Y.C. d. 2 Jan 1887.

Frank M. Totton (5 May 1890-1 Nov 1954) Grand Master 1948-49


http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm


Frank M. Totton was born 5 May 1890 in Minneapolis, MN, but left from the East while still in his teens. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1912 and LaSalle University in 1915. He studied economics and finance and during the summers started as a clerk in Farmers Loan & Trust Co., NYC in 1912 and went with the Chase National Bank as a Trust Officer in 1923, becoming Vice President of Chase National Bank, NYC, 1929-54. He served as and officer in World War I. President of New York City YMCA from 1945 and president of New York State YMCA's in 1930. National president of American Institute of Banking in 1928. Was on general council of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, 1945-48. Active in a dozen youth and social welfare groups, colleges and universities. He
traveled more than a million miles for the Chase National, making speeches to civic groups to include:

- Treasurer of Sydenham Hospital
- United Negro College Fund Campaign
- Goodwill Industries, Inc.; Chairman, Public Educ Committee, American Bankers Assn
- Wilwyn School for Boys; Finance Committee of General Council Presbyterian Church
- National Child Labor Committee; Director of Travelers Aid Society
- American College, Sofia, Bulgaria; Boy Scouts, Greater New York City
- American McAll Association Broadway Temple Corporation
- Treasurer of Harlem Savings Bank Camp Sloane, Inc.
- Trustee of Athens College, Greece Protestant Council of the City of New York
- National Chairman of National Laymen’s Committee Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies
- Restoration Fund of the Presbyterian Church

Masonic record:

- Member of Bunting Lodge No. 655, N.Y.C., receiving degrees on 18 Nov, 2 Dec, 16 Dec 1912 and Master in 1920.
- 1937-40 Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey
- 1935-38 Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee of Survey (Budgeting, Finances and Accounting)
- 1938-46 Chairman of the Finance Committee of Grand Lodge
- 1941-45 Member of the Survey Committee on Outside Relief
- 1946-48 Member of the Victory Chest Committee
- 1946-48 Deputy Grand Master
- 1948-49 Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York
- Grand Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
- Member of the Grand Lodge Distinguished Achievement Award Committee

M:.W:. Totton was known for his humanitarian work, especially among the underprivileged children. He was also active in fund raising drives for the support of Negro colleges, and during three years collected 27 million dollars for the relief of devastated Presbyterian Missions. He was a resident of Larchmont, New York, where he lived with his wife and three sons.

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Leigh S. Wilson


Former 3-term Brevard Sheriff, Leigh Wilson, Dies at 85

He Arrived At The Start Of The Space Age And Was Known For High Standards And For Keeping His Department Up-to-date.

July 13, 1994 - by Laurin Sellers of The Sentinel Staff

MELBOURNE — Leigh S. Wilson, a retired Brevard County sheriff who tackled small-town crime with a big-city toughness, died Monday. He was 85. The former New York City police officer, who served as sheriff from 1963 to 1977 and as Melbourne Beach police chief from 1957 to 1963, was remembered by friends as hard-nosed and honest.

"If I could say anything about Leigh Wilson it would be about his honesty and integrity," said Brevard sheriff's Cmdr. Mike Robinson. "He was just a hard Republican who had the same approach to law enforcement here as he did in the New York City Police Department."

Robinson, who was hired by Wilson as a vice agent in 1969, said his former boss targeted organized crime in the county, going after drug dealers, gamblers and prostitutes.

"He formed one of the most effective homicide and vice units in the state," Robinson said Tuesday. "The agents were frequently asked by the governor to work major crime investigations in other jurisdictions."

Wilson was not afraid to go up against the Brevard County Commission to get what he needed for his department, remembered Joe Wickham, a commissioner during Wilson's tenure.

"He would clash with the County Commission, but it was always to get radios or whatever he needed to modernize things," Wickham said Tuesday.

Wickham said he respected Wilson because of his high standards of discipline, which he adhered to first, and then expected all of his officers to follow.

"He wanted everybody to do the best job they could. Even though he was a Republican, you knew where he stood and there was no question about who was the sheriff when Wilson was in office," Wickham said.

Wilson arrived at the beginning of the Space Age in Brevard County and served as sheriff through the unprecedented boom years that surrounded America's race to the moon. As his department grew with the county, Wilson modernized equipment and techniques.

"He was what the county needed at the time," Wickham said.

Wilson left the Sheriff's Office after losing his bid for a fourth term in 1976. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1982, and he had been ill in recent years.

Born in Brooklyn, NY, the former sheriff moved to Central Florida in 1957. He was past Master of Bunting Lodge 655, F&AM, a member of York Rite and AZAN Shrine Temple. Survivors include his sons, Brevard Sheriff's Cmdr. George S., Indialantic, Robert L., Satellite Beach, and three grandchildren.
Livingston Lodge No. 657

Warrant: 30 Jul 1867

William G. Stahlnecker was, for a number of years, a member of Livingston Lodge No. 657, New York City. Bro. Stahlnecker was born at Auburn, Cayuga County, NY, 20 Jun 1849. He received an academic education and was engaged in the slaughtering and provision business and was a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was elected Mayor of Yonkers in Mar 1884, for a term of two years, and elected to the 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52nd Congresses as a Democrat. He died at Yonkers, NY, 26 Mar 1902. He was elected an Honorary Member of Washington Lodge No. 21 in Jan 1876.

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http://books.google.com/books?id=4WyAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA392&dq=%22Livingston+Lodge+No.+657%22&hl=en&ei=0J4T0a1FIDD0AGYuLhvDA&sas=a=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEUQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22Livingston%20Lodge%20No.%20657%22&f=false

John Franchini - This well known and popular caterer to the wants and pleasures of the Masonic fraternity in this city is a native of Italy, and was born on the 24th of April, 1862. He was educated in his native country and traveled through it when young as an agent or representative for a large wholesale firm.

He arrived in New York on 29 Jan 1883, and after working for one or two different firms, started for California. There he spent seven years in one of the leading restaurants. Returning to New York in 1894 he purchased his present place of business, at 876 Sixth Avenue, which under his able management has become one of the best known of the better class of restaurants in the city. He caters to receptions, weddings and entertainments of all kinds. Among the associations outside of the Craft to which he belongs is the Mardi Gras.

He is a very enthusiastic member of our fraternity and has frequently been heard to regret that owing to his business duties he is unable to accept office. He is a member of Livingston Lodge No. 657; of Amity Chapter No. 160, R. A. M., and of Palestine Commandery No. 18, K. T., and in all these bodies is recognized as one who is devoted to their work and interests, and who is ever ready to be of any service in his power.

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http://books.google.com/books?id=y6fJAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA5-PA77&dq=%22Livingston+Lodge+No.+657%22&hl=en&ei=0J4T0a1FIDD0AGYuLhvDA&sas=a=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CEoQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22Livingston%20Lodge%20No.%20657%22&f=false

James Renwick McAfee, Rooffer by trade, was born in the Ninth Ward, New York City, on 31 May 1872. He was the son of Archibald and Annie Catherine McAfee. He was educated in old Grove Street School, No. 3. and later attended High School. He associated himself with the George Hayes Company at the age of fifteen, in the manufacturing of skylights, fire-proof windows, and sheet metal work. At the time of his death he was a Director and Treasurer of the George Hayes Company. He was associated with the Men's Christian Alliance, a member of the Town Board of Harrison, NY, and Justice of the Peace. Served in Austria and Poland in reconstruction work after the war. He was a member of Livingston Lodge No. 657, F&AM, having been its Master in 1904. A member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and was President of the Roofers' Association for six years.

Brother McAfee was one of the Founders of the Big Brothers Movement, greatly interested in hospital and prison work, and also the Children's Court and Juvenile delinquency, and Americanization of foreigners. He founded the B. T. Southender Association of School No. 3. He served on the Literary Committee of this Society from 1905 to 1908. Auditing Committee 1909 and 1910. Trade Children's Court and Juvenile delinquency, and Americanization of foreigners. He founded the B. T. Southender Association of School No. 3. He served on the Literary Committee of this Society from 1905 to 1908. Auditing Committee 1909 and 1910. Trade


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Charles Hazeldine Robinson - The memory of the late Charles Hazeldine Robinson will remain fresh in the minds of the old residents of Cliffon, New Jersey, who knew and esteemed him. One knowing Mr. Robinson as a business acquaintance, knew him to be honorable in his dealings, and those of his social acquaintances who numbered him among their friends appreciated his sincerity and sympathy at all times. That he was an esteemed resident of Cliffon for more than thirty years assures those who mourn him that he is a loss to the community-at-large. Regret will always follow a thought of him when it is remembered that he is no more.

Mr. Robinson was the son of George and Jane (Hazeldine) Robinson, who came to this country from England in 1880. Although born on English soil, 31 May 1861, Charles H. Robinson was more American than English for the reason that he arrived in this country when a mere youth. Always an admirer of America and things American, Mr. Robinson became a citizen of the United States, 19 Oct 1888, which was eight years after he left England. In those days of meagre learning, Mr. Robinson was unable to secure the advantages of a complete education, but possessing a keen observation and a retentive memory, he found his fund of knowledge adequate for the walks of life. After locating in New York City he gained much experience in a business way, and

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eventually became a superintendent for August Meyer, a well known New York contractor in stone construction work. This affiliation was so agreeable and successful that Mr. Robinson remained with Mr. Meyer until his retirement from business, this covering a period of twenty-seven years. After severing his connection with the latter firm, Mr. Robinson became an estimator with the John J. Roberts Company, contractors in plaster work, and with this concern he remained eight years. The H. W. Miller Company, a firm in the same line of business, then secured Mr. Robinson's services, and he remained with them until his death, which occurred in Clifton, NJ, 4 Apr 1921.

Mr. Robinson was the organizer and president of the Arva Realty Company, Clifton, New Jersey. He was a member of the Republican party, but was not an office holder in any of Clifton's public affairs. Among the fraternal orders that Mr. Robinson claimed membership in was Livingston Lodge, No. 657, F&AM. He was a member of the Baraca Class of Clifton Reformed Church, and his genial personality is greatly missed from its congregation.

On 25 Dec 1882, Mr. Robinson married (first) Arvilla Henrietta Delamonte, of New York, whose death occurred in 1902. He married (second) Laura L. B. Ritchie, who survived him. Besides his widow he left three children: Lillah B., Charles C., and Kenneth H. He was also survived by a sister, Mrs. William Hunt, of Stamford, CT, and a brother, Harry Robinson, of New York City.

**Beethoven Lodge No. 661**

Warrant: ca 1866

The 1970's saw a general decline in Freemasonry with many Lodge mergers.

1870 - King Solomon Lodge No. 279 merged with Mt. Neboh Lodge No. 257 to form King Solomon-Mt. Neboh Lodge No. 257.

1872 - Navigator Lodge No. 232 merged with Beethoven Lodge No. 661 to form Beethoven-Navigator Lodge No. 232.

1875 - Humboldt Lodge No. 512 re-joined its parent Lodge (King Solomon No. 279) and became part of what was now King Solomon-Mt. Neboh Lodge No. 257.

Finally, King Solomon-Mt. Neboh Lodge No. 257 merged with Beethoven-Navigator Lodge No. 232. Since merged lodges take the lowest number, we now have King Solomon-Beethoven Lodge No. 232, which continues to this day [2011].

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**Abraham Laskey**, a Hebrew minister, received his Master Mason Degree 15 Nov 1858 in Dayton Lodge No. 147, Dayton, Ohio. He became the Worshippful Master of Beethoven Lodge No. 661 in New York in October 1888.

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**John F. Vosatka** was made a Mason in Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, New York, in 1887, and since then he has been regarded as one of its most active and useful members. He seemed to take hold right from the start and was soon installed into office, starting, we believe, as one of the Masters of Ceremonies. Thence he pushed his way upward until after serving two years (1894-95) as Senior Warden, he was elected to the Master's chair and filled that responsible office for two years (1896-97) in a manner that reflected credit not only on himself, but also on the Lodge. Since leaving the Master's chair his interest in the work and welfare of the Lodge remains unabated, and he is known as willing at all times to respond to any call made upon him to further its progress and develop its influence.

Brother Vosatka was born at Kuttenberg, Bohemia, 20 Aug 1845. In 1868 he came to the United States and soon obtained employment as teacher in one of the New York schools. He continued to engage in teaching until July, 1877, when he took a position in the office of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and in that office he still remains, having been advanced, in 1895, to the position of cashier.

Brother Vosatka is very popular in the associations of his country people in this city. Before coming to this country he had served for three years in the army in his native land, and this fact alone opened the door of every Bohemian home to him on his arrival, and his own hearty, kindly, enthusiastic nature soon established his personal popularity. He married a young lady, Louise Jelinek, born in the same town in Bohemia as himself, and their home soon became one of the gathering places of their own people. Brother Vosatka is a member of the Bohemian National Society, a beneficial order, and takes a great deal of interest in its welfare, knowing the amount of practical good it accomplishes all the year round. For the past five years Mr. Vosatka has been State Treasurer of the association for the States of New York and Connecticut, paying out annually on an average of $85,000 in endowments. By the united Lodges of this order he was three times elected delegate to the conventions,—held in 1891 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in St. Paul, MN, in 1896, and for the convention which will be held in Detroit, MI, in 1899. Also for the last eight years he has been a steady member of the Grand Lodge of this order, holding many responsible offices.

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Ibid. page 254.

**Oscar Cahn** - No member of Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, is held in more general esteem among the brethren, or indeed in what is generally spoken of as the German District in New York, than Oscar Cahn. He developed an active interest in all the affairs of that Lodge soon after his initiation, in 1883, and advanced step by step until he received, by the votes of the brethren, the highest office in their gift. The confidence of the brethren increased with the passing of time, and by their desire, as expressed annually in the ballot, Brother Cahn presided over them as Master for five years. We do not think that any higher Masonic honor can be paid to a brother than this,—in these modern days at any rate. In olden times, when material was scarce, it was no unusual thing to re-elect a
Master for many successive terms; indeed, in the annals of this State there is evidence that one man served as Master of his Lodge,—a strong, prosperous Lodge it was, and is,—for over thirty years; but in the passing time if a man is elected twice he thinks, and thinks rightly, that two terms are enough. So there must be exceptional qualities when a man is called to the East five times, and these qualities must have been good, and must have been tried and tested and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Now out of office, Brother Cahn retains the same amount of interest in the affairs of the Lodge he formerly showed when its official head, and is regarded as one of its "stand-bys."

Oscar Cahn was born in Germany, 20 May 1854. He came to this country when seventeen years of age, with nothing in the way of capital beyond a thorough school and collegiate education, which he had obtained in his native land. He at once entered the dry goods trade and is now regarded among the leading merchants in New York City. He has shown in his business career all the grand qualities which have won success in America for so many hundreds of thousands from the Fatherland, and in fact he is a notable example of what German grit, honesty and perseverance can accomplish with American opportunities.

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Albert Bach - Among the brethren of Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, which meets in the German Masonic Temple, New York, no one is held in higher esteem than Albert Bach. His Masonic connection begins and ends with that Lodge, but he is not on that account to be held as less devoted to Masonry than others whose names figure in many lists. His time is so occupied that his devotion is sentimental rather than practical, but it is nevertheless outspoken and sincere.

Brother Bach was born in New York City, 28 Dec 1854. Intended for the practice of the legal profession from an early age, his entire education was shaped in accordance with that end and he studied at the New York College and at the Columbia College Law School, graduating with high honors and the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. Since 1876 he has been practicing law in his native city and has won a marked measure of success in every field, and at present holds the highly sought-after appointment of Assistant Corporation Counsel. He is a stanch Democrat, one of the old, thoroughgoing, unquestioned sort, and his fealty to his party is beyond cavil or dispute. As a lawyer he is noted for his conservative views, for his careful investigation of every case submitted to him and the thoroughness of his knowledge of its details when he is ready to pass judgment or express an opinion upon it. In matters of authority and judgments, decisions and judicial opinions he is an adept, and his services in this respect are invaluable in the appointment on the Corporation Committee staff, which he now holds.—January, 1898.

Brother Bach is a District Deputy Grand Commander of the American Legion of Honor, a member of the Democratic Club, of the Royal Arcanum and is Vice-President of the Medico-Legal Society of New York.

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George Becker was made a Mason in Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, New York, in 1873, but a year later dimitted and cast in his lot with Harmonic Lodge, No. 199. There he soon became a prominent figure and was appointed one of the Masters of Ceremonies. He was twice elected Senior Warden, and for three years was elected and served as Master. His popularity among the brethren is amply attested by these facts, these repeated assurances of their confidence, and Brother Becker, especially while occupying the Oriental chair, gave abundant proof that he appreciated the honor conferred upon him and filled the many and onerous duties of the position in a manner that added to the prominent position of the Lodge and to its usefulness in the fraternity. The Lodge had plenty of work and financially and otherwise his entire administration was one of the most successful in the history of the Lodge.

Brother Becker was born 5 Oct 1821, at Rosberg, Province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, was apprenticed to a baker when fourteen years of age, and rapidly advanced in a knowledge of all its practical details. Soon after his apprenticeship was over his reputation as a baker and as a practical mechanic won him such prominence that he was appointed Superintendent of fourteen mills. When twenty-six years of age he decided to emigrate to America, and, taking up his residence in New York, he found employment in a piano factory and before he left that business he had worked for such firms as Steinway & Co., and the Bradbury Piano Company. In 1886 he re-entered on his old trade of baker, but on his own account, and built up such a successful business that in 1897 he was enabled to retire with a competency. He is a member of Arndt Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the offices, from the lowest to the highest.

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Francis Deimel, of Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, was born at Heppen, Germany, 9 Nov 1856. Since coming to America he has been engaged in business as a wholesale liquor dealer in New York City, and for many years his establishment, at 44 Vesey Street, has been the center of a large trade. Outside of his connection with Beethoven Lodge, Brother Deimel has no Masonic affiliations.
Hugh L. Scott (1853-1934) Major General, U.S. Army. b. 22 Sep 1853 in Danville, KY. His mother was a gr. gr. granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Graduate of U.S. Military Academy in 1876. He served with the famous 7th Cavalry on the Western plains from 1876-97. Was with Sioux expedition, Nez Perce expedition, Cheyenne expedition, and in 1890-91 was in charge of the "ghost dance" investigations. From 1894-97 he was in charge of Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apaches. Assigned to Smithsonian Inst. to do work on language of plains Indians. Was adjutant general of Cuba, 1898-1903, and governor of Sulu Archipelago, 1903-06. From 1906-10 was superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy with rank of colonel. Then returned to the plains, settling troubles of Navajos, Kickapoos, and others until 1914, when he became chief of staff, U.S. Army, and laid ground work for U.S. participation in WWI before his retirement in 1917. Member of Republic Lodge No. 690, N.Y. and 33rd AASR (NJ). d. 30 Apr 1934.

Hugh Lenox Scott was a post-Civil War West Point graduate who served as superintendent of West Point from 1906 to 1910, and Chief of Staff of the US Army from 1914 to 1917, including the first few months of American involvement in World War I.

Born 22 Sep 1853 in Danville, KY, he grew up there and in Princeton, NJ, where he attended The Lawrenceville School. He graduated from West Point in 1876 (His Cullum Number was 2628), and was commissioned in the Cavalry. For some twenty years thereafter he served on the Western frontier, chiefly with the 7th US Cavalry. He was assigned to the quarters only recently vacated by the widow of George Armstrong Custer. In fact, Scott was sent out to the Little Big Horn battle site to mark gravesites for Custer's men killed in the battle. He also had the opportunity to interview many of the Native Americans who fought on both sides on that hot 25 Jun 1876 day. He saw action in campaigns against the Sioux, Nez Perce, Cheyenne and other Indians of the Plains and became an expert in their languages and ways of life. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in June 1878.

In 1890-91 he was given the responsibility for suppressing the "Ghost Dance" religious movement that swept the Indian Reservations and received official commendation for that work. In 1892, he organized Troop L of the 7th Cavalry, composed of Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, and commanded it until it was mustered out, the last Indian Troop in the United States Army, in 1897. In 1894-97, he had charge of Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apache Indian prisoners at Fort Sill, OK. He was advanced to Captain in January 1895.

In November 1897 he was attached to the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institute, where he began preparing a work on Indian sign languages. In May 1898, after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed Major of Volunteers and Assistant Adjutant General of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions, I Corps. He saw no action in that war, but in March 1899 went to Cuba as Adjutant General, Department of Havana, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. In May 1900 he moved up to Adjutant General of the Department of Cuba and remained in that post until May 1902. During that time he served for a time as Acting Governor and took an active part in the transfer of government into Cuban hands. He was promoted to Major of Regulars in February 1903 and served as Military Governor of the Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, in 1903-06 and also commanded troops there, taking part in various skirmishes, reorganized the civil government and institutions.

In August 1906 he was named Superintendent of The United States Military Academy, a post he held for four years with the temporary rank of Colonel. He was promoted to regular Lieutenant Colonel in March 1911 and Colonel in August. He then commanded the 3rd US Cavalry in Texas, engaged in settling various Indian troubles. In March 1913 he was promoted to Brigadier General in command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, still posted to the Southwest. He won special commendation for his skillful handling of Navajo disturbances at Beautiful Mountain, Arizona, in Nov 1913. He was named Assistant Chief of Staff in April 1914 and Chief of Staff of the US Army from 1914 to 1917, including the first few months of American involvement in World War I. He was promoted to Major General in April 1915. He continued to act in a diplomatic role with Indians and Mexican Border officials in the Southwest, settling problems with the Puites of Utah in March 1915 and recovering property "confiscated" by Panch Villa in August.

In February–March 1916, he served as Ad-Interim Secretary of War. But his energy was directed more toward preparation for possible U.S. entry into World War I, and he was very influential in winning early acceptance among civil officials of the notion of conscription. He retired at the statutory age in Sep 1917 but remained on active duty. He became commander of the 78th Division at Camp Dix, NJ, in December and of Camp Dix again in March 1918. He retired finally in May 1919 and served on the Board of Indian trs.
Commissioners from 1919 to 1929 and was Chairman of the New Jersey State Highway Commission from 1923 to 1933. In 1928 he published an autobiography, “Some Memories of A Soldier.”

He died at Washington, D.C. on 30 Apr 1934 and was buried among many other family members in Section 2 of Arlington National Cemetery.

Dates of Rank:

2LT, United States Army: 1876  
1LT, United States Army: Jun 1878  
CPT, United States Army: Jan 1895  
MAJ, US Volunteers: May 1898  
LTC, US Volunteers: Mar 1899  
MAJ, Regular Army: Feb 1903

William Sulzer (1863-1941) Governor of New York, 1913; U.S. Congressman to 58th-62nd Congresses, 1903-13, from 10th N.Y. dist. b. March 18, 1863 in Elizabeth, N.J. Admitted to bar in 1884. Member of N.Y. assembly four years, and was speaker and minority leader. Was impeached as governor and removed from office, Oct. 18, 1913. Again elected to state assembly in 1913 on Independent ticket. Nominated for president in 1916 by the American Party, but declined. Member and past master of Republic Lodge No. 690; Amity Chapter No. 160, R.A.M.; Palestine Commandery No. 18, K.T.; member of Scottish Rite and Shrine; all of New York City d. Nov. 6, 1941.

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

William Sulzer b. 18 Mar 1863; d. 6 Nov 1941, was a lawyer and politician, nicknamed Plain Bill Sulzer. He was the 39th Governor of New York and a long-serving congressman from the same state. He was the first and so far only New York Governor to be impeached. His brother Charles August Sulzer served in Congress as a delegate from the Territory of Alaska.

Sulzer attended the public schools and graduated from Columbia College. Then he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1884, and commenced practice in New York City. He was a member from New York County of the New York State Assembly from 1889 to 1894, and was Speaker in 1893. He was also as a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912.

Sulzer was elected to the 54th US Congress, and served as a US Representative from New York in the eight succeeding Congresses and served from 4 Mar 1895, to 31 Dec 1912. In the 62nd US Congress he chaired the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He resigned from Congress effective 31 Dec 1912, having been elected Governor of New York in Nov 1912 for the term beginning on 1 Jan 1913.

A few months into his term, Sulzer was alleged to have diverted campaign contributions to his own use and to have lied. Sulzer had enjoyed Tammany Hall support as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1912, but he quickly drew the ire of the powerful leader of that New York City organization, Charles F. Murphy, by refusing to accept party instructions on appointments, by seeking primary elections rather than nominating by convention, and other actions. One of the appointments that Sulzer refused to make was that of James E. Gaffney, owner of the 1914 "Miracle" Braves, to State Commissioner of Highways. Sulzer and many historians later affirmed that the impeachment charges were made under instructions from Murphy, to remove him as an obstacle to Tammany Hall's influence in State politics.

On 13 Aug 1913, the New York Assembly voted to impeach Governor Sulzer, by a vote of 79 to 45. Sulzer was served with a summons to appear before the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and Lt. Gov. Martin H. Glynn was empowered to act in his place pending the outcome of the trial. However, Sulzer maintained that the proceedings against him were unconstitutional and refused to vacate his office. Both Sulzer and Glynn claimed to be Governor. Lt.Gov. Glynn began signing documents as “Acting Governor” beginning on August 21.

The trial of Sulzer before the Impeachment Court began in Albany on 18 Sep. Sulzer had called upon Louis Marshall to head his defense team and Marshall agreed, telling his wife that he was not enthusiastic about the outcome. The trial did not go well; Sulzer didn't even testify in his own defense. The court convicted Sulzer on three of the Articles of Impeachment on the afternoon of 16 Oct, finding him guilty of filing a false report with the Secretary of State concerning his campaign contributions, committing perjury, and advising another person to commit perjury before an Assembly committee. The following day, the court voted on a resolution to remove Sulzer from office. On 17 Oct 1913, Sulzer was removed by the same margin, a vote of 43-12, and Lt. Gov. Glynn succeeded to the governorship.

According to the hagiographic 1914 book, The Boss or the Governor, by Samuel Bell Thomas, a crowd of 10,000 gathered outside the Executive Mansion on the night Governor Sulzer left Albany, leading to an exchange as follows:

Mr. Sulzer: “My friends, this is a stormy night. It is certainly very good of you to come here to bid Mrs. Sulzer and me good-bye.”

A voice from the crowd: “You will come back, Bill, next year.”
Mr. Sulzer: “You know why we are going away.”

A voice: “Because you were too honest.”

Mr. Sulzer: “I impeach the criminal conspirators, these looters and grafters, for stealing the taxpayers’ money. That is what I never did.”

From the crowd: Cheers.

Mr. Sulzer: “Yes my friends, I know that the court of public opinion before long will reverse the judgement of Murphy’s ‘court of infamy.’”

From the crowd: Cheers.

Mr. Sulzer: “Posterity will do me justice. Time sets all things right. I shall be patient.”

From the crowd: Cheers.

Some in Albany maintained that he was impeached unfairly, as he had been the first person ever to have been impeached for acts committed before taking office. There have been several pieces of legislation introduced in the New York State Assembly and Senate to have his political record repaired. None have been successful to date.

Sulzer was able to recover somewhat politically. He was subsequently elected as an independent to the NY State Assembly on 4 Nov 1913, just a month later. He stood as the Prohibition and American Parties’ candidate for Governor in 1914, and in 1916 he declined the nomination for President of the US by the American Party. He engaged in the practice of law in New York City until his death there 6 Nov 1941, aged 78. He was interred at the Evergreen Cemetery in Hillside, NJ.

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Homer N. Wallin Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy. b. 6 Dec 1893 in Washburn, ND. Graduate of U.S. Naval Academy in 1917; advanced through grades to rear admiral in 1943 and vice admiral in 1955, retiring from service in the latter year. Served on U.S.S. New Jersey in WWI. He served as repair and shipbuilding superintendent in several Navy yards including Brooklyn, Mare Island, and Philadelphia. In 1942 he was salvage officer in charge of operations at Pearl Harbor, and then assistant maintenance officer of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. In 1942-43 he was maintenance and salvage officer under Admiral Halsey for the South Pacific. From 1943-46 he was supervisor of shipbuilding in the Puget Sound area; same at Norfolk Naval Shipyard (Va.), 1949-51; and chief of Bureau of Ships, Navy Dept., Washington, 1951. Was raised in Republic Lodge No. 690, New York City in 1922. Received Scottish Rite degrees (NJ) in Brooklyn, NY, dimitting to Seattle, Wash. (SJ) in 1945. Received KCCH in 1947. Was president of the National Sojourners in 1955. He has spoken before many Masonic lodges and groups on the subject of “Americanism,” and written on the subject for the Masonic press.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homer_N._Wallin

Vice Admiral Homer Norman Wallin b. 6 Dec 1893; d. 6 Mar 1984, was a Vice Admiral in the US Navy, best known for his salvage of ships sunk in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Wallin was born in Washburn, ND. Following brief attendance at the University of North Dakota and a year in the state National Guard, he was appointed to the US Naval Academy in 1913. He graduated in March 1917 and was commissioned in the rank of Ensign. During most of WWI, he served in the battleship New Jersey (BB-16). In Sep 1918, he was transferred to the Navy's Construction Corps and was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for postgraduate education in Naval Architecture.

After receiving his Master of Science degree in 1921, Wallin served for four years at the NY Naval Yard. He was assigned to the Bureau of Construction and Repair in Washington, DC, in 1925-29. Over the following decade he had successive tours at the Mare Island and Philadelphia Navy Yards and at the Bureau of Construction and Repair (redesignated the Bureau of Ships in 1940).

In 1941, Captain Wallin became Material Officer for Commander, Battle Force, US Pacific Fleet, and was serving in that position when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec 1941. Early in the following year, he was placed in charge of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard's Salvage Division. Through most of 1942, he directed the Pearl Harbor ship salvage effort, a huge task that enabled the Navy to recover the use of three sunken battleships. From Nov 1942 to Aug 1943, he was Force Maintenance Officer for the South Pacific Force, then spent a few months at the Bureau of Ships. Rear Admiral
Wallin was Supervisor of Shipbuilding and Inspector of Ordnance at Seattle and Commander of the Naval Station at Tacoma, WA., beginning in October 1943.

Following WWII, Wallin commanded the Philadelphia and Norfolk Naval Shipyards. In Feb 1951, he became Chief of the Bureau of Ships, a post he held until Aug 1953, when he took command of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. He retired from active service on 1 May 1955 and was simultaneously advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral on the basis of his combat awards.

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John A. Cockerill Author, journalist, and editor of New York World. Member of Republic Lodge No. 690 and served as trustee of same for three years.

http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/6984125/person/-775590779/media/1

John Albert Cockerill also known as Joseph Daniel Albert Cockerill. was born 4 Dec 1845, at Locust Grove, Ohio, and died 10 Apr 1896, at Cairo, Egypt. His grandfather, Daniel Cockerill, was a lieutenant of artillery in the War of 1812, and was engaged at Cranky Island. His brother, Armstead Thompson Mason Cockerill. was First Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the 24th O. V. I. His uncle, Daniel T. Cockerill, was Captain of Battalion F, First Ohio Light Artillery, and was promoted to Captain of Battalion D, March 16, 1864. He was mustered out 16 Mar 1864. His father, Joseph Randolph Cockerill, was Colonel, 70th O. V. L, 2 Oct 1861, and resigned 23 Apr 1864. He was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry on the field.

John received such education as the common schools afforded, but his tastes ran to geography and history. He enlisted in the 24th Ohio Vol. Infantry as a member of the band at the age of sixteen, on July 18, 1861, and was mustered out September 10, 1862, by order of the War Department, for discharge of Regimental Bands. He fought in the battle of Shiloh with a musket. He was Colonel on the Staff of Governor William Allen in 1872. He learned to set type in the office of the Scion, at West Union. He was Journal Clerk in the Legislature from 1868 to 1871, and after that was an editor in Dayton and Hamilton. He accepted a reportorial position under J. B. McCullough on the Cincinnati Enquirer, and later became its managing editor. He was special correspondent from the scenes of the Russo-Turkish War in 1877.

He was editor of the Washington Post, Baltimore Gazette, and St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Then he assumed the place of managing editor of the New York World and built that paper. He next became editor of the New York World Advertiser and the Commercial Advertiser, and afterwards accepted the position of special war correspondent for the New York Herald to report the Chinese-Japanese War in 1895, and was engaged in the service of the Herald at the time of his death. He was stricken with apoplexy April 10, 1896, at Sheperd's Hotel in Cairo, Egypt, and died in two hours, without regaining consciousness. His body was brought home and buried in St. Louis, Missouri. He was a man of unusually kind disposition. No appeal by a friend was ever made to him in vain. His goodness of heart and generosity of nature are attested by innumerable acts of kindness, which keep him in loving remembrance by all who knew him in friendly intimacy. His sterling qualities as a man, as an editor, and as a friend secured his election as President of the New York Press Club four times successively. He was a writer of great force and vigor, keen, witty, and an adept in the use of argument or satire. No opening in the mail of an adversary escaped the polished shaft of his wit. His keen perception of character in others was so accurate that he was always sustained by an editorial staff of unusual ability. His letters from Japan are among the finest examples of English composition. The character of the people, their civilization, the genius of their institutions and government, are so accurately set forth as to be almost a revelation to the people of the western world. While there he undertook a hazardous mission to Korea, on behalf of the Japanese government. On his return from which, in recognition of that service, and of the high esteem he had gained among that people, as a faithful historian and journalist, the Emperor conferred on him "The Order of the Sacred Treasure." Only two other men, other than Japanese noblemen, had ever received this mark of distinction. The name of the first one is unknown to that people during his life.

His excellent recollections of the Battle of Shiloh may be read at Appendix I below.

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Andrew Patterson. The present holder of the honorary office of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland near the Grand Lodge of New York, is one of the most enthusiastic Scotsmen in the city of New York. He has done much in a quiet but effective way
organized labor. To his clear vision and energy the State of New York is indebted for the passage of the laws providing for the State
had been accorded.

to see him installed by the unanimous vote of his party colleagues in the Speaker's chair, the youngest man to whom such an honor

integrity, his generosity or his ability, and when the Democrats captured a majority of the Assembly, in 1893, nobody was surprised

majority. He quickly achieved distinction in his profession and as a political orator. He stumped the States of New York, New Jersey

series of colonies into a nation. In the Legislative Manual of the Knights of Labor, published at Washington, we find the following

Brother Sulzer was born at Elizabeth, NJ, 18 Mar 1863. His father, Thomas Sulzer, took part in the German Revolutionary struggle

and Connecticut for the Democratic National Committee in 1884 and 1888. In 1889 Mr. Sulzer was elected to the State Legislature,

Brother Patterson was not born in Scotland at all. This may seem a statement partaking of the nature of an Irish bull, but if any one

should attempt to controvert its absolute truth he had better not do so in the presence of the Representative of the Grand Lodge of

He was born in London in 1843, but his parents were Scotch, his training was Scotch, and his eyes were accustomed to

Scotch faces, Scotch scenery, Scotch customs, and his ears heard nothing but "gild braid Scots" until he was old enough to assert that

he was a Scotsman and that his birth in England was only a trifling incident.

Brother Patterson, in early life, taught school in Scotland for a time and then determining on a trade he was apprenticed to a

harness maker and served for three years. He came to this country in 1863 and, after working in various occupations for several

years, entered the tailoring establishment of his uncle, the late John Patterson, long one of the most honored Scottish merchants in

the city, a keen curfer and President of the Grand National Curling Club of America. Brother Patterson devoted himself heart and

soul to the full development of that business and being assumed as a partner in 1874 soon had the satisfaction of seeing the firm—

John Patterson & Co.—ranking as one of the best known high-class merchant-tailoring establishments in the city. No one more

readily admitted the value of Andrew Patterson's services in bringing this about than did his uncle, and long before the latter's death,

in 1896, the nephew was practically the "head of the house." Among the merchant tailors of the country Mr. Patterson has also won

much popularity, which is proved by his having been elected President of the National Merchant Tailors' Association, after serving

as its Secretary. Like his late uncle he is a devotee— as far as his health permits— of the "roaring game," and has filled the office

of President of the St. Andrew's Curling Club, of New York City.

In 1888 Brother Patterson was made a Mason in Republic Lodge No. 690, and afterward served it as Master for two years. He is

also a member of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, RAM; Adelphic Council No. 7, R&SM, and of Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23. This

completes the chain of the so-called "York Rite," or, as it should properly be called, the American Rite. Not satisfied with the light

thus received, Brother Patterson turned to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and is a member, with all that membership

implies, in the New York Consistory. Then he traveled into Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. But, after all, his heart is with the Blue

Lodge, and his greatest interest centers in the work of Republic, No. 690. In many ways Brother Patterson's life has been a

peculiarly happy one. He has met with the usual crosses, can recall many dear and once "weel kenned" faces which have passed

beyond the veil, and has several times been prostrated nigh unto death by physical ailments, but his home has been full of blessed

influences; his life partner, by her cheerfulness and perseverance, has carried him through several spells of sadness and sickness

and shown him always the bright side of life, while his family circle is more than usually interesting and attractive. He has had much

to be thankful for, and knows it, and his heart is full of gratitude to the Great Giver for the many bounties and favors which have

been shed on the pathway of life.

Ibid. page 35.

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Ibid. page 35.

Hon. William Sulzer, one of the most popular and hard-working members of the present House of Representatives at Washington,

representing one of the most populous districts in New York City, first saw Masonic light in Azure Lodge, NJ, but for some years

has been a member of Republic Lodge No. 690, New York, of which he served one term as Master. He was exalted in Washington

Chapter No. 212, New York, and is a member of Palestine Commandery No. 18, although he received the Chivalric degrees in St. John's Commandery, New Jersey. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he is a member of the New York

Consistory, with the rank of 32d degree, and is a member of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. In all these bodies Brother Sulzer has

been more or less active,—his nature would not permit him to be otherwise,—and when called upon he has at all times shown his

readiness to do whatever lay in his power to further the interest of whatever organization claimed him as a member, or for the

benefit of the fraternity at large. In the Commandery he has been particularly active, and during his temporary removal to take part in

the councils of the nation, at Washington, was noted for the regularity of his attendance at all conclaves.

Brother Sulzer was born at Elizabeth, NJ, 18 Mar 1863. His father, Thomas Sulzer, took part in the German Revolutionary struggle

of 1848, and had to fly to this country to save his life when that patriotic movement came to an untimely end. Thus the subject of our

sketch comes of good stock, stock devoted to liberty, the very stock which made the United States emerge from the condition of a

series of colonies into a nation. In the Legislative Manual of the Knights of Labor, published at Washington, we find the following

interesting account of Brother Sulzer's political career, which we reprint, as it tells the story fully and completely:

"William Sulzer was educated in the public schools and at Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his

majority. He quickly achieved distinction in his profession and as a political orator. He stumped the States of New York, New Jersey

and Connecticut for the Democratic National Committee in 1884 and 1888. In 1889 Mr. Sulzer was elected to the State Legislature,

where his force and merit speedily found recognition. Not even the most implacable foe of Tammany Hall ever aspersed his

integrity, his generosity or his ability, and when the Democrats captured a majority of the Assembly, in 1893, nobody was surprised

to see him installed by the unanimous vote of his party colleagues in the Speaker's chair, the youngest man to whom such an honor

had been accorded.

"That he was a conspicuous, fair and competent presiding officer was conceded by opponents as well as friends. He was always
courteous, impartial and courageous. He has always been the champion of the masses and a constant and consistent friend of

organized labor. To his clear vision and energy the State of New York is indebted for the passage of the laws providing for the State
care of the insane, the anti-Pinkerton police bill, the prohibiting of net fishing in Jamaica Bay, abolishing the sweating system in the manufacture of clothing, establishing the woman’s reformatory, ventilating and lighting the New York Central Railroad tunnel in the city of New York, codifying the quarantine statutes and the military statutes, organizing free evening lectures for workingmen and workingwomen, wiping out the last vestige of imprisonment for debt, guaranteeing freedom of worship, providing for the Columbian celebration in the city of New York, and providing for the constitutional convention and many others equally vital to the liberty and comfort of the people,—especially in the larger cities of the State of New York.

“As a straightforward, conscientious champion of Jeffersonian Democracy, Mr. Sulzer was elected to the 54th Congress, in November, 1894, being one of the decimated band of Democrats who survived the tremendous tidal wave of that year. As a member of Congress he has met the expectations of his friends, and made a splendid record of usefulness and activity in the greater arena of the National Legislature.

“He is a warm friend of the Cuban insurgents and has championed their cause in several eloquent speeches in the House and has always been found on the side of the people, and is an ardent supporter of all measures for the amelioration and benefit of the wage-earners of the country. He stands for equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

“He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and was a firm supporter of William J. Bryan for the nomination of and his eloquent advocate for President in the Presidential canvass. He came very near receiving the nomination for Governor at the Buffalo State Convention in 1896, and was the real choice of the masses of the people for that office. He was re-elected to the 55th Congress by three times the majority he received in his previous race. He is loyal, truthful, manly and honest, and one of the most useful members in Congress from the great Empire State of New York. Mr. Sulzer stands over six feet in height, and carries his weight of 185 pounds with the graceful ease of a trained athlete. He is too busy and too abstemious a man to accumulate useless tissue.

“Enviable successful in his law practice, he is irresistibly drawn to the arena of politics where giants are the contestants. He is an effective and popular orator and one of the most active Members of the House of Representatives. During his term in Congress he has worked hard for all measures in the interests of organized labor, and the wage-earners all over the country know him to be their friend and are deeply grateful for what he has accomplished for them.”

Brother Sulzer's many friends believe he will yet rise to much higher honors in the field of politics than he has yet won and will develop rapidly as a leader of his party, not only in the city and State but in the Nation. But wherever in the country's service* his footsteps may bend we are certain he will never ignore or forget the friendships formed around the altar of Masonry or disregard the lessons of honesty, wisdom, patriotism, and brotherly love there so favorably taught.

Ibid. page 66.

Edson Lewis is a very well known citizen of Mount Vernon, NY. He was born in Windham, CT, in 1837, and came to New York City when he was fifteen years of age. He entered the store of Hurbur.Van Valkenburg & Co., dry-goods merchants, where he secured a position on trial for six months, after which he received a salary of $300 per annum. Thus commencing at the bottom of the ladder, he remained with this firm for eleven years, advancing in position and salary until he became the buyer and manager of their extensive hosiery and notion departments. He then started in business for himself, founding the firm of Lewis, Titus & Cook, which partnership continued for three years, and after that time he became interested with Lesher, Whitman & Co., the largest importers and manufacturers of clothiers' trimmings in the United States, and there he still is. He also owns large clothing establishments in the cities of Mount Vernon and Yonkers, NY.

He was made a Mason in Manhattan Lodge and afterward became a charter member of Republic Lodge, No. 690, which he helped to organize and build up. He is now a member of Mount Vernon Chapter No. 228, and of Bethlehem Commandery No. 63.

Brother Lewis is and has been for a number of years a member of the Mount Vernon Fire Department, was its Chief Engineer and was appointed President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of this city. The citizens of Mount Vernon elected him Mayor in 1894 and he served most acceptably for two years. He is well known in Masonic, political and mercantile circles, is an active leader in the Republican party and is a member of many social and fraternal associations. He acted as aide to General Horace Porter at the time of the sound-money parade, 31 Oct 1896, in New York City, as well as at the inaugural parade given in Washington for President McKinley, and at the time of the Grant monument parade at Riverside Park was appointed by General Grenville M. Dodge chief of civilian aides.

Ibid. page 74-75.

Anthony Clinchy. A man who enters in any capacity into public life lays himself open to criticism from all sides, criticism which is often unjust, and which is frequently simply perfunctory,—an exercise of the great American privilege of grumbling—and which is directed toward individuals because they offer a tangible mark, not because they themselves deserve criticism. Every public man has experienced this, and in the case of Mr. Anthony Clinchy the privilege was some time ago excited to the fullest extent, yet out of it he successfully emerged with his record unscathed and his personal character untarnished. In his private business he has put himself in the front rank, and as a public servant he served the public faithfully and honestly. Whatever he has had to do he has
done well,—done to the very best of his ability,—and as a result, as time passes on, he finds around him not only his host of old
friends, but a steadily increasing army of new ones.

Brother Anthony Clinchy was born 26 Aug 1842, in County Longford, Ireland, and came to this city with his parents in 1850. Here he
attended the public grammar schools until he was eleven years old, when his mother died and he was, in a great measure, thrown
upon his own resources. Thus when a boy he began to develop his self-reliance. He entered a feed store, then at 19th street and
Broadway, as cashier and bookkeeper and remained for two years, and having then acquired some business experience, he
secured a position in a large wool house. In 1856 he apprenticed himself to the firm of Philbin & Quinn, then the leading plumbers in
this city. In that employment he remained until 1861, when the war broke out. Being a member of the 8th Regiment, New York
State Militia, he went to the front at the first call of President Lincoln, but in the field he contracted typhoid fever and, much to his
regret, had to return. In 1862 he opened a plumbing establishment for himself and has continued in this ever since, carrying on a
very successful business. He was appointed gas-meter inspector for the State of New York and held this responsible position for
three years, when he resigned, and was reappointed in Feb 1898, for Greater New York. He stands to-day very high in his trade as
well as in the business community in general. He is a member of the Eighth Regiment Veterans, the Veteran Fireman's Association,
the Craftsman's Club, Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., and of the Hoboken Turtle Club. He was one of the originators of the
Plumbers' Association, and as a mechanic his standing in the trade is fully recognized as second to none.

Brother Clinchy was made a Mason in Eureka Lodge No. 245, and is now a member of Republic Lodge No. 690, and of Crescent
Chapter. He is also a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies under the New York Consistory, and takes a great interest in all its
work. In the Lodge of Perfection he has served as Deputy Thrice Illustrious Potent Grand Master, and even higher preferment would
have been his had not the cares of business interfered with his Masonic work. In the New York Scottish Rite circles he is very
popular, however, and his known devotion will retain for him that popularity whether holding office or not. He is also one of the
Nobles of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, and has assumed a degree of activity in its work which has won him hosts of friends in that
wonderfully popular organization.

Brother Clinchy has long been active in politics, and in local Democratic circles he has for years been recognized as a leader. His
Democracy has never been questioned, even in the din of party warfare, and his record is clear and flawless. He is a member of the
Tammany Society and of the Democratic Club, and although holding now no official position his influence is felt in the councils of
both these organizations. His experience is justly valued, and while he is cautious and conservative in his views, he is never
backward in advocating extreme measures when he has made up his mind as to the legitimacy or beneficence of any movement.

His own recognized simple, unassuming loyalty to his party, his tried American citizenship, and his sublime faith in the flag of his
country, combine to give him a noted degree of strength with his political associates. His initial tenure of the office of gas-meter
inspector was marked by the introduction of many improvements calculated to serve the highest interests of the citizens, and his
retirement, though called for simply by the exigencies of party politics, was regretted by citizens of all shades of political opinion,
and his subsequent reappointment was equally gratifying. In office and out of office he has built up a splendid reputation in New York
and stands to-day one of the best known men in the city, with a record as a citizen, as a politician, as a Freemason and as a man,
which anyone might be proud to enjoy.

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Ibid. page 113-114.

Peter J. Stuyvesant was raised in Republic Lodge No. 690, in 1870, and is now its Senior Warden; and he is a member of Floral
Chapter No. 28, Order of the Eastern Star. He was born in New York City and comes from an old Dutch family; was admitted to the
practice of law in 1882. He is a pronounced Republican, but has never held office except that of School Trustee. He is a life member
of the Young Men's Christian Union, Bronx Borough, a member of the Holland Society and of the Church Club of New York.

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Clarence H. Sandford. This deservedly popular member of the fraternity in New York has won his way to a front rank by dint of the
intense enthusiasm in which he holds everything that pertains to our ancient institution. He has been a zealous seeker after Masonic
light from the night (on 12 Feb 1878,) he was first privileged to get a glimpse of it in Altair Lodge No. 601, Brooklyn, and slowly but
surely he has since then made his way into all legitimate branches of Masonic work. He certainly has not rushed his affiliating
powers, but took each step carefully and endeavored as fully as possible to grasp the underlying principles of each new successive
portal through which he passed. We judge this in many ways, and notably by a thorough understanding of the requirements of many
of the offices he has been called upon to fill,—offices which require close application to make them acceptable, and that Brother
Sandford's tenure of such offices was fully acceptable is a sample truth which all "brethren and fellows" acquainted with his Masonic
career will willingly admit.

As we have said, Brother Sandford was initiated in Altair Lodge No. 601, Brooklyn. After retaining his membership in that body for
some time he transferred his allegiance to Republic Lodge No. 690, New York, from which progressive body of Masons he still
hails. We fancy, however, from his record that Brother Sandford was more deeply impressed with "red" Masonry than with the "blue"
Lodge, for from his exaltation in Republic Chapter No. 272, Royal Arch Masons, he entered upon a most active career in its circles.
He has filled the office of Captain of the Host, Principal Sojourner, Scribe and King and filled them all well. In Cryptic Masonry he
received the degrees in Union Council No. 2, and is its present Master. Under his administration the affairs of the Council have been
revolutionized. Its meetings have been changed from evenings to afternoons and its membership has been largely increased.
Brother Sandford was knighted in Palestine Commandery No. 18. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he took an active
interest from the time of his initiation in the New York Lodge, Council and Consistory, hailing under the Northern Masonic
Jurisdiction, and he has for two successive years held the appointive office of Orator in the Rose Cross Chapter. In the work of
Mecca Temple he has taken a prominent part since he was first dubbed a Noble in 1882, and he has been honored with the office of
Scherif al Muncis in the famous Arab patrol. He is also a supreme officer of the Improved Order of Heptasophs and was the
presiding officer of the first Conclave instituted in New York City. No one can read the above sketch without knowing that Brother
Sandford is a diligent worker, but a worker who manages to get a good deal of enjoyment out of it all.
Clarence H. Sandford was born at Erie, PA, 23 Mar 1849, where his father (Hiram Sandford, United States Navy,) was at that time temporarily stationed as Chief Engineer of the United States Steamship Michigan. His early educational training was had mainly at Hudson, NY. After settling again in New York he was employed mainly in importing and commission houses for several years. For the past five years he has been manager of H. O. Wilbur & Son's (chocolate and cocoa) branch at 89 Hudson Street, and has put that establishment on a substantial basis by his business activity and enterprising methods. He has, as might be expected, a wide circle of friends in business as well as Masonic circles, and in what might be called social life he could easily muster up hundreds of intimates. This may be understood from the variety of associations other than Masonic to which he belongs. Since 1878 he has been a member of the St. Nicholas Society; he is a member of the New Commercial Club, of the Commercial Travelers' Association, and it is hard to say how many more. He is also, it should be mentioned, the representative of his firm on the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

James L. McEwen. This well known New York merchant is a good example of the Mason who belongs to the fraternity for the sake of its teachings and its friendships rather than for its offices and honors,—the Masons who as a class make up the numerical strength of the craft and after all form its real power. Although a member of Republic Lodge, No. 690, New York, for many years, and active in every movement within it, he has never held, or cared to hold, any higher office than that of Senior Warden. He has been called to act as Master in order to fill out the term of a deceased chief executive. There is hardly a standing committee he has not served upon, and the Board of Trustees has found him a conservative and judicious member; but his greatest Masonic pleasure comes from his attendance at the regular communications of his Lodge, and at these, except during a spell of ill-health in 1897, his presence is as prompt and steady as though he held a perpetual office.

James L. McEwen was born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, on 1 Jan 1839, and he learned the tailoring trade. After completing his apprenticeship he worked for a time in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1859 sailed for New York, where he has since resided. Beginning business in a modest way on Sixth Avenue in 1863, he soon built up a trade and moved to the Young Men's Christian Association Building on East 23rd Street, where he found larger scope for business and where he remained for twenty-four years, building up, long before the end of that time, one of the most fashionable and steady merchant-tailoring trades in the city. Then, finding his premises rather cramped for the extent of his trade, he removed to the Life Building at 19 West 31st Street, some four years ago, where he secured ample accommodation for the demands of a high-class establishment. Brother McEwen, while a devoted American, proud of his citizenship, is a most enthusiastic Scotland for three years was Treasurer of the local Caledonian Club. He has been a Vice President of the New York Scottish Society, and is also a member of the Curling fraternity. In his business he is ably assisted by his son, who is possessed of more than ordinary business ability. Having been for years a widower, his home is presided over by his daughter, Miss Janet, one of the sweetest singers of Scotch songs in New York, a cultured vocalist, whose charming voice has for several years proved a leading attraction in Scottish concerts and other high-class musical events in New York City and elsewhere.

James Otis Madison, of Republic Lodge, No. 690, first saw Masonic light in Fitzwhylson Lodge, Boydton, Mecklenburg County, VA, in 1873, and is now affiliated with Republic Lodge, around whose altar his affiliation begins and ends. Brother Madison was born at Pittsburg, PA, 3 Jun 1845, was educated in New England, and is Vice President of The Jno. J. Mitchell Company, 103 Fifth Avenue, New York. He has editorial charge of the trade papers and works published by that well known corporation.

J. A. Churchill was born at Cornwall, Orange County, NY, on 28 Feb 1844. He was educated at Rowe's Collegiate College, Cornwall, and in 1859 began the mercantile career in the house of E. S. Jaffrays. Here he remained until 1873, when he started in business on his own account. His firm, J. Gall Smith & Co., is one of the soundest and best known of its kind in New York. Brother Churchill has served as Master of Republic Lodge, No. 690, an honor of which he is justly proud. He is a whole-souled, kindly gentleman and has hosts of friends, both in Masonic and mercantile circles, and his home, at 44 West 51st Street, is the rallying place of a large circle of warm and attached personal friends.

William H. Thomas. In Republic Lodge No. 690, a Lodge which has long been famous in Masonic circles in New York for the excellence of its work, the progressiveness of its methods and the prominence of its officials, Brother William H. Thomas holds an honored place. He was made a Mason in Republic Lodge in 1889, and was soon climbing up the official ladder. In 1896 he was elected Master and had the satisfaction of presiding over its communications throughout one of its most prosperous years. In 1891 he received the Capitular degrees in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, in which venerable organization he now holds the office of Principal Sojourner. Besides being an accomplished ritualist, he has been a student of Masonic tradition and history, and is one of the active members of the Masonic Historical Society of New York. Of his Masonic record Brother Thomas is justifiably proud, and he certainly has every reason for gratification. He still takes an active interest in the fraternity, still is a student of its ritual and history, and is certain to add to the honorable nature of his record as the years roll on.

Brother Thomas was born in Brooklyn, 13 May 1860. When a mere infant his family removed to New Haven, and he received his educational training in the public schools of that place, finishing up with a course at the Hillhouse High School. For over fourteen years he was in the employ of Sargent & Company in various capacities. In 1888 he settled in New York and entered the service of
the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, of which he has been assistant general manager since. He has also a financial interest in the corporation and has an interest also in the Stourbridge Glass Company, of which he is Treasurer.

For a considerable time Brother Thomas was active in several social organizations. For thirteen years he was a member of the American Legion of Honor, in which he is a Past District Deputy Grand Commander. For a long time he has been a member of the congregation of Trinity Chapel, but now attends St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Yorkers, which thriving city has been his home for some years. He became a member of the L. A. W. soon after its organization, and was instrumental in the organization of the Connecticut Division, of which he was the first Secretary and Treasurer.

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Ibid. page 314.

Horace H. Brockway, proprietor of the Ashland House, one of the most famous of New York's hotels, was nominated by Grand Master Sutherland at the close of the Grand Lodge session of 1898 as one of the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum. The nomination was at once unanimously affirmed by the Grand Lodge, and from being virtually a private in the ranks Brother Brockway at once became one of the most important figures in current Masonic work. He was elected Treasurer of the Board.

Horace H. Brockway was made a Mason in Cleveland City Lodge, No. 15, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865, and was exalted in Webb Chapter, No. 14, of the same city. Upon his arrival in New York City he affiliated with Republic Lodge, No. 690, and Phoenix Chapter, No. 2. In 1896 Brother Brockway dimititted from Republic and joined Kane Lodge, No. 404, where he still retains his membership. He became a member of Palestine Commandery No. 18, in 1872, is a life member of Adelphic Council No. 7, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the 32d degree. He is a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of this city, and has been the President of the Knight Templars' Mutual Association for the last ten years.

Captain Brockway has been a member of the Old Guard for over twenty years, and is the present Quartermaster of this organization. He is also the Treasurer of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, which office he has held for the last ten years. Brother Brockway brings to the office of Trustee a ripe business experience and an ample knowledge of men and affairs, and while a very busy man, he will find time to devote his valuable aid to this important trust. In appointing him, Grand Master Sutherland saw that his experience as a manager of a large, popular and successful hotel would be of special advantage in connection with a board in which was vested the home at Utica, and in this time has shown that M.'s. W.'s. Brother Sutherland did not mistake.

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Ibid. page 526.

THOMAS C. CAMPBELL. W. Brother Thomas C. Campbell, of Republic Lodge, No. 690, New York, has been a member of that popular body of Masons since 1889. He was elected its Junior Warden in 1892, and in 1894 became its Master. He took a deep interest in the entry into the craft of the late Col. John A. Cockerill, the well known New York newspaper editor and writer, and when that talented brother was clothed with "the white-leather apron" in Republic Lodge, Brother Campbell delivered the following address of presentation, which was listened to with much pleasure and is here reproduced at the suggestion of many brethren:

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Through the courteous direction of the Worshipful Master, I now present you with a high Masonic insignia, "the lambskin or white leather apron." "It is an emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason. It is more ancient than the 'golden fleece,' or the 'Roman Eagle'; more honorable than the 'star and garter' or any other order that can be conferred upon you at this or any future period, by king, prince or potentate, except he be a Mason."

Such, my friend, was the language addressed to me when I stood where you now stand, an Entered Apprentice before the first of the three great lights of Freemasonry. At the time of my initiation, as with you to-night, I was at that period of life when men are not over quick in acquiescence; when new propositions and statements are examined, cursorily, at least, before being accepted. The judgment is held in reserve—not carried away by the rites or the glamor of initiatory ceremonies even into this, the foremost of human organizations. When the middle of life is reached, men naturally look beyond the ritual to the substance. Analyzing in this vein the light of Masonry, as it was being unfolded before me, it seemed that the phrases used in presenting to an Entered Apprentice this "Badge of a Mason," were inaccurate in fact, and extravagant in language; but subsequent reflection and investigation showed me that the language used was neither extravagant nor inaccurate.

Is it true that Masonry is more ancient than the Order of the Golden Fleece? Oh. yes! Before Philip of Burgundy, in 1430, A. D., was founding the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Parliament of England, instigated by the Bishop of Winchester, was endeavoring to suppress Freemasonry.—with what success may be judged when it is remembered that Henry VI., in 1440, joined York Lodge, and his successor, Henry VII., was the Right Worshipful Grand Master of England's Masonic Body. When Philip of Burgundy was in swaddling clothes a king was a member of Kilwinning Lodge and Senior Warden of the craft in Scotland, the most ancient of existing human governments. That country, ever the parent of free men, was fruitful of Masonic Lodges more than a century before the grandfather of Philip, the founder of the Order of the Golden Fleece, was born. There is good reason to believe that Scottish Freemasonry was inaugurated in 1141, A. D.

"More ancient than the Eagles of Rome," say you? "Those Eagles which were the emblems of authority to all the earth when Christ was yet abiding in a stable? More ancient than that?" Yes, the origin of Masonry was itself ancient when the three wise me-n traveled from the East, following the light of the star of Bethlehem till it became stationary over the manger of the Innocent One. Rome was practically unknown, and Italy the home not of barbarians but of savages, when Masonry was first established."

How may we know that? How do we know that the Order of the Golden Fleece existed? How do we know that Kilwinning Lodge was organized before the Stuarts began to reign in Scotland? How do we know that Roman Eagles dominated the world? How do we know that Cieser was slain before Christ was born? As you learned and know these things, so you may learn and know that the
more intelligent among the men who made Egyptian architecture famous nearly two thousand years before Vespasian leveled the walls of Jerusalem, formed societies which, existing throughout the Egyptian and Assyrian ages, descended to the men of Tyre, who in turn introduced the mystic rites to

“Some lexicographers, among them Webster, use the terms "barbarians" and "savages" as synonyms, but the writer believes the better authorities, including the British Encyclopædia, treat the term barbarian as denoting a condition between savagery and civilization. The Greeks and Romans called all people not born in those countries barbarians. People in a state of nature, as the American Indians or the natives of Formosa, are properly termed savages. A semi-civilized people, such as the Koreans, Arabians and Abyssinians of to-day, are properly called barbarians.

the "Builders of the Temple." From the Magi of Persia, from the Priests of Egypt, from Babylonish sources, from the history of the fallen Jews, from the Dionysics of Ionia,—the great Grecian society of architects and engineers who monopolized the building of temples, who "allowed no cowens or eavesdroppers to approach," who recognized each other by "signs and tokens" and "who called all other men profane because not admitted to these rites, whose mysterious doctrines challenged the thoughtful among mankind in those days."—from all these sources a wise and traveled Greek, named Pythagoras, culled the hidden lore, learned the secret symbols, and founded in Crotona (an Achean colony of Magna Graecia), 530 before Christ, a society on a religious foundation, with an ethical end in view, for the moral improvement of its members. Doubt was suggested as to the character and purpose of this society, but an historical work of the highest grade states: "We cannot doubt, however, that Pythagoras succeeded in his designs to form a secret society, which exercised a great influence and spread the doctrines of its founder over the cities of Magna Graecia."

What were the teachings of that ancient secret society? The same as are taught by Masonry today,—virtue, justice, loyalty, control of desire, observance of the duties of friendship!

How were these things taught? By emblems, symbols, numbers. Where? Hidden from the vulgar eye, in "silence." in "darkness," in "light." Candidates for admission were not initiated until they had passed through courses of probation, and when admitted, were divided into degrees, according as they were more or less intimately acquainted with the peculiarly sacred and mysterious doctrines of the order. This was speculative Masonry.

All these things, practiced centuries before the Christian era, constitute the Masonry of to-night. But is the Masonry of to-day, just the same as the society founded by Pythagoras, or the Dionysics of Ionia, or the same as the earlier organizations from which he drew his forms and ideas?

Yes, as nearly the same as is the English language of to-day, to the language of the England of the days of the Henrys. All things change by the influence of time. Rome is to-day on the banks of the Tiber, as it was two thousand years ago; it is the same Rome, yet a different Rome. Paris as left by Baron Haussmann is not the Paris of Henry of Navarre; but it is the Paris of history and of France. As near as is the architecture of to-day to the architecture of Thbes. The operative architecture of Egypt was well developed three thousand years before Christ, as in that country we can trace a progress from the ruder to the more advanced and finally to the perfect work of the Doric and Corinthian. So may the advancement of speculative Masonry be traced from the Theban days down to the more advanced work of Pythagoras and to the perfect work inaugurated in Scotland in the twelfth century.

It is a truisim that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." A Pagan wittily paraphrased this truisim saying that "an honest god is the noblest work of man." Pythagoras met both maxims, if I may call them such. He made "Virtue, Loyalty, Friendship." his god. I believe that God made him. A man's aspirations and reverence for the Just One should be his God. Masonic teachings have ever so acted on the human intelligence 'as to strongly tend to harmonize both sayings.—that of the honest man, that of the honest God,—making them in a degree synonymous.

How do we connect that ancient order with the Scottish Masonry of the twelfth century and with that of the world to-day? Readily, by use of reason and analysis,—the historical and circumstantial evidence connecting them is complete.

"Among the first objects of man in the crude state, is to screen himself from the heat of the tropical sun. from the inclemency of the polar regions, or from the sudden changes of the more temperate climates. If he has arrived at such a degree of improvement as to live under the dominion of a superior, and under the influence of a religious belief, the palace of his king and the temple of his God will be reared in the most magnificent style which his skill can devise, and his industry accomplish. Architecture is accordingly placed in a very high position among the arts. It requires talent and an extent of knowledge for which few other professions (except that of the law) have necessity. There is some foundation, in the very nature of architecture, for these superior privileges to which Masons have always laid claim, and which they have almost always possessed." Such as having the "Master's word," having "grips, signs and tokens whereby one Mason might know another in the dark or in the light." "Traveling in foreign countries, receiving master's wages." "There appears." says an eminent lay authority, "to be reason for believing that this most ancient and respectable order of Freemasons have existed contemporaneously with the earliest period from which the human race began to develop and civilize." None doubt but that architecture and operative Masonry before the Christian era produced monuments of skill not excelled till the beginning of the last half of the nineteenth century, if even then. Examine architectural history from Egyptian and Assyrian sources, before the days of Abraham, over to the building of Troy and Tyre—the development continued until the Corinthian, Ionic. Doric and other Grecian schools challenged the admiration of the world. Such were the grand accomplishments long ere Herod reigned in Jerusalem. Who will say that during the ages when operative Masonry was so grandly developing, that speculative Masonry was not equally progressing in other and nobler fields.

So considered it is no strain on a man's credulity to believe that the artisans who built the grand Assyrian palaces, who constructed the massive pyramids, who reared the Babylonian hanging gardens, who erected the great temple under the wise king and our Grand Master, Hiram Abiff, formed hadothes or societies. These societies naturally invited the learned and the distinguished of the world to become members. It may be fairly assumed that Pythagoras carefully studied the "square and compass of the work" of the "wise king" and Hiram Abiff before instituting his society in Crotona. He certainly did that of the Dionysics of Ionia.
In those days but three professions commanded man's attention,—the warrior's, the priest's and the architect's. It was the profession of the warrior to destroy; it was the profession of the Mason to make stable. Thus from father to son, from age to age, the Masonic fraternity, both operative and speculative, went on (doing in the ancient days what the printing press fully aids in doing to-day) preserving the gain that the human race was making in its struggle for civilization. Thus for centuries before and after Christ we find the handmaid of religion aiding the strong arm of the Mason, and so it continued subsequent to the foundation of Kilwinning Lodge (about 1141 A. D.) down to the beginning of the fourteenth century, and more particularly the seventeenth century, at which time certain religious organizations, realizing that the purpose of Freemasonry was to enlighten the mind, while the policy of the then dominant church was to hold it in ignorance, withdrew their companionship,—"when Freemasonry flourished the powers of the Church decayed."

English legislation from the thirteen to seventeenth centuries was greatly dominated by the church, more so than is Spain to-day. The annals of England are dotted, as it were, with edicts procured by the church against Masonry. In 1380 and again in 1440 to meet with the brethren was declared a felony, punishable with death.

Those were the days when the modern power of the City of the Seven Hills,—more insidious and stronger, although not so far reaching as the ancient Roman Eagles,—became a bar to the progress of the human family. Then it was that speculative Masonry stood as solid as the strongest walls that ever were reared by operative Masons against the encroachment of the liberty of the human race. Then it was that wisdom of the provision that before a man could become a Mason he must be "free born," of "lawful age," and "well recommended," became apparent. It was in vain the church and the powers of bigotry conjured against the walls of Scotch and English Masonry. Steadfast and faithful to their vows and obligations, loyal to their cause, they fought the aggressors upon human rights, and from the fifteenth century down even to our own day, the order has ever stood a bulwark in the way of intolerant, oppressing bigots. Happily the policy of the church of Rome to-day differs from what it was in those days.

More honorable than the "Star and Garter," you said? Yes—for the right to wear that bauble on the limb was oft the gift of a fitful Elizabeth, a licentious Charles, or a bigoted James,—oft buckled on unworthy men, by soiled hands. Admission here comes only because you are known among men as "loyal," "worthy," and "well recommended," and because it was the unanimous voice secretly and publicly expressed of all brethren that all should be admitted.

I need not further discuss to prove the ancient character of this organization, nor need I to you, my friend, say more to prove the worth of the organization with which you have just cast your lot to-night.

Take, then, sir, this "Emblem of Innocence," this "Badge of the Mason," and hand it to the "Senior Deacon," who will teach you how to wear it.

The Memorial cyclopedia of the twentieth century: comprising memoirs of men and women who have been instrumental in the progress of the industries, professions, arts, literature, legislation, society and charities of the United States, Publishing Society of New York, 1906. page 368.

William Harrison Campbell, known all over the world in national circles as the originator of the now generally adopted duplex system in the manufacture of railroad tickets, was a native of New York, in which city he was born 10 Sep 1846. He was the son of Robert Campbell and Margaret Manning, and traced his descent from old and notable Scotch ancestry, his father, who was of Scottish birth, coming to this country as a young man and settling in New York, where the son was brought up, receiving his education in the common schools of that city. Naturally of an adventurous disposition and eager to see the world, the lad ran away from home when only twelve years of age and entered the United States Navy, remaining in the service for a dozen years, during which period he gratified his youthful ambition and visited all parts of the earth in the course of his voyages. At the age of sixteen years he had worked his way up to such an extent, and by his earnestness had so enlisted the favor of his superiors that he was appointed to the position of paymaster's clerk, and his record for the entire twelve years was one of constant advancement.

He was for seven years on the United States ship "Plymouth," and subsequently served on the "Franklin" and other vessels. Having served in the United States Navy from 1862 to 1872 he was twice shipwrecked and figured in many thrilling episodes that, if narrated, would read like pages from the sea tales of Marryat. When he finally abandoned the sea for a career ashore, he applied himself to his business interests on land with the same energy that had always characterized his efforts and became noted for his progressive methods and original ideas, his fertile and active brain proving prolific in its inventive genius. Devising the system that was desired to be approved and accepted by the great railroads everywhere, he organized the American Duplex Company in 1872 for the purpose of properly pushing his invention in a commercial way, becoming secretary and general manager of the enterprise and soon establishing a large and important business. The company was afterward dissolved but Mr. Campbell continued along the same lines on his own behalf, conducting operations in his own name. Mr. Campbell was a Republican in his political principles, but was never aggressive in his partisanship. He was a member of the Manhattan and New York Athletic clubs, the German Liederkranz, and Republic Lodge, No. 690, F&A.M, and was also a Knights Templar in high standing. A cultured gentleman, broad intellectual attainments, whose personal character was of an honorable type that commanded the fullest respect, he took an active interest in the affairs of the community in which he lived and lent his hearty co-operation to every movement that promised to advance the general welfare. He made his home in the old Flatbush section of Brooklyn, where he ranked as one of the representative and influential men of that district. He was fond of cycling and an athlete who delighted in outdoor sports. He was an enthusiastic amateur photographer whose efforts in that artistic pastime were marked by the peculiar ability that was typical of almost everything he undertook. He was married to Eleanor Betts, daughter of Allen G. Betts, of Norwalk,
Conn., and Mary E. Jennings. Two daughters, Beatrice E. and Dorothy E., were the issue of this union. Mr. Campbell died suddenly of heart disease at his Flatbush home, 13 Mar 1906.

Herder Lodge No. 698

Warrant: 17 Jun 1870

Whitestone, Queens Co.; charter ‘presented’; consolidated with Wanderer No. 884, 21 Jun 1982, remaining as Herder No. 698

Dr. Edward George Rave, M.D., was born in Germany 19 Jan 1844, and died at Hicksville, Long Island, 23 Jul 1917. He was the son of Dr. Adolph G. Rave. His medical education was received at the New York University, where he received his degree of M. D.
in 1876. During his professional life he held the position of physician to the Long Island Railroad and St. Mary’s Hospital at Jamaica. He also held the position of Curator of Botany at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He was a member of the Associated Physicians of Long Island from 1900-15; Queens-Nassau County Medical Society and of Herder Lodge, No. 698, F. & A. M., of which he was Master. Dr. Rave leaves his widow, Mary M., three sons, Adolph G., Albert G., Edward W. P., and a daughter, Mrs. Jacob Oswald.

A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ... Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 140, http://books.google.com/books?id=WyfAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA140&dq=%22Herder+Lodge+No.+698%22&hl=en&ei=UBV7TNlWEubV0QHn7eDXAq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CD4Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Herder%20Lodge%20No.%20698%22&f=false

Fred Zimmer was born in Bavaria, Germany, on 9 Nov 1850, and was educated in the public schools of his native land. He is a natural musician and plays the flute to perfection. He came to this country when twenty-two years of age and worked as a barber. For six years he conducted a shop of his own in Greenpoint, L. I. In 1884 he engaged in the hotel business, from which he retired 1 Dec 1897. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds the office of Guard in that order. As a Mason he stands high in the esteem of the fraternity. He belongs to Herder Lodge No. 698, and was three times elected its Master,—in 1883-84 and again in 1886. He succeeded in adding a large number of new names to the roll of membership of his Lodge, and in many other ways strengthened its usefulness and added to its prestige in the fraternity, and it now ranks among the most popular of the German Lodges in Brooklyn. He is also noted for his earnest work in Altair Chapter, Brooklyn, in which he has been Master of one of the Veils, while as a member of St. Elmo Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons, he has been particularly active in the progress of Capitular Masonry. He is now the Delegate of his Lodge to the German Masonic Temple, for the term of three years; and on St. John’s day (June 24), 1898, he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the Ninth (German) Masonic District, by M.’ W’. Sutherland. No member of the fraternity in Brooklyn has a larger circle of friends, and he is everywhere hailed as a tried friend or as a welcome guest.

George H. Scheuer, Sr. b. 17 Jul 1867, Schwabenrod, Hessen, Germany; d. 22 Feb 1948, Brooklyn. George emigrated to America in 1884. He joined the Herder Lodge No. 698 in 1908 and received his 1st degree on 11 Feb 1908; 2nd degree on 24 Mar 1908; and 3rd on 12 May 1908. George Sr. served as Master of the Lodge from 1917-1919, and in 1927 he was appointed Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Saxony. He married Magdalena Voelker Scheuer (1865 - 1955)
Children:
George H Scheuer (1891 - 1973)
Catherine Scheuer (1893 - 1979)
Henry August Scheuer (1896 - 1978)
Madeline Scheuer Bjerrum (1897 - 1988)
Irene Scheuer Frid (1901 - 1984)
Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Their son Milo was born in Paris on 11 Sep 2001.

When he was 16, Hutton sought out his father, living with him in Los Angeles while attending Fairfax High School. There, while playing Nathan Detroit in a school production of Guys and Dolls, Hutton realized he wanted to become an actor. With encouragement from both of his parents, Hutton carefully built himself a career in television.

Hutton has married twice. His first marriage (1986–1990) was to actress Debra Winger; they have a son, Noah. In 2000, he married illustrator Aurore Giscard d'Estaing, niece of former French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Their son Milo was born in Paris on 11 Sep 2001.

Appendix I

John A. Cockerill


A BOY AT SHILOH

by Companion John A. Cockerill

NOTE.—The personal experience as told by Mr. John A. Cockerill, under the title of “A Boy at Shiloh,” is by many persons considered to be one of the best war sketches ever written.

It is in no way surprising to the friends of Companion John A. Cockerill that anything of a descriptive nature written by him should be the best of its kind.

In the years after the war Companion Cockerill was the distinguished editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, also editor-in-chief of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Later he was editor-in-chief of The New York World, and altogether he was one of the most brilliant descriptive writers this country has ever produced. He died a few years ago at Cairo, Egypt, being at the time of his death in the service of The New York Herald. This paper by Companion Cockerill was first published by Allen Foreman, editor of The Journalist, New York City. It was afterward copyrighted and published by C. R. Graham in a book entitled “Under Both Flags.” After Companion Cockerill’s death this paper was read before the Ohio Commandery by Brevet Colonel Theodore F. Allen. Mr. C. R. Graham, the owner of the copyright, has permitted its publication in the sketches of War History of the Ohio Commandery, and by a vote of this Commandery at its meeting February 5th, 1908, it was directed that this paper be published in this volume.

Shiloh Church, Sunday Morning, April 6, 1862.

Here is a date and locality indelibly burned into my memory. At sixteen years of age, I found myself an enlisted fourth-class musician in the 24th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, in which my elder brother was a First Lieutenant, and afterward Captain and Colonel. I had campaigned in Western Virginia, and had seen some of the terrors and horrors of war at Philippi and Rich Mountain, and some of its actualities in a campaign in the Cheat Mountain District. During the winter of 1861, my command was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where General Buell was organizing his splendid army of the Ohio for active operations against Bowling Green and Nashville. My regiment was assigned to General Nelson's command, and the early spring found us on the left flank of the army, on the north side of Green River. With unexpected suddenness, Nelson's division was one day in March sent hurriedly back to the Ohio River, where it was placed on transports and headed for the Cumberland River, to participate in Grant's movements against Fort Donelson. Before reaching that point, intelligence was received of the capture of that stronghold, and our flotilla proceeded to Paducah, Kentucky. At that point, General W. T. Sherman was organizing his recruits from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the forward movement up the Tennessee River.

I had been taken ill on board the steamer en route, and my father, who at that time commanded the 70th Ohio Regiment, stationed at Paducah, found me and took me in his personal charge. Two days later, my regiment sailed up the Cumberland River, and was with the brigade first to enter Nashville. When I reached the convalescent stage, I asked permission to rejoin, but General Sherman said that the armies of Grant and Buell would form a coalition somewhere up the Tennessee River, and I might as well remain where I was, for the reason that my father could give me better care in my feeble state than I could have with my own command.

Thus it happened that I was with the army of General Sherman when it felt its way up the turbid Tennessee River as far as Pittsburg Landing, and so it happened that I was at Shiloh Church on the morning of that terrible onslaught by General Johnston's army upon Sherman's division, which held the advance of Grant's army operating against Corinth.
I have often wondered what sort of soldier in blue I must have appeared at that time. I can remember myself a tall, pale, hatchet-faced boy, who could never find in the quartermaster's department a blouse or a pair of trousers small enough for him, nor an overcoat cast on his lines. The regulation blue trousers I used to cut off at the bottoms, and the regulation overcoat sleeves were always rolled up, which gave them the appearance of having extra military cuffs, and that was one consolation to me.

The headquarters mess of the 70th Ohio Regiment had finished its early breakfast, and I had just taken my place at the table on Sunday morning, 6th of April, when I heard ominous shots along our adjacent picket lines. In less than ten minutes, there was volley firing directly in our front, and from my knowledge of campaigning I knew that a battle was on, though fifteen minutes before, I had no idea that any considerable force of the enemy was in the immediate front of our cantonment. The 70th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment and the brigade to which it was attached, commanded by Colonel Buckland, of Ohio, formed on its color lines under fire, and, although composed entirely of new troops, made a splendid stand. At the first alarm, I dropped my knife and fork and ran to my father's tent, to find him buckling on his sword. My first heroic act was to gather up a beautiful Enfield rifle, which he had saved at the distribution of arms to his regiment, because of its beautiful, curly-maple stock. I had been carrying it myself on one or two of the regimental expeditions to the front, and had some twenty rounds of cartridges in a box which I had borrowed from one of the boys of Company I. By the time I had adjusted my cartridge-box and seized my rifle, my father was mounted outside, and, with a hurried good-bye, he took his place with the regiment. By this time the bullets were whistling through the camp and shells were bursting overhead.

Not exactly clear in my mind what I intended to do, I ran across to the old log Shiloh Church, which stood on the flank of my father's regiment. On my right, the battle was raging with great ferocity; and stretching away to my left and front, one of the most beautiful pageants I had ever beheld in war was being presented. In the very midst of the woods and rank undergrowth of the locality, was what is known as a "deadening" — a vast, open, unfenced district, grown up with rank, dry grass, dotted here and there with blasted trees, as though some farmer had determined to clear a farm for himself and had abandoned the undertaking in disgust. From out of the edge of this great opening, came regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade of the Confederate troops. The sun was just rising in their front, and the glinting of their arms and equipments made a gorgeous spectacle for me. On the farther edge of this opening, two brigades of Sherman's command were drawn up to receive the onslaught. As the Confederates, marching regimental front en echelon, sprung into this field, they poured out their deadly fire, and, half obscured by their smoke, they advanced as they fired. My position behind the old log church was a good one for observation. I had just seen General Sherman and his staff pushing across to the Buckland Brigade. The splendid soldier, erect in his saddle, his eye bent forward, looked a veritable war eagle, and I knew history was being made in that immediate neighborhood. Just then a German field battery from Illinois, which had been cantoned a short distance in the rear, came galloping up with six guns and unlimbered three of them between the Shiloh Church and the left flank of the 70th Ohio Regiment. This evolution was gallantly performed. The first shot from this battery, directed against the enemy on the right opposite, drew the fire of a Confederate battery, and the old log church came in for a share of its compliments. This duel had not lasted more than ten minutes when a Confederate shell struck a caisson in our battery, and an explosion took place, which made things in that spot exceedingly uncomfortable. The captain was killed, and his lieutenant, thinking that he had done his duty, and, doubtless satisfied in his own mind that the war was over so far as he was concerned, limbered up his remaining pieces, and, with such horses as he had, galloped to the rear, and was not seen at any other time, I believe, during the two-days' engagement.

By this time the enemy was pressing closely on my left flank, and Shiloh Church, with its ancient logs, was no more a desirable place for military observation. I hurried over to the headquarters camp of the 70th Ohio Regiment, taking advantage of such friendly trees as presented themselves on the line of my movement, and there found a state of disorder. The tents were pretty well ripped with shells and bullets, and wounded men were being carried past me to the rear. As I stood there, debating in my mind whether to join my father's command or continue my independent action, three men approached, carrying a sorely-wounded officer in a blanket. They called me to assist them, and as my place was really with the hospital corps, being a non-combatant musician, I could not do their request. We carried the poor fellow some distance to the rear, through a thick wood, and found there a scene of disorder, not to say panic. Men were flying in every direction, commissary wagons were struggling through the underbrush, and the roads were packed with fugitives and baggage trains, trying to carry off the impediments of the army. Finding a comparatively empty wagon, we placed our wounded officer inside, and then, left at liberty, I started on down toward the Tennessee River. I had not proceeded more than a mile when I encountered a brigade of Illinois troops, drawn up in battle array, apparently waiting for orders. It was General McArthur's Highland Brigade, the members of which wore Scotch caps, and I must say that a handsomer body of troops I never saw. These fellows had been at Fort Donelson, and they counted themselves as veterans. They had their regimental expeditions to the front, and some twenty rounds of cartridges in a box which I had borrowed from one of the boys of Company I. By the time I had adjusted my cartridge-box and seized my rifle, my father was mounted outside, and, with a hurried good-bye, he took his place with the regiment. By this time the bullets were whistling through the camp and shells were bursting overhead.

"Where do you belong?"

"I belong to Ohio," was my reply.

"Well, Ohio is making a bad show of itself here to-day," he said. "I have seen stragglers from a dozen Ohio regiments going past here for half an hour. Ohio expects better work from her sons than this."

As I was one of Ohio's youngest sons, my State pride was touched.

"Do you want to come and fight with us?" he said.

I responded that I was willing to take a temporary berth in his regiment. He asked me my name, and especially inquired whether I had any friends on the field. I gave him my father's name and regiment, and saw him make a careful entry in a little note-book which he afterward placed in the bosom of his coat, as he rather sympathetically informed me that he would see, in case anything should happen to me, that my friends should know of it. Thus I became temporarily attached to Company B, of the 9th Illinois Regiment, McArthur's Brigade. Several other men from other regiments who had been touched by this young officer's patriotic appeals also took places in our ranks.
Rather a strange situation that for a boy — enlisting on the battlefield, in a command where there was not a face that he had ever seen before; only one face, indeed, that had the least touch of sympathy in it, and that belonging to the young officer who had enlisted him.

We waited here for three-quarters of an hour before receiving the command to move. During that time one of the regimental bands played "Hail Columbia." It was the first and only time that I heard music on the battlefield, and soon afterward I saw that heroic band playing "Over the Hills and Far Away." That is to say, they would have gone over the hills if there had been any in the neighborhood. Finally, the order came to move to the front. By this time, the stream of fugitives on the road rendered it almost impassable, but we forced our way through them, and in due time reached the point where our men were being severely driven. At first we were sent to strengthen the line from point to point, and twice that morning our brigade was moved up to support field batteries, which service, I must say from my brief experience, is the most annoying in modern warfare. These batteries drew not only the artillery fire of the enemy, but they furnished a point for the concentrated fire of all the infantry in front. To be in supporting position was to receive all the bullets that were aimed at the battery, and which, of course, usually vex the rear. The shells intended for the battery in our front would have a habit always of flying too high or bursting just high enough in the air to make it unpleasant for the troops who are held in comparative inactivity. Under these conditions, we hugged the ground very closely, and fallen timber of any kind was most gratefully and thankfully recognized.

It is amazing how time flies under these circumstances. I am sure that there were occasions that morning when twenty minutes' exposure to fire behind these field batteries seemed to me an entire week. Everything looked weird and unnatural. The very leaves on the trees, though scarcely out of the bud, seemed greener than I had ever seen leaves, and larger. The faces of the men about me looked like no faces that I had ever seen on earth. Actions took on the grotesque forms of nightmares. The roar and din of the battle in all its terror outstripped my most fanciful dreams of pandemonium. The wounded and butchered men who came up out of the blue smoke in front of us, and were dragged or sent hobbling to the rear, seemed like bleeding messengers come to tell us of the fate that awaited us.

It was with the greatest sense of relief that orders came for us to move to the left, to face again that awful wave of fire, which seemed to be all the morning moving toward our flank. The Confederate divisions came into action at Shiloh Church by the right, with a view to penetrating to the Tennessee River, and taking us in flank and rear. It was along in the afternoon, that we were pushed over to the extreme left of the forward line.
I had no watch, and could have no idea of the hour of the day, except as I saw the shadows formed by the sun. Up to this time, our command had suffered but little, but a dreadful baptism of fire was awaiting us. For a moment I realized that we were on the extreme left of our army; that my regiment was the left of the brigade, that I was temporarily attached to Company B of the regiment, which practically placed me on the left flank of that heroic army. I knew all this because there was no firing in our front, and no sound of battle to our left, but steady, steady, steady from the right of us rolled the volleys which told us that the enemy was working around to our vicinity. I saw General McArthur, our commander, at this point, and as I remember, his hand was wrapped with a handkerchief, as though he had been wounded. By his orders we pushed across a deep ravine, which ran parallel with our front, and in five minutes we had taken up a position on the bank of this ravine facing the enemy. Everybody felt that the critical moment had come. The terrible nervous strain of that day was nothing compared with the feeling that now the time had come for us to show our mettle. The faces of that regiment were worth studying at that moment. Not one that was not pale, not a lip that was not close shut; not an eye that was not wild; not a hand that did not tremble in this awful anxious moment. Presently the messengers came — pattering shots from out the dense growth in our front, telling of the advance of the skirmish line. On our part, no response. No enemy could be seen, but the purple wreaths of smoke here and there told of the men who were feeling their way toward our lines. A nervous man, unable to stand the strain, let off his musket in our lines. This revealed our presence. With a suddenness that was almost appalling there came from all along our front a crash of musketry, and the bullets shrieked over our heads and through our ranks. Then we delivered our fire. In an instant, the engagement was general at this point. There were no breechloaders in that command, and the process of loading and firing was tedious. As I delivered my second shot, a musket ball struck a small bush in my front, threw the splinters in my face, and whistled over my shoulder. I must say that I was startled, but I kept loading and firing without any idea whatever as to what I was firing at. Soon the dry leaves, which covered the ground about us, were on fire, and the smoke from them added to the general obscurity. Two or three men had fallen in my vicinity. At this moment, the young lieutenant who had my descriptive list in his coat bosom, and who was gallantly waving his sword in the front, was struck by a bullet and fell instantly dead, almost at my feet. Then it was that I realized my utter isolation, and shuddered at the thought of the fate impending — "Dead and unknown."

By this time the fire from the enemy in our front — it was the division of General Hardee turning the flank of the Federal position — became so terrible that we were driven back into the ravine. Here we were comparatively safe. We could load our pieces, crawl up the bank of the ravine, and fire and fall back, as it were. But many poor fellows who crawled up this friendly embankment fell back, dead or wounded, and in one instance, as I was crouched down loading my piece, a man who had been struck above me, fell on top of me and died by my side. It was here in this terrible moment that I, boy-like, thought of the peaceful Ohio home, where a loving,
anxious mother was doubtless thinking of me, and with the thought that perhaps my father had been killed, came a natural desire to be well out of the scrape. Notwithstanding, I kept firing as long as my cartridges lasted. These gone, a fierce sergeant, with a revolver in his hand, placed its muzzle close to my ear, and fiercely demanded why I was not fighting. I told him that I had no cartridges. “Take cartridges from the box of the man there,” he said, pointing to the dead man who had just fallen upon me. Mine was an Enfield rifle, and my deceased neighbor’s cartridges were for a Springfield rifle. I had clung to this beautiful Enfield, with its maple stock, which my father had selected as his own, and I was determined that it should not leave my hands. While this scene was passing, the enemy came upon us in full charge, and, looking up through the smoke of the burning leaves and beyond a washout which connected with our ravine, I saw the gray, dirty uniforms of the enemy. I heard their fierce yells, I saw their flags flapping sullenly in the ghastly atmosphere. That was a sight which I have never forgotten. I can see the tiger ferociously in those faces yet; I can see them in my dreams. For what might they not have appeared to me, terrified as I was!

It was at this point that our blue line first wavered. Out of this ravine, over the bank, we survivors poured, pursued by the howling enemy. I remember my horror at the thought of being shot in the back, as I retreated from the top of the bank and galloped as gracefully as I could with the reftuant human tide. Just by my side ran a youthful soldier, perhaps three years my senior, who might, for all I knew, have been recruited as I was. I heard him give a scream of agony, and turning, saw him dragging one of his legs, which I saw in an instant had been shattered by a bullet. He had dropped his rifle, and as I ran to his support he fell upon my shoulder and begged me for God’s sake to help him. I half carried and half dragged him for some distance, still holding to my Enfield rifle, with its beautiful curly stock, and then, seeing that I must either give up the role of Good Samaritan or drop the rifle, I threw it down, and continued to aid my unfortunate companion. All this time, the bullets were whistling more fiercely than at any time during the engagement, and the woods were filled with flying men, who, to all appearances, had no intention of rallying on that side of the Tennessee River. My companion was growing weaker all the while, and finally I sat him down beside a tree, with his back toward the enemy, and watched him for a few moments, until I saw that he was slowly bleeding to death. I knew nothing of surgery at that time, and did not even know how to staunch the flow of blood. I called to a soldier who was passing, but he gave no heed. A second came, stood for a moment, simply remarked, “He’s a dead man,” and passed on. I saw the poor fellow die without being able to render the slightest assistance. Passing on, I was soon out of range of the enemy, and in a moment I realized how utterly famished and worn out I was. My thirst was something absolutely appalling. I saw a soldier sitting upon the rough stump of a tree, gazing toward the battle, and, observing that he had a canteen, I ran up to him and begged him for a drink. He invited me to help myself. I kneeled beside the stump, and taking his canteen, drained it to the last drop. I saw a soldier sitting upon the rough stump of a tree, gazing toward the battle, and, observing that he had a canteen, I ran up to him and begged him for a drink. He invited me to help myself. I kneeled beside the stump, and taking his canteen, drained it to the last drop. I saw a soldier sitting upon the rough stump of a tree, gazing toward the battle, and, observing that he had a canteen, I ran up to him and begged him for a drink. He invited me to help myself. I kneeled beside the stump, and taking his canteen, drained it to the last drop. I saw a soldier sitting upon the rough stump of a tree, gazing toward the battle, and, observing that he had a canteen, I ran up to him and begged him for a drink. He invited me to help myself. I kneeled beside the stump, and taking his canteen, drained it to the last drop.

A short distance beyond the place where I had obtained my water supply, I found a squadron of jaded cavalry drawn up, and engaged in the interesting work of stopping stragglers. In the crowd of fear-stricken and dejected soldiers I found there, I saw a man who belonged to my father’s regiment; I recognized him by the letters and number on his hat. Inquiring the fate of the regiment, he told me that it had been entirely cut to pieces, and that he had personally witnessed the death of my father — he had seen him shot from his horse. This intelligence filled me with dismay, and then I determined, noncombatant that I was, that I would retire from that battlefield. Watching my opportunity, I joined an ambulance that was passing, loaded with wounded, and by some means escaped the vigilance of the cavalrymen, who seemed to be almost too badly scared to be on any sort of duty. When through this line, I pushed my way on down past the point where stragglers were being impressed and forced to carry sandbags up from the river, to aid in the construction of batteries for some heavy guns which had been brought up from the transports. I passed these temporary works, by the old warehouse, turned into a temporary field hospital, where hundreds of wounded men, brought down in wagons and ambulances, were being unloaded, and where their arms and legs were being cut off and thrown out to form gory, ghastly heaps. I made my way down the plateau, overlooking the river. Below lay thirty transports at least, all being loaded with the wounded, and all around me were baggage wagons, mule teams, disabled artillery teams, and thousands of panic-stricken men. I saw, here and there, officers gathering these men together into volunteer companies, and marching them away to the scene of battle. It took a vast amount of pleading to organize a company of even fifteen or twenty, and I was particularly struck by the number of officers who were engaged in this interesting occupation. It seemed to me that they were out of all proportion to the number of fugitives in the vicinity.

While sitting on the bank, overlooking the road below, between the beach and the river, I saw General Grant. I had seen him the day before, review his troops on the Purdy Road, while a company of Confederate cavalrymen, a detachment of Johnston's army, watched the performance from a skirt of woods some two miles away. When I saw him at this moment, he was doing his utmost to rally his troops for another effort. It must have been about half-past four in the afternoon. The General rode to the landing, accompanied by his staff and a body-guard of twenty-five or thirty cavalrymen. I heard him begging the stragglers to go back and make one more effort to redeem themselves, accompanying his pleadings with the announcement that reinforcements would soon be on the field, and that he did not want to see his men disgraced. Again I heard him proclaim that if the stragglers before him did not return to their commands, he would send his cavalry down to drive them out. In less than fifteen minutes his words were made good. A squadron of cavalry, divided at either end of the landing, and riding toward each other with drawn sabres, drove away every man found between the steep bank and the river. The majority of the skulkers climbed up the bank, hanging by the roots of the trees, and in less than ten minutes after the cavalry had passed, they were back in their old places again. I never saw General Grant again, until I saw him the President of the United States.

While sitting on the high bank of the river, I looked across to the opposite side, and saw a body of horsemen emerging from the low canebrakes, back of the river. In a moment I saw a man waving a white flag with a red square in the center. I knew that he was signaling, for I had seen the splendid corps of Buell’s army, and I recognized that the men with that flag were our friends. Sitting by
me were two distracted fugitives, who also saw the movement on the other side of the river. Said one of them to his companion: "Bill, we are gone now. There's the Texas cavalry on the other side of the river!" The red square had misled him. Fifteen minutes later I saw the head of a column of blue emerge from the woods beyond, and move hurriedly down toward the river's edge. Immediately the empty transports moved over to that side of the river, and the first boat brought over a figure which I recognized. The vessel was a peculiar one, belonging in Southern waters, and had evidently been used as a ferryboat. On its lower forward deck, which was long and protruding, sat a man of tremendous proportions, upon a magnificent Kentucky horse, with bobbed tail. The officer was rigged out in all his regiments, including an enormous hat with a black feather in it.

I knew that this was General Nelson, commonly known as "Fighting Bull Nelson." I ran down to the point where I saw this boat was going to land, and as she ran her prow up on the sandy beach, Nelson put spurs to his horse and jumped him over the gunwale. As he did this, he drew his sword and rode right into the crowd of refugees, shouting: "Damn your souls, if you won't fight, get out of the way, and let men come here who will!" I realized from the presence of Nelson that my regiment (the Twenty-fourth Ohio) was probably in that vicinity. I asked one of the boat hands to take me on board, and after some persuasion he did so. The boat re-crossed, and as soon as I got on shore I ran down to where the troops were embarking to cross the river to the battlefield. I soon found Ammen's Brigade and my regiment. Hurrying on board one of the transports, I climbed to the hurricane deck, and there found my brother with his company. He was looking across the river, where the most appalling vision met our sight. The shore was absolutely packed with the disorganized, panic-stricken troops who had fled before the terrible Confederate onslaught, which had not ceased for one moment since early that morning. The noise of the battle was deafening. It may be imagined that my brother was surprised to see me. I made a hurried explanation of the circumstances which had brought me there, and gave him news of my father's death. Then I asked him for something to eat. With astonishment, he referred me to his negro servant, who luckily had a broiled chicken in his haversack, together with some hard bread. I took the chicken, and as we marched off the boat, I held a drum-stick in each hand, and kept close by my brother's side as we forced our way through the stragglers, up the road from the landing, and on to the plateau, where the battle was even then almost concentrating. Right there I saw a man's head shot off by a cannon ball, and saw immediately afterward an aide on General Nelson's staff dismounted by a shot, which took off the rear part of his saddle, and broke his horse's back. At the same time I did not stop eating. My nerves were settled and my stomach was asserting its rights. My brother finally turned to me, and giving me some papers to keep and some messages to deliver in case of death, shook me by the hand and told me to keep out of danger, and, above all things, to try and get back home. This part of his advice I readily accepted. I stood and saw the brigade march by, which, in less than ten minutes, met the advance of the victorious Confederates, and checked the battle for that day. It was then that the gunboats in the river and the heavy siege guns on the bank above added their demonizing voices as the sun went down, and the roar of battle ceased entirely.

But that night, on the shore of the Tennessee River, was one to be remembered. Wandering along the beach among rows of wounded men taken to be on board the transports, I found another member of the 70th Ohio Regiment, named Silcott. He had a harrowing tale of woe to relate, in which nearly all his friends and acquaintances figured as corpses, and together we sat down on a bale of hay near the river's edge. By this time the rain had set in. It was one of those peculiar, streaming, drenching, semi-tropical downpours, and it never ceased for a moment from that time until far into the next day. With darkness came untold misery and discomfort. After my companion had related the experiences of the day, I curled myself up on one side of the hay bale and kept close by my brother's side as we forced our way through the stragglers, up the road from the landing, and on to the plateau, where the battle was even then almost concentrating. Right there I saw a man's head shot off by a cannon ball, and saw immediately afterward an aide on General Nelson's staff dismounted by a shot, which took off the rear part of his saddle, and broke his horse's back. At the same time I did not stop eating. My nerves were settled and my stomach was asserting its rights. My brother finally turned to me, and giving me some papers to keep and some messages to deliver in case of death, shook me by the hand and told me to keep out of danger, and, above all things, to try and get back home. This part of his advice I readily accepted. I stood and saw the brigade march by, which, in less than ten minutes, met the advance of the victorious Confederates, and checked the battle for that day. It was then that the gunboats in the river and the heavy siege guns on the bank above added their demonizing voices as the sun went down, and the roar of battle ceased entirely.

As the gray streaks of dawn began to appear, the band of the Fifteenth Regulars on the deck of one of the transports came into the landing, playing a magnificent selection from "Il Trovatore." How inspiring that music was! Even the poor wounded men lying in the front on the shore seemed to be lifted up, and every soldier seemed to receive an impetus. Soon there was light enough to distinguish objects around, and then came the ominous patter of musketry over beyond the river's bluff, which told that the battle was on again. It began just as a shower of rain begins, and soon deepened into a terrible hailstorm, with the booming artillery for thunder accompaniment. I was up and around, and started immediately toward the front, for everybody felt now that the battle was to be ours. Those fresh and sturdy troops from the Army of the Ohio had furnished a blue bulwark, behind, which the incomparable fighters of Grant and Sherman were to push to victory.
The whole aspect of the field in the rear changed. The skulkers of the day before seemed to be imbued with genuine manhood, and thousands of them returned to the front to render good service. In addition to this, 6,000 fresh men under General Lew Wallace, who had marched from Crump's Landing, ten miles away, and who should have been on the field the day before, had arrived during the night, and the tide of battle was now setting toward Corinth. I met a comrade drying himself out by a log fire, about a quarter of a mile from the landing, who had by some process obtained a canteen of what was known as "commissary whisky." He gave me one drink of it, and that constituted my breakfast. Cold, wet and depressed, as I was, that whisky, execrable though it was, brought me such consolation as I had never found before. I have drank champagne in Epernay, I have sipped Johannisberger at the foot of its sunny mount, I have tasted the regal Montepulsiano, but, by Jove! I never enjoyed a drink as I did that swig of common whisky, on the morning of the 7th of April, 1862. While drying myself by this fire, I saw a motley crowd of Confederate prisoners marched past under guard. As they waded along the muddy road, some of the cowardly skulkers indulged in the badinage usual on such occasions, and one of our fellows called out to know what company that was. A proud young chap in gray threw back his head, and replied: "Company Q, of the Southern Invincibles, and be damned to you!" That was the spirit of that day and hour.

At ten o'clock the sound of the battle indicated that our lines were being pushed forward, and I made up my mind to go to the front. I started with my companion, and in a very short time we began to see about us traces of the terrible battle of the day before. We were then on the ground which had been fought over late Sunday evening. The underbrush had been literally mowed off by the bullets, and great trees had been shattered by the terrible artillery fire.

In places the bodies of the slain lay upon the ground so thick that I could step from one to the other. This without exaggeration. The pallid faces of the dead men in blue were scattered among the blackened corpses of the enemy. This to me was a horrible revelation, and I have never yet heard a scientific explanation of why the majority of the dead Confederates on that field turned black. All the bodies had been stripped of their valuables, and scarcely a pair of boots or shoes could be found upon the feet of the dead. In most instances pockets had been cut open, and one of the pathetic sights that I remember was a poor Confederate lying on his back, while by his side was a heap of ginger cakes and bologna sausage, which had tumbled out of the trousers pocket, cut by some infamous thief. The unfortunate man had evidently filled his pocket the day before with the edibles found in some sutler's tent, and had been killed before he had an opportunity to enjoy his bountiful store. There was something so sad about this that it brought tears to my eyes. Further on I passed by the road the corpse of a beautiful boy in gray, who lay with his blond curls scattered about his face, and his hands folded peacefully across his breast. He was clad in a bright, neat uniform, well garnished with gold, which seemed to tell the story of a loving mother and sisters who had sent their household pet to the field of war. His neat little hat, lying beside him, bore the number of a Georgia regiment, embroidered, I am sure, by some tender fingers, and his waxen face, washed by the rains of the night before, was that of one who had fallen asleep, dreaming of loved ones who waited his coming in some anxious home. He was about my age. He may have been a drummer! At the sight of that poor boy's corpse I burst into tears, and started on. Here beside a great oak tree I counted the corpses of fifteen men. One of them sat stark against the tree, and the others lay about as though during the night, suffering from wounds, they had crawled together for mutual assistance, and there all had died.
The blue and the gray were mingled together. This peculiarity I observed all over the field. It was no uncommon thing to see the bodies of Federal and Confederate lying side by side as though they had bled to death while trying to aid each other. In one spot I saw an entire battery of Federal artillery which had been dismantled in Sunday’s fight, every horse of which had been killed in his harness, every tumbrel of which had been broken, every gun of which had been dismounted, and in this awful heap of death lay the bodies of dozens of cannoneers. One dismounted gun was absolutely spattered with the blood and brains of the men who had served it. Here and there in the field, standing in the mud, were the most piteous sights of all the battlefield — poor wounded horses, their heads drooping, their eyes glassy and gummy, waiting for the slow coming of death, or for some friendly hand to end their misery. How those helpless brutes spoke in pleading testimony of the horror, the barbarism, and the uselessness of war! No painter ever did justice to a battlefield such as this, I am sure.

As I pushed onward to the front, I passed the ambulances and the wagons bringing back the wounded, and talked with the poor bleeding fellows as they hobbled along toward the river, along the awful roads or through the dismal chaparral. They all brought news of victory. Toward evening I found myself in the neighborhood of the old Shiloh Church, but could get no tidings of the 70th Ohio Regiment. Night came on and I lay down and fell asleep at the foot of a tree, having gathered up a blanket, soaked with water, which I could only use for a pillow. It rained all night. The battle had practically ended at four o’clock that evening, and the enemy had slowly and silently withdrawn toward Corinth. Next morning I learned that my father’s regiment had been sent in pursuit of the enemy, and nobody could tell me when it would return. I found the camp, and oh, what desolation reigned there! Every tent had been pillaged, and in my father’s headquarters the gentlemen of the enemy who had camped there two nights before had left a duplicate of nearly everything they had taken. They had exchanged their dirty blankets for new ones, and had left their old, worn brogans in the place of the boots and shoes which they had appropriated, and all about were the evidences of the feasting that had gone on during that one night of glorious possession. I remained there during that day, and late in the evening the 70th Regiment came back to its deserted quarters, after three days and two nights of the most terrible fighting and campaigning.

At its head rode my father, whom I supposed to be dead, pale and haggard, and worn, but unscathed. He had not seen me nor heard from me for sixty hours. He dismounted, and, taking me in his arms, gave me the most affectionate embrace that my life had ever known, and I realized then how deeply he loved me. That night we stayed in the old bullet-ridden and shot-torn tent and told of our adventures, and the next day I had the pleasure of hearing General Sherman compliment my father for his bravery, and say, "Colonel, you have been worth your weight in gold to me."

Many years after, speaking one day to General Sherman, I asked him, "What do you regard as the bloodiest and most sanguinary battle of our Civil War?"

"Shiloh," was the prompt response. And in this opinion I heartily concur.