

Craft Masonry in Nassau County, New York

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 Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMDHS)
www.omdhs.syracusemasons.com
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Additions and corrections are welcomed

Note: Lodges in **Blue** are currently active in the First Nassau Masonic District as of 2000; those in **Green** are active in the Second Nassau Masonic District as of 2000.



The area now designated Nassau County was originally the eastern 70% of Queens County, formed in 1683, and was then contained within two towns: Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

In 1784, following the Revolutionary War, the Town of Hempstead was split in two, when Patriots in the northern part formed the new Town of North Hempstead, leaving Loyalist majorities in the Town of Hempstead.

In 1898 the western portion of Queens County became a borough of the City of Greater New York, leaving the eastern portion a part of Queens County but not part of the Borough of Queens. As part of the city consolidation plan, all town and county governments within the borough were dissolved. The areas not part of the consolidation included all of the Town of North Hempstead, all of the Town of Oyster Bay, and most of the Town of Hempstead (excluding the Rockaway Peninsula, which was separated from the Town of Hempstead and became part of the city borough). In 1899, following approval from the state legislature, the three towns were separated from Queens County and the new county of Nassau was constituted.



Nassau County

No.	Lodge Name	Village			Chartered	Notes
26	Huntington	Oyster Bay	Queens / Nassau		22 Mar 1793	Ceased to work 1806; Forfeit 4 Mar 1818.
56	Stewart Manor-St. Albans	Floral Park / Rockville Centre	Nassau	2N		formed from Stewart Manor No. 1106 & St. Albans No. 56
63	Morton	Hempstead	Queens / Nassau		23 Jun 1797	dormant in 1842; revived as No. 469 in 1859; No. 63 restored, 8 Jun 1860.
63	Wantagh Morton	Bellmore	Nassau	1N	01 Dec 1989	Date constituted
469	Morton	Hempstead	Nassau		23 Jun 1797	Prev. No. 63; dormant in 1842; revived as No. 469 in 1859; No. 63 restored, 8 Jun 1860
546	Jamaica Queens Village	Floral Park	Nassau	Q	1864	Still extant in the Queens Masonic District as of 2011.
580	Glen Cove	Oyster Bay / Glen Cove	Nassau / Queens	2N	11 Jun 1866	Glen Cove, Queens Co. in 1898
595	Socrates [1898 9M]	Oyster Bay	Nassau	9M	28 Jun 1866	
710	Ridgewood	Valley Stream	Nassau	2K	May 1957	formed from the union of Ridgewood No. 710, 17 Jun 1871, Cypress Hills No. 1064, instituted 10 Jun 1926, and Star of Hope No. 430, instituted 9 Apr 1857; voted to consolidate with Cypress Hills No. 1064, 9 Jan 1967, becoming Ridgewood-Hills Lodge; merged with Star of Hope No. 430 17 Nov 1983; voted to change name back to Ridgewood No. 710, 27 Apr

						1987; removed by GL dispensation to Forest Hills Temple, Queens, 12 Mar 1991 and later to Kismet Shrine Temple in New Hyde Park. Ridgewood Lodge No. 710 was scheduled to merge with Valley Stream Lodge No. 1143 on 1 Sep 2002.
776	Reliance	Floral Park	Nassau	2K	ca 1876	
806	Matinecock	Oyster Bay	Nassau / Queens	2N	1893	Queens Co. in 1898
808	Guiding Light-Olympia	Baldwin	Nassau	1N		
822	Massapequa	Massapequa / Rockville Centre	Nassau / Queens		26 Jun 1897	Rockville Centre, Queens Co. in 1898; merged with Lynbrook No. 1018, 1986
822	Lynbrook-Massapequa	Rockville Centre	Nassau	1N	1986	formed from Lynbrook No. 1018 & Massapequa No. 822
855	Paumanok	Great Neck	Nassau		ca 1905	
855	Paumanok-Port Washington	Port Washington	Nassau	2N		
956	Spartan	Baldwin	Nassau	1N	1919	fire 5 Jul 1977; Lodges merged with Spartan No. 956: Peninsula-Baldwin No. 1047; Oceanside No. 1140 and Prospect No. 1140 (958?). Inaugurated the Spartan Masonic Museum in 2000.
975	Bethpage	Hicksville	Nassau	2N	11 Jun 1921	
982	Woodhull	Jamaica	Nassau		ca 1921	
985	Mineola	Mineola	Nassau	2N	ca 1922	
992	Manetto Brook - Hollis	Hicksville	Nassau	2N	1997	date constituted; consolidated from Manetto Book No. 1005 and Hollis No. 992 in 1997
1005	Meadow Brook	Westbury	Nassau		07 May 1923	date constituted; consolidated with Manetto No. 1025 in 1995 to become Manetto Brook No. 1005
1005	Manetto Brook	Hicksville	Nassau		1995	formed from Meadow Brook No. 1005 and Manetto No. 1025; in 1997 this Lodge consolidated with Hollis No. 992 to become Manetto Brook Hollis No. 992
1010	Port Washington	Port Washington	Nassau		ca 1922	
1016	Floral Park	Floral Park	Nassau	2N		merged with Steppingstone No. 1141
1018	Lynbrook	Lynbrook	Nassau		23 Jun 1923	merged with Massapequa No. 822 in 1986 to become Lynbrook-Massapequa No. 822
1025	Manetto	Hicksville	Nassau		4 Jun 1924	date constituted; consolidated with Meadow Brook No. 1005 in 1995 to become Manetto Brook No. 1005
1047	Baldwin	Baldwin	Nassau		ca 1924	
1047	Peninsula-Baldwin		Nassau			merged with Spartan No. 956
1048	Long Beach	Long Beach	Nassau		ca 1925	
1057	Springfield Gardens	Rockville Center	Nassau	Q	ca 1926	
1069	Sunrise-Lauelton	Baldwin	Nassau	1N	ca 1926	
1101	Parthenon	Valley Stream	Nassau	10M	ca 1930	"The first Greek Lodge in the United States"
1105	Peninsula	Inwood	Nassau		ca 1930	
1106	Stewart Manor	Stewart Manor	Nassau		ca 1930	merged with St. Albans No. 56
1112	Wantagh	Wantagh	Nassau		ca 1931	
1126	South Shore	Woodmere	Nassau	1N	ca 1947	
1126	Southshore-Long Beach	Rockville Center	Nassau			
1135	Raymond Zeph	Uniondale	Nassau		ca 1951	
1139	Evergreen	Roslyn	Nassau		ca 1952	
1140	Oceanside	Oceanside	Nassau		ca 1952	merged with Spartan No. 956
1141	Steppingstone	Port Washington	Nassau	2N	ca 1952	Merged with Floral Park Lodge No. 1016
1142	Brotherhood	Elmont	Nassau		ca 1952	

1143	Valley Stream	Rockville Centre	Nassau	1N	ca 1952	Ridgewood Lodge No. 710 was scheduled to merge with Valley Stream Lodge No. 1143 on 1 Sep 2002
1145	South Bay	Bellmore	Nassau	1N	ca 1953	
1151	Guiding Light	Rockville Center	Nassau		ca 1955	
1152	Suburia	Levittown	Nassau		ca 1955	
1153	Modin	Lynbrook	Nassau		ca 1955	
1160	New Hyde Park	New Hyde Park	Nassau		ca 1960	
1165	Brandeis	Floral Park	Nassau	Q	ca 1964	
1173	Long Beach	Long Beach	Nassau	1N	ca 1984	

1st Nassau Masonic District Website: http://members.tripod.com/~First_Nassau/ [outdated and thin on information]

2nd Nassau Masonic District Website: <http://www.angelfire.com/md/2nddist/index.html>

Huntington Lodge No. 26, Oyster Bay, New York

Warrant: 22 Mar 1793

Forfeit: 04 Mar 1818

http://www.jephtha.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=10&Itemid=13&showall=1&date=2015-09-01

Masonic light first came to Huntington in 1793 as Huntington Lodge No. 26 A.Y.M. The warrant was dated on 22 Mar 1793 thus making it the second lodge to be formed on Long Island. On 7 Apr 1796 Huntington Lodge No. 26 A.Y.M Master David Richard Floyd Jones read a petition from Port Jefferson requesting their assistance in forming a Lodge there, with W. Brother Moses Blachly, a Past Master of Huntington Lodge No. 26, to be the first Master. The request and assistance was enthusiastically given, and the new Lodge was named Suffolk Lodge. Brothers from Huntington Lodge #26, living in the Hempstead vicinity, petitioned Grand Lodge to form Morton Lodge in Hempstead because of the tedious journey to attend Lodge in Huntington. By 1806, meetings in Huntington Lodge No. 26 had ended, and the original warrant was forfeited on 4 Mar 1818.

"Free masonry in North America from the Colonial period . . ." 1889. page 74.

http://books.google.com/books?id=hNQWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA74&dq=%22huntington+lodge%22+%22oyster+bay%22&hl=en&ei=a9sDTsDgDOXq0QHq_dm8Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CEcQ6AEwAq#v=onepage&q=%22huntington%20lodge%22%20%22oyster%20bay%22&f=false

On January 16th, 1793, "a petition was read from Moses Blackly and sundry other brethren of Oyster Bay, on Long Island, praying for a warrant to erect a Lodge in that town." Whether the warrant was ever granted does not appear.

On March 22d, 1793, HUNTINGTON LODGE No. 26, at Huntington, Suffolk Co., L. I., was warranted. This Lodge was first represented in the Grand Lodge March id, 1796, and continued to be represented at intervals for some years afterwards through Past Master Wright. It finally became embarrassed, and was several years in arrears to the Grand Lodge. The following record appears in the Grand Lodge Reports, December 2d, 1818: "That the warrant of Huntington Lodge No. 26, together with the book of minutes, had been surrendered; from which it appeared that that Lodge had not met since the 2d of August, 5806, and that, by information derived from the Worshipful Ruluf Duryee, the late Master, the funds and property of the same were dispersed and lost."

See also Morton Lodge No. 63 below . . .

Stewart Manor-St. Albans Lodge No. 56, Floral Park / Rockville Centre, New York

Rockville Centre Masonic Hall, 28 Lincoln Avenue, Rockville Centre, New York.

Formed from Stewart Manor No. 1106 and St. Albans No. 56

Lodge Website: <http://www.angelfire.com/md/2nddist/Lodge56.html>

<http://lodge56.tripod.com/pastmasterslist.html>

PAST MASTERS

St. Albans Lodge No. 56

Holenlinden Lodge No. 56 1797 – 19xx ?

Long Island-St. Albans No. 56 [Years ?]

Stewart Manor Lodge No. 1106

1930	Joseph J. Durfee	1938	George H. Bauman	1946	Frank K. Alien	1953	William A. Morgenroth
1931	Joseph J. Durfee	1939	Napolean B. Kleinpeter	1947	Edward V.	1954	Fleetwood D. Sammis
1932	Henry Fisher	1940	Robert N. Kay		Bohnenberger	1955	Arthur S. Martins
1933	Wilbur D. Mattison	1941	Theodore H. Gertz	1948	Gerald Gouldrup	1956	Edmund H. Schaefer
1934	Arthur J. Kenney	1942	John D. McKinnon	1949	Edward A. Juselius	1957	Hiram E. Searles
1935	Wilbur D. Mattison	1943	Frithjof Larson	1950	Ernest Steinbrenner	1958	William A. Cuff
1936	LeRoy W. Barker	1944	Albin C. Anderson	1951	Arthur C. Sjogren	1959	Leonard D. Alese
1937	Wilfred B. Reamer	1945	George E. Adwin	1952	Henry L. Lemlten	1960	Walter A. Hillenbrand

1961	Carl R. Pearson	1966	Kenneth Malcolm	1971	Thomas Seaman	1976	Harold S. Musselwhite
1962	Harold F. Presley	1967	George B. Schneider	1972	Albert A. Drasser	Jr.	
1963	William G. Seifried	1968	Wilbert M. Hinchcliffe	1973	Harold J. Gallt	1977	John J. Licastro
1964	Charles W. Rudiger	1969	Elwood J. Morton	1974	George H. Karlson		
1965	Lawrence Buechner	1970	William A. Taylor	1975	George H. Karlson		

Stewart Manor - St. Albans Lodge No. 56

1940	John H. Scheu	1958	William A. Cuff	1975	John Wittmer	1992	Robert W. Vance Jr.
1941		1959		1976		1993	Seymour Cohen
1942		1960	John E. Nelson	1977	John J. Licastro	1993-94	Robert B. Cuthill
1943		1961	Kenneth J. Wilfert	1977	Kenneth J. Wilfert	1994-95	Robert B. Cuthill
1944		1962	Eugene K. Malewicz	1978	John J. Licastro	1995-96	Christian D. Urig
1945		1963	Richard C. Hyde	1978	Harry Blankenship	1996-97	Robert W. Vance Jr.
1946		1964	William F. Pfeiffer	1980		1997-98	John Apuzza
1947		1965	Kenneth J. Wilfert	1981	Wallace R. Watkins	1998-99	Bryan Heffernan
1948		1966		1982	Stanley P. Weis	1999-00	Lawrence Fiorenza
1949	Edward A. Juselius	1967	George B. Schneider	1983	Robert W. Vance Jr.	2000-01	Joseph DeFelice
1950		1968	Kenneth J. Wilfert	1984	Donald G. Bennett	2001-02	Joseph DeFelice
1951		1969	William Y. Marsden	1985	Kenneth Drasser	2002-03	Charles Scheu
1952	Henry L. Lemkin	1970	William Y. Marsden	1986		2003-04	Charles Scheu
1953	Harry M. Abdale	1971		1987	Bruce J. Wheeler		
1954		1972	Albert A. Drasser	1988	John Dethlefsen	2010-11	Bob Vance, Jr.
1955		1973		1989			
1956	Harry Blankenship	1974	George H. Karlson	1990	Robert W. Vance Jr.		
1957	Hiram E. Searles	1975	George H. Karlson	1991	Wallace R. Watkins		

Masters by Affiliation

William L. McQueen	Fred Barina	William Messerschmidt	1999	Glen Shermen	
Frank B. Ryder	George V. Acterman	1986	Arthur A. Urbano	2001	Henry G. Heidtmann,
Benjamin H. Nicoll	William Boaz	1988	Seymour Cohen	Jr.	
Wilbert Hinchcliffe	Jarnes E. Berry	1992	Christian Urig	2001	Herbert Schultz
Albert E. Weis	Gustave W. Kvalden	1993	Albert Ahrens	2001	Aniruddha Pradhan
Einar A. Anderson	Herbert Itgen	1993	Edward P. Haughie	2001	Alan Redvanly

The predecessor of Stewart Manor-St. Albans Lodge No. 56 was St. Albans Lodge No. 56, Brooklyn, NY.

WARRANT: The warrant under which the Lodge is working is dated 5 Dec 1821, when granted it was under the name and title of **Hohenlinden Lodge, No. 338**, the number was changed to **56 on 7 Jun 1839**.

The name was changed to St. Albans in 1894.

MINUTES: Intact since the organization of the Lodge.

St. Albans Lodge, No. 56, is the **successor of St. Albans Lodge, No. 62**, organized and chartered in 1797; the following petition to found this Lodge is interesting.

"To the Rt. Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of New York:

"The humble petition of the subscribing brethren, late members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 11, and others, respectfully

"Sheweth: That your petitioners are inhabitants of Brooklyn .on the opposite shore of the East River, the crossing of which river at a late hour of the night is often attended with great difficulty, and sometimes impossible to be effected, on which occasions it is not only inconvenient to your petitioners, but injurious to both their health and business, and very alarming to their respective families. In the winter, and in tempestuous weather, the passage is often interrupted or not to be attempted without imminent danger, by which means your petitioners are deprived of what they esteem one of the greatest pleasures they can enjoy, that of brotherly communication in a Lodge with their brethren.

"That your petitioners have communed together on the subject of the above recited difficulties under which they labor, and have adopted the resolution of humbly stating their grievances to the Rt. Worshipful Grand Lodge in full confidence that attention will be paid to their request, and the great obstacle to their Masonic happiness removed. To effect which desirable purpose, your petitioners do humbly pray that this Rt. Worshipful Grand Lodge will be graciously pleased to grant them a warrant or charter to constitute a Lodge in the town of Brooklyn, Kings County. State of New York (duty authorizing them to meet according to the constitution and regulations of this Grand Lodge), under the style and title of Saint Albans Lodge, and that the Rt. Worshipful Grand Lodge will be pleased to appoint W. P. M. BRO. THOMAS THOMAS, to be Master of said Lodge; BRO. JAMES MOORE to be Senior Warden of said Lodge and Bro. GEORGE CLUSSMAN to be Junior Warden thereof, and your petitioners do pledge themselves to act up to the spirit of the institution, and to the honor of the fraternity and as in duty bound will ever pray, etc., etc.

"BROOKLYN, May 2, 5797."

This petition was signed by fifteen brethren. The petition was recommended by Phoenix Lodge, No. 11.

A Warrant was granted on the following 7th of June.

This Lodge was short-lived, as in 1799 it ceased to exist and its warrant was surrendered.

AQC Vol. 13, page 31.

http://books.google.com/books?id=aRIOAAAMAAJ&pg=PA31&dq=%22hohenlinden+lodge%22&hl=en&ei=so8GTp_CIsTn0QGLvLmECw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22hohenlinden%20lodge%22&f=false

At the June meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York in the year 1797, an * application was presented for a warrant to erect a Lodge in the town of Brooklyn. This was in all probability St. Albans Lodge No. 62, which met at Hunter's Hotel, on the site of what is now the Eagle Storage Warehouses, where it had a precarious existence for several years, and then surrendered its warrant, all it had left, Bro. Boerum, the landlord, having confiscated the rest of the assets for rent.

At the session of the Grand Lodge held December 4th, 1799, a petition was presented asking for a warrant to form a Lodge in Brooklyn under the name of Fortitude Lodge, which was granted. From a minute in the records of Fortitude Lodge it appears that the application was made by former members of St. Albans Lodge No. 62, and Mechanics Lodge No. 1, of which Lodge, however, the Grand Lodge has no record. Fortitude Lodge bought the effects of St. Albans Lodge, and met in the same room as had St. Albans, in Hunter's Hotel, and among the prominent members we find the name of Landlord Martin Boerum. The first regular communication was held December 23rd, 1779, with George A. Clussman, Master, Daniel Rhodes, Senior Warden, and Henry Eckford, Junior Warden. The number given the Lodge at that time was 84, but owing to the surrender of Warrants of other Lodges in the State, in August, 1819, it was changed to 81, and September 19th, 1837, it was changed to its present number 19.

The initial meeting for the erection of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 56 (now St. Alban's Lodge), was held at Captain A. Young's Steamboat Hotel, June 21st, 1821, at which a committee was appointed to ascertain the necessary steps to take to obtain a dispensation. Several subsequent meetings were held at the same place, which resulted in an application being presented to the Grand Lodge, asking for a dispensation under the name and number of St. Albans Lodge No. 60, or such name and number as the Grand Lodge might deem meet. The dispensation was granted, and the Lodge met on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at Captain Young's Steamboat Hotel under the name of St. Albans until December, 1821, when a warrant was granted under the name of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 338, which number it retained until June 7th, 1839, when it received its present number 56. In 1823 Hohenlinden Lodge withdrew from the Grand Lodge, and assisted in organizing what was known as the Country Grand Lodge, but soon returned to its first love. In 1894 the name of the Lodge was changed to St. Albans.

On June 1, 1821, a meeting was held at the Steamboat Hotel in the then village of Brooklyn for the purpose of considering the revival of the old Lodge, and at an adjourned meeting held on June 5th it was resolved to apply for permission to revive the old Lodge. Acting upon the advice of ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary, they applied to Fortitude Lodge for a recommendation which was declined; he then advised them to apply to New town Lodge, which complied with their request.

The petition set forth that the population of Brooklyn exceeded 7,000, and that the Lodge would be organized with not less than 50 members; It recommended ERASTUS WORTHINGTON as Master; GEORGE W. RODGERS as Senior Warden, and RALPH MALBONE as Junior Warden; it was signed by thirty-one Master Masons.

In answer to the prayer of the petitioners a dispensation was granted on June 26th, *signed* by DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Grand Master, to be in force until the next quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge. The name and number given in dispensation was St. Albans, No. 60.

At a meeting held July 6th, ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary, was present and delivered an address upon the "First duties of Masons."

On July 19th the officers were duly installed, and an appropriate discourse was delivered in St. Ann's Church by Rev. BRO. H. FELLERS, after which a dinner was served at BRO. MORRISON'S Hotel on Brooklyn Heights.

At the next quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge in September owing to the objections of Fortitude Lodge, action on the petition was deferred, but in the following December favorable action was taken as appears by the following letter, addressed to the Master:

"Worshipful Brother: I have the honor to inform you that it is the intention of the R.'. W.'. Junior Grand Warden to install the officers of Hohenlinden Lodge, No. 338. this evening the 10th inst. You will please, therefore, to cause your officers and members to be summoned at the Lodge-room at or before 6 o'clock in order to enable the brethren attending from the city to return to it at a reasonable hour.. It is expected that you will make the necessary arrangements for having them safely conveyed to town.

"I am very respectfully and fraternally yours,

"E. HICKS, *Gr. Sec'y.*

"NEW YORK, Monday, December 10th, A. L. 5821."

The opposition to the granting of the charter was overcome by abandoning the title "St. Albans," and substituting that of "Hohenlinden."

The indorsement on the petition for the warrant is "Read in Grand Lodge, Dec. 5, 5821, and a new warrant granted by the name and style of Hohenlinden Lodge, No. 338."

The Lodge was duly constituted on December 10, 1821, by R.'. W.'. RICHARD HATFIELD, Junior Grand Warden.

The Lodge continued to work until **June, 1849, when it went with the Phillips Grand Body, on September 3, 1850, the Grand Lodge of New York suspended its charter.** It was again **revived** and received its old number at the reunion of the Grand Bodies **in 1858.** The Lodge continued to work while with the Phillips Grand Body, thus maintaining an unbroken existence.

The following excerpts from the record of the Lodge are interesting:

"January 14, 1822, the committee appointed to procure a room for the use of the Lodge reported that Mr. STEPHENSON would furnish room, fire and candles for \$1.50 per night, which was accepted."

November 10, 1823: Proposed for consideration of the Lodge by Bro. I. N. SMITH:

" WHEREAS: The order of Masonry was instituted for charitable and humane purposes: it becomes the duty of all good and virtuous Masons to see that the funds of the Lodge to which they belong are scrupulously applied to the needy, the widows and the

orphans of deceased brothers; that the practice of eating and drinking at the expense of the Lodge is anti-Masonic and calculated to bring reproach and disgrace upon our holy order and reduce us to a level with mankind in general; that we use all the exertions in our power to prevent the funds of the Lodge from being misapplied to any purposes which are not embraced in Charity and Love. Wherefore: *Resolved*, That all refreshments be at individual expense."

December 8, 1823. "The motion of BRO. I. N. SMITH was taken up and carried unanimously."

February 23, 1824. "The Tyler being sick and the smallpox under the same roof with the Lodge-room, there was no communication."

December 9, 1834. "\$2,50 paid to the Grand Lodge towards the funeral expenses of Lafayette."

MORGAN PERIOD.

1828, eleven meetings, raised two.
1829, twelve meetings, raised three.
1830, twelve meetings, no work.
1831, eleven meetings, raised two.
1832, eight meetings, raised two.

The following is on the records of June 8, 1830:

"The Treasurer was authorized to procure twelve copies of 'Platt's Defence of Masonry,' for the use of the Lodge."

MEETING PLACES.

1821 to 1825—Young's Hotel at Navy Yard gate.
1825 to 1842—Military Garden. 25 Willoughby Street.
1842 to 1848—3 Front Street.
1848 to 1853—10 Liberty Street.
1853 to 1860—160 Fulton Street.
1860 to 1877—Montague Hall, 10 Court Street.
1877 to 1888—Cochrane Building, 304 Fulton Street.
1888 to 1899—Hamilton Building, 42 Court Street.
1899 to 1902—44 Sehemerhorn Street.
Present quarters—Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street.

"On St. John's Day, December 27, 1797, a lecture was delivered before the members of old St. Albans Lodge by the Junior Warden. BRO. NATHANIEL FOSTER, containing thoughts and suggestions well worthy of preservation, a few excerpts are here given as they are just as forceful for good, just as pregnant with pure, wholesome truths and wise suggestions for thoughtful men as when uttered over a century ago.

"Although I am happy to observe our Lodge is legally founded— although we have the sanction of the highest constituted authority to which we could apply—yet we ought to bear in mind that the observance of the rules of the institution thus far will avail us nothing should not our future conduct be such as to insure to us a continuation of that respect and confidence which we have hitherto experienced from the Grand Lodge and our brethren in general. The better to complete what we have so happily begun, a constant attendance at our appointed meetings is highly necessary; as nothing is more conducive to cement us in one unshaken bond of brotherly affection. No member of this Lodge. I presume, who was at first actuated by just and upright motives, who does not consider the privilege of attendance a blessing. And I should be extremely unhappy to entertain a thought that we have any among us who were actuated by no other motives than idle curiosity.

". . . Long separations have a tendency to abate the love which exists among natural connections, and why should not the same argument hold good in respect to societies. It is a self-evident proposition that congenial minds create intimacy, and an intimacy founded on virtue and morality is the foster-mother of love and friendship, future reputation and felicity. The heart of man is a cavern too dark and deep for man fully to investigate; you can, therefore, only judge from a man's conduct in life, and the character he supports among mankind. It often happens that in the circle of a man's acquaintance there are those with whom he might wish to live upon friendly terms, and perhaps with great propriety; when, at the same time, it might be by no means expedient to introduce those people into a Lodge. I am unhappy to observe that too many of abandoned and corrupt principles have of late years found admission into this fraternity. This, I allege, to be the principle cause why those bulwarks of malice and scandal are raised against us. It, therefore, behooves us, particularly in this our infant situation, as we regard the reputation of our Lodge—as we regard the virtuous and sacred institution on which it is founded—and even as we regard our own private characters, as members of society in general, carefully avoid that rock of danger on which many Lodges, with equally as fair prospects as our own before them, have split asunder never again to be united.

"Brotherly love, charity and truth are the three grand principles on which our institution is founded. What a glorious foundation for man to build upon! All fabrics erected on earthly foundations must fall. The rock of adamant will be found as stubble when nature shall experience her final dissolution. But the principles on which we build endless ages. cannot annihilate; for when the wheels of Nature shall cease to roll— when the great Master Builder shall issue the irrevocable decree that 'Time shall be no longer'—these divine principles, like the source from which they spring, will remain free from the least diminution, through endless ages.

". . . A man certainly ought not to expect friendship from others who is not a friend to himself, and if we investigate strictly into the matter we shall find that the most of those complaints which we so frequently hear that true friendship has hid this world a final farewell; that charity no longer exists among mankind, etc., are uttered by people whose conduct in life has been such as to reduce them to a state of wretchedness, and then, because every one is not willing to bestow as they are to destroy, the immediate cry is there is no such thing as true friendship. No brother is bound by the institution of Masonry to bestow that charity upon another which he cannot spare without involving either himself or his family in want: although it is our duty to relieve the distressed at all times, if the merit of the object and our circumstances will permit, yet no brother is bound by the principles of Masonry to involve himself in

difficulty for another, either by *gifts*, bail, or otherwise, as this would not be alleviating distress; it would be in fact only, transferring calamity from one to another, and doubtless be the cause of many times of making the frugal and industrious suffer for the idle and extravagant. But if our bountiful benefactor has blest us with health and affluence and the cry of unavoidable distress salutes our ears when the cloud* of unforeseen misfortune shall gather thickly around, and the hard band of poverty shall oppress our brother, then is the time, my brethren, to convince mankind that Masons are as willing to perform the deeds of humanity as they are to be thought the professors of it— then is the time to cheer the drooping heart, and wipe from the languid cheek the tear of sorrow which will purchase to ourselves that 'self- approving hour,' in comparison of which all the riches of Peru would be but as a drop in the ocean.

" . . . Would every member of this society realize to himself the advantages he enjoys by being a Mason—and at the same time reflect seriously how severely he must wound the feelings of every true friend to the order by prostituting its principles—I am confident we should never see an institution like this sacrificed to sordid interest.

" . . . You cannot be insensible how ready mankind in general are to aggravate every trifling circumstance tending to invalidate the Order of Freemasonry. It therefore behooves us at all times, both in our public and private capacities to let our conduct be such as to baffle the machinations of the evil-minded—and, by doing justice to all men— by loving mercy, and doing acts of benevolence—and by walking humbly before our God, put the tongue of the slanderer to silence. The performance of our duty to God, our neighbor and ourselves, ought to be our study and delight.

"... Our conduct, while convened in our Lodge, ought also to be carefully attended to. Every person's feelings are not alike upon similar occasions. Hut, for my part, I must confess that I never enter the doors of a Lodge but what my mind is impressed with the same reverential awe as when I enter a house of public worship. And it appears to me surprising how any person can enter a room where that sacred volume is continually displayed to his view, and who acknowledges himself a member of an institution founded upon the divine principles which it contains—and at the same time assume an air of mirth and levity !

"It might not be improper in this place to ask a question. Is the institution of Masonry founded on virtuous and religious principles? If it is not, why do we not then wholly abandon it? And if it is we are certainly wrong not to impress our minds with suitable solemnity, whenever we convene to transact business conducive to the benefit of the Lodge. It is also highly necessary, in order to promote unanimity and good order in the Lodge, that a due obedience and suitable respect be paid to the presiding officers. It was a saying of a very eminent philosopher that ' no man was fit to rule who had never learned to obey.' It is Impossible that any society should long exist where suitable laws and regulations are not 'observed. And in order that these laws may have the effect for which they were designed, it is highly necessary that proper persons should be appointed to put them into execution. And that man must surely be at open war with decency and good order who would not wish to see those laws and regulations carried into effect, to which he had voluntarily subscribed as right and just.

" . . . To conclude, let us be particularly careful that when we retire from this room with a view to partake once more of the bounty of our beneficent creator, that we enjoy the good things of this life by not abusing them. But in all things conduct ourselves in such a manner through this day, and through the remainder of our days, that we may at last obtain that celestial, that soul-sustaining passport which will gain us admission into the presence of our Supreme Grand Master. And that we may hear the ravishing sound of 'well done good and faithful servants, welcome to a blessed immortality.'"

The Lodge has participated in a number of public ceremonials. It was present at the dedication of the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, Pa., the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Masonic Hall, New York City ; also at the laying of the corner-stone and dedication of the Home at Utica.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

George Hall, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Joseph Sprague, Mayor of Brooklyn.
John C. Perry, State Senator.
George Melville, U. S. Navy, Arctic Explorer.

Nathan B. Morse, Judge, City Treasurer.
Frank Spinola, State Senator.
John Rainey, Member of Assembly.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Enoch George, District Deputy Grand Master.
Loftin Love, District Deputy Grand Master.
Charles A. Tonsor, Junior Grand Deacon.
William J. Beattie, Grand Representative.

Morris D. Mosley, Grand Representative.
Bradley Parker, District Deputy Grand Master.
Joseph Sprague, Grand Marshal.
Charles E. Brettell, Grand Representative.

MASTERS

1821. Erastus Worthington.	1837. Andrew Demarest.	1853. John Harron.	1868. Enoch George.
1822. George W. Rodgers.	1838. Robert Tolford.	1854. John M. Robinson.	1869. Enoch George.
1823. Ralph Malbone.	1839. T. J. Regnals.	1855. Edward Pell.	1870. Enoch George.
1824. Abiathar Young.	1840. Joseph Sprague.	1856. William H. Van	1871. Enoch George.
1825. Joseph T. Hunt.	1841. Joseph Sprague.	Voorhis.	1872. Enoch George.
1826. Joseph Sprague.	1842. William Cumberson.	1857. John M. Weeks.	1873. Enoch George.
1827. Joseph Sprague.	1843. William Cumberson.	1858. John M. Weeks.	1874. Ira L. Brackett.
1828. Joseph Sprague.	1844. William Cumberson.	1859. Edward Pell.	1875. Ira L. Brackett.
1829. George L. Thatcher.	1845. William Cumberson.	1860. Bradley Parker.	1876. James Pritchitt.
1830. George L. Thatcher.	1846. John Harron.	1861. Bradley Parker.	1877. James Pritchitt.
1831. John Lawrence.	1847. John Harron.	1862. Joshua W. Osborn.	1878. Munson S. Brown.
1832. Stephen Haynes.	1848. Jonathan Rogers.	1863. Joshua W. Osborn.	1879. Munson S. Brown.
1833. Robert Tolford.	1849. James M. Twiss.	1864. Joshua W. Osborn.	1880. Amos Crowell.
1834. Joseph Sprague.	1850. John Harron.	1865. Joshua W. Osborn.	1881. Amos Crowell.
1835. Andrew Demarest.	1851. Nathan B. Morse.	1866. Daniel T. Gray.	1882. Frederick Waters.
1836. Andrew Demarest.	1852. Charles E. Lester.	1867. Daniel T. Gray.	1883. William V. Babcock.

1884. William V. Babcock.	1890. Edward T. Salisbury.	1896. William Mead.	1902. Charles K. Brettell.
1885. William J. Beattie.	1891. Robert W. Fielding.	1897. Charles A. Tonsor.	1903. Lewis W. Spanghel.
1886. William J. Beattie.	1892. Robert W. Fielding.	1898. Charles A. Tonsor.	1904. Peter T. Scott.
1887. Loftin Love.	1893. Joseph Edwards.	1899. John H. Twaddle.	
1888. Loftin Love.	1894. Joseph Edwards.	1900. John H. Twaddle.	
1889. Edward T. Salisbury.	1895. James Cocroft.	1901. Charles E. Lane.	

Morton Lodge No. 63, Hempstead, New York and . . .

Warrant: 23 Jun 1797

Wantagh Morton Lodge No. 63, Bellmore, New York

Constituted: 1 Dec 1989

Probably a merger of Wantagh Lodge No. 1112 and Morton Lodge No. 63.

Morton Lodge No. 469, Hempstead, Queens [now Nassau] Co., New York

Warrant: 23 Jun 1797 [when Hempstead was in Queens County]

Prev. No. 63; dormant in 1842; revived as No. 469 in 1859; No. 63 restored, 8 Jun 1860

An early predecessor of this Lodge was **Morton Lodge No. 63, Hempstead, New York.**

Ref also: Morton Lodge No. 63 of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York – Its History 1797-1947, by R.'W.'. Toivo H. Nekton, 1949. Copyright 1949 by Morton Lodge No. 63, F&AM.

WARRANT: The warrant is dated June 23, 1797, and is in possession of the Lodge.

The number 63 was retained until the Lodge became dormant in 1842. Upon its revival in 1859 it received the **number 469**; on June 8, 1860, it again became No. 63.

MINUTES: Not intact. Some were destroyed by fire while some were kept in a crude manner, but all are intact since 1859.

Morton Lodge was organized early in 1797; the first movement was the sending of a petition to Huntington Lodge, No. 26, at Oyster Bay, asking consent to apply for a dispensation to form a new Lodge. The following is the petition:

"To the W.'. Master, Sen'r and Jun'r Wardens of **Huntington Lodge, No. 26, A. Y. M.**

"Whereas it tends greatly to the advancement of Masonry that Lodges be regularly constituted in such manner that members may attend with convenience, we, your Brethren, humbly request that you coincide with us in opinion that a Lodge may be constituted in Hempstead. as we are confident it would tend to the welfare of the Craft by adding many respectable characters to our Order. Your consent being necessary previous to our applying for a warrant, we, with Masonic candour and with zeal for the advancement of Masonry, come forward and solicit your unanimous consent.

"Your Brethren by Mystic Ties,

"May 4, 1797."

David R. Floyd Jones.	Richard Beadle.
Jacob S. Jackson.	Wm. Mott.
Henry O. Seaman.	Abraham Bedell.
Thomas Carman.	Whitehead Cromwell.

The following is endorsed on the petition:

"We, the Master and Wardens of Huntington Lodge, No. 26, having maturely considered the Petition of our Brethren—Do in behalf of our Lodge signify the consent of our Lodge by our signature given under our hands this 4th day of May, 1797." Being Regular Lodge.

Witness the Seal of our Lodge.

Seal.

RULEF DURYEY, W. M.
COLES WORTMAN, S. W.
ISAAC VAN NOSTRAND, J. W.

Promptly upon receiving the consent of Huntington Lodge an application was made for a warrant. The following is

THE PETITION,

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

"The Humble Petition of the subscribing Brethren respectfully

"Sheweth—That your Petitioners were late members of Huntington Lodge, No. 26, held at Oyster Bay, Long Island, which is in the most eastern part of Queens County; that many of your petitioners have to go at least 20 miles to enjoy the satisfaction of meeting their brethren at said place of meeting, and although your Petitioners are zealous supporters of the Craft the distance they live from said place of meeting and the fatigue and trouble which an attendance thereon creates takes a great part from the pleasure and satisfaction that arises from the Masonic intercourse with their Lodge and very often debars them from attendance.

"That your petitioners have consulted together on the most convenient situation to establish a new Lodge to obviate the difficulties under which your petitioners labour, and they are of opinion that to establish a Lodge at Abraham Beadle's in the Town Spot of Hempstead would not only accommodate your petitioners, but will be of great benefit to the Craft, as many very opulent and

respectable characters reside in that neighbourhood that are only waiting for an opportunity of being initiated into our mysteries without the disagreeable circumstances of attending a Lodge so distant from their homes. Your Petitioners do, therefore ----

"Pray that this R't W'p's'l Grand Lodge will be pleased to consider on the circumstances which your petitioners have above recited, and to render their situation as Masons comfortable by granting to them a Warrant to constitute and form a Lodge in the Town Spot of Hempstead. which is full 12 miles distant from Huntington Lodge, and to appoint our W. P. M. BROTHER DAVID RICHARD FLOYD JONES Master of said Lodge, BROTHER JACOB SEAMAN JACKSON, Sen'r Warden and BROTHER THOMAS CARMAN Jun'r Warden thereof—And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.. etc.

"May 5, 1797."

David Richard Floyd Jones.	Richard Beadle.
Jacob Seaman Jackson.	Whitehead Cornwell.
Thomas Carman.	Abraham Bedell.
Wm. Mott.	

This petition was read in Grand Lodge on June 7, 1797, and the prayer of the petitioners was granted. Accompanying the petition was the following:

MEMORIAL.

"We, the subscribers—Petitioners for a Warrant to hold in the Town of Hempstead, do hereby declare that we have unanimously concurred in naming our intended Lodge by the name of our much esteemed and highly respected Brother the Deputy Grand Master—and do humbly pray to the Grand Lodge and the R't W'p's'l the Deputy Grand Master to grant our request and suffer it to be registered under the name of Morton's Lodge, No. _____

"May 5, 1797."

David Richard Floyd Jones.	Wm. Mott.
Jacob Seaman Jackson.	Richard Beadle.
Thomas Carman.	Whitehead Cromwell.
Henry O. Seaman.	Abraham Bedell.

The following document, the original of which is on file in the Grand Secretary's Office, leads to the conclusion that the forming of a new Lodge was contemplated early in 1796:

"Huntington Lodge, No. 26, A. Y. M., met agreeable to appointment on April 7, 1700—Being regular Lodge night.

"WHEREAS—Br. MOSES BLACKLEY, P. M. of this our Lodge, thinking it beneficial to the Craft in general and suiting the local circumstances of the eastern members of this Lodge—Thinks it expedient with the approbation of this Lodge to apply for a warrant to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York and requests our assistance; we, therefore, perfectly agree and hereby recommend them as good and faithful men and brethren.

" Given under our hands this 3rd day of Nov'r, 1796. A. L. 5796.

"DAVID RICHARD FLOYD JONES, Master.

"RULEF DURYEA, S. Warden.

"JACOB S. JACKSON, Jun. Warden.

"JNO. B. KISSAM, Secty."

Indorsed on the paper is:

"I hereby certify that Br. MOSES BLACKLEY, Past Master of this our Lodge is a worthy Br., and merits the approbation of Huntington Lodge. No. 26.

"WM. M. STEWART, P. M."

The first meeting of the Lodge was held at the house of ABRAHAM BEDELL in the Town of Hempstead on June 24, 1797, " being the festival of St. John " according to the minute book, the Lodge convened under the direction of R.'. W.'. JACOB MORTON, Deputy Grand Master, who installed the Lodge assisted by Huntington Lodge.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the officers of the Grand Lodge proceeded with the new Lodge and Huntington Lodge to St. George's Episcopal Church where a discourse was delivered by Rev. BRO. JOHN BISSETH, Assistant Grand Chaplain, after which the Lodge returned to the house of BRO. BEDELL and partook of a repast prepared for the occasion.

Among the prized relics in possession of the Lodge is a Bible presented to the Lodge on February 5, 1798, on behalf of R.'. W.'. JACOB MORTON. Deputy Grand Master.

The by-laws adopted by the Lodge at its organization contain some curious provisions; the following are a few extracts:

"The election and choice of Master and Treasurer shall be annually at the time set forth in the book of constitutions, by a majority, of the members present, by a fair ballot. That the Master elect, if present, shall on the night of his election appoint both wardens with the approbation of the members present, also the secretary * * * that the tiler of this Lodge shall be chosen by ballot of the members present and shall continue in said office during his good behavior."

"An applicant for membership must be 'a man of virtuous principles and integrity, and not a bondsman,' and that 'he shall not be accepted until he has visited our Lodge once, which done he shall be balloted for at the next public Lodge night, and unless three negatives appearing, shall be admitted on paying twenty shillings to the fund of this Lodge.' For the admission of visitors it provided that a visitor 'shall be admitted the first time gratis, and for every other visit to pay to the Lodge the sum of two shillings.' "

Art. 11 says: "In order to prevent any censure or disrespect to this Lodge that might arise from keeping late hours, on Lodge nights the Master shall be informed by the Senior Warden when it is ten o'clock, on which information the Master shall immediately proceed to close the Lodge, or as soon after as the business will permit * * * and any member not being a lodger in the house shall not remain therein after the Lodge is closed above the space of one hour."

Art. 12 reads: "That no member shall presume to come to this Lodge disguised or intoxicated with liquor, or while in the Lodge use any profane language or threats (or treat) any member with base or disrespectful conversation, but in all things behave himself with becoming decency."

This article also provided for the manner in which liquors should be partaken of by the members while in the Lodge. Fines were imposed upon the officers for absence or neglect of duty.

At the communication held January 6, 1800, the records say: "The Worshipful Master made a motion that this Lodge dress in mourning for the space of six months, commemorative of the death of our illustrious and worthy brother General GEORGE WASHINGTON."

An invitation to meet in memorial services with Huntington Lodge was accepted.

The Lodge held its first celebration on June 24, 1801, by attending services at St. George's Episcopal Church. The Rector, Rev. BRO. SETH HART, delivered a discourse, after which a dinner was held at the house of BRO. BEDELL.

Memorial services were held on March 18, 1826, in memory of W. BRO. DAVID R. F. JONES; the Lodge convened and proceeded to St. George's church where services were held. An address was delivered by Rev. BRO. SETH HART.

For some reason, shortly after this the affairs of the Lodge became unsettled and for several years but little effort was taken to keep it alive. On September 7, 1836, the following memorial was read in the Grand Lodge:

To the Right Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of Ancient Masonry:

We, whose names are herewith affixed being members of Morton Lodge, No. 63, held on Long Island, Queens County, State of New York, in the Town of Hempstead. We do, therefore, acknowledge our neglect in not making our returns and paying up our Grand Lodge dues, wherefore we have some excuse to offer although it may be thought simple. In the first place, soon after paying up our last Grand Lodge dues up to December, 1830, we had the misfortune to lose by death our Right Worshipful Master, ALBERT HENTZ, and not since his death having any one else installed, we appointed BROTHER GEORGE MITCHELL as Master of said Lodge, and some time last summer accidentally had his gun to go off and shot him in the left breast under the left shoulder that he narrowly escaped death, from which time he has not attended our Lodge. BROTHER WILLIAMS, our present Treasurer, has likewise been unwell, so that he has not attended but a few times, and BROTHER DANIEL BEDELL, one of the oldest members belonging to the Lodge and for this several years in decline, died in December last, leaving the Lodge almost destitute of members to work with; these facts, Brethren, we leave it to you, most worthy Brothers, to grant a renewal of our warrant that we may go on in good faith and order as we wish to continue the Lodge, and we will endeavor hereafter to be punctual to our duty and for the good of Masonry use our best endeavors, and in so doing your memorialists will ever pray for and congratulate the fraternity.

Samuel Abbott, Sec.
John Henderson.
Valentine Golden.
Patrick Mott, P. M.

Geo. G. Mitchell.
Benj. Lawrence.
Daniel Raynor, S. W.
Samuel Williams, Treas.
Daniel Terry, J. W.

Their troubles did not end here, as appears from the following:

HEMPSTEAD, June 1, 1838.

To the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York

Dr. Sir: I am informed that there is a charge preferred against Morton Lodge, that it held a public procession on the 4th July last. This is false and can easily be proved so by every inhabitant of this place. The error (if unintentional) on the part of the *informer* must have arisen from this circumstance, viz.: The Committee of arrangements for celebrating the 4th in making out their order of procession assigned a place in the procession to the Members of Morton Lodge—this was without the knowledge of the Lodge, and they never joined in the procession or took part as Masons in the affair. The *order of the day* having been printed may have led to the error. The above is a strictly correct statement.

With regard to the dues to the Grand Lodge—the funds are in the hands of an aged Treasurer, who has mislaid the books and papers by which they could be made out, and I have made arrangements by which I hope they will soon be completed.

I have resided in this place now nearly four years, and during that time Morton Lodge has never joined in any procession, or in any other manner violated or transcended any of the Ancient landmarks. It had almost gone down, but recently has been partially reorganized and promises yet to be an ornament to the Craft. I have been honored by being called to the Master's chair, and shall use my endeavors to promote its prosperity. I formerly bailed from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, where I had the honor to hold the office of Junior Grand Warden for some years, and have ascended through all the intermediate degrees of companionship to the rank of Knight Templar.

Should the above not be deemed satisfactory, Morton Lodge is ready to furnish any proofs required.

Respectfully and fraternally yours, etc.,

Wm. H. BARROLL.

Whatever may have been done by those who still sought to revive the waning interest of the Lodge but little was accomplished: the records were destroyed by fire; the Treasurer died: the Grand Lodge dues were not paid, and no returns were made after 1837, consequently, in 1841 the Warrant was declared forfeited, and in June, 1842, it was surrendered to the Grand Secretary at Jamaica by the last Master, WILLIAM H. BARROLL.

From this time the Lodge slumbered, and it was not until 1859 that an attempt was made to arouse it from the lethargy into which it had fallen. A dispensation was secured and a meeting was held on March 22, 1859; a new Charter, numbered 469, was granted, and on July 18, 1859, the first regular communication was held at the corner of Main and Front Streets which was afterwards called Masonic Temple. The Lodge prospered, and on June 11, 1860, the Grand Lodge restored its original Charter and it again became No. 63.

In September, 1869, it moved to rooms on Main Street, now known as Lefurge's Hall, where it remained until February 13, 1893, when it moved to its present quarters, 36-38 Main Street.

In 1879 it became incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

On April 24, 1889, the Lodge celebrated the paying off of the "Great Debt" by holding services in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hempstead. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

Prayer by Rev. BRO. C. H. BENTE.

Singing, "Old Hundred."

Grand Master's Address, read by W.'. CHARLES L. PHIPPS.

Quartette, "Nearer my God to Thee," by Messrs. PEARSON, STARR, EARLE and VANDEWATER.

Chorus, "The Crusades."

Solo and Quartette, "Compass and Square."

Address by Rev. BRO. C. C. LASBY. (See "The Jubilee," page 474.)

Solo and Chorus, "Brethren Arise."

Duet, "O Morning Land," by Miss Lima Clowes and Miss Lyna Van DeWater.

Singing, "Arlington."

Chorus, "Good-Night."

Singing.

On June 23, 1897, the Lodge held its "Centennial Celebration." The exercises began at 2 o'clock, P.M., when a special communication was opened in due form. At 4 o'clock a procession was formed consisting of the Grand Lodge, over 1,000 Masons and about 400 members of local civic societies, escorted by Morton Commandery, No. 4, of New York City, under command of R.'. W.'. CHARLES L. PHIPPS, Grand Marshal; they marched through the principal streets of the village. In the evening an excellent programme was rendered in a tent erected for the purpose. The exercises consisted of addresses by M.'. W.'. WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, Grand Master, and other prominent Masons, interspersed by vocal and instrumental music.

In part the Grand Master said: "Freemasonry is an institution which ordinarily gathers its devotees behind closely tiled doors, not because the doings behind these closed doors be unlawful, nor because they are matters which would bring the blush of shame to any modest man, but because there are some things so dear to the heart that none would like to publish them abroad. Freemasons are as a family. They gather about the altar of the Lodge as the family gather about the table of the household, and the things which are there done, and the things which are there spoken, are not brought to the ears of all men. Nevertheless, there are times, such as this occasion, when Freemasons are called to welcome into their presence all who by social and family ties have any interests in common with any of the members of the order.

Freemasonry has dwelt among men from time immemorial, and here, in this garden spot, it diffuses the light which it has brilliantly shown for one hundred years. Yet quietly, I might also say silently, has the glorious work gone on at Hempstead, week after week, month after month, year after year, until now a century has rounded out a history of silent doings of splendid works with the gavel, the chisel, the square and the compass.

*** None may enter our doors for membership in the fraternity without first declaring to all of us his confidence, trust and belief in the God who ever rules us. It is true that Masonry takes no note of creed nor diverse theological view. It is true that the Jew, the Gentile, Mohammedan and Greek, aye, even the red men of the forest, those who dwelt in this fair spot before the white man came here, so that they have a steadfast belief in God, the Father Almighty, and are willing to govern their lives by his teachings as they understand them, find welcome places about the altar of Freemasonry.

*** Because we do not parade events before the world; because our doings are not announced with trumpet and cymbal, it does not follow that our influence is not happy and lasting in every community wherein we may be found.

*** No man can come into your circles, my dear brethren, without carrying to all eternity the finger prints that you have impressed upon his immortal soul. Whoever seeks Masonic life and comes into a Masonic Lodge is like unto plastic clay, to receive an impression that can never be effaced and which will accompany him into the presence of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, when final judgment shall be passed upon the work of our hands. In the hands, therefore, of the present members of Morton Lodge are the working tools that shall carve and adorn, or disfigure and mar living stones that shall some day be eternity.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

Gen. Jacob Seaman Jackson, War of 1812; Charter SW.
[listed as Jacob J. Seaman in Denslow's "10,000 Famous
Freemasons."

B. Valentine Clowes, Assemblyman.

George Wallace, Assemblyman.

James S. Allen, Assemblyman.

Robert Seabury, Judge.

Charles L. Phipps, County Treasurer.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

Samuel C. Seaman, District Deputy Grand Master.

Kohert A. Davidson, District Deputy Grand Master.

Charles L. Phipps, District Deputy Grand Master.

MASTERS

1797. David Richard Floyd Jones.	1830. Albert Hentz.	1883. Robt. A. Davison.	1917. Theodore Alden Skidmore
1798. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1831. Samuel Mott.	1884. Benj. A. Haff.	1918. Arthur H. Phillips
1799. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1832. Samuel Mott.	1885. John W. DeMott.	1919. Arthur Coleman Phillips
1800. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1833. Daniel Bedell.	1886. Chas. L. Phipps.	1920. Albin N. Johnson
1801. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1834. Daniel Bedell.	1887. Chas. L. Phipps.	1921. Henry S. Skidmore
1802. Isaac Hagner.	1835. George G. Mitchell.	1888. Jos. E. Firth.	1922. William Herbert Eaton
1803. John M. Smith.	1836. George G. Mitchell.	1889. Jos. E. Firth.	1923. C. Henry C. Harms
1804. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1837. George G. Mitchell.	1890. Robert Seabury.	1924. Thomas King Patterson
1805. Samuel Williams.	1838. William H. Barroll.	1891. Robert Seabury.	1925. Abram Clowes Williams
1806. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1859. Daniel Raynor.	1892. Augustus Denton.	1926. Claude G. Williams
1807. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1860. John Sharlick.	1893. Augustus Denton.	1927. Jules L. Richon
1808. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1861. Carman Smith.	1894. Lott Van de Water, Jr.	1928. Clarence William Ford
1809. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1862. D. A. M. Smith.	1895. Lott Van de Water, Jr.	1929. Benjamin White Seaman
1810. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1863. A. R. Griffin.	1896. Oliver E. Stanton.	1930. Herbert Ross Gesell
1811. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1864. John W. DeMott.	1897. Robert A. Davison.	1931. Arthur Daniel DeMott
1812. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1865. D. A. M. Smith.	1898. Oliver E. Stanton.	1932. Walter B. Rhodes
1813. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1866. D. A. M. Smith.	1899. Thomas W. Albertson.	1933. Herbert P. Buerger
1814. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1867. Samuel C. Seaman.	1900. William McCarthy.	1934. Frank Carlton Colcord
1815. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1868. Samuel C. Seaman.	1901. Walter N. DeNyse.	1935. William J. Franklin
1816. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1869. Samuel C. Seaman.	1902. Israel W. Williams.	1936. Herman L. Lee
1817. Samuel Williams.	1870. Samuel C. Seaman.	1903. Carman R. Lush.	1937. John Milton Young
1818. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1871. Samuel C. Seaman.	1904. William H. Campbell.	1938. Beertram Melville Patterson
1819. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1872. Benjamin A. Haff.	1905. Harry M. Warner	1939. Cyril V. Nichols
1820. D. R. Floyd Jones.	1873. Benjamin A. Haff.	1906. Elias J. Pray	1940. Smith A. Combes
1821. Samuel Mott.	1874. Benjamin A. Haff.	1907. William H. Campbell	1941. LeRoy E. Adams
1822. Samuel Mott.	1875. B. Valentine Clowes.	1908. Charles P. Pray	1942. Arthur McKibbin
1823. Patrick Mott.	1876. Samuel C. Seaman.	1909. Francis P. Hamlet	1943. Harry Clark Arnott
1824. Patrick Mott.	1877. Samuel C. Seaman.	1910. Walter R. Jones	1944. Walter Scott Kinkade
1825. Patrick Mott.	1878. B. Valentine Clowes.	1911. Walter R. Jones	1945. Lambert R. Furey
1826. Nathaniel Seaman.	1879. B. Valentine Clowes.	1912. Frank B. Hawkins	1946. William E. Michelfelder
1827. Albert Hentz.	1880. Benj. A. Haff.	1913. Clinton M. Flint	1947. Raymon Benjamin White
1828. Albert Hentz.	1881. Benj. A. Haff.	1914. Jesse Richards	
1829. Albert Hentz.	1882. Robt. A. Davison.	1915. Frank Melville Kerr	
		1916. John Ritchie Hill	

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=23615714>

David Richard Floyd-Jones b. 14 Nov 1764; d. 10 Feb 1826; bur. Floyd-Jones Cemetery, Massapequa, Nassau, NY; son of Col. Richard Floyd and Arabella Jones [name became joined in 1788; surname at birth was Floyd *]; m. 2 Sep 1785 Sarah Onderdonk (1758-1844), d/o Hendrick Onderdonk and Phebe Tredwell.

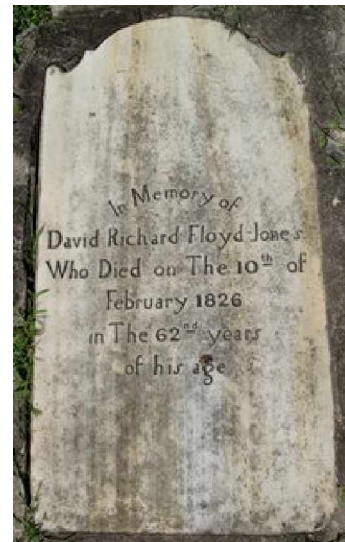
Children:

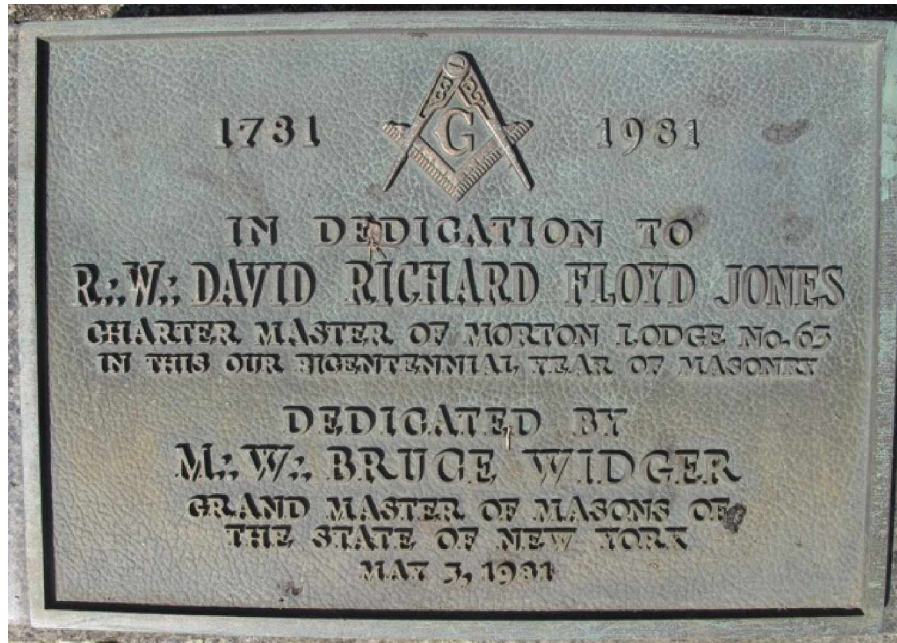
- i. [David Thomas Floyd](#) b. 25 Apr 1787; d. 12 Jun 1787
- ii. [Gen. Thomas Floyd-Jones](#) b. 23 Jul 1788; d. 23 Aug 1851; m. 28 Jan 1812 Cornelia H. Jones.
- iii. [Arrabel Floyd-Jones](#) b. 06 Feb 1790; d. 5 May 1790
- iv. [Henry Onderdonk Floyd-Jones](#) b. 03 Jan 1792; d. 20 Dec 1862; m. Helen M. Watts (1792-1872).
- v. [Andrew Onderdonk Floyd-Jones](#) b. 09 Jan 1794; d. 11 Feb 1794.

* Arabella Jones, whom he married on 26 Sept., 1758, was Arabella, daughter of Judge David Jones, of Fort Neck, Queens co., and sister of Judge Thomas Jones, of the supreme court of New York, author of the "History of New York during the Revolutionary War" **: and upon her male issue, her father by will entailed his estate at Fort Neck in default of issue to her brother, Judge Thomas Jones, on condition of adding the name of Jones to their own. The latter had no issue by his wife Anne, daughter of Gov. James tie Lancey. Consequently David Richard, only son of Richard Floyd and Arabella Jones, b. 14 Nov 1764; d. in 1826, became David Richard Floyd-Jones, which double patronymic the family lias since borne. This change was also confirmed by special act of the legislature of New York in 1788.

** "History of New York during the Revolutionary War" includes further of the Floyd and Jones family information and may read at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=3X8FAAAQAAJ&pg=PR68&lpg=PR68&dq=%22David+Richard+Floyd+Jones%22&source=bl&ots=dd76_ZMJ9&sig=MAvJb0hi7C6Au8i5rjweE4F5J0w&hl=en&ei=6PQBTyGiEon30qGV67mbDq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=%22David%20Richard%20Floyd%20Jones%22&f=false





See also: <http://www.archive.org/details/thomasjonesfortn00floy>

Thomas Carman was born 11 Nov 1763 in Hempstead. He was past Junior Warden of **Huntington Lodge No. 26**, and served as the first Junior Warden of Morton Lodge. He held that office for three successive terms and served as Senior Warden in 1800, since which year he held no other office in the lodge.

Thomas was a direct descendant of John Carman, who came here from England and was one of the six original pioneers to whom the Dutch Director General Willem Kieft granted a patent for the settlement of "Heemstede" in November 1644.

Thomas Carman probably served in the Continental Army. He was ultimately commissioned as Captain in the New York State Militia, in which body he served contemporaneously with Jacob Morton and Jacob Seaman Jackson through the War of 1812.

One of Captain Carman's sons was Richard Carman, born 2 Sep 1785 in Hempstead. He was one of the founders of Methodism in Hempstead, the early meetings of the local Society of Methodists having been held in his Hempstead home.

Among the scattered Carman family biographies we find an interesting item furnished in 1896 by Captain Carman's great-grandson, Theodore A. Carman born 27 Feb 1843 in Hempstead, who became a member of Morton Lodge in 1867 and served one term (1870) as Junior Warden. Theodore related to his interviewer that he had enjoyed the cherished privilege of serving that one term as Junior Warden, "an office held by his great-grandfather, Thomas (D.) Carman, when the lodge was organized in 1797."

This Brother Theodore A. Carman served as Town Tax Collector of Hempstead for nine years, also as School Tax Collector, and three years as Trustee of the Village of Hempstead. He also served as director of The First National Bank of Hempstead during August Belmont's presidency in the institution.

Captain Thomas Carman died in 14 Feb 1851 and was interred in the Fulton Street Cemetery.

Jacob Seaman Jackson [listed in Denslow's 10,000 Famous Freemasons as Jacob J. Seaman] - Charter Senior Warden

He was born at his ancestral homestead at Wantagh [NY] on 22 May 1763. He was of the sixth generation directly succeeding Robert Jackson, one of the original settlers on Long Island, who was one of the two delegates representing the Town of Hempstead at the Duke's Laws Convention in 1665 at the Town Spot of Hempstead. The site of the Convention is today marked in our Cooper Field parking space by a masthead from which fly the American, Dutch, and English flags [see State Historic Marker below].



The homestead was built in 1666 by Colonel John Jackson [son of Robert]. It has since been in the ownership and possession of the Jackson family continuously to the present day. It is now [1949] occupied by Mrs. Ella Jones Settle and Mrs. Julia Jones Seaman [sisters], great-great granddaughters of Jacob Seaman Jackson, and Mrs. Seaman's son, Edwin Hopkins Seaman, Jr., great-great-great grandson of the co-founder of Morton Lodge.

<http://townofhempstead.org/content/bz/landmarks/jackson.html>

1542 Wantagh Avenue, Wantagh, New York

The Jackson house was built c. 1644. Robert Jackson, who was one of the founding fathers of the Town of Hempstead, served as Magistrate of the Township, and later was elected a delegate to the Duke's Laws Convention in 1665. The laws formulated by this august body became the basis for many legal codes later established throughout the country. The original portion of the house was c. 1644. The main house was added c. 1785. In 1858, an existing house in Wantagh was moved to the site and combined with the 1785 structure. The home that Jackson built was a Federal Style building. Utilizing an L-shape, it faced south in order to catch the sun and heat. The original beehive oven used for baking is still in existence, as is the witches curve chimney, which was curved to stop down drafts, and improve the chimney's structural support. The original pegged beams, wide pine floors with handmade nails, and carved mantles are also still in place.



Jacob Seaman Jackson was 20 ½ years of age when on 25 Nov 1783 hostilities in the Revolutionary War ceased. Family tradition insists that (1) "he was taken prisoner by the British from this house (Homestead) during the Revolutionary War," and (1) that he served in that War. We have no official record to sustain that tradition. But, since it is an established fact that the British forces imprisoned male members of Loyalist families on Long Island, it is plausible that Jackson was so seized, and contrived to escape in time to join and serve in the Loyalist army at a youthful age, as boys braved in those early days. In manhood, Jackson is said to have 6 feet 2 inches tall and of strong physique.

He evidently had had a substantial military training in early manhood, because Governor George Clinton on 6 Feb 1790 [when Jacob Morton held rank as Major of Militia], commissioned Jackson at 26 years of age as "First Major of the Regiment of Militia in the County of Queens," under command of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Carman (probably father of our Thomas Carman). And on 12 Dec 1795 Governor John Jay commissioned him, at the age of 32 ½ years, as "Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of Militia in the County of Queens."

These commissions placed Jackson militarily on a contemporary plane of equality with Jacob Morton. In the same year the latter became Deputy Grand Master [serving as such from 1795 to 1800, and a Grand Master from 1801 to 1805]; In that same year, also, Morton began his service in State Assembly and there formed his companionship with Whitehead Cornwell. It is morally certain that both Jackson and Cornwall about this time broached the subject of a new lodge at Hempstead, and that it thus became an actual project under Brother Morton's advice and guidance.

Huntington Lodge No. 26 having come into existence at Oyster Bay on 22 May 1793, Morton of course advised his friends to apply, with six other Hempstead men, for membership in that lodge. There is no record of the time when they actually consummated such membership. Floyd Jones, Jackson, and Carman must have done so about 1795, or even earlier, because the first of these had served as Master, and the others as Wardens of Huntington Lodge prior of 1797. However, as we have seen, all eight * [petitioners of Morton Lodge No. 63] were Master Masons of that Lodge in May of that year.

* The eight Brothers were:

Abraham Bedell,	Thomas Carman,	Jacob S[eaman], Jackson,	William Mott,
Richard Beadle,	Whitehead Cromwell,	David Richard Floyd Jones,	Henry O. Seaman.

When on 5 May 1797 the founders presented their Petition to the Grand Lodge, it is safe to assume that it was Colonel Jackson, Lieutenant Carman, and Assemblyman Cornwell who suggested the name "Morton's Lodge" in deference to their friend Jacob Morton, who at that time was Deputy Grand Master.

Having been Senior Warden of Huntington Lodge No. 26, Jackson now became the first Senior Warden of Morton Lodge, in which office he served three terms, 1797-1799. He held no further office in the lodge, probably because his military and other public duties required his all-time attention.

White he yet served actively as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of his Regiment of Militia, he (with two others) was on 9 Mar 1802, appointed "Wreck Master" by Governor George Clinton. That office was a unique creature of a law passed by the state legislature on 16 Feb 1787, entitle "An Act concerning Wrecks of the Sea, and giving remedy to Merchants and others who be robbed, or whose goods shall be lost on the Sea." The duties of Wreck Masters were "to aid and assist all such Ships and Vessels as may happen to be stranded on the Coasts in the said County of Queens . . . , to give all possible aid and assistance to all such ships . . . , to the people on board of the same . . . cast by the Sea upon the Shore."

The Wreck Masters were entitled for their services to such "fees, profits, perquisites and advantages to the same be Law belonging or appertaining to them." For these legal emoluments, the Wreck Masters were secured by lien on the salvaged property in their possession.

On 22 Jun 1808 Jacob Seaman Jackson was again advanced in military rank, and now commissioned "Brigadier General of the Brigade of Militia in the County of Queens," the commission being signed by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins [Grand Secretary, 1801-1804; Grand Master 1820-21]. Thus, Jackson and Morton continued to keep abreast in military rand, and continued their companionship through the War of 1812.

After the war, Jackson and various other early members of Morton Lodge, including David Richard Floyd Jones, Abraham Bedell, and Daniel Raynor, served as Wreck Master under Certificates of Appointment issued in 1823 and 1825 by Governors Joseph C. Yates and DeWitt Clinton, respectively.

The original Jackson documents, above referred to, were examined by Brother Merritt, by the writer [R.'W.'. Toivo H. Nekton], and by Brother Estabrook in July 1947, when the Jackson heirs were liquidating the estate. Brother Estabrook purchased them for \$125 to secure their possession to Morton Lodge. Afterward, our lodge reimbursed Brother Estabrook and added these precious papers to its historic archives.

Jacob Seaman Jackson married Phoebe Coles of Oyster Bay on 18 Nov 1786 at St. George's Episcopal Church in Hempstead. He died at Wantagh 28 Jan 1829 at 66 years of age.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/r/u/b/James-David-Rubins-CA/GENE11-0053.html>

Jacob Seaman Jackson (son of Obadiah Jackson and Almy⁴ Seaman, Jacob³, Benjamin², John¹) b. 1763; d. 1828; m. **Phoebe Coles**, b. 1764; d/o Benjamin Coles. Major Jacob Seaman Jackson took oath of allegiance to U.S. in 1790.

Children:

- i. Thomas Jackson, died Unknown.
- ii. Mary Jackson, b. 06 Nov 1784; d. 24 Nov 1801; m. Thomas Jones [twin] b. 6 Aug 1773 Oyster Bay, NY; d. 1 Feb 1852..
- iii. Elizabeth Jackson, b. 1796.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/r/u/b/James-David-Rubins-CA/GENE11-0023.html>

Almy Seaman (Jacob³, Benjamin², John¹) b. 1 May 1724; m. **Obadiah Jackson** 26 Sep 1756 in St. George's [Episcopal] Church, Hempstead, Long Island, NY, son of John Jackson and Kesiah Mott. He was born bet 1730 – 1731. Obadiah Jackson, b. 1730, d. 1802, was the eldest son of Justice John Jackson, son of the 2nd Colonel John, who was a brother of Phebe, wife of William Jones. He married Almy, d/o Jacob Seaman, and lived at Jerusalem South, near the old mill where his father lived. His brother Parmenas was murdered during the Rev. War. (see Thos. Jones History of New York., vol. 2, p. 93). By the death of an older brother, [the son] Jacob S. Jackson, b. 1763, became the only son and heir, and succeeded to his father's estate. He became a Major in 1789, of one of the Queens Co. regiments, and Brig. General in 1808. His oldest son dying, his two daus., who successively married this Thos. Jones, became his only heirs at law.

He had two cattle marks registered in Queens Co., Aug. 14, 1829. [from The Jones Family of Long Island, p. 133]

Children:

- i. Elizabeth Jackson, b. 06 May 1762; d. 8 Sep 1828.
- ii. **Jacob Seaman Jackson, b. 1763; d. 1828.**

Jamaica Lodge No. 546, Floral Park, New York, and . . . Jamaica Queens Village Lodge No. 546, Floral Park, New York

Warrant: 1864

Probably a merger of Jamaica Lodge No. 546 [1864] and Queens Village Lodge No. 1046 [warrant ca 1924].

<http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Queens/history/jamaica.html>

Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, organized under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York March 3rd 1864. The first communication was held March 15th 1864, when the officers were as follows:

Henry Pooley Cooper,	Master	Pierpont Potter,	Secretary	Benjamin B. Wood,	S MC
Peter Waters,	SW	P.D. Hoffman,	SD	Joseph Hawkins,	JMC
Thomas Barker,	JW	Bernard Muldoon,	JD	Michael Shaw,	Tiler.
Clinton A. Beldin,	Treasurer	William L. Johnson,	Chaplain		

A charter was granted and the lodge constituted by the officers of the Grand Lodge June 14th 1864.

The officers in 1882 were:

George M. Gale, W.	Master	John S. Denton,	SD	Stephen Ryder,	Marshal;
John Ryder,	SW	J.E. Spillett,	JD	William F. Rosst,	Tiler;
Charles H. Acker,	JW	David L. Brinkerhoff,	SMC	John J. Armstrong,	
Pierpont Potter,	Chaplain	Elijah Raynor,	JMC	John H. Brinckerhoff and	
Samuel S. Aymar,	Secretary	George W. Allen,	Musical Director	George W. Allen,	Trustees.
Charles H. Stevens,	Treasurer	Theodore J. Armstrong,	Organist		

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.

History of Long Island: from its earliest settlement to the . . . , Volume 3, by [Bro.] Peter Ross, page 218.

http://books.google.com/books?id=6T_ubA4oBXqC&pg=PA219&dq=%22jamaica+Lodge+No.+546%22&hl=en&ei=QwMETr_oll-10AHqprnCCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CD4Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22jamaica%20Lodge%20No.%20546%22&f=false page 218.

BENJAMIN F. EVERITT - The name of Everitt has long been interwoven with the history of Long Island. As early as 1650 the name of Richard Everitt was written in the old town records of Rusdorff, by which name Jamaica was formerly known. Three brothers in this family line came from Holland to America, arriving some time in the year mentioned, one of whom did not long survive. John settled in Massachusetts and Richard in Rusdorff, Long Island, and from him the Long Island Everitts are descended.

John Everitt, the grandfather of Benjamin F. Everitt, was born in Jamaica and spent his entire life there. He was a carpenter and built the present Presbyterian church at that place. He married Maria Thatford, who bore him children as follows: Catherine, who married Norman Van Nostrand ; John, who married Eliza Welling, since deceased, and he now lives in Brooklyn, New York ; James, deceased; and Joseph B.

Joseph B. Everitt, father of Benjamin F. Everitt, was born in Jamaica 10 Oct 1821, lived there all his life and died there 21 Dec 1884. In his youth he learned the trade of carriage-builder and was employed in that capacity with success until 1843, in partnership with his brother John he then entered the undertaking business, in which he continued to be engaged up to the time of his decease. A man of honor and enterprise, he proved himself in every way worthy of his ancestry and was regarded as a leading man of the town. He served as a trustee of the village, was a member of the old Jamaica Volunteers and was a part of the force of Engine No. 2, in the volunteer fire department. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was a good man whose life was full of deeds prompted by friendship and charity. He married Ellen Parsels, and to them were born four children: Mary Ellen, who became the wife of Captain Robert K. Clark, of Port Chester, New York ; Benjamin F.; Anna M.; and William E., chief clerk in the building department of the village of Jamaica,

Benjamin F. Everitt was born 26 May 1848, in Jamaica, in the public schools of which place he received his initial schooling, then entering as a student of Union Hall Academy. His first employment was in the post office of his native village, where he remained about four years. In 1883 he was elected coroner of Queens county and held that office until 1 Jan 1895, and he has also held other positions of trust and responsibility. In 1886 he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the county clerk and served in that capacity ten years, resigning the position to associate himself with his father and brother in the undertaking business, of which he became sole proprietor by the death of his father and by the retirement from the enterprise of his brother. William E. Everitt. Mr. Everitt is well known to the leading undertakers not only of New York, but also of the whole country. He is president of the Undertakers' Association of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York ; was a member of the committee on legislation of the National Funeral Association of the United States; was chairman of the manufacturers' conference of the New York State Undertakers' Association, and was a delegate from the state association of New York to the national convention of the Funeral Association of the United States.

On 11 Dec 1868. Mr. Everitt married Mary E. Baylis, d/o Selah and Sarah Baylis, of Jericho, Long Island, and a member of one of the old Quaker families of Jericho. Their union was blessed with six children, three of whom died in childhood. The three who survive are Carrie E., b. 27 Nov 1872. who married George L. Adams, who is associated with Mr. Everitt in business; Nettie R. and Anna M. Mrs. Everitt died 22 Jan 1885.

Mr. Everitt is a public-spirited citizen who always gives his influence and practical aid to the advancement of measures which he believes to be conducive to the general welfare. He takes an active part in politics, local, state and national, casting his ballot for the nominees of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Degraw Hose Company of Jamaica, serving as foreman for nine years; was treasurer of the fire department three years, and filled the office of fire warden four years. He is a member of the Reformed church of Jamaica, and has been its sexton for twenty-one years. He is a member of **Jamaica Lodge No. 546**, F&AM, and of the following Masonic organizations of Brooklyn: De Witt Clinton Chapter No. 141, Royal Arch Masons; DeWitt Clinton Commandery No 27, KT; Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem. He is also a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 247, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a charter member of Jamaica Council, No. 433, Royal Arcanum.

Ibid. page 246.

The name of **John Lewis Childs** is a familiar one in almost every village and hamlet as well as city in this country, and stands almost as a synonym for floriculture. The world is apt to think of a philanthropist as one who endows charities or public institutions, but the term has a broader, truer meaning, and he "who sympathizes with and helps his fellow men" is as truly a benefactor of his race as one who establishes an asylum for the unfortunate people of the earth. A journal in the west speaks of Mr. Childs as "one who has sent more happiness into the homes of this and other countries probably than any other individual in America." He has established a business in the cultivation and sale of flowers and seeds that is gigantic in its proportions, and yet his prices are so reasonable that the products of his greenhouses and gardens can find their way into almost every home in the land, adding beauty and happiness thereto.

Mr. Childs started upon his business career in very limited circumstances. The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own republic; and certainly in our own land the palm must be awarded to New England's sturdy sons. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write. The example of the illustrious few of our countrymen who have risen from obscurity to the highest positions in the gift of the nation serves often to awe our young men rather than inspire them to emulation, because they reason that only a few can ever attain such eminence: but the history of such men as John Lewis Childs proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavor of those who have, the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein.



John Lewis Childs, the founder of Floral Park and sole proprietor of the great seed and florist business, was born in Jay, Maine, May, 13, 1856 [died 5 Mar 1921]. His parents were Stephen and Lydia (Chandler) Childs, the latter a native of Marshfield, MA, and the former of Jay, Maine, where he was prominently identified with agricultural pursuits. His death occurred 28 Dec 1884, and his wife passed away on 1 Jan 1888. At the age of seventeen our subject went to Queens, Long Island, and took a position in a large greenhouse establishment. The next year he rented a few acres of ground a mile and a half from Queens, on the railroad line, and began business as a seeds man and florist. The total sales from his first catalogue or price-list—a publication of eight pages—was barely fifty dollars, and it was five years before his business showed signs of rapid growth, but after that his trade increased extensively. Mr. Childs then purchased the land he occupied and from time to time added to it. The railroad company soon established a new station on his premises, which at Mr. Childs' request was called Floral Park. It became necessary to build bulb and seed houses, greenhouses, dwellings and a large store to accommodate his business. His mail became so large and important that the government established a post office at his place and the work of building continued until now Floral Park is a village built up entirely by this one industry, which can boast of being the largest and best regulated business of this kind in the world. Mr. Childs gives close attention to every detail of his great business and that of the publication of the "Mayflower," a magazine of great value to any engaged in floral culture. He takes personal interest in the welfare of every customer and his great anxiety is that they may succeed to the fullest degree with the seeds and plants they procure from his establishment. It was for the purpose of educating people in the art of floral culture and gardening that he commenced the "Mayflower," and in this respect the magazine is doing great work.

Besides the details of his great business and close personal attention to the wants of his customers, Mr. Childs finds time to perform many public duties. He was a member of the state Senate during 1894-95, when that office was more important than that of congressman. He is a director in the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, and through a long period was its treasurer. He is a director of the National Agency Company, of New York, the Queens and Suffolk Fire Insurance Company and of the Bank of Jamaica, is treasurer of the State Normal School at Jamaica and a member of its board of managers, while of the Union free school at Floral Park he is treasurer and trustee, and president of the Floral Park Fire Company. In the line of his business he is a member of the Society of American Florists, the American Seedsman Association, the American Dahlia Society and the Linnaean Society and Scientific Alliance, of New York. He is a close student of natural history and takes particular interest in wild birds and in means for their preservation and protection. In his large private office at Floral Park is a collection of fully 700 different species of native birds, beautifully mounted and named and classified scientifically. There is also a large collection of birds' eggs, butterflies, beetles, shells, stones, minerals and curious cones and seed vessels. While he has personally collected many of these during his travels, many have also been sent to him by friends and customers from all over the world, and he has in his collection birds which cannot be found in any other collection, public or private.

Mr. Childs was married in Washingtonville, Orange, NY, on 15 Apr 1886, Carrie Goldsmith, a daughter of Kienzi A. and Julia N. Goldsmith, who are now residents of Floral Park. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Childs has been blessed with four children: Vernon G., Norma D., Lyon L. and Carlton H. Socially Mr. Childs is connected with **Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, F. & A. M.**, and with Floral Park Council of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Floral Park. A man of broad humanitarian spirit, he is deeply interested in everything that will promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow men and has done much to advance intellectual, esthetic and moral culture. His life work has certainly been crowned with a high degree of success, and while he has amassed a fortune he has still kept in close touch with his fellow men and finds his greatest pleasure in using his wealth for the benefit of others.

This history of Mr. Childs would be incomplete without further mention of his first work, and it is a pleasure to the historian to record an account of the mammoth enterprise which he has built up. Floral Park is located on Long Island, fifteen miles from the heart of Brooklyn, and is now partly included in the territory recently annexed to New York city. The village, which has been built up by the business of Mr. Childs, has a fine school, church, hotel, stores, markets and a system of water works. It is one of the most healthful and certainly one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of New York. The gardens at Floral Park cover almost 200 acres, all in flowers. These gardens border on the Long Island Railroad for a distance of more than a mile, and the magnitude of the floral display is not equaled in America and probably not in the world. The land is perfectly flat, of a sandy nature and particularly well adapted to gardening.

Mr. Childs receives and ships on an average several tons of mail matter each day. This enormous business has placed the Floral Park post office in the first-class, ranking with such offices as Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and other large cities. No better idea of the amount of business done by Mr. Childs can be had than is found in the fact that it is sufficient to support a post office of the first class. The great seed and florist business is accommodated with a railroad station and freight office close at hand. There are thirty

trains each way per day to and from the heart of the city, both to and from the New York and Brooklyn divisions, also telegraph and telephone connections with all parts of the country, and several express companies receive and deliver goods.

The main building is an immense four-story and basement building, built of brick and iron, and consequently fire proof. This is probably the finest and best equipped seed store in the world. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas, and has all modern appliances for executing business accurately and with dispatch. In this building are located all the business offices, the seed department, which occupies the entire third floor, and the packing and mailing department, which occupies all of the first floor as well as the great brick packing room in the rear of the building.

The seed house. No. 2. is a frame building with a large amount of floor space, used for storing, cleaning and drying seeds and for making boxes, it is located about 500 feet from the brick building, and, like it, has an immense cellar for bulbs and a large range of greenhouses connecting with it in the rear. The bulb house is a large brick building 100 by forty feet, three stories and a basement, used solely for storing bulbs. During the late fall and winter it is filled with gladiolus bulbs from top to bottom, which the late winter and spring sales reduce. The small bulbs which are not sold are planted in the spring and again fill this immense building when harvested in the fall. The greenhouses are very extensive and are divided into four sections or blocks. There is a set of five large houses, some of which are 200 feet long by twenty feet wide, in the rear of the great fire-proof seed house; a set of nine houses in the rear of seed house No. 2: in another location there is another set of eight houses, and on the lawn there is another set of eight fancy houses used largely for rare and fancy plants. There is a complete system of brick cold sheds connected with the packing department of the big seed house. In these sheds large quantities of shrubs, fruit trees and hardy perennial plants are stored that they may be available for filling southern Pacific or foreign orders at any time during the winter. Besides the buildings above mentioned there are fifteen or twenty more of various sizes, which are used for various purposes in connection with the business. One of these is a large farm house, with barns and stables, where the horses which are used on the place are kept. Mr. Childs also has a steam lumber and planing mill, with all the necessary machinery for preparing lumber for building purposes. The large amount of building it has been necessary to do in building up Floral Park rendered such a mill quite necessary.

Mr. Childs' foreign trade is so extensive that he has an agent in Liverpool and one in Auckland. New Zealand. All orders for England, Ireland and Scotland are packed separately and sent to the Liverpool agent, who forwards each parcel to its destination. All shipments for Australia and New Zealand go through the Auckland agency in like manner. Goods for Newfoundland go through the shipping agent at St. John. Mr. Childs also has a great number of customers in the different European countries—in Africa, India, China, Japan, South America, Mexico. West India Islands, and, in fact, every quarter of the globe.

The lawns at Floral Park surrounding Mr. Childs' residence and seed stores cover an area of nine acres and are artistically laid out and beautifully stocked with rare trees, shrubs and plants. There are over 300 different varieties of flowering shrubs. The lawn also contains several beautiful summer houses or pagodas, fountains and an artificial aquarium for rare water lilies. The trial and experiment gardens which Mr. Childs conducts for himself and the "Mayflower" are very extensive. All sorts of seeds, plants, fruits and vegetables are tested, various experiments made, diseases and insects treated. The state of New York has also established its trial and experiment gardens at Floral Park, on Mr. Childs' premises, and the two working in harmony afford the most complete and scientific establishment of the sort in the country.

Three catalogues are issued each year at a total cost, when mailed, of about 9,000 dollars. A regular spring catalogue is issued on the 1st of January is sent to all regular customers, and requires an edition of 500,000 copies. On the 1st of February a 500,000 edition catalogue of specialties and novelties is issued, and on the 1st of September appears the full catalogue of hardy bulbs for fall planting and winter blooming. All the work of printing is done on the presses of the "Mayflower." and thus there is a great economy in the cost of issuing the catalogues. Fifteen years ago the first number of the "Mayflower" appeared. It is a monthly magazine devoted to flowers and gardening. In 1894 the business of publishing had become so great that a regular publishing company was organized, with Mr. Childs at its head. A substantial brick building, 150 feet long by forty feet wide, was erected and fitted with all modern machinery for the publishing business. The power is furnished by a powerful steam engine and light by an electric dynamo in the building. Seven presses of various sizes are employed, one of which is a 16,000 dollar rotary Web, capable of printing and folding 80,000 copies of the "Mayflower" per day. The other machinery consists of three trimmers or cutters, five stitching machines, two folding machines, a grinder, a powerful steam pump and a complete electrotyping outfit. The composition of the "Mayflower" and catalogue work is not only done here, but the electrotypes are made and finished for the presses. At this establishment all of Mr. Childs' job printing is done, including the mammoth editions of his handsome catalogues each spring and fall.

From January until June and from September until December are the busy months at Floral Park. During this period of nine months it is not unusual for Mr. Childs to receive as high as from 8,000 to 10,000 letters in a single day. The work of shipping and filing the letters is most complete and systematic, so that if references at a later date is wanted for any order previously received it can be made in about a minute. An experienced artist is constantly employed at Floral Park in sketching and photographing flowers and plants, drawing designs for cuts and painting for colored plates.

Throughout the country at different times, in almost every town or village, has appeared in the local papers an account of the great establishment owned and controlled by Mr. Childs. A paper published at Lincoln. New Mexico, said: "That Mr. Childs would succeed in his chosen vocation was from the first for many reasons a foregone conclusion. He has always made the interests of his customers his own. Instead of giving as little as possible for a dollar, he has given more than his customers had a right to expect."

From Florida comes the following: "It is hardly necessary to add that so enormous a business as Mr. Childs' could be built up only by furnishing a strictly high grade of goods and treating customers in such a manner as to convert them into constant patrons." While from a Rochester, New York, paper we quote the following: "Well may he feel encouraged in his efforts to make people happier through the refining influences of flowers, when he daily reads the expressions of appreciation in the countless testimonials which reach him from every quarter of the globe, a deserving tribute to his grand enterprise and wondrous energy."

In far-off South Dakota an editor wrote: "The man whose enterprise, taste and skill has brought the rare, the choice, the costly within the reach of the humblest home may be considered a public benefactor. The greenhouses and flower gardens, the acres of roses, lilies and gladioli at Floral Park are worth a pilgrimage to see."

The esteem in which Mr. Child is held among his own people is shown from the following taken from the Patchogue "Advance," published at Patchogue, Long Island, about ten years ago: "Public men are often manufactured in these days of newspaper booming; yet there are men whose names are public subjects in every household throughout the land that were not made public this way. One of the latter is the builder of Floral Park, Mr. John Lewis Childs. He needs no introduction. Every farmer, mechanic, business man and all others who are anxious for the welfare of this rapidly growing island knows Mr. Childs. They know him as a man of integrity, whose every act during the nineteen years of his life spent on Long Island has become a living monumental record in the minds of fair thinking and unprejudiced men."



Residence of John Lewis Childs
Floral Park, NY



Seed Packet dated 1890.
John Lewis Childs Company, Floral Park, NY



John Lewis Childs Fireproof Seed House
ca 1900, Floral Park NY



Tower for Viewing seed farms on Childs' farm
ca 1900, Floral Park NY

<http://bookplatejunkie.blogspot.com/2010/02/bookplates-of-john-lewis-childs.html>

John Lewis Childs (1856-1921) was an astute businessman and politician who founded the village of Floral Park, New York. He was also an ornithologist and started America's first seed catalog business. His had one of the finest private libraries in the world devoted to natural history. It included among other rarities Audubon's original work *Birds of America*.

His bookplates are quite unique. The printed outer frame on each one is the same but the central portion is hand colored and hand lettered. I assume he had talented artists working for him in his catalog business and one of them may have assisted him with the bookplates. . . the bookplates from Mr. Child's library are quite scarce.



Ibid. page 207.

Joel Fowler, of Richmond Hill, one of the most enterprising real-estate dealers of that vicinity, is descended from an old Connecticut family, one which traces its origin in that state back to the days when it was a very young colony in 1639. He was born in 1848, at Guilford, CT, which ancient town was also the birthplace of his father, the late Oliver B. Fowler. The latter removed to Richmond Hill in 1869 to take charge of some very important real-estate interests and his family accompanied him. Joel Fowler began business life as a railroad contractor, and for many years was successfully engaged 'in building roads in various sections of the western states. Becoming tired of the roving and uncertain life which this work involved, he returned east in 1892, and, again taking up his residence at Richmond Hill, built up a splendid business in connection with its real estate development. He built many beautiful residences with a view of attracting a superior class of settlers, and has succeeded in his aim of making it the center of many refined and pleasant homesteads. Of course, with him, as with all other men, business is business: but he never sacrifices principles to business interests. He has all the aspirations of a good citizen for the future of the district and takes a good citizen's pride in its progress.

In 1877 Mr. Fowler was united in marriage with Miss Nina H. Briggs, d/o the late Captain Jeremiah Briggs, who had been a resident of Richmond Hill since 1846. In his old home Joel Fowler and his wife now reside with their only daughter, Edna B.

Since early manhood Mr. Fowler has been interested in the educational advancement of his community. In the early '70s, under the old common-school law, he acted as clerk of the district. In 1892 he was elected a member of the board of education of Union free-school district No. 8, and continued to serve in that capacity until January 31, 1898, the date of the consolidation of the schools under the charter of Greater New York. During this period he also served for four or five years as president of the board. It was during this time that the greatest strides were made in the advancement of educational interests, necessitating the erection of four new schools and a large extension of a fifth. The great high school structure, now completed, was planned and its erection begun during this time. In December, 1898, he was appointed to the position which he now holds, that of deputy commissioner of public buildings and of lighting and supplies of the borough of Queens. He was a charter member of Richmond Hill Council, No. 1625, Royal Arcanum, and is a member of **Jamaica Lodge No. 546**, F. & A. M.

Glen Cove Lodge No. 580, Oyster Bay / Glen Cove, New York

Warrant: 11 Jun 1866

Lodge Website: <http://glencove580fam.homestead.com/index.html>

When Civil War veterans of The 5th NY Regiment, a.k.a. Duryee's Zouaves, returned home to the City of Glen Cove, these Masonic veterans wanted to create their own Lodge. These movers-&-shakers, descendants of the founders of Glen Cove, did just that; Glen Cove Lodge first met, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons of the State of New York, in 1865. The Lodge was duly formed and dedicated on June 11, 1866.

Now, we meet in our new Lodge Room in the Matinecock Lodge Historical Society Building on 14 West Main Street in Oyster Bay, LI, NY. The Lodge meets on the 2nd Thursdays in the months of September through November & April through June.

<http://glencove580fam.homestead.com/History.html>

From the "Glen Cove" Entry in:
THE BOROUGHES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS
COUNTIES OF NASSAU AND SUFFOLK, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK
1609-1924 by Henry Isham Hazelton

"Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, F & A. M.-The first meeting of Glen Cove Lodge, working U. D., was held in the Odd Fellows' Lodge Room in the Wilcockson Building, now 39 Glen Street, Glen Cove, NY, on 16 Mar 1865, with J. L. Babbitt acting as Master, and Edgar E. Duryea acting as Senior Warden.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Most Worshipful R. D. Holmes, Grand master, and Most Worshipful James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, having granted the charter, the first meeting of Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, was held 11 Jun 1866, in the Odd Fellows' lodge room. Worshipful Joseph S. Armstrong being elected the first Master of the Lodge. Subsequently the lodge moved to the Bowne Building, now 10 Glen Street; then to the Kirk Building, now 48 Glen Street; then to the Mutual Insurance Company's Building, where it remained until it moved into its own and present Temple, 29 Continental Place, on 5 Feb 1913.

The following are the Past Masters:

J. S. Armstrong,	1866;	William H. Eastment,	1893;	James W. Townsend,	1910;
John R. Fairchild,	1867-69-70-72;	E. D. Skinner, Jr.,	1894;	W. Fred Startks,	1911;
William Riley,	1871-79-80-81-83;	Fred A. Crandell,	1896-97;	William H. Lang,	1912-13; (L);
J. Wesley Lane,	1873-76;	Frank W. Seaman,	1898-99;	John D. Montfort,	1914;
George Duryea,	1874-75-78;	F. Frank Bowne,	1900-01;	Samuel E. Mott,	1915;
Fred A. Wright,	1877-86-87;	G. Arthur R. Dalton,	1902;	Charles H. Heckler,	1916-17;
Paul H. Grimm,	1882-88-89-95;	Joseph D. Sayre,	1903-04;	Rufus E. Taylor,	1918;
Charles J. Baldwin,	1884-85, (J.);	William H. Weeks,	1905-06;	Geo. E. Raynor,	1919-20;
Jere W. Seaman,	1890;	Harry L. Hedger,	1907-08;	Karl E. Greene,	1921-22;
Townsend Scudder,	1891-92;	Herbert K. Dodge,	1909;	O. Edward Payne,	1923.

Of the above, one served with great distinction in the Civil War, namely, George Duryea, Colonel of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery.

Glen Cove Lodge has supplied a Grand Master of the State of New York, namely, Townsend Scudder; two District Grand Masters, Paul H. Grimm and Harry L. Hedger; the following Grand Lodge officers, J. Wesley Lane, William Riley, J. Avery Norris, J. D. Sayre, R. Frank Bowne, and William H. Weeks.

Glen Cove Lodge has helped to establish the following lodges: Matinecock, Oyster Bay; Bethpage, Farmingdale; Meadow Brook, Westbury; Paumanok, Great Neck; Port Washington; Manetto, Hicksville; Mineola, Mineola.

http://books.google.com/books?id=aEooAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA589&ipg=PA589&dq=%22george+duryee%22+%22zouaves%22&source=bl&ots=3cXweAAYnE&sig=Vn5lvx1amL-ZH_eLBUjBb2wfEhl&hl=en&ei=a9r_TYGYGOTW0QG EhrW5Aw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CC4Q6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22george%20duryee%22%20%22zouaves%22&f=false page 589.

George Duryee, soldier, born in Great Neck, Long Island, NY, 30 Jun 1832; died in New York city, 1 Apr 1897. In 1861 he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the 5th New York Volunteer Infantry, better known as Duryee's Zouaves, commanded by his brother, Abram Duryee. The regiment was actively engaged from the moment it reached the front, and at the battle of Gaines's Mill, when attached to Sykes's division of the 5th Army Corps, it bore the brunt of the Confederate assault. George Duryee was promoted captain soon after reaching the field; major, 4 Dec 1862; and lieutenant colonel, Dec. 31. He was present at Big Bethel, the siege of Yorktown, Gaines's Mill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and for distinguished gallantry in the last action, where he was severely wounded, he was brevetted colonel. After an apparent recovery he rejoined his regiment, but soon afterward, while in front of his men, he fell from his horse, hopelessly paralyzed.

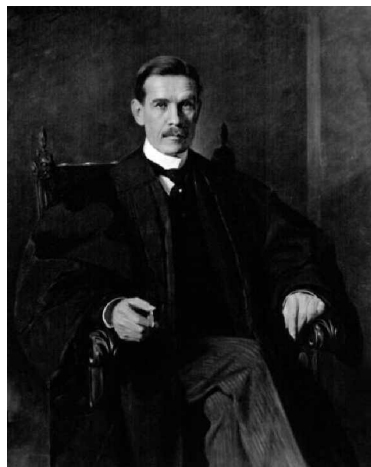
DURYEA, GEORGE. - Age 30 years. Enrolled [5th NY Inf. Vols.], 25 Apr 1861, at New York city; mustered in as 1Lt, Co. E , 9 May 1861, to serve two years; Captain, Co. C, 1 Sep 1861; transferred to Co. K , 27 Jun 1862; wounded, 27 Jun 1862, at Gaines Mill , VA ; transferred to Co. I, 24 Sep 1862; mustered in as Major, 4 Dec 1862; Lt. Col., 31 Dec 1862; mustered out with regiment, 14 May 1863, at New York city; commissioned 1Lt, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 9 May 1861, vice James Smith, not mustered; Captain, 4 Sep 1861, with rank from 17 Aug 1861, vice H . A . Swartwout, resigned; Major, 19 Dec 1862, with rank from 4 Dec 1862, vice C. Winslow, promoted; Lt. Col., 22 Jan 1863, with rank from 31 Dec 1862, vice H . D. Hull , resigned.

Glen Cove Lodge No. 580 has had one Grand Master, namely;
Most Worshipful Townsend Scudder:
Grand Master 1907-1908

This is the 100th anniversary year of the Grand Mastership of Brother Townsend Scudder. Bro. Scudder was educated in Europe, he later became a prominent judge on the NY State bench. He was known for his charity work in the state and locally. He lived in Glen Head before moving, in the 1940's, to Greenwich Connecticut.

Brother Scudder had a meteoric rise in Glen Cove Lodge and in the then Nassau District. As Grand Master, Bro. Scudder enacted many successful reforms during his term and he was instrumental in securing the building which is currently the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of the State of NY on 71 West 23rd Street. He was one of the youngest Grand Masters of the 20th century.

He and his staff commissioned 3 glass works from the studio of Louis Comfort Tiffany entitled: "The Builders" - is a group of three stained glass windows depicting Solomon, Hiram, and Hiram King of Tyre. The original windows are all located in the Tomkins Memorial Chapel located on the grounds of the Masonic Home, in Utica, New York. See the Grand Lodge website for the photos.



Scudder was a close friend of Brother and President Theodore Roosevelt and was present at then Vice-President elect Roosevelt's initiation into Freemasonry. Scudder served one term as a U.S. Congressman for Long Island. He was in Congress after the first 2 years Roosevelt's presidency.

Although initially against the formation of Nassau County, Scudder later was active in helping the fledgling county. After his term as a NY State Supreme Court Judge, Scudder, along with Robert Moses, was instrumental in securing the land and overseeing the completion of Jones Beach as a new state park. Scudder served with Moses on NY State's Parks Commission. Scudder then returned to the bench.

Glen Cove Lodge Brethren have fond memories of the accessible and lovable aristocratic Brother Scudder; he was active in Glen Cove Lodge for decades after being Grand Master. [Written by Bro. Scott Thomas Cairns- Master. March 2008]

Townsend Scudder, born 26 Jul 1865 in Northport, he was a nephew of Henry Joel Scudder, also a U.S. Representative from New York. Townsend attended preparatory schools in Europe and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1888; he was admitted to the bar in 1889 and commenced practice in New York City. He was corporation counsel for Queens County from 1893 to 1899, and was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-sixth Congress, holding office from March 4, 1899 to March 3, 1901. He declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1900 and resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, holding office from March 4, 1903 to March 3, 1905; he was not a candidate for renomination in 1904.

Scudder was a justice of the New York Supreme Court for the second judicial district from 1907 to 1920, and again resumed the practice of his profession in New York City. He was State park commissioner and vice president of the Long Island State Park Commission from 1924 to 1927. He was appointed to the State supreme court bench by Gov. Alfred E. Smith in February 1927, and was subsequently nominated by the two major political parties to succeed himself for the full term of fourteen years. He was elected on November 8, 1927 and served until January 1, 1936, when he retired. He died in Greenwich, CT 22 Feb 1960; interment was in Putnam Cemetery. Taken from- *The US Congressional Biography*

Socrates Lodge No. 595, Oyster Bay, New York [9th Manhattan Masonic District in 1898]

Warrant: 28 Jun 1866

Ref. [A Masonic Portrait of the Empire State](#). 2002. page 291.

In 1865 a small group of members of Trinity Lodge No. 12 . . . petitioned for a Dispensation to form Socrates Lodge, which was approved by Grand Lodge on 21 Oct 1865. The Lodge appointed the following Past Masters to be the first officers: George Snyder, Master; Peter Knuth, SW; Peter Groth, JW. The Lodge met for the first time on 7 Nov 1865 at 79 Essex Street, New York City . . .

The Lodge participated in the cornerstone laying ceremonies for the Grand Lodge Temple on 23rd Street in 1870, as well as for the German Masonic Temple at 220 East 15th Street in 1879. It also participated in the dedication ceremony for the German Masonic Temple on 15 Mar 1880 and held its first meeting there on 12 May 1882. The Lodge met there every 2nd and 4th Wednesday until 1994, at which time the Lodge decided to move to the Masonic Temple at 12th West Main Street in Oyster Bay, since it was no longer economical to maintain the 15th Street Temple for the three Lodges that met there.

On 21 Jun 1920 the Socrates Relief Association was incorporated, taking over from the former Widows and Orphans fund. In 1949 the Lodge founded a Blood Bank, organized by Alex Merk. In 1979 Ruland W. Schmitz hosted a dinner at his home for over 60 Brothers, Ladies and friends of the Lodge, which laid the foundation for the Golden Book Fund, later renamed the John Schuldes Memorial Fund. This fund provides financial assistance and scholarships to youth-related programs.

In 1965 the Lodge celebrated its Centennial. Visiting delegations include Brethren from Socrates Lodges in Frankfurt, Germany and Buenos Aires, Argentina. In 1974 the government of the Federal Republic of Germany awarded Fred Anneke the highest civilian decoration, the "Bundesverdienstkreuz Erster Klasse *." The 125th Anniversary Dinner Dance took place at the New York Athletic Club on 20 Oct 1990.

Today [2002] the Lodge meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month in Oyster Bay with a German language ritual. The German language Bible, still use today, dates from 1740 and was donated to the Lodge by John Dorn in 1885. Through the efforts of Henry Fischer during and in the aftermath of World War I, the German language remains authorized in some New York Lodges today.



* The Bundesverdienstkreuz (Federal Cross of Merit) is officially called the *Verdienstorden der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany). It is Germany's only general decoration. Erster Klasse is 'First Class' within this Order.

A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 223.
http://books.google.com/books?id=KWYiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA223&lpg=PA223&dq=%22Socrates+Lodge+No.+595%22&source=bl&ts=YohJwTzM8i&sig=y4w7QrH5PaLq67sr1qIBZvF9z4k&hl=en&ei=D5sETvy2lqHe0QH_q525Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CCMQ6AEwAq#v=onepage&q=%22Socrates%20Lodge%20No.%20595%22&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.

Ibid. page 246.

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, 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.

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.

Ibid. page 430.

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, 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 Miinnerchor, Mozart Verein, Mucker Bowling Club, Turkey Club (which has now been in existence for forty years), Delfing 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.

Ibid. page 500.

George Wolf, so well known in New York City, especially among the German brethren, was born in Germany 19 Jan 1834. Brother Wolf 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.

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.

William N. Sternkopf, a contractor and builder of New York City, was born in Thuringen, Germany, 23 Feb 1849; attended the public schools there and at the age of fourteen came to America, locating in Newark, NJ, where he learned the carpenter's trade. After four years' residence in Newark he came to New York City and engaged in the building business on his own account. He has since been a well known representative of that line of enterprise and has done much work for the well known firms of Lord & Taylor, William Ottman & Company and H. K. Thurber & Company. Excellent workmanship and fidelity to the terms of a contract have secured him a large patronage and he is now enjoying a profitable business.

He became a Master Mason in **Socrates Lodge**, Nov. 18, 1874, has served as Master of Ceremonies one term, was Senior Warden one term, for **three successive years served as Master, and at a later date again held that office for a year**. He is now Trustee of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Socrates Lodge. For a quarter of a century he has also been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to True Brothers Lodge, No. 375, of which he is now Past Grand. He also belongs to the Beethoven Maennerchor, the German Hospital Association, the Independent Schuetzen, the New York City Schuetzen and Mucker Bowling Club.

Ridgewood Lodge No. 710, Valley Stream, New York

Now meets at Anchor-Astoria Masonic Temple, 1814 College Point Blvd., College Point, Queens Co., New York
Original Warrant: 17 Jun 1871; New Warrant: May 1957 [see below]

Formed from the union of Ridgewood No. 710, 17 Jun 1871, Cypress Hills No. 1064, instituted 10 Jun 1926, and Star of Hope No. 430, instituted 9 Apr 1857;

Voted to consolidate with Cypress Hills No. 1064, 9 Jan 1967, becoming Ridgewood-Hills Lodge;

Merged with Star of Hope No. 430 17 Nov 1983;

Voted to change name back to Ridgewood No. 710, 27 Apr 1987;

Removed by GL dispensation to Forest Hills Temple, Queens, 12 Mar 1991 and later to Kismet Shrine Temple in New Hyde Park. Ridgewood Lodge No. 710 was scheduled to merge with Valley Stream Lodge No. 1143 on 1 Sep 2002.

<http://www.ridgewoodlodge.page.tl/History-of-Ridgewood-Lodge.htm>

As Ridgewood Lodge No.710, Free and Accepted Masons is a union of three Lodges [from Brooklyn, Kings Co.]:

Ridgewood Lodge No.710, Instituted 17 Jun 1871,
Cypress Hills Lodge No. 1064, Instituted 10 Jun 1926, and
Star of Hope Lodge No.430, Instituted 09 Apr 1857,

this history for its beginning has, of necessity, the origin of Ridgewood Lodge.

The first minutes of Ridgewood Lodge are dated 28 Sep 1870 and record that the Lodge met at 943 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, with the R.'W.'. Henry W. Turner as Master. The Lodge worked under a dispensation granted by the MW John H. Anthon, Grand Master on 26 Sep 1870 upon the recommendation of Fortitude Lodge No. 19 and others, and it was set to expire on 15 May 1871.

Nineteen Master Masons of Brooklyn had petitioned the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for issuance of a Charter:

"To the MW Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York".

"The undersigned petitioners being Ancient Free and Accepted Master Masons having the prosperity of the fraternity at heart, and willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry, respectfully represent: "That they are desirous of forming a new Lodge in the Twenty-first ward of the City of Brooklyn to be named Ridgewood Lodge, No."

They therefore pray for a Letter of Dispensation, to empower them to assemble as a regular Lodge, to discharge the duties of Masonry, in a regular and constitutional manner, according to the original forms of the Order, and the regulations of the Grand Lodge. They have nominated and do recommend RW Brother Henry W. Turner to be the first Master; Brother George W. Close to be the Senior Warden, and W Brother William H. Reese to be the Junior Warden of said Lodge. If the prayer of this petition shall be granted, they promise a strict conformity in the edicts of the Grand master, and the Constitution, Laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge."

Dated at Brooklyn this Sixteenth day of June A.L. 5870.

Henry W. Turner, P.M.	Amity Lodge	No. 325	Nathan Conklin	Center Lodge	No. 97
William H. Reese, P.M.	Cassia Lodge	No. 445	J. P. Carl	Cornucopia Lodge	No. 563
George W. Close	Cornucopia Lodge	No. 563	George B. Mason	Arcana Lodge	No. 246
William H. Fenwick	Seawanhaka Lodge	No. 678	Noah Tittmore	Masonic Union Lodge (VT)	No. 16
John M. Fowler	Columbian Lodge	No. 484	G. H. Crans	Cosmopolitan Lodge	No. 585
Job Corbin	Kings County Lodge	No. 511	Amos Bostwick	Free Brotherhood Lodge (SC)	No. 79
John B. Hester	Seawanhaka Lodge	No. 678	A. G. Merwin, P.M.	Suffolk Lodge	No. 401
Lewis John Halbert	Columbian Lodge	No. 484	Richard Oliver	Anglo Saxon Lodge	No. 137
James G. Powers	Lebanon Lodge	No. 191	George LaMonti	Central Lodge	No. 361
James C. Brower	Long Island Lodge	No. 382			

The records show that men of great character and ability were attracted to the Lodge and became active in its work. Two brothers rose to the eminence of Grand Master and 45 others received Grand Lodge appointments

The first application for membership was received from Jeremiah Chapman on 4 Oct 1870. He received the three degrees of Masonry, being raised on 5 Jan 1871.

The original charter was presented to Ridgewood Lodge by M.'W.'. John H. Anthon Grand Master on 17 Jun 1871.

Elbert Crandall – Grand Master 1902-1903

At the 760th communication, the Lodge received the proposition for membership of Elbert Crandall. Brother Crandall received his third degree on 6 Oct 1887; served as Master during the years of 1890 and 1891, was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the years 1892-1893, and on 22 Sep 1892 M.'W.'. William Scherer, Grand Master visited the Lodge and presented to the then R.'W.'. Elbert Crandall his apron and jewel. On 7 Jun 1894 R.'W.'. Elbert Crandall was appointed Commissioner of Appeals and was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1900 and Grand Master in 1902 and 1903. He died on 2 Oct 1907.

In a meeting held 1 Oct 1957, the original Charter granted on 17 Jun 1871 was retired and placed in the custody of the Trustees. The new working charter granted by Grand Lodge at its annual communication in May 1957 was substituted therefore in the performance of all functions of Ridgewood Lodge.

12 Jun 1971 - A Gala Event was held at the International Hotel to celebrate its 100th Anniversary. The Grand Master M.'W.'. William R. Knapp was present along with his Grand Marshal R.'W.'. Ernest Leonardi. The DDGM was R.'W.'. Stanley Summers and W.'. Hugo A. Martin was the Master. At the lodges 100th Anniversary meeting held previously on 24 May 1971 there were present 151 brothers including the Grand Master.

20 Oct 1996 - Ridgewood Lodge celebrated the 125th Anniversary with a Dinner Dance that was held in the New Hyde Park Inn in Queens, NY. The Deputy Grand Master, R.'W.'. Stewart C. McCloud was present along with his Deputy Grand Marshal, R.'W.'. Vincent Libone. The District Deputy Grand Master was R.'W.'. Seymour Silverman and the Master of the Lodge was W.'. Herbert H. Becker. A set of engraved Steak Knives was presented as a gift to all who attended commemoration the event.

2000 - Brother **Carl J. Fitje** was elected Deputy Grand Master. Brother Fitje was raised a Master Mason on 20 Jun 1980. He served as **Master of Ridgewood Lodge in 1987** and was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for two years, 1990-1992, by M.'W.'. Richard P. Thomas, Grand Master. In 1992 brother Carl J. Fitje was appointed Junior Grand Deacon and Senior Grand Deacon in 1994 by the M.'W.'. Gary A. Henningsen, Grand Master. He served on various Grand Lodge Committees notably the Grand Lodge Convention Committee in which he was Chairman when New York hosted the 1997 World Conference of Grand Masters. During this time he received the Robert R. Livingston Medal and the Grand Master's Certificate of Appreciation.

May 2002 - exactly 100 years to the date in which Elbert Crandall from Ridgewood Lodge served as Grand Master, Brother Carl J. Fitje was elected Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York and served until 2004. During his term as Grand Master he was elected to the Board of Directors of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in 2003 serving as Director of the Memorial for a period of three years. He was also elected by his fellow Grand Masters of North America to serve as the Conference Chairman of the North American Grand Masters Conference held in Washington, DC, in 2004.

Brother **Carl J. Fitje** received forty seven Honorary Memberships to Lodges within new York State and one Honorary Membership in the 11 Sep 2001 Lodge in Udine, Italy. Also he received Honorary membership in a Lodge in New Jersey and was appointed an Honorary Grand Master of New Jersey. Upon completion of his term as Grand Master he was appointed a Grand Representative to Norway by M.'W.'. Edward R. Trosin, Grand Master, who presented him with the Charles H. Johnson Medal.

29 Mar 2003 Ridgewood Lodge raised fifteen new brothers who took their three degrees in the Grand Master's One Day Class. This was an exciting day for the Lodge as this was the largest amount of new members in one day, but included the raising of not only the Grand Master Carl J. Fitje's son Eric C. Fitje, but his nephew and brother of R.'W.'. Robert N. Fitje's son, Jorma R. Fitje.

17 Jun 2006 was the anniversary date since Ridgewood Lodge was constituted and on 12 Jun 2006 Ridgewood Lodge held its 3072nd Communication. It was decided to hold off its celebration until later on in the year and on 26 Oct 2006 Ridgewood Lodge celebrated its 135th Anniversary year with a gala dinner dance at the Douglaston Manor in Queens, NY. It was well attended by many dignitaries including Ridgewood Lodge's own R.'W.'. Angel Ruiz, the current District Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer R.'W.'. Joseph A. Quarequio, Grand Marshal R.'W.'. Kurt Ott and Grand Master M.'W.'. Neil I. Bidnick. A Lenox Votive Candle was given as a gift of remembrance of all the Brothers and Sisters who were members of Ridgewood Lodge No, 710 over the past 135 years. Brother Walter J. Wasnieski 3rd played the bagpipes in special honor of all past Brothers and Sisters of the Lodge as well as to honor our current Master W.'. Rene Rivera Sr. and Brother Jorma R. Fitje, two members of the Lodge who served in Iraq.

<http://www.ridgewoodlodge.page.tl/Past-Masters-of-Ridgewood-Lodge-%23710.htm>

Masters

Henry W. Turner	1871-75	Willes G. L'Hommedieu	1920	Arthur W. Hauser	1961
George W. Close	1872	Mortimer F. Drudy	1921	Kenneth F. Diehm	1962
M. M. Livingston	1873	Alonson S. Tichenor	1922	George W. Manz	1963
Ira Goddard	1874	Anton F. Mannel	1923	George F. Whidden	1964
Andrew W. Aitchison	1876-82	Frederick W. Sticht	1924	Soren A. Fitje	1965,73,81 & 82
Georg C. Hollis	1877	Thomas Weaver	1925	Fred Feldsher	1966
George G. Brown	1878	Charles L. Diehm	1926	Conrad T. Koch	1967
James Allen	1879	Harry A. Derr	1927	Albert F. Hoffman	1968
Obadiah Harned	1880	John A. Siegel	1928	George W. Johnson	1969

Peter Van Cott	1881	Arthur W. Zwilling	1929	Richard R. Babbitt	1970 & 75
Henry W. Harned	1882-83	Henry C. Suhr	1930	Hugo A. martin	1971
Joshua Crandall	1884	Francis J. Cabral	1931	Leonard L. Schneider	1972
James S. Gardner	1885	Elmer D. Sherwood	1932	Alan E. Tichnor	1974
George H. Kennedy	1886	George Biehl	1933	John E. Thompson	1976
William Fullerton	1887	Alfred J. Gerken	1934	Donald A. Collier	1977
Orlando Bennett	1888	Arthur W. Teeple	1935	George Foy	1978
Andrew B. Martin	1889	William Robertson	1936	Arthur E. Lass	1979
M.'W.'. Elbert Crandall	1890-91	John A. Adler	1937	James Schmiedecke	1980
James Queen	1892	Otto E. Kaupp	1938	Martin J. Winzler	1983
George W. Roland	1893	Ovilla J. Lassieraie	1939	Mark Thompson	1984
Edward Eastman	1894	James Anderson	1940	Soren J. Fitje	1985
John F. Davis	1895	Joseph I. Trimble	1941	Charles A. Smith DSA	1986
William J. Madden	1896	William Fitzgerald	1942	M.'W.'. Carl J. Fitje	1987
George F. Maddock	1897-98	George Buck	1943	John Hauser	1988
Charles M. Newins	1899	Graham Moore	1944	Douglas R. Watson	1989
Harry H. Gould	1900-01	Arthur Tilly	1945	Robert N. Fitje	1990
James H. Snyder	1901-03	Eugene C. Brandt	1946	Charles E. Albert	1991
Charles A. DuMoulin	1904-05	William H. Heidt	1947	Francisco Perez	1992-93
William M. Virge	1906	Carl Terjung	1948	James J. McGlynn	1994-95, 00 & 01
Henry A. Vandyne	1907-08	Vincent Gilmour	1949	Herbert H. Becker	1996-97
RW Charles O. Blaisdell	1909	William Link	1950	George Moretti Jr.	1998-99
Walter Fessenden	1910	William Newiger	1951	David F. Velkas	2002-03
Charles E. Patterson	1911	Franck Anderson	1952	Angel Ruiz	2004-05
Thomas P. Broadley	1912	Joseph C. Miller	1953	Raymond Marquez	2005-06
Francis P. Bent	1913	Alan E. Tichnor	1954	Rene Rivera Sr.	2006-07
Miner H. Paddock Jr.	1914	Jacob W. Waidelich	1955	John J. Castleane	2007-08
Henry L. Miller	1915	Alfred H. Erdmann	1956	George O'Connor	2008-09
John W. Sheahan	1916	Carlton F. Shannon	1957	Walter J. Wasnieski 3rd	2009-10
William F. Hartmann	1917	George E. Collier	1958	Wayne A. Douglin	2010-2011
George E. Taylor	1918	Charles F. Brandt	1959	Kenneth Matthews	2011-2012
Eugene J. Brandt	1919	Chester T. Nantz	1960		

A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York ..., Volume 2, by Peter Ross, page 322.

http://books.google.com/books?id=kWYiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA322&dq=%22Ridgewood+Lodge+No.+710%22&hl=en&ei=QsQETvGeN6L40qGEoMTTB&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Ridgewood%20Lodge%20No.%20710%22&f=false

Henry Perkins Shattuck, M. D. - It is given to few men in private or professional life to have played so many useful roles as the brother whose name heads this sketch. Dr. Shattuck is yet in the prime of life, yet he can look back on a career more full of interest than can most men who have borne the heat and burden of the day and whose usefulness is in the past. Dr. Shattuck is a powerful factor in the present, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the future has much in store for him.

Dr. Shattuck was born at Dunkirk, NY, in 1844, and received his primary academic education in Buffalo. His father was for many years one of the most prominent physicians of the latter city, and the son may be said to have inherited a taste for the medical profession, for early in life he determined to pursue a course of study with a view to make it his profession for life. His early studies were carefully directed to this end by his father, and when fully equipped to engage in the usual collegiate course of study he entered Harvard University. He obtained some practical experience while still a student by serving for a time as an assistant army Surgeon during the Civil War. In 1866 he was graduated at Harvard University Medical College, and at once started to build up a practice in Boston. During his residence in that city he took an active and practical interest in educational subjects, and for nine years was a member of the Boston School Board. In that capacity he did good service to the city, and was distinguished by his common-sense ideas and his clear and logical analysis of each question that came up for discussion or action. He acquired a wide measure of popularity as a result of his labors, and a sufficient indication of that is found in the fact that he was twice elected a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature.

Since settling in Brooklyn he has confined himself to his professional duties, and now enjoys the fruits of a large private practice. In 1896 he was made a Mason in **Ridgewood Lodge. No. 710**, Brooklyn, and his progress in that body depends solely upon the time he may in the future find it possible to devote to its interests. He has not been long a Mason, but he has a profound sense of the beneficence and worth of the venerable institution.

Ernst Loerch has been known in Brooklyn for nearly thirty years as a successful contractor, and won a grand reputation as a business man. He was born in Germany, 8 Dec 1845, and learned the trade of operative masonry in his native land. In 1865 he came to the U. S. and settled on Long Island, working at his trade in various places, and acquiring a knowledge of American methods and ideas, which, like most old-country mechanics, he found very different from those he had been accustomed to. In 1870 he started in business on his own account in Brooklyn as a contractor, and slowly but surely built up a steady and remunerative business. Those who did business with him found him a man of sterling integrity, a good mechanic and one who took a pride in doing his work well. He has never been known to violate the letter or even the spirit of a contract, and as a result has been doing

business with many people for years. An adept in operative masonry, he became in 1872 an inquirer into the speculative art by being initiated in **Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710**, in which he is a life member.

George Martens - Since 1896 Brother Martens has been a member of **Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710**, having then been brought to light at its altar, and since then he has proved an earnest and devoted Mason. He was born in Germany, 9 Jul 1853, and came to this country in 1869. After considerable experience in mercantile establishments he opened a hotel in Brooklyn on his own account, and his time is now varied between the management of that establishment and his work as a traveling salesman. He is a man with a host of friends in the fraternity as well as out of it, and in the fraternity he is highly spoken of, not only in his own Lodge, but in all those in Brooklyn, in which he has been a more or less constant visitor.

Ibid. page 27.

Elbert Crandall - The question is often asked, What is an "Active Mason?" Is it one who pays his dues to his Lodge for twenty-one consecutive years and then becomes a veteran? Or is it one who has been Master of his Lodge, High Priest of his Chapter and Commander of his Commandery? Or is it one who, by chance, or by favor, or even through merit, wears the purple of the Grand Lodge? None of these really covers the ground, for the life or the time of an active Mason cannot be counted by the years of service or the offices he may have held, but rather by the good he has done the craft by his presence among the brethren and by the service he has rendered them and Masonry at large. Brother Elbert Crandall has been an active Mason, and has done much good in the fraternity. He is a member of **Ridgewood Lodge No. 710**, Ridgewood Chapter No. 263, De Witt Clinton Commandery No. 27, KT; Aurora Grata Consistory, and Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; was Senior Deacon of the Lodge, then Senior Warden, then **Master two terms**, then District Deputy G. M. under W.'M.'. James Ten Eyck; then appointed a Commissioner of Appeals, by M.'W.'. John Hodge, for a term of three years, and in June, 1897, he was nominated and elected Chief Commissioner of Appeals. He is also a member of the Manhattan, Craftsman's, Aurora Grata and Triangle Clubs.

Brother Crandall was born in Wayne County, New York, in 1858, and after leaving Newark Academy studied law. His first practice was at Lyons, NY, but after a year's experience there he removed to New York City. There he has since remained and is now of our noble institution in the Empire State. one of the partners in the firm of Truax & Crandall, whose standing at the local bar is second to none and whose business is mainly what is known as corporation work.

Brother Crandall's presence in any Lodge is always hailed with delight, for his genial smile and good nature scatter sunshine everywhere, and hence his friends are truly "legion." Of this he has received during his Masonic career many tokens in the way of honorary membership in Worth No. 210, and other Lodges.

Ibid. page 207.

Robert A. Sharkey - In 1886 Brother Sharkey was made a Mason in **Ridgewood Lodge No. 710**, and afterward received the Royal Arch degrees in Ridgewood Chapter No. 263, Brooklyn. He was Knighted in De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, and then passed through the mysterious forms and ceremonies of the Mystic Shrine—over the burning sands and all the rest of it—and became a Noble of Kismet Temple. In these organizations he has taken a deep interest and he is decidedly a popular man in them all. He has brought to bear upon the Masonic institution in general a good deal of thoughtful attention, and while he has aspired to no official preferment he has given many evidences of his desire to be regarded as an active, "a live Mason," as the saying goes. He has given much study to its various features and is ever ready to be of service to any of the organizations to which he belongs—or to the craft in general—in whatever lies in his power.

Brother Sharkey was born in Brooklyn, 1 Apr 1863, and has grown to manhood in its boundaries. After passing through the public schools he studied law, but becoming convinced after a while that the legal profession was pretty well crowded, he turned his thoughts in other directions and engaged in the warehouse business. He had from his schoolboy days taken a deep interest in politics and when the time came his convictions impelled him to throw in his lot with the Republican party, and to that political power he has adhered with loyal consistency and implicit faith ever since. He has performed valuable service for it in many a campaign, and won the confidence of a large circle of the voters affiliated with it in his own city, while his labors have secured him many friends throughout the State. The result of all this loyal service was that when, on 17 Jul 1897, his appointment as Naval Officer of the Port of New York was announced, the news was received with sincere pleasure not only by the members of the Republican party in Brooklyn, but throughout the State.

George F. Maddock, M. D. - To a student of Masonic story nothing is more pleasant than to trace Masonic activity for several generations in the same family, to find, as it were, that the principles the father loved are revered by the son. Such cases are not infrequent. In Great Britain we can trace them with the beginning of the institution of the fraternity under the Mother Grand Lodge and in this country, where the craft struggled for several decades before starting on its triumphal march, we have instances of four generations, all active in Masonic work. Naturally instances where father and son in succession are prominent in our circle are much more numerous, and a notable illustration is found in the family history of Dr. George F. Maddock, the present District Deputy Grand Master of the Second District, whose father has been prominent in Masonry for forty years and is now Chaplain of the Grand Chapter and Prelate of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey.

Dr. George F. Maddock was born in Medford, that State, 1 Jul 1863. His father being a minister of the Methodist Church, his early life was that of the itinerant, and his education was acquired at various schools and academics throughout the State. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1884, and engaged in the drug business, using his pharmaceutical training as preparatory to the study of medicine. In 1886 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he

was graduated in 1890. He removed to Brooklyn, immediately commenced the practice of his profession, and became well known as a physician, and has contributed considerable to medical literature.

He became a member of **Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710**, in December, 1891, during the "mastership" of R. W. Elbert Crandall [q.v.]; was elected Junior Warden and Senior Warden and was **Master for two terms**—1897-98. He has always been an enthusiastic worker in the craft and thinks no effort too great that will inure to the wellbeing of the fraternity at large, and to Ridgewood Lodge in particular. This practical ambition is legitimately acquired from his father, who, as we have said, is still very active in Masonry.

R. W. Brother Maddock served in the Grand Lodge of 1897 as Chairman of the Committee on Work and Lectures, and in 1898 was a member of the Committee on Hall and Asylum. He was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Ridgewood Chapter, and is a member of Constellation Chapter No. 209. He was created a Knight Templar in De Witt Clinton Commandery, and now affiliates with Clinton No. 14, and Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and Brooklyn Lodge of Elks No. 22. He takes an interest in all matters relating to good citizenship and public affairs, and is affiliated with the Republican party in politics, and represented the Twenty-fifth Ward in the Kings County Republican General Committee during the years 1895-96-97. He has never held and does not seek any public office, believing that the most honored station in life is that of an honest and upright citizen.

Ibid. page 243.

Rev. Cornelius Leighton Twing - In the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing the city of Brooklyn possesses a member of the fraternity who is a worthy representative of the clerical element which has always been so prominent in Masonic circles, and a worthy successor to such men as Salem Town and a long line of preachers whose activity in the craft has fully demonstrated the purity of its motives and the moral excellence of its aims, to say nothing of its claims to being one of the most devoted handmaids of religion. He is known, especially among the craftsmen of the Greater New York, as a most enthusiastic Mason, a gifted orator on matters Masonic, a zealous student of its principles and history as well as a sturdy upholder of its high aims and benevolent objects. He is ever ready to "speak a word in season" to the brethren, to take his share in the work of all the bodies to which he belongs or to express the sentiments of the fraternity on the public platform. An earnest, devoted minister of the Gospel, a brilliant expounder of the Word, his activity in the craft is watched with pride by his brethren, and his personal popularity in the fraternity is unbounded.

Brother Twing was born 25 Oct 1836, at Burlington, VT. When he was about four years of age his family moved to Lansingburgh, NY, where he received his education in the public schools and an academy, and he also attended the Polytechnic Institute, of Troy. For a while he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but, feeling a strong desire to devote his life to the ministry, he began a series of special studies to that end and was ordained 26 May 1875.

In his preparations for the ministry he was greatly aided by his father, Rev. Alvin T. Twing, D. D., who was long engaged in the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for nearly a decade Brother Twing was employed in the same work by the Church,—work which is of the greatest usefulness to all ministers, and which, by its opportunities for a practical knowledge of life, is, in the opinion of many, one of the best preparations possible for success in the ministry.

For ten years—1875 to 1885—he was the Rector of St. Thomas's Church, Brooklyn, and in 1885 he became the Rector of Calvary Church, in the same city, to which he still ministers. For twenty years he has been Chaplain at the County Institution at Flatbush, NY, where his labors have been abundant, and where he is much beloved by those who are in distress and want. He seems to be specially adapted for this work.

Brother Twing was raised, in 1859, to the sublime degree of Master Mason in **Phoenix Lodge No. 588, Lansingburgh, NY**, and served it as Senior Deacon and as Secretary. He subsequently **affiliated with Ridgewood Lodge No. 710**, Brooklyn, of which he is and has been for many years Chaplain. He was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Phoenix Chapter No. 133, in 1860, and was Knighted in De Witt Clinton Commandery No. 27, in 1882. In that body he has been particularly active and has been its Prelate for sixteen years, and since 1887 he has been regularly elected Prelate of the Grand Commandery of the State, of New York. He was Prelate of the Grand Encampment from 1895 to 1898. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he has received the degrees up to and including the 32nd, and is a member of the New York Consistory. His presence in Scottish Rite Hall is always welcomed by the many zealous Masons there to be found.

But zealous and prominent as he is in Masonic circles, no clergyman in Brooklyn is more devoted to his pastoral duties. He is in the fullest sense of the term a faithful minister and preacher of the Gospel. He is ready to answer every call, and he is ready to share the burdens of those among whom he labors. He is beloved by his people, among those with whom his days are passed, and who are attached to him as a friend while they honor him as their pastor.

Ibid. page 333.

Henry Opp first received Masonic light in **Dirigo Lodge No. 30**, New York City, one of the now ancient bodies of Masons which make up the historic Fourth District. Shortly after removing to Brooklyn he affiliated with **Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710**, and soon won the personal acquaintance and general esteem of the members of that body. Brother Opp is one of those quiet, unassuming brethren who have no desire for office or prominence but whose devotion and loyalty to the institution never falters,—the class of men who in reality form its strength and backbone; the men who can be depended on to sustain it whether the sun shines or the winds blow. Brother Opp was born in New York City. 26 Feb 1842. After getting a good practical education in the public schools he became a butcher, and for many years his face was a familiar one in Washington Market, and in that famous emporium—an emporium which some people say has seen its best days—he was justly popular among the "marketmen," a class who, since the establishment of the market, have somehow been remarkably "clannish." In 1893, being desirous of a change, Brother Opp went into business in Brooklyn, and there he at present remains.

Richard S. Steves was born in Brooklyn, 20 Jun 1840. After acquiring a thorough commercial education, and gaining considerable mercantile experience in New York City he became, in 1873, cashier in the Department of Arrears in the municipal service of the city of Brooklyn, and held that position for fifteen years. On 1 Mar 1887, he entered upon his duties as paying teller of the Bedford Bank. In that position he remained for seven years, and on 1 Jan 1895, was appointed as chief clerk in the Hall of Records, a position he still retains. His entire life, it may be said, has been spent in positions of trust, and his sterling fidelity to all matters committed to his care has been his leading characteristic. He has, in fact, been noted for his scrupulous honesty as well as for the methodical exactness and zealous watchfulness in connection with every interest with which he has been connected. He is widely known throughout Brooklyn, and, it may be said with perfect safety, enjoys the esteem of every one of those who are acquainted with him, either personally or by reputation.

In 1896 Brother Steves received the Symbolic degrees in **Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710**, Brooklyn, and is at present its Junior Deacon. The brethren, we know, sincerely hope that the holding of this office is but the beginning of a long official connection with the Lodge and the craft.

Ibid. page 369.

Edward K. Blaisdell was born in Winterport, ME, on 21 Oct 1865. When nine years of age he removed to Brooklyn. He was for some years in the wood business, but subsequently engaged in wagon-building and in that line has built up a large trade. He prides himself on turning out good work and on retaining the confidence of all who have business relations with him. In 1889 Brother Blaisdell was initiated, passed, and raised in **Ridgewood Lodge No. 710**, Brooklyn, and soon after was exalted in Ridgewood Chapter No. 263, R. A. M. He has received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, up to and including the 32nd, in Aurora Grata Cathedral, Brooklyn.

Ibid. page 469.

D. Charles Allers - Brother Allers was born in the 13th Ward, Brooklyn, 28 May 1859. When he had passed through the Brooklyn common schools he went into the grocery business. Then he went into hotel-keeping and in his present establishment, at Grand Street and Kent Avenue, he commands a large business. He is a man of considerable popularity, of generous instincts, and has a large circle of warmly attached friends. He was made a Mason in **Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710**, in 1880, and is held in general esteem by the brethren. In 1881 Brother Allers married Miss Margaret Kleinscheitz, a Brooklyn lady of German descent. They have three children,— Walter Charles, a graduate of the High School; Florence Emily; and Charles Walter.

Ibid. page 479.

Alexander E. Hill - This well known Brooklyn educator was born in New York City, 4 Nov 1864. After completing the public-school course he entered the University of the City of New York with a view to studying for the legal profession; he completed his studies in that respect, but developed a desire to enter the sphere of pedagogy and became a teacher in the private schools of the city of New York, and so remained for some nine years. He is still engaged in teaching and has won a distinguished measure of success.

In 1894 Brother Hill made his first practical acquaintance with Masonry when he was initiated, passed and raised in **Ridgewood Lodge No. 710**. He at once sought and received the Capitular degrees in Ridgewood Chapter No. 263, and at once displayed a marked interest in its work. He studied its ritual and methods diligently, held several of the subordinate offices and was elected its High Priest. Subsequently he received the degrees of the Cryptic Rite in Adelpic Council No. 7, and was Masonically Knighted in De Witt Clinton Commandery No. 27, in which he has since held the appointment of Generalissimo. He is also one of the Nobles of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a diligent worker in the Masonic quarries, a careful and intelligent student of its history and takes the deepest interest in its progress. He is a thoughtful Mason, one who looks below the surface, who glances behind the tinsel and the trappings, and who finds in the philosophy which underlies ritual, history and methods a chain which is lifting men up to higher aspirations, to a level where the brotherhood of man will be a reality and not merely a rhetorical phrase.

Harry H. Gould - Brother Gould, the present popular Junior Warden of **Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710**, Brooklyn, is a member of the fraternity who, it is safe to say, will come to the front in its circles. He is an enthusiast on Masonry and all pertaining to it, a careful student of the ritual and an accomplished master of the general work of the Lodge and the laws governing each point. He has already done some excellent work for the Lodge, and his thorough grasp of each duty has won the attention of the brethren, and there is no question that, so far as Ridgewood Lodge is concerned, his future advancement is assured. He was made a Mason in **Catskill Lodge, No. 468**, and affiliated with **Ridgewood in 1894**.

Brother Gould was born in the town of Catskill, NY, 28 Dec 1868, and spent his early days on a farm. When nineteen years of age he removed with his parents to Hoboken, NJ. For some five years he served as purser on a steamer, and during that time saw a good deal of life and acquired a ripened experience of men and business. In 1893 he settled in New York and secured an appointment in the Custom House, and in that service he still continues.

Ibid. page 483

George H. Menken - Brother Menken received the Symbolic degrees in 1890, in **Aurora Grata Lodge No. 756**, Brooklyn, but afterward withdrew from that body and was received in **Ridgewood Lodge No. 710**, with which he is still affiliated. He was exalted in Ridgewood Chapter No. 263, and in 1896 had the Knightly degrees conferred upon him in De Witt Clinton Commandery No. 27.

His name is also enrolled on the records of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. To the brethren in these various bodies Brother Menken is well known for the deep interest he takes in all things pertaining to the institution and for his loyalty to the craft. Brother Menken was born in New York

Reliance Lodge No. 776, Floral Park, New York

Warrant: ca 1876

Lodge Website: <http://lodge56.tripod.com/index776.html> [next to no information on it].

Matinecock Lodge No. 806, Oyster Bay, New York

Warrant: 1893
Queens Co. in 1898

Lodge Website: <http://www.matinecock.org/portal/desktopdefault.aspx> [Matinecock Masonic Historical Society]

The first communication of Matinecock Lodge, U.D. took place on July 6, 1892 within rooms above the Van Sise market on South Street. This building no longer stands, having been razed for the construction of a parking lot access road. As early as the second meeting of Matinecock, the Master appointed a committee to obtain more suitable rooms or 'to ascertain what changes could be made in the rooms now occupied'. This may have had something to do with the fact that it was July and that meat and fish were sold downstairs. Matinecock moved to the 'Fleet Building' where it held its first communication on December 14, 1892. The building housed a livery stable on the ground floor.



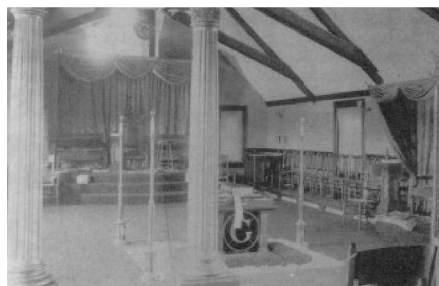
< The 'Fleet Building' as it appears today. Matinecock Lodge occupied the upper floor.



< The Fleet Building lodge room as it appeared at its dedication in December 1892. The columns and the illuminated 'G' are still in use in the present lodge room. Notice the palm plants in the East. The room was furnished with electric lights. Matinecock expanded quickly and moved to better quarters in the Oyster Bay Bank building in 1894, the first communication there being held on February 28.



The Oyster Bay Bank building in 1900 before it was lowered. The lodge rooms were on the third floor from 1892 to 1924. >



< This is the only known photograph of the interior of the Bank building lodge room where Theodore Roosevelt was raised in April of 1901. Note the electric 'candles'.

As early as 1896, it was proposed that Matinecock Lodge be housed in its own building. After planning to build for a number of years, the Oyster Bay Inn (previously the Townsend Inn) was purchased in 1923. The first communication (number 902) was held on September 3, 1924. This is the building that we still occupy.

The Townsend Inn in 1902. The gables were removed in 1924. The rear 'annex' building was razed in the 1970's. >



< The Lodge room in 1940. Notice the [TR window](#) in the East and the [Cuban Mason's memorial](#) to TR at the extreme left on the floor.

The exterior of Matinecock Lodge in February of 1933. To the left is Raynham Hall prior to its restoration.>



The first Master of Matinecock Lodge, William Lincoln Swan, was a close friend and neighbor of the Roosevelt family. William Jones Youngs, a charter member of Matinecock Lodge and the personal secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, proposed him for membership. At the time he completed his petition for membership, Roosevelt was Governor of New York and Vice-President-elect, having won election with Brother William McKinley a few weeks earlier. His petition was received accompanied by the usual \$5.00 fee on November 28, 1900. On his petition, a copy of which hangs in Matinecock Lodge, he listed his age as 42, place of birth, New York City, place of business, Albany, and his occupation, Governor. Master Theodore A. Swan referred the petition to a committee consisting of R.:W.:William L. Swan, Bro. Frank W. Bonifer, and W.:William S. Moore. The petition was favorably reported at the 357th communication on December 12, 1900 and he was duly balloted and elected to membership that same evening.

At a regular communication on January 2, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt was announced as being in readiness for the first degree. R.:W.:Bro. Frank E. Haff presided in conferring the degree, assisted by M.:W.:Bro. John W. Vrooman, Past Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York; R.:W.:Bro. E.M.L. Ehlers; R.:W.:Bro. Douglass Conklin; R.:W.:Bro. Frederick P. Morris; and M.:W.:Bro. John Stewart, Past Grand Master. Eighteen of the twenty lodges within the District were represented by delegations. There were very many visitors including several M.:W.:many R.:W.:s, and delegations from 46 lodges. The third floor lodge room in the Oyster Bay Bank building was very full that evening. Music was provided by a quartet for a fee of \$25 which had been advanced by the Master, Theodore A. Swan. There is no mention in the minutes of any collation or banquet following. Arrangements were made for special trains to convey the many visitors to their respective destinations. A resolution of thanks to the president of the Long Island Railroad, William H. Baldwin, Esq., was adopted at the January 16th communication.



Three weeks after his inauguration as Vice President of the United States on March 4, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt was announced as being in readiness for examination in the first degree at a regular communication-on March 27, 1901. After a "very satisfactory" examination the candidate was passed to the degree of fellowcraft. It was reported at the time that he knew the material so well that he corrected those conducting the examination when they erred. R.:W.:Bro. Frank B. Haff, Meridian #691, presided; with R.:W.:Bro. Douglass Conklin, Jephtha No. 494; R.:W.:Bro. John K. Dunn, Jamaica No. 546; W.:Bro. Joseph Fitch, Cornucopia #563; and W.:Bro. Joseph Cummings, Altair #601, assisting. The list of visitors included delegations from eleven lodges.

During the next few weeks many committees were appointed for the planning and arrangements for the upcoming raising of Theodore Roosevelt.

The evening of April 24, 1901 was truly a "Grand Affair." The raising of Theodore Roosevelt was presided over by R.:W.:Edward M.L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary;

with R.:W.:Frank B. Haff, District Deputy Grand Master-1st District; R.:W.:Theodore A. Taylor, Grand Treasurer; M.:W.:John Stewart, Past Grand Master; R.:W.:William A. Brodie, Past Grand Master; M.:W.:John W. Vrooman, Past Grand Master; M.:W.:Charles W. Mead, Grand Master; R.:W.:George R. VanDeWater, Grand Chaplain; and M.:W.:Wright D. Pownall, Past Grand

Master assisting. In addition to the Grand Masters of New York and Connecticut being present, there were seven Past Grand Masters. The secretary, Walter Franklin, must have been somewhat overwhelmed by the visitor list, which was estimated at 500. Only those holding tickets were permitted entry into the lodge rooms. The narrow stairway leading to the third floor lodge room was said to have been so jammed with visitors trying to get in that the Vice President had to be raised up over the heads of the visitors and passed up the stairs. Considering Roosevelt's bulk this would seem to have been quite a task. The Secretary did not list any visitors below the level of R.:W.:

The rooms of Welfare Lodge No.695, I.O.O.F., were loaned to Matinecock Lodge for the evening for the use of visiting brethren. These rooms were located on the second floor of the "truck house" which was the home of the Hook and Ladder Company #1 on Bayles Hill (Summit Street), later to be known as Oyster Bay Fire Co. No 1. The building no longer exists, and the Wightman House, home of the Oyster Bay Historical Society, now occupies the site. The truck room of Hook and Ladder Company #1, on the first floor, was used for the collation. The minutes show that both Welfare Lodge and Hook and Ladder Company #1 donated the use of their facilities. The collation was organized and managed by Mr. Charles Weeks and Mr. Thomas Buchanan, who also donated their services. Among those mentioned as serving the guests at the collation were Mrs. R.F. Spicer, Mrs. Robert I. Ludlam, Mrs. Casper Bedell, and Miss Laura Baldwin. The organist for the evening was W.:Harry Alton Russell. Mr. John McQuade, the village constable, took care of "preserving order" and "refused to make any charge for his services." As at the first degree, special trains were provided by the LIRR.

The following September 6th an assassin shot Brother William McKinley in the Temple of Music at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, and upon his death on September 14, 1901, Brother Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as 26th President of the United States of America. A few days later the following resolution was adopted and spread upon the minutes of Matinecock Lodge:

"The Master, Wardens and Brethren of Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, F. & A.M., assembled within their lodge room on this 18th day of September, 1901, unite with their fellow citizens throughout the nation and with the entire civilized world, in deploring the sad and tragic death of the late President of the United States, Brother William McKinley.

"They desire to express in the strongest terms their abhorrence and detestation of that lawless spirit which recognizes no authority either human or divine, and which, if unchecked in its mad career, will destroy order and civilization in all lands; and they call upon their brethren of the Masonic fraternity everywhere to use their utmost efforts to promote that respect for lawful authority which is the only safeguard of individual and national liberty and security.

"They would respectfully extend to Mrs. McKinley and the family of our late President their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and pray that God may comfort them in this hour of sorrow.

"They would express their high appreciation of the great honor which has come to Matinecock Lodge by the elevation of one of its members to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Nation; and they earnestly invoke upon Brother Roosevelt the blessing of Almighty God, that his administration may prove in the highest degree successful."



< TR aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower, reviewing the Great White Fleet off Hampton, Virginia, 1908.

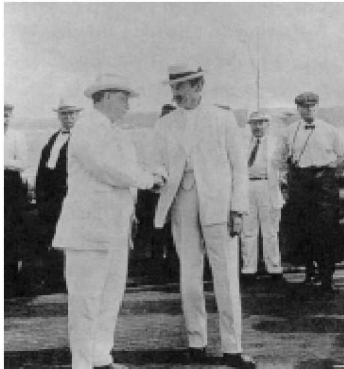
President William McKinley was a charter member of Eagle Lodge No. 60, Canton, Ohio. To honor his memory, the brethren of Eagle Lodge changed their name to William McKinley Lodge No.431. At its stated communication on September 26, 1901, Washington Lodge No.240, Buffalo, New York, set aside a portion of the communication for a memorial service for Brother William McKinley. An address entitled "The Lessons Taught By The Tragedy" was given by Bro. Thomas Penney of Washington Lodge. The prosecutor in the trial of Brother McKinley's assassin was Brother Thomas Penney, District Attorney of Erie County, New York. Bro. Penney was born in London, England, on May 6, 1859. He graduated from Yale University and Yale Law School, and in 1891 was raised in Washington Lodge No.240, Buffalo, New York, and served as its Master in 1903. He served Grand Lodge in various offices for thirteen years and as Grand Master in 1916-1918.

In September 1902, Roosevelt began a speaking tour of parts of New England, the South and Midwest. At one of the first stops on this tour on September 3,1902, Brother Roosevelt barely escaped death in an accident just outside Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Roosevelt was riding in an open landau with Massachusetts Governor Murray Crane and presidential secretary George B. Cortelyou. The electric trolleys had been temporarily barred from movement while the President's entourage passed through; however, one trolley from a considerable distance outside of Pittsfield was later than expected in completing its last run allowed before the hour of the ban. As the trolley approached, its passengers urged the motorman to get closer to the president's landau. The motorman, in the excitement of the moment, was not aware of a turn of the tracks to the right in a narrow bend and could not thus avoid hitting the president's landau. The trolley struck the left rear wheel of the carriage and plowed through the front wheel, upsetting the carriage and throwing all of its occupants onto the road. William Craig, a Secret Service agent, had been sitting on the driver's box beside the coachman and was thrown out and run over by the trolley Governor Crane was unharmed; Cortelyou took a severe injury to the back of his head. President Roosevelt suffered a cut lip, cuts to the face and a bruised leg. One of the horses pulling the carriage was killed. The president continued his journey and spoke an hour after the incident in Lenox, Massachusetts, after which he made a few other stops before returning to Oyster Bay from Bridgeport on the gunboat Syiph.

Within a short time the leg bruise began to swell and form an abscess; however, Roosevelt went on with his speaking schedule in West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina. While at Indianapolis, Indiana, he expressed discomfort about his leg which he admitted had caused him pain for several days. Doctors examined him and recommended surgery to drain the leg and reduce the swelling. He was given a local anesthetic and while gritting his teeth was said to have kept talking throughout the surgery. The leg continued to bother him throughout the rest of his life and is thought by some to be the cause of the phlebitis he suffered from in later years.

Messages of sympathy for the president came in from throughout the world, from Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany and from Brother King Edward VII of England. Matinecock Lodge passed the following resolution on the evening of September 3, 1902: "The Master, Wardens and Brethren of Matinecock Lodge No.806 F.& A.M. assembled in the Lodge room for the first communication since the summer recess, would hereby offer to Bro. Theodore Roosevelt their sincere Congratulations upon his escape from serious injury in the sad accident of this morning, and they further desire to record their profound gratitude to Almighty God for the preservation of a life so dear to them and of such inestimable value to the country."

Between 24 Apr 1901, when Theodore Roosevelt was raised at Matinecock Lodge and 3 Mar 1909, when he finished his terms as president, Matinecock Lodge received many individual visitors as well as large visiting delegations from numerous lodges throughout the United States and from several lodges in Europe. 147 lodges are recorded in the minutes; however, this does not reflect the total number of visitors. In some cases the list of visitors was too long for the secretary to record the name and lodge of each visitor. In the minutes of the 553rd communication on June 19, 1907, the secretary made the entry "79 visitors registered" In many cases a single entry was made indicating a visiting delegation of several brethren, noting the name and usually the number of the lodge. In some cases the secretary was only able to record the name of the city that the visitors were from.



TR with Robert Peary aboard Peary's ship 'Roosevelt' in Oyster Bay, July 6, 1908. Later that day, Peary set sail on his epic final trip to the North Pole.

William S. Loeb, who served as Roosevelt's stenographer when he was Governor of New York and later as the President's Secretary, was a frequent visitor to Matinecock Lodge. Brother Loeb was a member of Wadsworth Lodge No 447, Albany, New York. Many visitors were senators, congressmen, and individuals having or hoping to have business with the president. Those seeking to establish contact with the president through lodge meetings would be disappointed, as his busy schedule prevented his regular attendance. Matinecock Lodge also did not meet during the summer months when Roosevelt would set up his summer White House at Sagamore Hill.

On several occasions he attended the first meeting following the summer break before returning to Washington. He had considerable difficulty attending lodge meetings as president without causing great disruption. The problem is illustrated by the following entry in the minutes of September 5, 1906; "Our worthy Brother, President Roosevelt paid us a visit and although his intention to do so was a profound secret the result was the room was filled to about its utmost capacity. Our Brother briefly addressed the Lodge in his usual interesting and happy manner. The local Glee Club gave several well rendered selections. Visitors representing the States of New York, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, New Mexico, Virginia, Massachusetts, Vermont, Nebraska, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Florida." The president had not arrived for the opening of the lodge; he had driven down from Sagamore Hill in his own carriage and entered after the completion of the business part of the communication.

The New York Herald's Summer Resorts Edition of September 6, 1906 reported on its front page that there were no "special" preparations made for the president's visit, and that W.:George W. Downing "greeted the President with the same cordiality with which all members are received." The Glee Club referred to in the minutes was comprised of Rev. Bro. Warren I. Bowman, pastor of St. Paul's Church, who was also one of the chaplains of Matinecock, T.H. Netherland, a member of the clerical force in the president's executive offices, John S. Dean, Senior Master of Ceremonies of Matinecock, Irving VanSise, Senior Steward and Brother Charles Hill. They were accompanied by Brother Edwin Schlatzhauer on the violin and Brother Frank Spicer on the piano. Bro. Spicer was honored on March 1, 1939 for serving as organist of Matinecock Lodge for forty years. Selections were also performed by a trio of Rev. Dr. Bowman, Calvin Velsor and Edward Cheshire.

The President was much more successful during a visit on September 2, 1908. On this occasion he showed up completely unannounced and was able to enjoy a lodge meeting without the fanfare that normally followed him about. W.:Bro. James Duthie was the acting master on September 2, 1908, although the minutes tell us that Master George W. Downing was also present that evening. The President had come to the meeting with M.:W.:Townsend Scudder, of Glen Head, Past Grand Master. In the minutes the secretary recorded that after the close of business "the time was spent in social intercourse with our distinguished guests." It is interesting that the secretary chose to refer to Brother Roosevelt and M.:W.:Townsend Scudder as "guests." Townsend Scudder was elected to honorary membership of Matinecock Lodge on February 7, 1894. M.:W.:Bro. Townsend Scudder had served two terms as congressman from 1899-1902 and at the time of this visit was a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was the first Grand Master from Long Island, elected in 1906 and serving through 1908. At this meeting on September 2, 1908, George W. Downing, Master of Matinecock Lodge, proposed the name of John Wilson Petrie for membership. John Wilson Petrie was the father of R.:W.:James A. Petrie, Past Master, Past District Deputy, and currently Trustee Emeritus of Matinecock Lodge.

Brother Theodore Roosevelt greatly enjoyed the meetings of Matinecock Lodge. In several articles about his love for these meetings the following quote has been used: "when I was President, the Master was Worshipful Brother Doughty, gardener on the estate of one of my neighbors, and a most excellent public-spirited citizen, with whom I like to maintain contact. Clearly I could not call upon him when I came home. It would have embarrassed him. Neither could he, without embarrassment, call on me. In the Lodge it was different. He was over me, though I was President, and it was good for him, and good for me." The source of this quote was a book entitled Talks With T.R. by John J. Leary, Jr. Mr. Leary was a reporter who had the curious habit of not taking notes when he was covering a story. He would wait until the event was over and then he would write his notes from his recall of what transpired and what was said. In this case he erred in two important details. First, there was never a Master of Matinecock Lodge named Doughty. However, Theodore Roosevelt's own gardener, James Duthie, was the acting Master on the evening of September 2, 1908 when Brother Theodore Roosevelt made his surprise visit to Matinecock Lodge. This was the meeting being recalled and being related to Mr. Leary by Brother Roosevelt, for in no other meeting that he attended was Brother Duthie in the East. The second error was in recording Master Doughty (Duthie) as being the gardener of a neighbor. In his book Theodore Roosevelt: Hero To His Valet, James

Amos relates the same story about the President's love for the meetings of Matinecock Lodge and how he would have to rise or sit upon the stroke of his gardener's gavel.



TR at Sagamore Hill in 1917, addressing a group of suffragists.

Following an assassin's attempt on the life of Theodore Roosevelt on October 14, 1912 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Matinecock Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the Brethren of Matinecock Lodge No 806 F & A M have heard of the dastardly attempt on the life of Brother Theodore Roosevelt, with unfeigned horror and indignation, therefore be it

"resolved that the Officers and Brethren of Matinecock Lodge No 806 F & A M extend their warmest sympathy to Brother Theodore Roosevelt, rejoice that the attempt of the assassin failed of its purpose, and fervently hope and pray that he will speedily be restored to his usual health and activity, and spared for many years to his family, his country and this Lodge of which he is an honored member.

"Resolved that this Preamble and these Resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this communication and that a copy thereof be forwarded to Brother Theodore Roosevelt."

After retiring from the presidency, Brother Roosevelt's difficulty attending lodge meetings without causing excessive disruption continued. Upon his return from his Africa and Europe trip of 1909-1910 he made a visit to the lodge on January 18, 1911. The secretary, Walter Franklin, made no mention in the minutes that Brother Roosevelt was in attendance; however the Masonic Standard of January 28, 1911 reported that 300 brethren were present that evening to hear Brother Theodore Roosevelt speak about his travels to the "Dark Continent in quest of big game." His talk was reported to have been entirely informal and most entertaining. After the talk an informal reception was held and Brother Roosevelt "shook hands with the 300 brethren present." On June 10, 1912 Brother Roosevelt played host to the brethren of Matinecock Lodge by having them all up to Sagamore Hill to view his African game trophies.

A similar meeting was held on February 24, 1915 when Brother Roosevelt gave a talk to the brethren about "his experiences in South America Masonically and otherwise." This Special Communication was attended by 200 brethren. W.:Brother James Duthie, Secretary, recorded in the minutes that at the conclusion of the meeting "the brethren were then given an opportunity to become better acquainted with Bro. Roosevelt & give him the glad hand."

The Colonel, as Theodore Roosevelt was known in Oyster Bay, was hospitalized in November 1918, and had returned to Sagamore Hill shortly before Christmas. It was widely believed at the time that he was making a satisfactory recovery. He had dictated some letters and part of a magazine article on the afternoon of January 5th. At about 8:00 p.m. on the evening of January 5, 1919, W.:Bro. George Faller, M.D., was summoned by the family to look in on the Colonel, and he was reported as resting comfortably although having some chest pain. About 11:00 p.m. that same evening Dr. Faller gave Bro. Roosevelt some medication which helped relieve some of his pain and discomfort. The president's longtime valet, James E. Amos, had been summoned to Sagamore Hill the day before at the request of Bro. Roosevelt. Shortly after 8 pm James helped Bro. Roosevelt into bed. At about eleven that evening, Mrs. Roosevelt came in, kissed him goodnight and retired. Shortly thereafter Bro. Theodore Roosevelt said: "James, will you please put Out the light?" James Amos spent that night in a chair watching over his longtime friend and former employer. At 4:15 A.M. on January 6, 1919 Brother Theodore Roosevelt died peacefully in his sleep.

In his book Theodore Roosevelt: Hero To His Valet, James Amos tells us; "The President was not much of a joiner. Of course, as President, he was elected to membership and honorary membership in almost everything. But these memberships did not really count. I think the only organization he ever joined voluntarily and of his own motion was the Matinecock Lodge of Masons at Oyster Bay. He used to go to the meetings occasionally. He enjoyed going there as a simple member and taking a back seat while his gardener sat in the seat of authority and presided, and called him 'Brother Roosevelt.'"

In his address to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the raising of Bro. George Washington, Bro. Theodore Roosevelt was quoted assaying, "One of the things that so greatly attracted me to Masonry that I hailed the chance of becoming a Mason was that it really did act up to what we, as a government, are pledged to - namely to treat each man on his merit as a man."



< Lt. j.g. George Bush and his Grumman TBM Avenger crew in November 1944, aboard the carrier USS San Jacinto. Left to right - Bro. Joseph Reichert, George Bush and Leo Nadeau.

Oh, That George Bush

Brother Joseph Reichert and his wife Eleanor were spending a quiet evening at their Syosset home on January 3, 1989 when the phone rang. The caller asked Joe if he was in the Navy in World War II, did he serve on the San Jacinto, and did he fly with a pilot named George Bush. Joe answered yes to all the questions but didn't understand what the phone call was all about.

The Inaugural Committee had been trying to locate the various crewmen who had served with President-elect George Bush when he was a Lt. j.g. flying Grumman Avengers in World War II. For Brother Joseph Reichert the Navy records only showed the address of his parents in Ozone Park. The Committee enlisted the assistance of the National Security Council and the United States Navy but they were unable to locate him. James Bryan, a Navy veteran and friend of the Bush family, had been working with the Committee trying to locate the crewmen. It occurred to him that many returning veterans

who had lived in Brooklyn and Queens settled in Nassau County, which was the fastest growing County in the United States in the post-war years. James Bryan took out his Nassau County phone book and sure enough, there was a listing for Joseph Reichert in Syosset.

Bryan then asked Bro. Reichert if he had any plans for January 20, 1989 and if he could be available to attend the Inauguration. It was only then that Brother Reichert realized 'Oh, THAT George Bush'. Reichert had not forgotten the young pilot he flew with, but they had each gone separate ways after the war and Joe Reichert never related the George Bush he had voted for with the George Bush he had flown with.

On September 2, 1944, Lt. j.g. George Bush's Grumman TBM Avenger took heavy anti-aircraft fire on a bombing run over the Bonin Islands in the South Pacific. With the plane damaged and heavy smoke in the cockpit, Bush bailed out, catching part of his parachute on the tail of the plane and taking a serious gash to his forehead, which also hit the tail of the plane. One of his crewmen couldn't get out and went down with the Avenger. The parachute of the other crewman did not fully open. The bodies of the gunner and radar operator were never recovered. After Bush hit the water he inflated his life raft and paddled by hand away from the islands while some of his squadron flew cover overhead. The squadron established radio contact with the USS Finback submarine and directed them to Bush's position. Bush was picked up within a few hours by the Finback.

A few days later Joe Reichert was transferred to the San Jacinto to be replacement radar operator. Bush's regular gunner was not on the fateful September 2 flight which had been thought to be an uneventful mission at a lightly defended radio outpost. Leo Nadeau, Bush's regular gunner, was replaced on that flight by an officer friend of Lt. Bush. On November 6, 1944, the new crew flew its first mission, an uneventful one. Joe Reichert recorded in his logbook; "Pilot - Bush," "Remarks - My New Pilot." The following week they were over Manila Bay in the Philippine Islands and Joe Reichert recorded in his log book, "November 14, 1944. At 1300, we took off with four 500 pounders to hit ships in Manila Bay. When we arrived, several AK (supply ships) were burning and others sunk. Our target was a CA (cruiser), a CL (light cruiser) and two DD (destroyers) tied up at Cavite. Several hits were noticed. When we left, two ships blew up, others were burning. Several planes shot down and others hit." After this attack, Bush flew over a nearby jungle area. Joe asked Bush why he was hanging around, and Bush responded that he wanted to see what damage they'd done. It was then that Joe noticed a hole in the wing which he pointed out to Bush, who didn't show much concern about it. The rest of the formation had already headed back to the San Jacinto, so their lone Avenger had the sky to themselves with about an hour's flying time to reach the ship. Bro. Reichert related how Bush was a good navigator as well as pilot and had no trouble locating the San Jacinto. Lt. j.g. George Bush, Joe Reichert and Leo Nadeau continued flying missions over the South Pacific until the San Jacinto was taken out of service a short time later.

After the war Bush went on to college, and a career in business and government service. Brother Joseph Reichert stayed in the Navy until 1948 when he returned to Long Island. He continued his military service joining the New York Air National Guard, and earned enough service credit to retire as a Master Sergeant while also completing 37 years of service with New York Telephone Company as a telephone service foreman.

The invitation to the Presidential Inauguration came at a very good time for Brother Reichert and Eleanor, as they were planning doing something different for their 40th wedding anniversary that month. Prior to the Inauguration a special reception was held at Blair House for the crewmen and their wives with President-elect and Mrs. Bush. On Inauguration Day President George Bush and his WWII Avenger the crewmen rode in the parade on a float that had a Grumman Avenger painted with the markings of Bush's World War II plane. During the parade they folded the plane's wings at one point and the crowd appeared amazed; the Avenger was the crowd pleaser of the parade. The events coincided with the Reichert's honeymoon trip to Washington, D.C., forty years earlier. Brother Joe Reichert and his bride Eleanor certainly did get the chance to do "something different" for their 40th Wedding Anniversary.

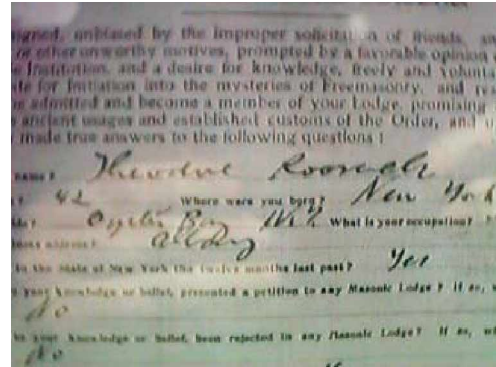


< President Bush's crew reunited on the eve of his inauguration in January 1989. Left to right is Leo Nadeau, President-elect Bush and Bro. Joseph Reichert.

Artifacts

Close-up of TR's application to Matinecock Lodge showing his signature. It was behind glass which caused reflections.

At the time he completed his petition for membership, Roosevelt was Governor of New York and Vice-President-elect, having won the election with Brother William McKinley a few weeks earlier. He listed his age as 42, place of birth, New York City, place of business, Albany, and his occupation, Governor.



At the cornerstone laying ceremonies for the Masonic Temple at 13th Street and New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, DC, 18 Jun 1907, Bro. Theodore Roosevelt delivered an address in full masonic regalia. On 2 Jan 1924, at the request of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, R. W.: Brother Henry L. Carr presented the trowel used at that ceremony to Matinecock Lodge. Brother Carr was then appointed a 'committee of one' to have the trowel properly engraved. The Roosevelt trowel was loaned to Bro. Rev. George Talmage for use in the cornerstone ceremony for the remodeled Christ Church in 1925.

The Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Window



Soon after purchasing our present Lodge building in 1923, major renovations were started. After the initial renovations, the first significant project was the installation of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Window in 1926. Directly behind the master's station in the east, it is a large stained-glass window designed and crafted by local artisan Oliver Smith, who had studied such windows in cathedrals in England and France. Several years prior to this project he had designed new stained glass windows for Christ Church in Oyster Bay.

The Roosevelt Memorial Window depicts a knight in full armor, standing on the firm foundation of a high rock. His sword is sheathed and his flag is furled, signifying his desire for peace with honor, while he stands fully capable of giving battle to the enemies of righteousness. The castle at his back represents the principles for which he is ready to fight, and if necessary, die. The entire scene is illuminated by the rays of a rising sun with bordering panels of various masonic symbols. At the lower and central panels, flanked by two presidential eagles is the simple inscription: "In memory of Theodore Roosevelt, 1901 - 1919." The window commemorates the raising of Theodore Roosevelt in 1901 and his death in 1919.

There are no surviving records that inform us as to any discussions or meetings held regarding the naming of Matinecock Lodge. We are left with the task of making assumptions based on what we can learn of the charter members, their interests and local patterns of naming of places and institutions in the late nineteenth century.

The first master and guiding force in the formation of Matinecock Lodge was William Lincoln Swan. Commodore Swan was also the guiding force in the formation of Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. Billy Swan named his local florist business the Seawanhaka Greenhouses, and since he possessed an avid interest in the history of the local area it is altogether reasonable to assume that William L. Swan was the individual responsible for adopting the name Matinecock Lodge.

Seawanhaka in its various spellings means "island of shells," sewan being one of the Matinecock Indian names for wampum. Both Seawanhaka and Matinecock are names derived from native words which were transliterated by the early Dutch settlers and appear in many different forms. The natives of the area had no written language, and we are therefore left with the spellings given by various groups of settlers that tried to approximate the sounds they heard and put them into spelling forms close to the sounds of their own language.

The Indian meaning of Matinecock was "at the hilly land" and appropriately describes the land areas inhabited by this group. Their lands generally covered from what is now Astoria (Queens), east to Setauket and Port Jefferson (Suffolk County) and south to the central part of Long Island. To the south were the lands of the Massapequa, Merrick and Rockaway Indians. Most of the groups that inhabited Long Island have not been considered tribes but rather "chieftaincies." Each of these chieftaincies, of which Matinecock was one, included a number of communities.

The Matinecock communities were located mainly along the bays and inlets along the north shore and usually contained 20 to 30 family groups. The Matinecocks assisted the first settlers in their early agricultural efforts. The Indians had been planting maize (corn) for centuries and were also very adept at harvesting local shellfish which comprised a considerable part of their diet.



Garvies Point Museum

The Matinecocks were generally peaceful toward the early European settlers, but a number of incidents led to hostilities at various times. Mechoswodt, the chief sachem of Marossepink, Sintsinck and its dependencies, signed a deed on January 15, 1639 with some early Dutch settlers that conveyed the entire western half of Long Island to the Dutch. In the early settlement of Hempstead the settlers felt that this deed entitled them to all of the Matinecock lands. The Matinecocks fought this assumption vigorously as the Hempstead settlers threatened war against the Matinecocks. The Dutch attacked the Matinecock village of Matsepe during the winter of 1643-1644, killing more than 120 men and an unknown number of Matinecock women and children. The Matinecock sachem, Gauwarowe, then signed a peace agreement with the Dutch on April 15, 1644 agreeing not to support the still hostile Indian groups of Reckonhacky and Marechkaqieck.

As English settlers began arriving in the 1640's and 1650's the disputes continued. The English brought with them cattle and other livestock which frequently overran the unfenced fields of Indian corn. The trade in liquor with the Indians helped to demoralize and disorganize them. Some of the Matinecocks responded by killing English livestock. Sometimes they called for prohibition of liquor and sometimes for increased trade for liquor.

By 1650 many of the Indians had already died off from epidemics of white man's diseases, the effects of wars with the Dutch, plus continuing battles with their own warring native enemies. Several of the Indian sachems began supporting the Dutch in the frequent wars that erupted between the settlers and local Indian communities. When a group of Matinecocks were accused of stealing clothing from some settlers at Massapequa, the sachem Tackapousha expressed his anger by assuring the Dutch that he would control the Matinecocks and support the Dutch. A few years later Tackapousha supplied over 40 Matinecock warriors to the Dutch to assist them in their war against the Esopus in the mid-Hudson River valley in 1663.

When New Netherland passed into English hands in 1664, the settlers at Hempstead renewed and stepped up their demands for the total eviction of the Matinecocks that remained. The men at Hempstead still felt that the land conveyance of 1639 gave them title to all of the Matinecock lands. The new English Governor demanded that the Hempstead claimants prove that the Matinecocks were party to the 1639 conveyance, which they were unable to do. In a document dated March 22, 1667 Thomas Underhill, Henry Redocke, and two other men got the Indian sachem, Tackapousha, to place his mark defining the Matinecock lands as bounded on the south by the Hempstead plains, on the west by Muscito Couve (Glen Cove), north by the sound, and east by "Oyster Bay Bounds."

The Hempstead settlers continued to litigate, and finally in 1676 the remaining Matinecocks sold three parcels of land, each one mile square, at and around Muscito Couve (Glen Cove) for a total of 600 guilders of wampum. The last of the Matinecock lands in dispute were sold to the settlers in 1685.

With the loss of their lands, many of the Matinecocks moved to join with the Poosepatucks, Shinnecoeks and Montauks, which by the late 1600's had negotiated some of their own lands to be used as reservations. Those that chose to stay in their ancestral lands settled within small hamlets near the sites of their earlier villages. Some worked on the English plantations that began to flourish, some became midwives, and some made and sold handcrafts of various description. Significant numbers of Matinecocks became expert harpooners and played a major role in the success of the Long Island whaling industry. By 1732 the last remnants of any Matinecock villages disappeared from western Long Island.

The Matinecocks were a noble people who had lived in harmony with nature for over a thousand years on Long Island's north shore. They were willing to share the land with the settlers from Europe, but the settlers wanted it all. The simple ways of the Matinecock were no match for the power of the new settlers, and within a hundred years of the settlers' arrival the Matinecocks were gone.

<http://www.matinecock.org/portal/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabindex=1&tabid=18&tablevel=2>

Matinecock Lodge Past Masters

William L. Swan 1893-95, 1899, 1913-16	Edward P. Waldron 1905	R.:W.: Leslie C. Disbrow 1919
George W. Faller 1896-97, 1910	George W. Downing 1906-1909	Otis J. West 1920
William S. Moore 1898	James J. Mills 1911	Elmer G. Brooks 1921
Theodore A. Swan 1900-01	Charles W. Root 1912	Elbert H. Griffin 1922
R.:W.: James Duthie 1902-04	R.:W.: Henry L. Carr 1917-18	Thomas A. Baldwin 1923

William Donaldson	1924	Wilbur Young	1952	Frederick P. Smith	1979-1980
Leslie E. Bushnell	1925	A. Leslie Reynolds	1953	Douglas H. Spadaro	1981-1982
Edwin M. McQueen	1926	R.:W.: William Griffing	1954	James A. Yuill	1983
Chester E. Sidway	1927-28	Charles E. Bouteiller	1955	Herbert A. Streicher	1984
John E. Terwilliger	1929	A. Winslow Valentine	1956	R.:W.: Richard C. Kaiser	1985
William J. Fox, Jr.	1930	Arthur J. Schreiner	1957	James F. Beney	1986 (Unaffil)
John A. Pierpont	1931	R.:W.: George A. Olson	1958	R.:W.: Harry A. Wood	1987
Peter N. Layton, Jr.	1932	George L. Fair	1959	Joseph Munyon	1988
R.:W.: Jos. C. Stobo	1933	Ernest P. Taylor	1960	R.:W.: Warren W. Obes	1989-90
Peter Morrison	1934	Joseph Martin	1961	Robert A. Golden	1991
Kenneth L. Sidway	1935	R.:W.: Richard Jones	1962	R.:W.: Norman A. Youngs	1992-93
Charles H. Platt	1936	Franklin B. Flower	1963	(18 mo. term for new Masonic year)	
Frederic S. Nielsen	1937	Robert G. Denninger	1964	V.:W.: Chas. E. Tastensen	1993-94
James Salthouse	1938	Edward F. Brickell	1965	V.:W.: Larry W. Entenmann	1994-95
Victor V. Baker	1939	Roland O. Smith	1966	John F. Campbell	1995-96
R.:W.: Theo. V. Summers	1940	Harry R. Bishop	1967	Robert H. Levittan	1996-97
Myron R. Jackson	1941	Leonard B. Smith, D.S.A.	1968	Harold C. L. Beardsley	1997-98
Andrew W. Murray	1942	R.:W.: J. C. Maxwell Colton	1969	Edward A. Yberg	1998-99
Carl M. Faust	1943	R.:W.: Henry C. Flower	1970	James Dunn	1999-00
R.:W.: H. Butler Flower	1944	John H. Bradke	1971	Richard L. Hutchinson	2000-01
John D. Bushell	1945	R.:W.: Benj. G. Cromwell	1972	Andrew J. Corvi, III	2001-02
Robert Macfarlane	1946	George Van Praag	1973	Efrain C. Azmitia	2002-04
Oscar Summers	1947	Donald E. Ambrose	1974 (Unaffili)	Walter E. Slater	2004-06
Howard S. Hastings	1948	R.:W.: Theo. Haarked, Jr.	1975	Robert F. Schlegel Jr.	2006-2008
James Smith	1949	John W. Jackson	1976	Richard E. Noll	2008-2009
Theodore Velsor	1950	Glenn R. Cook	1977		
R.:W.: James A. Petrie	1951	R.:W.: Geo. B. Hammond	1978		

Honorary:

R.:W.: Ron Goldwyn
W.: Nat W. Davy, St. John's Lodge, Newark, England

V.:W.: Robert M. Fleasher

By Affiliation:

V.:W.: Lemuel G. Johnson
W.: Michael T. Brolly
R.:W.: Joseph A. DiMiceli
R.:W.: Frederick P. Gronert
R.:W.: Ernest G. Mueller
R.:W.: Rutland W. Schmitz
R.:W.: Byam Stevens

R.:W.: James J. Treuchtlinger
R.:W.: Robert W. Young
W.: Richard J. Brugnioni
W.: William J. Chabina
W.: James Dunn
W.: Joseph Nagy
W.: George H. Perkins

R.:W.: Joseph Rodrigues
W.: Andre Testa

W.: Scott T. Porter
Granada Hills Lodge, #378
Granada Hills, CA

South Bay Lodge No. 1145, Bellmore, New York

Warrant: ca 1953

Lodge Website: http://welcome.to/South_Bay

Past Masters of South Bay Lodge

1953	Edward Nicholson	1970	Russell R. Sparrow	1987	Clifford W. Maisch, Jr.
1954	Edward Nicholson	1971	Francis Citrin	1988	John R. Rapuano
1955	Richard E. Rahn	1972	Harold A. Bergdoll	1989	Harry W. Stein
1956	Valentine Schwarzmann	1973	John M. Hoffmann	1990	Douglas Wendel
1957	Edward Tunkel	1974	Fred F. Cridland	1991	Corlis Burchell
1958	William C. Berger	1975	Edwin W. Currie	1992-93	John Bonome
1959	James E. Alberti	1976	Joseph A. Buhler	1993-94	Mark R. Kuehn
1960	John Clarkson	1977	William Stenberg	1994-95	Frank Parshley
1961	Clarence Pond	1978	Richard E. Hausmann	1995-96	Donald Mueller
1962	Andrew J. Reder	1979	Dominick Medaglia	1996-98	Roy Pfoh
1963	Walter D. Swan, Jr.	1980	Harold Taylor	1998-99	Michael A. Miller
1964	Frank G. Schneider, Jr.	1981	Edward Crabb	1999-00	Philip Mc Kenna
1965	Seth K. Walworth	1982	James Reynolds	2000-01	Joseph Mueller
1966	Kenneth J. Ramsay	1983	John Kuehn	2001-02	Rocco Pangallo
1967	Merle G. Hall, Jr.	1984	Anthony Scatturo	2002-03	Paul B. Roberts
1968	Eric H. Carlson	1985	Richard Magsamen	2003-04	Russell R. Sparrow
1969	John R. Prout	1986	Brian H. Brown	2004-05	Rocco Pangallo

Affiliated Past Masters

W.: William Hubschman
W.: Thomas Pitt
W.: Peter Ippoliti

W.: Frank Parshley
R.: W.: Edward Mc Dermott
W.: Joseph Teague

W.: Harold Jacobsen, Jr.
W.: Michael G. Reeves
W.: Vasilios Gravvanis

Honorary Members

M.: W.: Raymond C. Ellis
R.: W.: Robert M. Watts
R.: W.: John Shest
R.: W.: Robert D. Stack
Bro. Charles Munro, P.M.

W.: Bro. Graham Murray
Bro. David Barrett, P.M.
W.: Bro. Ian Logan
Bro. Alistair Barrett
R.: W.: Bro. William Reid

R.: W.: Linton Smith
R.: W.: Richard Loud
W.: Walter Hilsenbeck