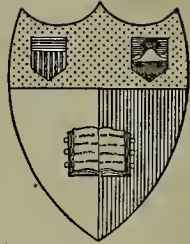




SECTION II.



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**BRO.: DAVID WOOSTER**, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 2, 1710, and was the youngest of six children. He was educated in the Puritan principles of New England, and after he came to manhood entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1738, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He settled in New Haven, where he married Miss Mary Clap, the daughter of President Clap of Yale College, and in a quiet home he had purchased, was enjoying his honeymoon when called to go upon the New England expedition against Louisburg, in the war between England and France in 1745. He went as captain of a company of the militia under Colonel Pepperell. The incidents of this expedition are well known in history, and give a romance to many of its pages. At the close of the expedition he was sent in charge of a cartel ship to France, but was not permitted to land in that Kingdom, and went with his ship to London. He was received there with marked distinction, and honored with a captain's commission in the regular army. He returned soon afterwards to America. It is surmised that **BRO.: WOOSTER** was made a Mason while in England at this time, as, soon after his return to New Haven, he received a warrant from Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts, to establish a Lodge in that city. It bore date November 12, 1750. The Lodge organized by **BRO.: WOOSTER** had at first but six members. Its first meeting was held in December 1750. The Lodge was called Hiram Lodge, and still exists by that name as Lodge No. 1 of Connecticut.

In 1756 **BRO.: WOOSTER** was called again to take command of Connecticut Militia, with the rank of colonel, brought about by the rupture of peace between England and France, which led to the contest known in history as the old French and Indian War. He served each year in its campaigns, from 1756 to 1760, and rose to the rank of a brigadier-general. On returning to New Haven, at the close of the war, he was appointed revenue collector of the port of his city. He also engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, and led a life of domestic felicity.

But the war of the Revolution found him as ready to draw his sword in defence of the colonies against the usurpations of England, as he had been to repel the invasions of Spain or France. He immediately resigned his commission in the Royal service, and the position of collector of the port, and when the troops of the colony were organized, he was invested with their command, with his former rank as brigadier-general. It is related of him that when his regiment was prepared to leave New Haven for the headquarters of the army, he marched it to the churchyard green, where his men stood in their ranks with knapsack on back and musket in hand, while he sent for his pastor, to come and pray with them, and give them a parting blessing. He then conducted his men into the church to await his pastor's coming. But the pastor was absent from home at the time. Upon

learning this **BRO.: WOOSTER** stepped into the deacon's seat in front of the pulpit, and calling on his men to join him in prayer, led their devotions with the fervent zeal of an apostle. So pathetically and so eloquently did he plead for his beloved country, for himself and the men under his command, and for the families they left behind them, that it affected all, and drew tears from many eyes. How true to the first sublime lesson in Masonry, which teaches us at the commencement of all laudable undertakings to implore the aid and blessing of God, was his act on this occasion!

While guarding his own State from the attacks of the British, who lay at New York, in April 1777, Governor Tryon made an incursion on Danbury. **BRO.: WOOSTER** in command of a body of the militia led an attack on the invaders at Ridgefield, and fell mortally wounded at the head of his forces. He was wounded by a musket-ball in the spine, and was borne to Danbury, where he expired on the 2d of May at the age of sixty-seven years. Upon learning of his death, Congress voted that a monument should be erected to his memory, but it was not done, and for nearly four-score years no permanent memorial had marked his grave. The legislature of his native State, in whose defence he died, however, resolved to perform the long neglected duty, in which they were joined by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and the corner-stone of a befitting monument over his grave was laid by the Grand Master of the State on the 27th of April, 1854, according to the ancient ceremonies of the Fraternity. Above the stone, a monument, beautifully wrought with civic and Masonic emblems and inscriptions, now rises. It was well thus to mark his grave; but his deeds are his true monument,—lasting as the granite hills of New England, from which the craftsmen wrought the towering shaft that rises over his remains.

**BRO.: THADDEUS MASON HARRIS** was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 7, 1767, and graduated at Harvard University in 1787. He was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor of a Congregational church in Dorchester in 1793, filling its pulpit until the day of his death. He held at different times the offices of Deputy Grand Master, Grand Chaplain, and Corresponding Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He was also a Masonic writer of some reputation. "His first great work," it is said, "was the editing of a collation, revision, and publication of the 'Constitutions of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons,' a quarto volume printed at Worcester, Mass., 1792." This work he accomplished with his accustomed diligence and fidelity, characterizing the performance of every enterprise confided to his care. His various occasional addresses while Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, Masonic defences, and his volume of *Masonic Discourses*, published in 1801, constitute a large and valuable portion of the Masonic classic



literature of America. He was also the author of "A Natural History of the Bible," a work of most decided merit and value to Bible students.

BRO.: MASON died in the city of Boston, April 3, 1842, at the age of seventy-five, honored and revered to the last by the fraternity for his many excellent traits and exalted worth.

BRO.: CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, 33°, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., May 22, 1820. He is the son of Ex-Gov. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, who was Secretary of the Treasury during the administrations of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and afterward one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. His ancestors on each side were early settlers in New England, from whom many noted scions in colonial and republican days have sprung. He was bred to the law, and in 1840 settled in Alabama, where he remained till the fall of 1845, when he returned to Boston and entered the office of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., then United States Attorney, with whom he became a partner. The firm, however, was dissolved after several years, since which time he has continued the practice of the law individually. His practice chiefly led him into the United States Courts, and for forty years Admiralty, Commercial, Prize, Equity, Patent and Revenue law have drawn him at times into the U. S. Courts of nearly all the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, and frequently into the Supreme Court of the U. S. In connection with the late Hon. George Minot, he became one of the Reporters of the Circuit Court, and published three volumes of "Woodbury and Minot's Reports." In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan United States Attorney for Massachusetts, which position he held until succeeded by Hon. R. H. Dana, the appointee of President Lincoln. Since then he has been actively engaged in practice in the State Courts.

BRO.: WOODBURY was early thrown among statesmen, and it may be said grew up among them, thus forming a taste for political studies, though not for political life. As a persistent democrat he has mingled in the debates before the people in every Presidential campaign since that of President Polk, speaking in many States of the Union. He has been a delegate to several National Conventions, and prominently identified with the interests of his party. He served a brief term in the House in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1870-71, but finding that public life led him too much from his profession, resolutely abandoned its attractions, and since then has confined himself strictly to the duties of a plain citizen.

BRO.: WOODBURY was made a Mason in Winslow Lewis Lodge, Boston, on June 4, 1858; a Royal Arch Mason in Shekinah Chapter, Chelsea, June 22, 1858; a Royal and Select Master in Boston Council, January 25, 1865; was knighted in De Molay Commandery, Boston, March 18, 1859; received the Ineffable Grades in Raymond L. of P., Lowell; the A. T. G. in

Raymond Council P. of J., of Lowell; the P. and D. G. in Mt. Calvary Chapter of Rose-Croix, of Lowell; and the M. H. and C. G. in Boston Consistory, Boston, all upon the same day, February 20, 1863. He was created a Sov. Grand Inspector-General (33°) at Boston, May 21, 1863, and crowned an active member at the same place, May 16, 1867.

He was elected Corresponding Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and held the position from 1862 to 1868 inclusive. He was also Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, 1869-70-71. He has been the P. G. Lieut. Commander of the Supreme Council, N. M. J., U. S. A., since 1879. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as well as one of the Trustees of the Supreme Council.

In Masonry BRO.: WOODBURY has been frequently an adviser of its constituted authorities, and an active writer on Masonic matters, history and antiquities. In response to invitations he has given lectures before the Grand Lodge, the Chapter and some Special Lodges, most of which can be found in print. He has made himself familiar with the jurisprudence of the Craft, and has been a patient student of its occult lore. Within the portals of its asylums he finds peace and that Arcadian level which best conduces to good-will among men.

He is a Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Societies of Maine and New Hampshire, and a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and has contributed several lectures, essays, and other articles on the early history of New England, and on the Discovery of North America.

He has also been particularly interested in the cause of the New England fishermen against the encroachments of Canada and Great Britain, publishing a number of pamphlets on the history and international laws touching these questions, and represented their cause with marked success before the Congressional Committees.

BRO.: WOODBURY, in his social and professional relations, maintains the highest esteem of the community wherein he resides; and holding the confidence of the great public by his eminent abilities, courtly deportment,—professional and otherwise,—generous liberality and even disposition,—ever in keen sympathy with his fellow-men, he occupies a position in life where the influence of these traits will mark an impress upon society which years to come cannot efface.

BRO.: JOSEPH BRANT, (THAYENDANEGERA), a chief of the Mohawk Indians, was born on the banks of the Ohio River, in 1742, and died at Wellington Square, Canada, November 24, 1807. Though born a savage red man of the forest, with sanguinary and revengeful instincts, he was nevertheless a worthy exemplar of true Masonry.

Much of this brother's early life was spent with and at the home of his brother-in-law, Sir William John-





BROTHER CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, 33<sup>o</sup>,

P. G. R. LT-COMMANDER OF A. A. S. R. OF THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





Engr. by W. T. Fisher

*Chas. Williams* 330

P. Gr. Lt. Commander. A. A. S. R. Nor. Masonic Jurisdiction.  
United States of America



son, the Governor of the then Province of New York, at Johnstown, on the Mohawk River, New York. Having married Mollie Brant, the sister of Joseph, the Governor took a fatherly interest in her younger brother, and essayed to have him fully educated, so that through him the Indians might be enlightened and brought under the chastening influences of civilization and Christianity. At the age of fourteen, he accompanied Sir William on his expedition to Lake George against the French, with whom the English colonists were then at war, and thus was afforded an early opportunity to display his prowess in the field of carnage.

In 1755 he was sent to England, by Sir William, and placed in a London school, where he received a knowledge of the rudimentary elements, which with a course of subsequent study and extensive reading fitted him in after life to do much towards the elevation of his race. Shortly after returning to the colonies, the war of the Revolution broke out; and his sympathies lying with the mother country, he enlisted in the royal forces, receiving a commission in due form. He thus became the steadfast ally of the English and throughout all the years of that contest, as a chieftain of the Mohawks, led in cruel and savage warfare along the Northern borders of the American colonies. While history has credited him as the author of much of the savage butchery and devastation wrought in that conflict, most authoritative sources have demonstrated that these were the work of other leaders, and these not even Indians.

It was while living in England that BRANT became one of the Fraternity, but when and under what circumstances, we cannot say. We only know that upon his return to the colonies he was invested with the mystic rite which gave him entrance to the Lodge of the brethren here. Reference to the records of St. Patrick's Lodge, at Johnstown, New York, organized in 1766, and of which Sir William Johnson was the first Master, shows that BRO.: BRANT was a visitor of that lodge after his return.

It is recorded of BRO.: BRANT, that through all the fierce and bloody strife of this period, he never refused to recognize the obligations he had taken upon himself, nor failed to heed the cry of a fallen brother, under whatever circumstances. In corroboration of this many striking incidents are related of him. One instance recorded is that, in 1799, when General John Sullivan led his expedition against the Loyalists and their Indian allies in Northern New York. When near the Genesee River, Lieut. Thomas Boyd was sent forward with a small party of men to reconnoitre some Indian towns on the route of the advancing force. Mistaking his way, he was ambuscaded by a party of Indians and Tories under BRANT and Butler, wounded and taken a prisoner. Aware of the ferocious nature of his enemies and fearful of his life, the Lieutenant gave the sign of the fraternity to BRANT, who instantly respected it and promised him his life. Unfortunately, however,

BRANT was called away, and he turned the Lieutenant over to the care of Butler, who was also a Mason, and former member of St. Patrick's Lodge, at Johnstown. Butler no sooner had the Lieutenant in his power than he threatened him with instant torture and death if he would not disclose the numbers and disposition of Sullivan's forces. Like a true soldier, man and Mason that he was, the Lieutenant refused. Three times the brutal threat was made and each time found the victim steadfast in his refusal. Then the base and ignoble Butler, in total disregard of his obligations to the brother and his own manhood, ordered him away to the tortures of the savage foe, tortures too horrible to detail, and which only ended with the death of the victim. BRANT'S indignation on learning of Butler's perfidy, we are told, was simply terrific, when on his return to camp he discovered that his Masonic confidence had been so basely betrayed.

Another instance is that related as having occurred in the same year, and at the battle of Minnisiole. A Major Wood had been captured in an ambuscade by Brant, and who, though not a Mason, had become possessed, in some way, of the Masonic appeal of distress, used the sign with the result that BRO.: BRANT recognized and respected it before discovering the imposition. He even spared his life after the deception practiced had been made apparent, though it is said that Major Wood never forgot the withering look of scorn and contempt BRANT gave him when the truth became known to him. Still more singular to relate, that the Major afterwards really became a Mason in a British Military Lodge at Niagara, while in captivity at that place, BRO.: BRANT himself paying the fee, as by the fortunes of war Major Wood was at the time entirely destitute of money.

Still another instance, and no less characteristic, is that of his intervention between his people and their captive, Bro.: John Maynard of Framingham, Mass. Doomed to death and in preparation for the execution, Bro.: Maynard, in removing his clothing, exposed some Masonic emblems which had been tattooed upon his arm. The eagle eye of BRANT instantly noted it, and, almost at the very last moment, saved his life, and had him conducted to captivity, but safety, in a Canadian prison.

Yet another instance is the case of an American officer, a Colonel McKinstry, who had been taken by the Indians at the battle of the Cedars, and by them condemned to be burned at the stake; BRO.: BRANT, recognizing in the Colonel a Masonic brother, repealed the sentence, loosened his bonds, and sent him a prisoner, in security, to Quebec.

At the close of the war, which had exhibited so vivid a setting for deeds of veneration and regard for the grand tenets of Masonry, BRO.: BRANT, in 1783, made a second voyage to England to secure the settlement of claims upon the British government as ally, and while there he translated and had published into the Mohawk language the Gospel of St. Mark



and the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. Returning from England, he devoted the remainder of his life to the education and elevation of his people.

In BRO.: BRANT were shown noble examples of what grand results may be achieved through following the sublime precepts of the Craft, and how contact with the better influences of civilization tends to raise the savage nature to a higher level of manhood and brotherhood. As a warrior, he was cautious and brave; as a courtier, adroit and accomplished; as a friend, chivalrous and faithful; as a Mason, consistent and constant.

**BRO.: ENOCH TERRY CARSON**, 33°, of Cincinnati, was born in Green Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 18, 1822. His parents were William J. and Margaret (Terry) Carson. The father was a native of New Jersey, and went to Cincinnati in 1804. He was a farmer in Green Township, and for twenty-eight years filled the office of magistrate. The mother was a daughter of Mr. William Terry, a pioneer who went to Cincinnati as early as 1791. He was a wagon-boy at St. Clair's defeat, and being obliged to give his horses to the soldiers, had to escape on foot.

BRO.: CARSON'S opportunities for securing an education were limited, as he had only country school advantages. His time was spent at home on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age. During the three succeeding years he was employed as the keeper of a toll-gate on the Harrison Pike. In November, 1848, he went to Cincinnati, having been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Hamilton County, a position he held for a period of eight years, and with the exception of one interruption, continuously. This interruption was in consequence of a change in party succession to office. In the interim, he became connected with the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, then nearing completion (1850-'51), and was the first depot-master of the company in Cincinnati. As a matter of historical interest in connection with this road, we note the fact that BRO. CARSON put the first locomotive on its track, and was the first man to ride over the road (from Carthage to Cumminsville) in 1851. The labor of getting the locomotive on the track was concluded at about twelve o'clock Sunday night, and the steam-whistle was first heard in Mill Creek Valley. In passing through the farms, BRO.: CARSON was obliged to stop every few rods to remove the fences, which still obstructed the road.

In 1852 BRO.: CARSON left the railroad and returned to the Sheriff's office, where he remained till the close of 1860. In 1856 he was the nominee for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, the first ever put in the field by that party in Hamilton County, and shared in its general defeat. Besides attending to his duties in the Sheriff's office, he engaged, in 1858, in the mercantile trade, which was continued successfully up to 1868, when he retired. In 1861, he was appointed

surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, and held the office till July, 1865. In 1866 he crossed the ocean, and took a tour of two years through the European countries. Upon his return in 1868, he entered the real estate business, which he carried on very extensively for several years.

In 1870 BRO.: CARSON was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and served one term. He also served as Park Commissioner for Cincinnati for two years; and by appointment of Governor Hayes, as Police Commissioner for a similar period of time. In 1872 he was made Fee Commissioner for Hamilton County, and while in that office, drafted the bill by which the fee system of that County was changed. He was also Superintendent of the Police Department of Cincinnati for about one year and a half under Mayor Jacob, and was on the commission which located the new government building in Cincinnati.

In politics BRO.: CARSON has been an active Republican ever since the birth of that party. Prior to that he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay for President. He has been thrice married, and has two children still living.

While BRO.: CARSON has been very active and influential in the promotion of the various public interests of Cincinnati, as the numerous public offices which he has been called to fill will evidence, he has been for many years even more conspicuous in Masonry, being one of the most prominent members of that order in Ohio, with a Masonic reputation reaching beyond National limits.

BRO.: CARSON was made a Mason in Marion, now McMackin Lodge, No. 100, in Mount Healthy, Hamilton Co., Ohio, November 8, 1845; received the F.: C.: and M.: M.: degrees, in the same lodge, December 15, 1845; and was elected Senior Deacon of the Lodge the same evening. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Cincinnati Chapter, No. 2, May 18, 1846, and created a Knight Templar in Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, September 5, 1846.

He received the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, 4° to the 16° inclusive, in Columbus, Ohio, December 17, 1852; and the 19° to the 32° inclusive, in the city of Cincinnati, December 17, 1853. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, at Boston, Mass., May 18, 1860, and on the same day was honored with the appointment of Deputy Sov.: Inspector General for Ohio, by the Supreme Council, N.: M.: J.:, which office he has held through successive triennial elections ever since.

On the 20th of May, 1863, he became an Active Member of the Northern Supreme Council of Sov.: G.: I.: G.:, 33°.

BRO. CARSON has acceptably filled the various offices in the subordinate bodies, having been the Master of three Symbolic lodges; was an Eminent Commander of Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3; and also Grand Commander of the G.: C.: of K.: T.: of Ohio, for four





BROTHER ENOCH T. CARSON, 33°,

PAST GRAND COM. OF THE GRAND COM. OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF OHIO.

ILL. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF OHIO CONSISTORY S. P. R. S. 32°

ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° OF A. A. S. R. OF THE NORTHERN  
MASONIC JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







*Truly & Fraternaly Yours*  
*E. J. Carson, 33°*

Past Grand Commander of Ohio, Deputy Inspector-General of Ohio,  
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, etc.



years 1871-74. He was also elected Commander-in-Chief of Ohio Consistory, S.: P.: R.: S.: 32°, on December 27, 1857, and has continuously held this office through triennial election ever since.

He was one of the principal founders and builders of the A.: A.: S.: R.: in Cincinnati, until it has now attained greater fame and renown for that city than it has for any other place in the world.

BRO.: CARSON has the finest private collection of works on Masonry and secret societies in the United States, and probably in the world. Nearly all the ceremonials of the high grades have been revised and edited by him within the past twenty years.

He was the author of "A Monitor of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite," published as part two of an edition of "Webb's Freemason's Monitor," Cincinnati, 1858. It contained monitorial instruction, etc., of all the grades of the Scottish Rite from the 4°, Secret Master, to the 33°, Sovereign Grand Inspector General inclusive. This was the first work of the kind embracing all the grades of the Rite ever published in English. He was also the author of the following Historic Monograph, "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in 33 degrees in the United States; its rise in Europe as the Rite of Perfection of Heredom and the Council of Emperors of the East and West; its introduction into America by Stephen Morin in 1767," etc. This was the first, and is yet the only complete history of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite that has been attempted and published in the English language. It was contributed as a supplementary addition to the American edition of Gould's General History of Freemasonry. He is also the author of many pamphlets relating to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Knights Templar.

He is now the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (the literary office of the order) of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio. In 1877 he was one of the founders of the Knights Templar and Masonic Mutual Aid Association, and has been its president ever since, the position engaging most of his time.

At the thirty-first annual reunion of Ohio Consistory in 1883 occurred an incident, an account of which we take the liberty to quote:

"During the investiture of the Thirty-first Degree occurred a very impressive scene, which was so illustrative of the character of the Ill. Commander-in-chief as to be well worthy narration. Ill. Bro. Babcock, 33°, called the attention of the crowded cathedral, and announced that the strength of the Rite in Ohio, and largely in America, was due to the thirty years' labor (we had just seen the 30° conferred) of ILL.: BRO.: ENOCH T. CARSON, 33°, Deputy for Ohio, and that without hope of fee or reward; and that the Ohio Grand Consistory had appropriated, as a token of their love and confidence, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to be presented to him, not as a reward, but as an expression of grateful affection. This he gave to

BRO.: CARSON in a check, and with the accompaniment of a touching and beautiful address that recounted something of his great work. It was done amid various expressions of feeling on the part of the delighted members of the Rite, both through tears and cheers. After concluding his address, BRO.: CARSON rose and told the great assembly of his love and thanks, alluding to the work he had done and his self-sacrifice, which was more than repaid by the success of the Rite which he so loved. He said that in all these thirty years no officer had taken money from the treasury for personal reward, and he could not create a precedent which should mar his record. He was grateful for what had been done, and in the most touching and tender language expressed the fact, but he besought the Consistory to cover the money back into the treasury, and let his conscience remain clear. Bro. Colonel DeWolf, of Toledo, School Commissioner for the State of Ohio, in an earnest speech, showed him how impossible this would be as a precedent, for there could never be another founder of the Rite in Ohio more than there could be another Washington as a father of his country. Bro. General Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, followed with a thrilling speech to the same effect; and Bro. Anderson of Toledo, in answer to calls from the class, assured BRO.: CARSON of the earnest desire of all Scottish Rite Masons that he should receive it. It was all in vain. The veteran stood as a rock, his face bathed in tears, but crying out: 'It is principle, my brothers! It is principle! I can not mar my record!' We had before us the scene of Zerubbabel before Cyrus, tempted by the golden vessels, and the altar, and the ark of the covenant—the conflict between a need and a principle, as the good man, with trembling voice, putting out his hands, as though pushing away the temptation, cried: 'I can not take it! I must not take it!' No dry eyes witnessed the scene."

BRO.: WILLIAM BARTON was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1750. Of his parentage and early life we have no account. He took up arms in defence of the Colonies soon after the Revolution commenced, and in 1777 we find him holding a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Rhode Island troops, and active in defending his State against the British forces under General Prescott.

Prescott was an arrogant and tyrannical officer, and he made himself particularly obnoxious to the citizens of Rhode Island; for his persecutions extended not only to prisoners of war, but to private unarmed citizens, and even women and children. All classes were alike made objects of his cruelty. His headquarters were at the house of a Quaker, about five miles from Newport. Incensed at the daily reports which reached him of this officer's tyranny and insolence, BRO.: COLONEL BARTON determined, if possible, to effect his capture. For this purpose he engaged a few trusty men, and on a sultry night in July, 1777, embarked with them in whaleboats, and

crossing Narragansett Bay from Warwick Point, passed through the British fleet, and landed in a sheltered nook or cove near Prescott's headquarters. In the darkness of the night they had passed the guard-boats of the British with muffled oars, and had heard the sentinel's cry of "All's well!" without being discovered. COLONEL BARTON now divided his comrades into two bands, and approached the house where the British commander slept. The sentinel on duty, deceived by their manner, supposed them friends; nor did he suspect the truth until his musket was seized, and he was secured and threatened with instant death if he made any noise. It was but the work of a few brief moments which secured the prize. Prescott was hustled to the boats, and safely conveyed to Warwick Point, undiscovered by the sentinels of the fleet. He was kept quiet during the ride by a pistol at each ear. The same night he was conveyed by a coach to Providence, and subsequently forwarded to Washington's headquarters in New Jersey.

BRO.: BARTON was rewarded for this gallant exploit in capturing General Prescott by a vote of thanks from Congress, accompanied by an elegant sword, and also by a grant of land in Vermont. He was also promoted to the rank and pay of colonel in the Continental army. He did not, however, remain long in active service, for in an action at Butt's Hill, near Bristol Ferry, in August, 1778, he was so badly wounded as to be disabled for the remainder of the War.

He was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge in Providence in 1779; but of his subsequent masonic history we have no record.

The lands Congress gave him in Vermont proved in after years an unfortunate gift; for in some transaction growing out of the sale of them, he became involved in a suit at law which resulted in his imprisonment in his old age in the debtor's cell.

When Bro.: La Fayette visited America in 1825, he heard of the misfortune that had come upon his venerable fellow-soldier and brother. He at once paid the claim, and had him restored to liberty; the consistent act of a consistent and generous hearted Mason. Though kindly intended, it was nevertheless a national rebuke, as well as a rebuke to the "Shylock who held the patriot in bondage, and clamored for *the pound of flesh*."

BRO.: BARTON lived to the age of eighty-four, and died at Providence in 1831, venerated and beloved by all who knew him.

BRO.: JAMES H. UPHAM was born in the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 25, 1820. His education was obtained principally at the town school (now the Everett school) of Dorchester, until at the age of fourteen his father, Amos Upham, for business reasons, took him from school and placed him in his own grocery store at Upham's Corner, where for more than half a century his face has been

as familiar as the old sign, behind which the business of father and son was continued.

The record is a remarkable one, not that it has been continued so long, but from all the facts; among these, our subject was in the same store fifty years, and now eight years in a new one erected by himself, making a continuous business record of fifty-eight years upon the same spot. During this period, he has been absent from the store for any considerable time but twice. Once in the spring of 1862, when, by reason of impaired health, he spent about three months in Philadelphia, and again in the spring of 1883, he made a two-months' pleasure trip to Europe. With these exceptions, he has rarely, if at all, been away from his store two consecutive days.

As a citizen, no man has had the confidence of his fellow-citizens and more immediate neighbors to a greater extent than he. The settlement of estates, the division of property, the trusts and duties of executor and administrator have been frequently committed to him, and, from his familiarity with property owners and the boundaries of their landed estates, no better or more reliable agent could be found. In this particular, his knowledge has been proof against doubt. He has also held many official positions in his native town, and to the discharge of these duties he invariably brought to play his best energies and business skill.

On the 19th of June, 1845, BRO.: UPHAM married Mary Bird, also of Dorchester, and a schoolmate. To them three children were born, all of whom died while young. These deaths have been sorely felt by the parents, whose kindly dispositions were so well adapted to the growth and education of youth, and whose means have been so ample to maintain a most attractive home.

BRO.: UPHAM was made a Mason in Union Lodge, Dorchester, in 1855, and a Master Mason, June 26th of the same year. Zealous and intelligent by nature, he almost at once entered into the work of the Lodge. He was elected Junior Warden in 1858, and became Worshipful Master in 1859 and 1860. In 1865 he was chosen Treasurer, and subsequently Lodge Chaplain. In point of seniority he ranks fifth on the roll of members.

BRO.: UPHAM received his several degrees in Capitular Masonry in St. Andrew's Chapter, Boston, having been exalted to the Royal Arch degree June 1st, 1856. Early in the year 1868, the companions in Dorchester united to establish a local Chapter, and COMPANION UPHAM became one of the founders [St. Stephen's Chapter], for which reason he severed his connection with St. Andrew's by dimit, February 28th, 1868, but resumed membership again in his Mother Chapter May 2d, 1878, St. Stephen's having decided to move to Quincy, and he is now a life-member of St. Andrew's.

On September 27, 1866, he became a member of Boston Council of Royal and Select Masters, having



BROTHER JAMES H. UPHAM,

GRAND TREASURER OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR  
OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.









previously received the degrees therein, and maintained this connection until October 28, 1880.

On June 15, 1859, he was created and dubbed a Knight Templar, Knight of Malta, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in Boston Commandery, and his membership in this body dates from November 16, 1859.

As a Knight Templar, he has been emphatically a busy one. Almost constantly in office since his admission, he has been, successively, First, Second and Third Guard, Warder, Junior Warden, Senior Warden, Captain-General, until at the Annual Conclave in October, 1877, he was elected Eminent Commander, and re-elected in 1878. In this office, he was conspicuous for the closest attention to duty in the ordinary business of the Commandery, and faithful to recognize the needs of the distressed, the wishes of the dying, and the services appropriate for the dead. During this second term as Commander he performed the Templar Burial Service no less than twelve times, often at much sacrifice of time and personal convenience. Under operation of the By-Laws, he became an honorary member of the Commandery, and has been its Prelate by election since October, 1883.

On October 31, 1879, he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the duties of which office he continues to discharge with rare fidelity. Though it cannot add to his merit, it seems proper to say that he is the Grand Representative of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, near that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and an honorary member of Memphis Commandery, of Memphis, Tennessee, of Joseph Warren Commandery, of Roxbury, Mass., and St. John's, of Philadelphia.

His interest in Freemasonry has not been limited to the York or American Rite only, but has extended to the A. and A. Scottish, where he has long been a life member in Lafayette Lodge of Perfection and the other bodies meeting in the Masonic Temple, in Boston, and culminating in Massachusetts Consistory.

BRO. UPHAM and wife are in the enjoyment of exceptionally good health, and in possession of enough of well-earned wealth to secure for them all needed comforts for increasing age, and to enable them to minister to their hosts of friends as occasion may call, whether in charitable or neighborly deeds of kindness.

BRO. JAMES JACKSON was born in Devonshire, England, on the 21st of September, 1757. His father emigrated to America in 1772, and settled in Georgia, where the subject of this sketch, then fifteen years of age, became a student of law in Savannah. In 1776 young Jackson left his studies, took up his musket, and became a soldier. He was active in repelling the invading force that threatened Savannah, and so well did he perform his duties that in 1778, when but twenty-one years of age, he was appointed brigade-major of the Georgia militia. From

this time until 1782, when the British evacuated the Georgia capital, MAJOR JACKSON was continuously in the service, and gained an enviable reputation as a skillful and brave officer:

He retired on the return of peace to Savannah, where in return for his eminent services, he became the recipient of a house and lot from the Legislature of the State. It was then that he became a Mason, having been raised in King Solomon's Lodge at Savannah, which had commenced its work under an old oak in 1733, when the first settlement in Georgia was made. This Lodge was at that time a branch of Masons denominated *Moderns*; but in February, 1785, it was proposed by MAJOR JACKSON, that they form themselves into a Lodge of *Ancients*. This was subsequently accomplished.

In 1786 an independent Grand Lodge was formed in Georgia by the former Provincial Grand Master, Governor Samuel Elbert relinquishing all authority as such; and of the new Grand Lodge thus formed, General William Stephens was Grand Master, and GENERAL JAMES JACKSON (who had the same year been promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general) was his Deputy. The following year he was elected Grand Master, and held the office by re-election until the close of 1789. During the first year that he served as G. M., he was elected Governor of the State; but he declined the honor on account of his youth and inexperience, being then less than thirty years of age,—a rare instance of genuine modesty which perhaps has no parallel in the history of our country. He was, however, elected soon after to a seat in Congress, and from 1792 to 1795 was a member of the United States Senate.

He was elected the first Governor under the new State Constitution in 1798, and held the office until 1801, when he was again elected to the United States Senate. This honored position he held until his death, which occurred in the city of Washington on the 19th of March, 1806, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

The record of BRO. JACKSON's life is deeply engraven on Masonic, as well as the general history of our country. It was during his Grand Mastership, and under his direction, that the Grand Lodge of Georgia made strong efforts to unite all the Grand Lodges in America under one general head; and his correspondence on this subject is still to be found in the archives and on the record-books of most of the then-existing Grand Lodges.

BRO. EDWARD ASA RAYMOND was born in Holden, Massachusetts, in 1791. While yet a lad, his father removed to Shutesbury, Massachusetts, where he was reared to work on a farm; but later he went to Richmond, Virginia, with an elder brother, Lewis. On his brother's death he returned home; later he went to Boston, on the way for a short time finding employment at Cambridgeport with Benjamin Bigelow, a trader. On arriving at

Boston, he engaged in the grocery business in Dock Square, having with him his youngest brother, Emmons Raymond, who subsequently became prominent in railroad circles. Another brother, the Hon. Zebina L. Raymond, was formerly Mayor of Cambridge, and for a long time a resident of Boston.

BRO.: RAYMOND was for many years a prominent member of the Democratic Party in Boston, and for a long time held the position of Appraiser in the Custom House. He was initiated in Amicable Lodge, Cambridgeport, January 15, 1816, affiliating with St. John's Lodge, Boston, April 2, 1838, and afterwards with Massachusetts Lodge, November 24, 1843. He became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1848, serving for two years.

He received the degree of M.: M.: in Union Mark Lodge, Richmond, Virginia, January 19, 1819. It is not known when he received the M.: E.: M.: degree; but he was exalted in St. Paul's Chapter, September 21, 1819, and served as its High Priest in 1827-'28, and again in 1844-'45. In 1834-'35-'36 he was elected, and served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter.

He was knighted in Boston Commandery October 2, 1822; became Eminent Commander in 1830-'31, and Eminent Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1833-'34. From 1851 to 1860 he was M.: P.: Grand Commander of the Supreme Council A.: and A.: S.: Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

BRO.: RAYMOND, clothed with the highest honors of the Craft, and holding the warmest place in its affectionate regards, departed this life on the 2d of August, 1864, in the city of Boston. He was fittingly honored by the Fraternity after his death as he had been in life, a number of its bodies in the several grades having since adopted his name to designate their respective organizations.

BRO.: BENJAMIN WINSLOW ROWELL, 33°, was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 18, 1845, and in early childhood removed to Lynn, Mass., where he has since resided. He is one of Lynn's favorite citizens, being held in the very highest esteem by his neighbors and more especially by the commercial circles with whose interests he has been closely identified. He is as yet a comparatively young man, though rapidly rising to distinguished eminence not only in the social relations of life, but most especially in the Masonic fraternity.

BRO.: ROWELL was made a Master Mason in St. Paul's Lodge, of South Boston, Mass., April 3, 1877, and although he has always been an active and earnest member, he has never accepted or held any office in that Lodge.

He received the Royal Arch degree in Sutton R.: A.: C.: of Lynn, Mass., May 13, 1886; was made a Royal Arch Mason in Boston Council, Boston, May 27, 1886; and a Knight Templar in Olivet Commandery, Lynn, December 1, 1886.

He received the Ineffable Grades in Lafayette L.: of P.: Boston, Mass., October 5, 1877; the A.: T.: G.: in Giles F. Yates Council, P.: of J.: Boston, Mass., October 12, 1877; the P.: and D.: G.: in Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose-Croix, Boston, Mass., October 19, 1877; the M.: H.: and C.: G.: in Massachusetts Consistory, S.: P.: R.: S.:, 32°, Boston, February 22, 1878; and was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°) at the session of the Supreme Council at New York, N. Y., September 17, 1889.

Upon entering the Commandery at Lynn he at once took an active part in the work of that body, and in April, 1892, was elected Eminent Commander. In the A.: A.: S.: R.: he has also taken great interest and has been specially active. He was Thrice Potent Grand Master of Lafayette Lodge of Perfection for the years 1888 and 1889, and the unprecedented success of that body during his administration bears testimony to his zeal, fidelity and great business tact.

It is as a Recording officer that his peculiar talents are called into play to the greatest advantage, and the society or association which has such a secretary may well count itself fortunate. He is thorough, exact and systematic, and his books are models of neatness and accuracy. Besides he has a singularly retentive and accurate memory for names and faces. He is serving as secretary in Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Giles F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose-Croix, Massachusetts Consistory, Recorder of Aleppo Temple, Boston A.: A.: O.: of the Mystic Shrine, and the amount of detail these places call for is looked after by BRO.: ROWELL in the most thorough and systematic manner.

When in March, 1891, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island lost by death Grand Recorder, Bro.: Alfred F. Chapman, it seemed as though his place could not readily be filled, but BRO.: ROWELL's executive ability and skill were then already so well known that at the annual assembly of the Grand Body in October following, he was elected to that important office by a unanimous vote.

BRO.: ROWELL is also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, the Massachusetts College of Rosicrucians, a Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, and the Recording officer of the Ancient Accepted S.: R.: Association of Boston, Mass.

His affable manner and genial disposition have made BRO.: ROWELL a general favorite with the brethren of the Craft, and these personal traits promise fair to bring him into still greater prominence in the near future. Just in the prime of mature manhood, and endowed with qualifications which peculiarly fit him for the work, his friends anticipate for him many years of active usefulness in the service of the Craft, trusting that at the close of a long life of such activity and usefulness he too may be called to enjoy its reward, "well done, thou good and faithful servant."



BROTHER BENJAMIN W. ROWELL, 33°,

GRAND RECORDER OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR  
OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.





*Engr. W. B. Baker*

# *J. M. Powell, 33°*

Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of K.T. of  
Massachusetts and Rhode Island.





**BRO. ANDREW JACKSON**, the seventh President of the United States, was born on March 16, 1767, in the Waxchaw settlement, situate on the extreme borders dividing North and South Carolina. His father, after whom he was named, was a native of Carrickfergus, a town in the North of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1765. His education was of the most primitive character and meagre description, its source an old field school, in which he scarcely mastered the "3 R's," and these but very imperfectly; in fact, it has been authentically stated he never thoroughly acquired the knowledge to correctly write the English language. When he was but 14 years old, and being alone in the world, in 1781 he went to Tennessee. He entered the office of Spence McKay in Salisbury, and began the study of law, ultimately establishing himself at Nashville, where he built up an extensive and lucrative practice, especially distinguishing himself as a successful advocate in cases of disputed land claims. In 1788 he was appointed Public Prosecutor for the Western District of North Carolina, where his commanding height and physique and well established reputation as an unerring shot and a brilliant horseman, combined with an inflexible will and unflinching determination, peculiarly fitted him to deal with the rough and lawless element with whom, in his official capacity, he would be brought in contact.

In 1796 **BRO. JACKSON** sat in the convention which gave Tennessee a constitution, and in the fall of the same year was sent to Congress. The ensuing year he was elected U. S. Senator, but resigned in 1798, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of his private affairs, the result of his absence in the public service. He was subsequently appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, but this he also resigned in 1804 that he might devote his whole personal attention to his private affairs. His estate had become somewhat involved through neglect or inattention, yet his credit was never impeached. His name was ever held as a synonym for just and honorable dealing.

**BRO. JACKSON'S** military career began when he was a boy, he being present in the engagement at Hanging Rock, and was shortly afterwards taken a prisoner. He was wounded while in captivity, because he upon one occasion refused to obey an order to clean a British officer's boots, an order which his high spirit and intense feeling of resentment against his country's foes could not brook.

**BRO. JACKSON** became Commander-in-chief of the Tennessee Militia in 1801, and when war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, he raised a force of 2500 men, and was directed to proceed to New Orleans. On his arrival there, the Secretary of War, for some unexplained reason, ordered them to be disbanded; and Jackson, highly indignant, marched them home again and at his own expense. But the government subsequently reimbursed him. Through this action and other attending circumstances, he became very popular with his people, and earned for himself the soubriquet

of "Old Hickory," by which name he was ever afterwards most favorably known throughout the country. In 1813 he quelled the Indian rising, federated by Tecumseh, and who under Weathersford, a half-bred Creek chieftain, had massacred 400 men, women and children at Fort Minnis, on Lake Tensaw, in the southern part of what is now Alabama. After great hardships and many difficulties he finally defeated and scattered the Creek nation at Tallusatches and Tohopeka.

In 1814 he was raised to the rank of major-general in the U. S. regular army, and given command of the Army of the South. He drove the British forces from Pensacola (on Spanish soil but used as an English base of supplies), and on the 8th of January, 1815, fought and won the memorable battle of New Orleans. The English troops, numbering 12,000, and commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham, had landed below the city of New Orleans, and were intercepted by Jackson and a force of 6,000 men, fortified behind a line of breastworks built of cotton bales. The engagement only lasted 25 minutes, resulting in a loss to the English of 700 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 500 prisoners, while Jackson's loss was but 8 killed and 13 wounded. It was the most crushing defeat ever experienced by a British army, and exhibited a greater disparity in the number of killed and wounded than any other battle in the world's history. Jackson became the hero of the hour, and the most prominent man in the country from that date. In 1821 he was appointed Governor of Florida, and carried on a successful war against the Seminole Indians. In 1823 he was again elected to the U. S. Senate, and in 1828, as the candidate of his party, became President of the United States. In 1831 the anti-masonic party nominated William Wirt for the presidency, in the hope of effecting a coalition with the Whigs, who, however, disappointed them by nominating Henry Clay. The Democrats renominated **BRO. JACKSON**, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

**BRO. JACKSON** was initiated into Masonry when quite a young man, but we have only slight traces of his early Masonic history. There is some slight record of his connection with the Lodge established at Clover Bottom, Kentucky. At a later period in his life, and when he had reached more public prominence, he made his record in Masonic history equally prominent. He was elected to the post of Grand Master of Masons of the State of Tennessee in 1822, and installed into office by Past Grand Master Wilkins Tannehill. In 1823 he was re-elected; but from the end of his term until the year 1839 he had not attended a session of the Grand Lodge. At the session of that year, though in very feeble health, he filled the chair, took part in the procession, and attended the Episcopal church, where an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Bro. Madden.

**BRO. JACKSON** was very warm-hearted and benevolent, as the many kind acts performed by him in the



name of Masonry, such as comforting the afflicted and aiding the needy, significantly attest. Though a man of iron will and strong impulse, he could yet be generous and sympathetic. His indomitable courage, honesty, truth and unswerving loyalty to his friends and country were most marked characteristics of his eventful life, and his death, which occurred at his residence, "The Hermitage," (Nashville) January 8, 1845, cast a deep gloom of sorrow over a nation of devoted and admiring friends, a worthy and deserved eulogium to his many distinguished virtues and honorable career.

**BRO.: GEORGE MAYHEW MOULTON**, 33°, was born at Readsboro, Vermont, March 15th, 1851, went to Chicago with his father, J. T. Moulton, in 1854, and has resided there ever since. He was educated at the High School, Chicago, and on completing the full course, went into the office of his father, where he obtained a thoroughly practical training as a builder and designer of Grain elevators, and ultimately became associated with him as a partner under the style of J. T. Moulton & Son, in which business he has exhibited most marked ability and acumen.

**BRO.: MOULTON** although never occupying any official post, or political preferment, nevertheless fills several important positions of trust and responsibility. He is President of the "Pioneer Fire-Proof Construction Co.," the "Produce Cold Storage Exchange," in each of these one of the largest shareholders, the "Commerce Vault Co.," and the "Knights Templar and Masons Life Indemnity Co.," all of Chicago, as well as the President of the "Masonic Board of Relief."

**BRO.: MOULTON** is also a member of The Union League Club of Chicago, the Acacia Club, and President of the Milona Club, in all of which he has shown his influence and accustomed zeal and energy.

**BRO.: GEO. M. MOULTON'S** Masonic career begins with the year 1875 (Feb. 12th), when he was initiated, and made a Master Mason in Covenant Lodge No. 526, Chicago, of which he subsequently became Worshipful Master, previously filling the offices of Senior Deacon, Junior Warden and Senior Warden; made a Royal Arch Mason, in Corinthian Chapter No. 69, Chicago, May 17th, 1875, of which he is Past Principal Sojourner, King and M. E. High Priest; a Royal and Select Master in Siloam Council No. 53, Chicago, August 7th, 1875, afterwards affiliating with Chicago Council No. 4, of which body he is Past Thrice Illustrious Master.

**BRO.: MOULTON** is Past M.: I.: Grand Master in the Grand Council of Illinois, having also filled the offices of Grand Principal Conductor of the work, and Deputy Grand Master. He was knighted in St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1875, of which he is Past Eminent Commander, having previously filled the offices of Captain General and Generalissimo. He is also Past Grand Commander of

the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois, as well as Past Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Captain General, Grand Generalissimo and Deputy Grand Commander.

At the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar held in Washington in 1889 he was appointed to the office of Grand Standard Bearer, and at the following Triennial Conclave held in Denver, August, 1892, he was elected Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment.

**BRO.: MOULTON** received all the Degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of Chicago, fourth to thirty-second inclusive, having been created a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, 32°, in Oriental Consistory, June 4, 1880. He is Past M.: E.: Sov.: Prince Grand Master, of Chicago Council, of Princes of Jerusalem; Past Ill.: Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory, having previously been First Lieut.: Commander and Second Lieut.: Commander. He is also Minister of State and Grand Orator in the Illinois Council of Deliberation. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°) and elected an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 20, 1887.

He is one of the founders, and most energetic promoters of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home which was organized in 1884, and occupied the position of President from its establishment until 1890, and is still one of the Trustees of the Institution.

**BRO.: MOULTON'S** prominence in Masonic circles dates more particularly from the time he was elected Eminent Commander of the "St. Bernard Commandery," Chicago, in 1883, in which year he conducted it on a pilgrimage to the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal. He was Secretary in charge of the arrangements for the Triennial Conclave, held in Chicago, in 1880 and for the reception of visitors thereto; and it was to his general management, foresight and untiring energy much of its success must be attributed.

**BRO.: MOULTON** has been most skillful and successful in his calling and is verily "a worthy son of a worthy sire." His record as a Mason shows him to have been ever active in practicing and promulgating the sublime teachings of the Craft. Philanthropic in his nature, possessed of a wonderful degree of tact and perseverance, he has gained for himself in his business connections, and amongst his friends and Masonic brethren, the greatest confidence and esteem, which only such attributes in their fullness can possibly command.

**BRO.: RUFUS PUTNAM** was born in the town of Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the 9th of April, 1738. Losing his father when but seven years of age, he went to live with his maternal grandfather in Danvers, where he enjoyed the privilege of a district school for two years. His mother, having





BROTHER GEORGE M. MOULTON, 33°.

PAST GRAND COM.: OF THE GD.: COM.: OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF ILLINOIS.

HON. MEM.: OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° A.: A.: S.: R.: NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*Very Truly Yours,  
Geo. M. Moulton*

Gd. Cons. of the Gd. Council, and Gd. Standard Bearer of K. T. of Illinois.  
President of the Illinois Masonic Orphans Home.







married again, then took him home. His stepfather was an illiterate man, however, and desired to keep all over whom he had control in the same condition. For this reason he was denied further opportunities for education while under his roof. But before he reached his sixteenth year, his stepfather also died, and he was apprenticed by his mother to a millwright. In his indentures no provision was made for his education, and his master proved as indifferent to his mental improvement as had been his stepfather.

But although the path of science was so hedged about with difficulties, he yet found means to store his mind with much useful information. His thirst for knowledge grew so strong that during his apprenticeship every leisure hour was devoted to the elementary branches of an English education. In the prosecution of his trade a knowledge of mathematics was very serviceable to him, particularly the elements of geometry; and it was not long before he had mastered the rudimentary knowledge of circles, squares and angles, enabling him to draft plans and comprehend the most complex machinery in the line of his trade. It was while thus engaged in his apprenticeship that the old French and Indian War broke out, and the accounts of the campaigns awoke a military ardor within his breast which led him, like his brother Israel, to become an actor in those exciting scenes.

At the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in the provincial army under Captain Ebenezer Leonard, whose company consisted of one hundred men, many of them being his associates. He served four years, and shared with his comrades in all their privations and dangers. His military ardor was not entirely expended in his first service, as in a few months he again enlisted for another, and at its close for still another. In 1761, however, he left the army, married, and engaged in farming, mill-building and surveying. He was then twenty-three years of age, with a hardy constitution and a mind greatly enriched by study and observation.

In 1773 BRO.: PUTNAM had become identified with a land company, and was appointed to explore and survey some lands in Florida, which had been granted to troops engaged in the provincial war. He was accompanied in this expedition by his brother Israel and a Captain Enos. He was kindly treated by the Governor of Florida, appointed by him Deputy Surveyor of that province, spent eight months there, and then returned home.

Two years after his return from the South, the War of the Revolution opened, and he left his home and rural pursuits, again to join the gallant bands of New England's sturdy yeomanry, arming in defence of their rights. He entered the army at Cambridge as a lieutenant-colonel soon after the battle of Lexington, and was stationed at Roxbury in General Thomas' division. The British army at that time had possession of Boston, and COL.: PUTNAM was employed by his commander to plan and construct lines of de-

fence for the provincial troops who surrounded the city. He at this time pretended to no skill as a military engineer; but the works were so well planned, and laid out with such good judgment, as to receive the highest commendation of General Washington on his taking command of the army a few weeks afterwards.

Washington at once employed BRO.: PUTNAM to draw a map of the enemy's fortifications at Boston, together with all the American defences around it, and from this he arranged his plans for future action. So great was Washington's confidence in BRO.: PUTNAM's good judgment and natural engineering skill, that he frequently consulted him on changes in the position of his forces.

BRO.: PUTNAM was commissioned by Congress, in August, 1776, an engineer officer, with his previous rank as colonel, and was the chief engineer until 1778, when he was succeeded by Kosciusko, the brave Polander, who frequently consulted him in planning works of defence. He was principally engaged as an engineer during the war, but at one time, in 1778, was in command of a regiment of troops in the northern division of the army. By both Washington and Lafayette he was highly esteemed as an officer and a man, and with both he became united in the fraternal bonds of Masonic fellowship. He was not a Mason when he entered the Army of the Revolution; but he became one in the summer of 1779.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by the Masonic brethren in the army that year upon the banks of the Hudson, near West Point, and Washington joined, as was his custom, with the Military Lodge on that occasion. Many other distinguished officers were present as Masons, and the ceremonies were highly impressive. Two days later BRO.: PUTNAM applied to the Lodge under whose charter these proceedings were held, to be made a Mason. It was the "American Union Lodge," instituted in the Connecticut line of the army at Roxbury, in 1776. BRO.: PUTNAM's application being favorably received, he was at the same meeting at which it was presented duly initiated, July 26, 1779. On the 26th of August he was crafted, and on the 6th of September made a Master Mason. This meeting was held at the "Robinson House," on the east bank of the Hudson River, about two miles below West Point. The fortunes of this Lodge during the Revolution, and after its close, have a highly romantic interest. BRO.: COL.: PUTNAM's connection with it continued to the close of the war, and we find him cherishing its privileges and maintaining its chartered rights on the banks of the Ohio, as the pioneer of Christianity and civilization.

In 1783, BRO.: PUTNAM received his commission as a brigadier-general, which he accepted more on account of his personal regard for Washington than for its honors or emoluments, and he honored it with devotion to his country until peace was established and the army disbanded.



For the ensuing five years BRO.: GENERAL PUTNAM was engaged in organizing a company to settle on the far-off but fertile banks of the Ohio, and in the spring of 1788 he went there as the general agent of the company, accompanied by about forty other settlers. These pitched their tents at the mouth of the Muskingum River, formed a settlement there and called it Marietta. Suspecting hostility from the neighboring Indians, they built a fort and called it *Campus Martius*. They also planted that season one hundred and thirty acres of corn. This was the beginning of that tide of emigration to the Ohio which soon spread over all its rich valleys; and BRO.: PUTNAM may be justly regarded as the father of its pioneers.

Shortly after the first settlement of Marietta, the old charter of the "American Union Lodge," which BRO.: PUTNAM had joined in 1779, was used to convene a Lodge at that place. Bro.: Jonathan Hart, the last W.: M.: of the Lodge during the Revolution, and many of its members had removed since the war to the new settlements in Ohio, and here they opened their Lodge. Of this Lodge at Marietta, BRO.: PUTNAM became the first Junior Warden.

In 1789, President Washington appointed BRO.: PUTNAM a Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Northwest Territory, and in 1792 he was again appointed a brigadier-general and served under General Wayne. In 1796, he was made Surveyor-General of the United States, and held that office until the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency in 1804. He was also a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution for the State of Ohio in 1802.

When in 1808, Masonic Lodges had multiplied in the new State, a convention was held to form a Grand Lodge. The organization was effected and the Brotherhood unanimously made choice of BRO.: PUTNAM as their first Grand Master. He never enjoyed the honor, however, of presiding over that body, for he was then threescore and ten years old, and the infirmities of age were upon him. For this reason, he gratefully declined the honor at the next annual session.

BRO.: PUTNAM was one of the original members of the Congregational Church, formed at Marietta in 1796, and was through life an humble and devout Christian. His influence was always on the side of right, and every good cause found in him a true friend and an earnest advocate. His intellect was strong and solid, rather than quick and brilliant. By his native force of character, by his genuine good sense and excellent judgment, and by his unbending integrity, he succeeded, in spite of his early disadvantages, in accomplishing what he undertook. He ultimately won the highest distinction he ever coveted—the consciousness that he had been useful to his fellow-men.

His death occurred on the first day of May, 1824, and to the last he anticipated the coming event as one of rest. With him it was to be indeed the fruition of that to which he had long looked forward, confidently

believing that when death divested him of his earthly robes, his Saviour in whom he had ever trusted would crown him with the robes of immortality in the Lodge of the Divine Master.

BRO.: JAMES MELLEEN GLEASON was born in the town of Wardsboro', Vermont, October 6, 1833. His parents were Josiah Gleason and Susan Read (Morse) Gleason, excellent representatives of the Green Mountain State—of a thrifty and hardy race of people. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, of Springfield, Vt., and became a teacher for three years in the public schools. He went to Boston, Mass., January 16, 1856, and entered French's Commercial College. After graduating, he engaged as a bookkeeper until March 1, 1870, when he became the cashier of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he has since held.

BRO.: GLEASON was made a Mason in Joseph Warren Lodge, of Boston, Mass., February 25, 1868; a Royal Arch Mason, in St. Andrew's Chapter, Boston, January 20, 1871; a Royal and Select Master, in Boston Council, May 25, 1871; a Knight Templar, in Boston Commandery, November 20, 1872; received the I.: G.: in Boston L.: of P.: April 24, 1871; the A.: T.: G.: in Giles F. Yates Council P.: of J.: of Boston, October 6, 1871; the P.: and D.: G.: in Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose-Croix, October 20, 1871; and the M.: H.: and C.: G.: in Massachusetts Consistory S.: P.: R.: S.: 32°, of Boston, on November 3, 1871.

His Masonic career exemplifies in an eminent degree, an activity and zeal in the work without parallel in the history of the Order. Not alone has this been directed in the line of duty pertaining to the respective offices which he has from time to time held, but more especially in line of committee work. Here the services of BRO.: GLEASON have been found most active and untiring. And in all his transactions in the line of duty, he ever maintains as the grand principle of action only that which will conduce to the best interests of the Fraternity. Thoroughly experienced and well informed his services are ever eagerly sought for, and as cheerfully rendered in whatever direction the need may call for. Few men have more kindly endeared themselves to their fellow-men than BRO.: GLEASON, and among none is he more highly esteemed than by his brethren of the Craft, in whose interests he so actively and zealously labors. That these efforts are, and have been, duly appreciated is best attested by the many honors which he has from time to time received at their hands.

His official life in Masonry began in 1869, when he was appointed Junior Deacon of his Lodge. He became Senior Deacon in 1871, and served until 1873, when he was elected by the Lodge Junior Warden. In 1875 he was elected Senior Warden, and served until 1877, when he became Worshipful Master of the Lodge. On retiring from this office, he was next



BROTHER JAMES M. GLEASON, 32°,

PAST GRAND WARDEN AND GRAND LECTURER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PAST EMINENT COMMANDER OF BOSTON COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND LECTURER OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR  
OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.





*Wm. B. B. B.*

*Fraternally Yours*  
*James M. Gleason*

Past Em. Com. Boston Commandery,  
Grand Lecturer Gd. Com. Knights Templar of  
Mass. and Rhode Island



elected Treasurer of the Lodge, December 9, 1880, an office which he still holds. He was appointed and served as Chaplain of St. Andrew's Chapter R. A. M., September, 1884-'5; was elected Recorder of Boston Council R. and S. M., September 25, 1873, and served for seven years; was elected and served as Junior Warden, in Boston Commandery K. T., October 15, 1879-'81; as Senior Warden, October 19, 1881-'83; as Captain General, October 17, 1883-'86; as Generalissimo, October 20, 1886-'88; as Commander, October 17, 1888-'90; and June 19, 1891, was elected Treasurer of the Commandery, which office he has since filled.

He became a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts F. and A. M., December 11, 1873, since which time he has served upon the Auditing Committee, 1878, 1879, 1880, the two last years as its Chairman; upon the Committee on Returns, December, 1880-1888; was appointed Grand Pursuivant, December, 1880-1882; Grand Lecturer, 1882-1887; and in December 1887, was unanimously elected Senior Grand Warden. He has also been a member of the Committee on By-Laws and Charters since December 27, 1888.

As a member of the Grand Commandery K. T. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, he has been no less active. He was selected as one of the committee to prepare the Ritual in 1884, and on October 29, 1890, was appointed Grand Lecturer.

BRO. GLEASON is also a member of the Knights of Rome and Constantine, having been initiated therein in St. George's Conclave, No. 82, of Boston, on March 28, 1873. He is likewise an "I. O. of O. F.," affiliating with Siloam Lodge, No. 2, of Boston, since May 2, 1872.

In all his relations, social or otherwise, BRO. GLEASON has borne a most exemplary part, strictly characteristic of the individual, and in his daily walks of life, carries with him an influence which tempers the hearts of all his associates and puts them in touch with his sympathies and, when necessary, *en rapport* with his own active impulses. Though already highly honored, and the recipient of many distinguished considerations by the Fraternity, he bids fair to reach still greater honors as the reward of his constancy and fidelity to the grand and ennobling tenets of the Order.

BRO. JAMES MILNOR was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 20, 1773, and was by birthright a Quaker. He received his education in the Public Schools of that city and in the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he left the University and commenced the study of law, and before he was twenty-one was admitted to the bar. In 1794 he settled in the practice of his profession at Norristown, a few miles inland from Philadelphia. This was then a small village but ten years old, and the inhabitants, as well as those of the surrounding country, mostly spoke the German language. He had acquired a knowledge

of that tongue in the schools of his native city, and was thus enabled to accommodate himself to the wants of a community where the ordinary business of every-day life was transacted in the German. He soon rose to distinction in his profession, and held the confidence of his fellow-citizens as an able and reliable lawyer. But in 1796 he again returned to Philadelphia and engaged in the practice of his profession there. In 1799 he married a lady who was by education an Episcopalian; and as the marriage ceremony was performed by a clergyman of that denomination, it gave offence to his Quaker brethren, and being contrary to their established "discipline," he was "disowned" and his membership with them ceased forever.

In 1805 BRO. MILNOR was chosen a member of the City Council, and held the position from 1805 to 1809, during the latter year being its president. He was very popular with the people, and in 1810 yielded to the earnest wishes of his political friends, and reluctantly consented to become a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and his great popularity is shown by the fact that he was the only Federal candidate on the city ticket that succeeded. He remained in Congress until 1813, and was a steady opponent of the war and the belligerent measures of the administration.

BRO. MILNOR was made a Mason at Norristown, in old Lodge No. 31, in August, 1795, and soon after was elected W. M. of the Lodge. Upon returning to Philadelphia, he affiliated with Lodge No. 3, of that city, of which he afterwards became Treasurer. On becoming Master of Lodge No. 31, BRO. MILNOR became a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and although he had at the time been a member of the Order but about two years, he was placed on a committee to revise the "Rules and Regulations" of the Grand Lodge of that State. In 1798 he was elected Senior Grand Warden; in 1799 and 1800 he was re-elected to same office; in 1801 and 1803 he became Deputy Grand Master; and in 1805 was elected Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and continued to hold the office by annual re-election, until the close of 1813. During this period he was also, *ex officio*, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.

Few Grand Masters of Pennsylvania took deeper interest in the welfare of the Grand Lodge and the good of the Order than BRO. MILNOR. His charges and addresses were full of instruction, and his constant theme was the inculcation of charity and brotherly love. During his Grand Mastership the old Masonic Hall on Chestnut street was erected; and on its dedication June 24, 1811, he delivered a public oration, in St. John's Church. At its close a distinguished friend and Brother remarked to him as they were leaving the church: "Why, Right Worshipful, you are cut out for a clergyman." Little did that Brother then dream that the thought would one day be realized.

It was at the close of his Congressional life that he determined to relinquish the profession of the law, and

devote himself to the Christian ministry. This involved a great sacrifice of pecuniary interests and worldly aspirations, for he was on the flood-tide of success, and political fame and fortune seemed to be within his reach. He felt called, however, to accept the course he was about to take as an act of duty, and in pursuance of the course determined upon was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church in 1814; in 1815 he was ordained a presbyter, and labored for a short time as assistant minister in the Associated Churches in Philadelphia; and in 1816, he was called to the rectorship of St. George's Church, in New York City. Here he devoted himself to the promotion of Christian benevolence. He deeply interested himself in the work of the Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged Indigent Females and many kindred associations, all of which felt his fostering care.

In thus devoting himself to a higher calling, he did not, however, forget his former associations with his Masonic Brethren. After he resigned the chair of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, he was elected Grand Chaplain of that Body, and continued to perform the duties of the office while he remained in Philadelphia, and a costly and appropriate jewel was voted him by the Grand Lodge, as a testimony of respect and attachment. After he removed to New York, he was appointed Grand Chaplain of the G.: L.: of that State and continued to hold the office for some years.

BRO.: MILNOR continued to labor zealously in his Master's work until the close of his life, April 8, 1845, dying at the age of seventy-three. After his death, a testimony of respect was sent to the vestry of St. George's Church by his old Lodge No. 3, at Philadelphia, of which he had been a member nearly fifty years before.

**BRO.: JOSEPH ALVAH LOCKE**, 33°, of Portland, Maine, was born in Hollis, Maine, December 25, 1843, and is a descendant in the sixth generation from John Locke, of Hampton (now Rye), New Hampshire, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1644, and settled at Dover, New Hampshire, where he became a landowner. Through both his father, Stephen Locke, son of Caleb Locke, of Hollis, and mother, Lucinda Clarke, daughter of Charles Clarke, of Hollis, BRO.: LOCKE is a descendant in the fourth generation from Sarah Pepperell, daughter of Andrew Pepperell, the accomplished and beloved niece of Sir William Pepperell.

In early childhood BRO.: LOCKE's parents moved to Biddeford, where he prepared for college, graduating from Bowdoin College in 1865. He taught in the high school, Portland, for two years after graduation, having charge of classes in Greek, Latin and Chemistry. While teaching he was pursuing the study of the law; subsequently he entered the law office of Davis & Drummond (the latter Bro. Josiah H. Drum-

mond), under whose tutelage he remained until admitted to practice in 1868. He settled in Portland, where he has since built up a large practice, and in 1880 formed a copartnership with his brother, Ira S. Locke.

BRO.: LOCKE has been frequently honored with positions of honor and trust. He was twice elected Representative to the State Legislature—1877 and 1879—and the following year was elected a Senator from Cumberland County. Upon the organization of the Senate he was elected its President, being the youngest man who ever occupied the chair. This is also the first and only instance, since the organization of the State, that a member has been elected President of that body on entering upon his first term. He was returned to the Senate of 1881, and re-elected its President. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Governor's Council, and held this position by subsequent election four years.

BRO.: LOCKE has ever taken great interest in educational matters. For several years he was a member of the School Committee of Portland, and for many years has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, and the last eleven years President of the Board.

BRO.: LOCKE's connection with Freemasonry began in 1866, in which year he received the degrees in Dunlap Lodge, in Biddeford, and became a member thereof. Having decided to make his home in Portland, he transferred his membership to Portland Lodge No. 1, the oldest Lodge in Maine, and acting under charter issued in 1769; was elected Senior Warden in 1869-'70, and W.: Master in 1871-'72. In June, 1877, Honorary Membership was conferred upon him, and in November, 1878, he was elected Masonic Trustee, serving four years.

He received the Chapter Degrees in Greenleaf Chapter No. 13, at Portland, in 1867; was appointed Principal Sojourner in December of the same year, serving two years; was elected King in 1869, and M.: E.: High Priest in 1870. In the Grand Chapter of Maine he was appointed to office in 1872, and served in various positions until May, 1881, when he was elected M.: E.: G.: H.: P.: and re-elected the following year. The Cryptic Degrees were received by him in 1871. The Orders of Knighthood were conferred upon him in St. Alban Commandery No. 8, Portland, in 1868, and after serving in different positions, including those of Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Generalissimo, he was elected Em.: Com.: December, 1876, and re-elected the following year. In the Grand Commandery of Maine, May, 1887, he was elected from the floor to the position of D.: G.: Com.: and, in 1888-'9, Grand Commander.

In 1870 he received the degrees in Yates Lodge of Perfection, and in Portland Council; in 1871 the degrees in Dunlap Chapter of Rose Croix, and in 1873 the degrees in Maine Consistory, becoming a S.: P.: R.: S.:, 32°.

Sept. 23, 1884, he received at Detroit, Mich., the





BROTHER JOSEPH A. LOCKE, 33°,

PAST GRAND COM. OF THE GD. COM. OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF MAINE.

HON. MEM. OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33° A. A. S. R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*Yours Fraternally,*

*Joseph A. Locke, 33°*

III. Commander in Chief of Maine Consistory S. P. R. S. 52°  
Past Grand Com. of K. T. of Maine.



Honorary Grade of Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen., the 33d and last degree.

In February, 1875, he was elected T. P. G. M. of Yates Lodge of Perfection, and was re-elected annually, notwithstanding repeated declinations, until February, 1886, when on account of ill health and pressure of business engagements, he insisted that he should be relieved; but the relief was only temporary, for in March of the same year he was elected Ill. Commander-in-chief of Maine Consistory, which position he now holds.

At the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at Washington, D. C., in 1889, E. SIR KNIGHT LOCKE was made chairman of the Committee on the Templar Ritual, appointed to prepare a full and complete Ritual of the Orders of the Red Cross and Temple. The subject had been often before that body, but so diverse were the views that no practical result had been reached. The matter was so managed by the Committee under E. SIR KNIGHT LOCKE'S lead, that the Committee made a unanimous report, and which, after full consideration, was unanimously adopted by the Grand Encampment at its Conclave held at Denver, Col., in September, 1892.

**BRO. HENRY CLAY** was born in Hanover County, Virginia, April 12, 1777. He was a son of John Clay, a Baptist minister. Having acquired the rudiments of an education in the common school of his native place, he became, in 1792, a copying clerk in the Court of Chancery at Richmond, and there attracted the notice of the eminent Judge George Wythe, from whose counsels and influence he derived much benefit. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1797, and removed in the same year to Lexington, Kentucky, where his practice was crowned with a rapid and brilliant success. In 1799 he married a daughter of Colonel Thomas Hart, of Lexington. When the people of Kentucky were about to adopt a State Constitution in 1799, Bro. Clay, by his writings and speeches, advocated the gradual abolition of slavery. He began his political career as a Jeffersonian democrat, was elected to the legislature of his State about 1804, and was sent in 1806 to fill, for a short term, a seat in the Senate of the United States, made vacant by the resignation of a Senator. He was again elected in 1809, and from this time until the day of his death (June 29, 1852) he served his State either in the House of Representatives or the Senate, with the exception of six years, from 1842 to 1848.

In 1844 the Whig National Convention with great unanimity nominated him for the Presidency, but he was defeated by Mr. James K. Polk, the democratic candidate. In 1848 he again entered the U. S. Senate, in which he afterwards made numerous speeches, especially on the controversy caused by slavery. He was the author of the Missouri compromise of 1850, which postponed for ten years the conflict between freedom and slavery. The political life and career of

**BRO. CLAY** was a singularly prominent and characteristic one, and its incidents are too manifold to be compressed within the space of our sketch. He was considered as the first of American orators, and his speeches will long be interesting as the relics of a magnificent and dazzling personality, and for the light they cast upon the history of parties; but will scarcely add anything to the intellectual property of the nation. On the other hand his orations and addresses on important Masonic occasions live, and will live, passing down the line of ages; their precepts bringing the minds of the Fraternity to a greater realization of that Sublime Brotherhood of Man as embraced in the tenets of Masonry.

**BRO. CLAY** was made a Mason in Lexington Lodge No. 1, Lexington, Ky., in April, 1803, the records reporting him as a member of that Lodge from that time until 1826, when he was demitted. In 1820-21 he was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He was a bright Mason, and frequently was selected by the Grand Lodge to fill the important station of orator. In 1812 he was designated to deliver the address commemorative of the death of Grand Master, Jos. H. Daviess, but, owing to his pressing engagements in the Senate at the time, could not officiate. His usefulness as a citizen, and his important services as a statesman, will ever endear him to the American people, and especially to the memory of the Brethren.

**BRO. LEWIS CASS** was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in October, 1782. He early went to Marietta, Ohio, where he studied law, and began to practice at Zanesville about 1802. In 1809 he became Colonel of a regiment, which, under the command of General Hull, invaded Canada. This campaign was ended by the disgraceful surrender of General Hull at Detroit, in August, 1812. COL. CASS was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general about March, 1813, and was appointed Governor of Michigan in 1814. While he governed that unsettled territory, he was also for many years Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and negotiated many treaties with the Indians. He resigned the office of Territorial Governor in 1831, and was appointed by President Jackson Secretary of War the same year. In 1836 he was sent as ambassador to France. He returned to the United States in 1842, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Michigan in the winter of 1844-45. In 1848 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Baltimore Convention, but he was defeated by General Taylor, the Whig candidate. In 1857 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan, but resigned in December, 1860, on account of the do-nothing policy of President Buchanan, who, even after the secession of South Carolina, declined to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter.

**BRO. CASS** in early life became a Master Mason, having been identified with some Symbolic lodge in

Ohio, but of what particular lodge we have no record. We only know that he became the first Grand Master of Masons of the Grand Lodge of that State in 1809 (Bro.: Rufus Putnam, who had been elected, declining to serve), and presided as such until he removed to Detroit. Subsequently he also became the first Grand Master of Masons in the Territory of Michigan, and up to the time of his death (June 17, 1866) manifested a sincere attachment to the mystic circle.

The long and eventful career of BRO.: GENERAL CASS in the service of his country, both in peace and war, and as a legislator and an executive, marked him as a singularly upright and wise statesman. His was, indeed, a long life of usefulness to his country, and as one of the pioneers of Freemasonry in the far West his name will ever be enshrined upon the glorious roll of brave Masonic hearts who first carried Masonic principles into the wilds of the Western frontier.

BRO.: FRANK R. LAWRENCE, 33°, the respected and honored Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, was initiated and made a Master Mason in Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, of New York City, on May 25, 1874; a Royal Arch Mason in Republic Chapter, No. 272, of the same city, June 19, 1876; was knighted in Columbian Commandery, No. 1, New York, March 16, 1880; received the Ineffable Grades in New York L.: of P.:, December 26, 1885; the A.: T.: G.: in New York Council, Princes of Jerusalem, on December 26, 1885; the M.: H.: and C.: G.: in New York Consistory S.: P.: R.: S.:, 32°, on December 26, 1885, and was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°), at the Triennial Session of the Supreme Council N.: M.: J.: held in the city of New York, September 26, 1887.

Soon after entering Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, he was elected Warden, and eventually became its Worshipful Master, filling the positions with marked ability and creditably to himself and the brethren. Subsequently he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District, and Commissioner of Appeals. In 1884 he became Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, and in 1885 was elected Grand Master, serving in that office for four years, 1885-6-7-8.

When elected Grand Master BRO.: LAWRENCE entered upon his great office with but a slight sense of personal exaltation, because of the deep consciousness of the responsibility assumed. The memory of the great and distinguished men who had preceded him, and who in former years had swayed with loving hands the peaceful sceptre of power with which he was invested, found expression in his closing address to the Grand Lodge. He said, "I regard the office of Grand Master of Masons as among the proudest of earthly honors, and you have added to its honor by the manner in which it has been bestowed."

But at the time of his accession to the office, the Grand Lodge of New York was heavily in debt, and the interest money required annually to be paid had

become a heavy drain upon that body. The principal of this debt had reached nearly a half a million of dollars at that time (1885). The task of removing this onerous indebtedness seemed an almost impossible undertaking, yet BRO.: LAWRENCE felt that it was a duty devolving upon him as Grand Master to lend his best efforts to the work of discharging this debt and at the very earliest practicable moment. He at once proceeded to put into effect the plans he had devised for the purpose, but his efforts were beset with many difficulties. The brethren through long labor in their efforts to complete the Masonic building in New York City (estimates of the cost of which had been largely exceeded, entailing an assessment upon the Craft to continue the work and furnish means for that purpose, but which failed to suffice, so that it became necessary to bond a still very large debt on its completion, at a heavy rate of interest), had grown weary. Their hopes of seeing this indebtedness wiped out had been so long deferred and their expectations so often disappointed, that they had largely reached the conclusion that these burdens were to be of indefinite duration, and that it was practically useless to make an effort to diminish them, much less to entirely discharge them.

He called together the Grand Lodge officers, sought their assistance and advice, and then laid before them his plan for attaining the greatly to be desired end,—the liquidation of the Hall and Asylum debt. The plans of the G.: M.: were approved by his fellow-officers. Statements setting forth the principal facts in connection with the fund were distributed throughout the Lodges of the State. The G.: M.: went in person to various business centres, meeting large numbers of the Craft, explaining, advising and entreating,—in fact, meeting every argument of the opposition with logical reasoning, and showing the utter futility of dwelling upon real or supposed errors of the past as a reason for not joining in any effort to relieve the Craft from this debt, which burdened all alike. There were some very decidedly opposed to the plan proposed by the G.: M.:; yet when they came within the reach of his persuasive eloquence, they were soon led to see their error. Said one of these brethren, on returning from the session of the Grand Lodge: "Well, I am converted. When I went to the Grand Lodge and heard the Grand Master talk about the debt, I was convinced that our Lodge ought to pay its share,"—and the Lodge did.

During the first twelve months from June, 1885, to June, 1886, contributions were received amounting to over \$81,000. And at the close of his fourth and last year he passed out of office with every dollar of the indebtedness paid, every outstanding bond against its property canceled, and its treasury containing the magnificent sum of \$106,000, with which to defray the cost of construction of the "Home" at Utica, dedicated October 5, 1892.

The Trustees, in their annual report to the Grand Lodge, thus referred to P.: G.: M.: LAWRENCE:



BROTHER FRANK R. LAWRENCE, 33°,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.







*Saml. P. Lawrence* 33°

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York



"Intimately associated, as we have been, with the M. W. Grand Master in a most prominent feature of his administration—the payment of the debt on the Hall—we have had frequent opportunities to notice his wise forethought, careful observation and quick and just adaptation of means to ends. By his courage he has inspired hope when some were discouraged, by his prudence and wise counsel he has helped over difficulties, by his calmness, clear-sightedness, he has successfully met the attacks of those opposing his plans, and in most cases made them converts to the good work. No labor has been too heavy, no time too precious, no fatigue too exhausting; he has freely given it or borne it. In season and out of season the great work of freeing the Craft and this Hall from debt has been pushed on by him with all the energy of a tireless, wise, indefatigable Grand Master."

**BRO. LAWRENCE** was re-elected by acclamation for the fifth time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1889, but declined, feeling that he had fully accomplished his work and was entitled to rest from his late arduous labors. Through the success which crowned his efforts the Fraternity have been enabled to carry to full fruition one of their dearest objects,—the "Home" at Utica; and through the successful establishment of this charitable institution, possess an enduring monument commemorative of the unflagging energies and tireless zeal of this most exemplary brother Mason and highly honored citizen.

**BRO. LAWRENCE** has a large and lucrative practice, and no man stands higher among the legal fraternity at the New York bar in point of ability and character. He has often been urged by his friends to accept a seat upon the Supreme Court bench. His merits, scholarly attainments, and rare acumen being fully recognized, it was believed that as a jurist he would earn a reputation equally as great as that he has attained in Masonry. He has, however, declined every such invitation, and refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for any office before the people.

Whatever time he has to spare from his extensive practice and the large interests of the various corporations of which he is President, he devotes to his most interesting family, and the cause so near his heart,—the Fraternity.

**BRO. GEORGE M. DALLAS**, Vice-President of the United States, 1844-48, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 11, 1792. His father was the Hon. Alexander James Dallas, who had been Secretary of the U. S. Treasury under President Monroe. Graduating at Princeton College in 1810, he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1831 he was elected by the Democrats to the United States Senate, in which he strongly advocated a protective tariff and the re-charter of the United States Bank. In 1837 he was appointed Minister to Russia, from which he returned in 1839. In 1844 he was elected Vice-President on the ticket with James

K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President. In 1846 he gave in the Senate, as its presiding officer, a casting vote for a new tariff bill which was obnoxious to the protectionists, as it was designed for revenue only. In February, 1856, he was appointed Minister to England by President Pierce, and in 1861 was superseded by President Lincoln's appointee. In all of these stations his duties were conscientiously and faithfully discharged.

**BRO. DALLAS** was a pleasing and eloquent speaker, an able and powerful advocate at the bar, ranking as one of the most eminent legal lights of his day and generation. He was no less distinguished in his private life, as in all his social relations he was esteemed the chevalier of grace, courtesy and geniality, and in nothing was this exhibited to greater advantage than in his Masonic relations. Herein his qualities shone with resplendent lustre, and his action during the anti-Masonic crusade of 1836-37, when he with a number of his brethren were summoned to the bar of the Legislature to answer for contempt in refusing to answer the questions of the infamous inquisitorial committee under the lead of Thaddeus Stevens, then a most bitter and violent enemy of the Institution, exhibited the strength and calibre of the man in a most enviable light, and did more to destroy and break down the unholy prejudice and feeling which existed at the time against the Order than aught else. In adverting to these proceedings, P. G. M. Chandler of Pennsylvania, subsequently wrote: "There are few who were present in the Hall of the House of Representatives that will ever forget the impression made by the manly appearance and important protest of Mr. Dallas. \* \* \* \* \* Mr. Dallas was by general consent the orator of the recusants, and his withering sarcasm told strongly on all the auditors. It was then remarked that while Mr. Dallas defended his rights as a citizen, he never lost sight of the fact that he was standing in the Hall dedicated to the enactment of the laws of the Commonwealth, and in the presence of those who had been constitutionally chosen to make those laws. He paid the deference, all the deference possible, to the nominal representatives of the people, but he let them understand that neither he nor his companions considered them anything more than the accidental result of a morbid feeling unworthy of freemen, and that the bad sentiment had in them fit representatives. \* \* \* \* \* It was in part to the patriotic discrimination of Mr. Dallas that was due the triumph of the recusant Masons over the miserable faction which for a single election had obtained political power, and for a single year disgraced the State."

Another writer, in alluding to the action of **BRO. DALLAS** before the committee, says: "His manly and decided course upon this occasion gained for him the grateful acknowledgements of many, who, though opposed to him in the ordinary contests of party, yet appreciated, as he did, the sanctity of social intercourse and domestic privacy."

Upon the appointment of BRO.: DALLAS as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, in 1837, his brethren, duly appreciating the great compliment which had been paid their accomplished and beloved Past Grand Master, adopted in the session of their Grand Lodge a resolution declaring

"That it (the Grand Lodge) entertained a due sense of the services of BRO DALLAS to that body, and to Masonry in general, as well for his manly firmness in sustaining the rights of the Craft, as for his urbanity as a brother, and dignified deportment as Grand Master, and especially and affectionately tendered him their congratulations upon his honorable appointment, and their hearty wishes for his health and happiness and that of his family."

He was tendered a Dinner by the Boston Bar and a Supper by the Fraternity of the same city, on the eve of his departure for Russia. The Masonic banquet was presided over by the late eminent Bro. Dr. Flint, who explained the basis of the compliment being paid BRO.: DALLAS as the result of the decisive course he had taken at Harrisburg in the previous year, 1836, when before the Committee of Investigation; and the toast prepared for the distinguished guest conveyed a desire to hear some account of the proceedings from his eloquent lips. This BRO.: DALLAS accorded them, and the brethren in the most flattering and enthusiastic manner exhibited their expressions of approbation at his course in the matter.

BRO.: DALLAS' Masonic career began in March, 1818, when he was initiated in Franklin Lodge, No. 134, of Philadelphia. In December, 1819, he was elected Senior Warden, and in 1820 Worshipful Master, with a re-election in 1821. In December, 1828, he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and re-elected in 1829. In 1830 and 1831 he was elected Senior Grand Warden; but was not installed until September 3, 1832. He was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1832, and re-elected in 1833; and in December, 1834, became Grand Master of Masons of the State of Pennsylvania.

It was while in the discharge of his duties as one of the Grand Officers, that the Grand Lodge became the recipient of the "Stephen Girard Bequest." He presided as Grand Master at the communication in December 28, 1835, and assisted in the dedication of the new Hall, which he had labored hard to build.

It was prior to and while BRO.: DALLAS was Grand Master, that the spirit of Anti-Masonry was gathering strength and the Order was being persecuted and denounced. Grand Master Bro. James Page in his address upon the death of BRO.: DALLAS, which occurred in 1864, at the age of 72, said, in referring to the Anti-Masonic crusade: "Some quailed before the storm, and veiling their Masonry, retired from and abjured its temple; but he, with other able and conspicuous brethren, continued steadfast in the faith, confronting its enemies, and braving its power. He was among the first members of the Order summoned to Harris-

burg, Pa., January, 1836, by a Committee of the House of Representatives of the State, and there detained and threatened with imprisonment by the political party then in the ascendancy. Through this ordeal he passed unscathed, never losing sight of his rights as a man, nor faltering in his duty as a Mason. He was as true to the one as he was firm to the other."

We can only add, in concluding our sketch of BRO.: DALLAS, that his name has passed down to history, honored and esteemed for a correct and ennobling life, as a Citizen, Statesman, Christian and Mason.

**BRO.: HUNTINGTON BROWN**, 33<sup>d</sup>, was born in North Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, on the 30th day of December, 1849. His father was the late James Monroe Brown, who was a son of Ephraim Brown the original owner and proprietor of the Township of Bloomfield. In 1855 his parents removed from North Bloomfield to Massillon, O. After completing his education, in 1869, he went to Mansfield, O., where he has since resided.

BRO.: BROWN is possessed of great energy and business capacity, and since his advent in Mansfield has secured, by strict attention to duty, straightforwardness and integrity, the esteem and respect of the entire business community. In 1879 he was elected to the office of superintendent of the Aultman & Taylor Company, of Mansfield, one of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of farming machinery in the country. In 1887 he was tendered the position of secretary and treasurer of "The Hicks Brown Co.," a large and flourishing flour mill in the same city. He resigned his position with the Aultman & Taylor Company, and accepted the latter position, which he has held to the entire satisfaction of the company since. In 1886 BRO.: BROWN became one of the promoters of the first electric street railway company ever operated in Ohio, and upon its organization at Mansfield, was elected vice-president. He was appointed a trustee and elected treasurer of The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Library Building of Mansfield, a position he filled with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of the public. Recently he was elected and still occupies the position of president of the board.

BRO.: BROWN's Masonic career has been signally notable for the zealous devotion shown. Initiated in Mansfield Lodge, No. 35, on the 5th day of March, 1879, he was raised to the degree of Master Mason on May 19 of the same year; elected Junior Warden December, 1880; Senior Warden in 1881-82; and Worshipful Master in 1883. He was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Mansfield Chapter, No. 28, November 7, 1879; elected Treasurer of his Chapter in 1880; Principal Sojourner in 1881; and Captain of the Host in 1882.

He was created a Knight Templar in Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, of Ohio, in 1880; elected Captain-General of his Commandery in 1880, '81 and '82, and in 1883 became its Eminent Commander. His career in the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar



BROTHER HUNTINGTON BROWN, 33°,

PAST GRAND COMMANDER OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF OHIO.





*Yours fraternally*

*Huntington Brown 33<sup>rd</sup>*

Fast Grand Com. & Gd. Commandery of K. T. of Ohio.





of Ohio has been rapidly progressive. He was elected Grand Sword Bearer in 1884; Grand Standard Bearer in 1885; Grand Junior Warden in 1886 and 1887; Grand Captain General in 1888; Grand Generalissimo in 1889; Deputy Grand Commander in 1890; and Grand Commander in 1891-92.

Having received the preceding grades of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, he was on June 2d, 1881, created a S.: P.: R.: S.:, 32°, and received into the Grand Masonic Army in Ohio Consistory, Cincinnati, at the hands of the Venerable Commander-in-Chief of that body, Bro.: E. T. Carson, and on September 14th, 1886, he received the distinguished honor of an election at Chicago, Ills., to the grade of Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°), and he was received as an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States.

BRO.: BROWN has by his geniality, business habits, and integrity, allied to a conscientious performance of duty at all times, gained for himself a prominent position in the ranks of the influential and leading business men of the community, and enjoys a most enviable degree of popularity, both commercially and socially.

BRO.: THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE, 33°, was born in Providence, R. I., March 15, 1827, and died there June 9, 1886. His father died while he was still at an early age, and to the care and training of his excellent mother he was largely indebted for his future eminence in many walks of life. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and being entirely dependent on his own exertions for support, he entered into business occupations at the early age of fifteen years. He was a clerk first for Benjamin Cozzens, and later for Messrs. Jacob Durnell & Co.; from 1853 to 1855 he was cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, and afterwards for many years engaged as an auctioneer of stocks and real estate, being also for a short time manager of the Atlantic De Laine Company.

He early became interested in public affairs, and at the age of twenty-one was elected clerk of the ward in which he lived. For over thirty years he was almost constantly employed in one or more of the departments of the city government, and in the year 1881 he represented the city in the State Senate. In June, 1861, he was inaugurated Mayor of Providence, and, with the exception of three years, he held that office continuously until the day of his death.

BRO.: DOYLE was made a Mason in Saint John's Lodge, No. 1, Providence, October 28, 1857, and in December, 1859, was elected W.: M.: of the Lodge. He afterwards held the office of Grand Secretary for three years, and in May, 1865, was elected Grand Master of Masons, which office he filled for seven years. He received the Chapter degrees in 1859, and held the offices of High Priest for four years, and of Grand High Priest for seven years. He was created a Knight of the Temple in Saint John's Commandery, Providence, May 9, 1865, and held the

offices of Commander of Saint John's Commandery and also of Calvary Commandery, Grand Prelate, Grand Captain General and Grand Generalissimo. He received the grades in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, that of Sov.: Grand Inspector-General, the Thirty-third and last degree, having been conferred on him December 12, 1866. He was Deputy of the Supreme Council for many years, and at the time of his death was an active member.

BRO.: DOYLE was a man generally beloved and greatly admired by all who knew him, and he exercised a strong and definite influence in every position to which he devoted his attention. He was the chief figure in the affairs of the city of Providence for nearly twenty years, and to his inspiring and guiding influence that city is largely indebted. To him more than to any other man is due the credit of the great enterprises in which the city has engaged during that time, and which have given her an elegant and spacious city hall, school houses planned according to the best methods, water-works and improved sewers, and the thoroughly organized and efficient establishments of the fire and police departments. In masonic affairs he was ever a leading spirit, and in the departments of ceremonies and symbolic teaching, of jurisprudence and of administration, he has left a decided impress upon the bodies of every grade in the State of Rhode Island.

But notwithstanding all his public services, those who knew him will longest remember him for his admirable personal qualities as they were displayed in his immediate intercourse with those about him. Endowed with a noble and dignified person and with an attractive and expressive countenance, he added to these a grace of address and an innate and universal courtesy of demeanor which at once impressed and fascinated all who met him. For the humblest man and for the greatest man he had the same invariable manner, compounded of dignified, gentle and self-respecting deference and of a vital and genuine interest in him whom he addressed. His manners were the mirror of his soul, and they recommended him to strangers, and attached to him by strong bonds of regard and affection all who knew him well and many who were but seldom in his presence. It was very rarely that he lost the friendship of any man.

The Masonic fraternity and the city of Providence were alike bereaved by the death of this eminent Brother. At the moment of his death, amid the stillness of the night and under a lowering firmament which almost at the same instant began to distill with rain, the alarm bells of the city announced to the expectant citizens that the common friend of all had put off mortality and had entered into the heavens. His Lodge was then in session, being engaged in the performance of its most solemn ceremony, and the brethren rose to their feet in sorrowful recognition that a loved and honored Brother and leader had left

the circle of the Lodge below to join the eternal company in the Supreme Lodge above. The funeral ceremonies were performed, and the mortal remains of BRO.: DOYLE were laid in the grave amid the unaffected mourning of the whole city. Never before in the history of the community had so general a tribute of respect been paid to the memory of a public man. The officers of the State and the city, the representatives of the business and charitable organizations and the chiefs of the society of Freemasons joined in the formal and ceremonial services appropriate to the occasion. It is not too much to say that all the people were mourners. Rich and poor, the greatest and the least of the State, stood side by side at the open grave; and those who stood there could but feel that the simple, but most imposing expression of affection and regard might almost thrill the sympathetic heart which lay there cold in death. The bodies of great men had been borne through the same streets, followed by all the pageantry of war and attended by the greatest in the land; but he who was followed to the grave by throngs of poor women and children might well feel that his life had not been lived in vain.

**BRO.: SAMUEL HARPER**, 33°, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1837. In early life he manifested a disposition to go to the western country, and at the age of seventeen took up his residence in the State of Iowa, where he studied law and was admitted to practice. He also developed a taste for military life, and in fulfilment of his desires in that direction identified himself with a military organization in Iowa, becoming its lieutenant. He subsequently returned to his native city, where he became a member of the Washington Infantry, then one of Pittsburgh's noted military organizations. When the war broke out in 1861, he became an officer in the Home Guards, but feeling that his country had greater need of his services in the field, he enlisted in 1862 in the 139th Regiment Penna. Vols. Infantry, as a Lieutenant. He was soon promoted to the office of Quartermaster and held the position until mustered out of service with the regiment in 1865. The active life of a soldier had greatly endeared him to his comrades, and when the hoarse roar of the cannon had been hushed, the rattle of musketry had died away, and white-winged Peace had again spread her pinions o'er all the land, he delighted to relight the camp fires and within their glow unite with his comrades in telling of the deeds of daring they had witnessed in the days that were fast passing away. He early became an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and held at one time the exalted position of Department Commander.

In 1867 BRO.: HARPER was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and administered the duties of the office with marked ability and success until the close of the office on the termination of the law which established it.

He was also the honored Secretary of the State Monument Association, having in charge the erection of the Gettysburg Monument. In every walk of life he performed his duty fearlessly, rendering justice to all and bearing malice towards none. In everything pertaining to education he was deeply interested, being an honored Director of the Mt. Washington School, and a member of the Central Board of Education at the time of his death.

BRO.: HARPER'S Masonic life was also an active one. He was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Pittsburgh, February 27, 1863, and was elected W.: M.: in 1870; was made a Royal Arch Mason in Zerubbabel R.: A.: C.: No. 162, November 7, 1871; received the Cryptic degrees in Mt. Moriah Council, No. 1, R.: and S.: M.: February 5, 1872; was knighted in Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, K.: T.: February 21, 1872; and received the A.: A.: S.: R.: degrees (4 to 32°), in Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, Pittsburgh, April 12, 1866.

He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°) and elected an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council N.: M.: J.: at the Triennial Session held at Boston, Massachusetts, December 5, 1871, and was elected an Active Member of that Body, at Boston, September 22, 1881.

On November 7, 1876, BRO.: HARPER resigned his membership in Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 162, and became a charter member of Shiloh Chapter, No. 257, in 1877, of which he was elected the first High Priest. He also resigned his membership in Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K.: T.: July 21, 1873, to become a charter member of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of which he was elected Em.: Commander in 1875. He also acceptably filled, from 1871 to 1876, the offices of G.: E.: and P.: and S.: M.: of Gourgas Lodge of Perfection, and for a period of sixteen years had been honored as the Illustrious Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania Consistory.

As a member of the Committee on Appeals of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and as Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence of the Grand Chapter, BRO.: HARPER was widely and favorably known among the Fraternity. His ready pen, active brain, sound judgment and erudite wisdom marked him as eminently qualified to disseminate the spirit of true Masonry. He was endowed with abilities of a high order; was a constant student, a fluent speaker, an able writer and a tireless laborer.

But in the prime of manhood and in the midst of a life of singular usefulness he was selected as one of the "shining marks" loved by Death. The summons came on the 16th of May, 1889, and the Brethren were again reminded of that trite but true saying, "that in the midst of life we are in death."

In speaking of their late departed brother, BRO.: SAMUEL HARPER, the Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Pittsburgh, expressed themselves in the following eulogistic terms: "His mind was a storehouse



BROTHER SAMUEL HARPER, 33°, (dec'd),

PAST EMINENT COMMANDER TANCRED COMMANDERY K.T. PITTSBURGH, PA.  
HON. MEM. OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° A.A.S.R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*Samuel Harper. 33°*

Active Member of the Supreme Council of 33°  
Nor. Masonic Juris. of the U.S.



of Masonic learning, whose rich treasures were as freely spent in the service of our Fraternity, as his sword was drawn in the defense of his country in its hour of distress. His heart was warm with sympathy for his fellow-men, and his hand was always open to assist them. His integrity was a proverb. His private life was a model of purity and consistency. He was an able lawyer, a public-spirited citizen, a brave soldier, an accomplished Mason, a sincere and earnest Christian, a tender and loving husband and father.

'He was a man, take him for all in all,  
We shall not look upon his like again.'

In common with the dear ones he has left behind, we sorrow for the loss we have sustained: but our sorrow is tempered with the consolation that though we shall see his face on earth no more, the impress of his life will remain for many years to come, and all for good—and with them we share the hope of meeting him where he now awaits us, in the bosom of his Father and his God."

**BRO.: RED JACKET**, (or Sa-go-ye-wat-ha), the celebrated Seneca Indian chief of the once powerful tribe of the Six Nations, was born in Western New York, about 1759. He was noted for his eloquence, and some of his orations have found a position in American literature as masterpieces. He strenuously opposed the treaty between the Six Nations and the United States for the cession of lands, and probably the grandest of his oratorical efforts were displayed at this time. Intelligent and educated, he wielded a powerful influence over the untutored child of the forest. In demeanor he ever bore himself with dignity and courtesy in all the relations of life. As to where and when he was made a Mason we have no very specific data, but it is well settled that he was made a Mason before the Revolutionary War.

Bro.: Washington presented **BRO.: RED JACKET** with a silver medal, bearing date "1792." By treaty with the Six Nations each President presents the chief of this people a medal. Bro.: General Ely S. Parker, of New York, the grand-nephew of **BRO.: RED JACKET**, has them all.

Ripe in years, and as the honored remnant of a once powerful nation, the famous **BRO.: RED JACKET** passed from life in 1830. As the esteemed brother of the beloved Washington; as the consistent and life long exemplar of the great Masonic virtues, he received the kindly ministrations of the Fraternity in his last hours, and by them, when he had answered the Master's call, his remains were consigned to Mother Earth with the usual becoming ceremonies of the Craft.

An interesting incident in connection with the subject of our sketch, though relative only to a descendant, may not be inappropriate here. At the banquet in Chicago, at the triennial conclave in 1859, Bro.: Parker, the grand-nephew of **BRO.: RED JACKET**, was called upon for a speech. After speaking of himself as almost a lone remnant of what was once a noble

race; of his struggles in coming forward to manhood, his race disappearing as dew before the morning sun, he had been led to ask himself: "Where shall I go when the last of my race shall have gone forever? Where shall I find home and sympathy when our last council-fire is extinguished? I said, I will knock at the door of Masonry, and see if the white race will recognize me, as they had my ancestors, when we were strong and the white men weak. I knocked at the door of the *Blue Lodge* and found brotherhood around its altar; I knelt before the Great Light in the Chapter and found companionship beneath the Royal Arch. I entered the Encampment, and found a valiant Sir Knight willing to shield me there without regard to race or nation. I went further. I knelt at the Cross of my Saviour, and found Christian brotherhood, the crowning of the Masonic tie. I feel assured that when my glass is run out, and I shall follow the footsteps of my departed race, Masonic sympathizers will cluster round my coffin, and drop in my lonely grave the ever-green acacia, sweet emblem of a better meeting! If my race shall disappear from this continent, I have the consoling hope that our memory will not perish. If the deeds of my ancestors shall not live in story, their memories will remain in the names of your lakes and rivers, your towns and cities, and will call up memories otherwise forgotten."

Amid the solemn silence and deep emotions of the guests, he resumed his seat. His words had found a lodgement, and awakened an echo in every heart present. Tears flowed from "eyes unused to weep," for who could withhold the tribute of a tear to such touching and moving words? Silence—the silence of profound emotion ensued, while the Chief sat a few moments subdued under the power of his own reflections. At length he rose again, and resumed his remarks: "I have omitted one thing which I ought to have said. I have in my possession a memento which I highly prize—I wear it near my heart. It came from my ancestors to me, as their successor in office. It was a present from Washington to my great-uncle, **RED JACKET**, when your nation was in its infancy. You will all be glad to see and handle it, and I should do wrong not to give you the opportunity."

As he spoke thus, he removed the wampum from his neck, and drew from his bosom a large massive medal, in oval form, some seven inches by five, and it passed from hand to hand along the tables. On one side of this medal was engraved, in full length, the figure of the two chiefs, **BRO.: RED JACKET**, in costume, presenting the pipe of peace, and Bro.: Washington, with right hand extending, as in the act of receiving it. On the obverse side were the Masonic emblems, with the date "1792."

Bro.: General Ely S. Parker, chief of the Six Nations, a Seneca Indian, and subject of the above incident, was the first W.: M.: of Miners Lodge No. 273, and first High Priest of Joe Daviess Chapter No. 51, both of Galena, Illinois; and subsequently Grand



Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1860. From 1863-8 he was Military Secretary to General Grant, and from 1869-73 Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is a noble specimen of manhood, refined and educated, a civil engineer by profession, and enjoys an enviable position in civilized and refined society. He is a devoted and well instructed Mason and a Christian,—a bright example of the elevating influences exerted by the noble principles disseminated by the Craft.

**BRO. CHARLES ETHAN BILLINGS**, 33°, was born at Wethersford, Vermont, December 5, 1835, and is a son of Ethan F. and Clara M. (Marsh) Billings, well known and highly esteemed residents of that town. He was educated in the public schools of the Green Mountain State, and subsequently learned the trade of a master machinist. On attaining manhood he removed to Utica, N. Y., where he resided for a time, pursuing his calling. But in 1864 he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he has since continuously resided. Here by close attention to business, and the exercise of most excellent skill in the line of his profession, he has succeeded in developing a business enterprise of considerable magnitude, which embraces the industry now controlled by, and known as the Billings & Spencer Co.'s Works, and of which corporation he is the able president.

**BRO. BILLINGS** was first brought to Masonic light in Utica Lodge, No. 47, of Utica, N. Y., on February 15, 1864, while a resident of that city. On the 9th of June following, he received the capitular degrees in Oneida Chapter, No. 57, of Utica, of which he continued a member until November 16, 1873, when he affiliated with Pythagoras Chapter, Hartford, Conn. He was made a Royal and Select Master in Windsor Council No. 8, Windsor, Vermont, September 27, 1865, and was knighted in Utica Commandery K. T., at Utica, November 4, 1864. Upon removing to Hartford, Conn., however, he also affiliated with Washington Commandery K. T. of that city, where after serving acceptably through the subordinate offices, he was eventually elected Eminent Commander in 1872, in which office he served three years. He was again elected in 1882, serving two years.

In the Grand Commandery of Connecticut, M. E. Sir Knight Billings was elected Grand Junior Warden, on March 21, 1882, and was advanced each year subsequently until March 15, 1887, when he was elevated to the position of Right E. Grand Commander, in which office he won golden tributes of appreciation for the unusual executive ability displayed in the discharge of his official duties.

In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, **BRO. BILLINGS** has also taken an active interest for some years. He received the Ineffable Grades in Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Hartford, Conn., December 31, 1869; and the M. H. and C. G. Grades in Connecticut Sov. Consistory S. P. R. S. 32°, in Norwich, Conn., of which he is Ill. Second Lieut.

Commander. He is a charter member of Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and also of Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose-Croiz, Hartford, and in each of these bodies he has been honored by elections to their highest official positions.

**BRO. BILLINGS** was also created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°), and elected an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States at the Triennial Session held in Boston, Mass., August 20, 1874. He also became a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, at Boston, September 14, 1891.

The eminent character of **BRO. BILLINGS** based on high moral worth and strict integrity, has gained for him the lasting esteem of his friends and neighbors. He has frequently received evidences of their confidence by the trusts they have reposed in him. He has for a number of years been consecutively a member of both branches of the City Government and is at present a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, a director of "The Hartford Trust Co.," and of "The State Savings Bank." In all movements, seemingly to the advantage of the public good, **BRO. BILLINGS** may always be found as an active promoter, and none more willing than he to aid in advancing the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men.

**BRO. ELI BRUCE** was born at Templeton, Massachusetts, November 8, 1793, the son of Josiah and Mary Bruce. His name, Eli, was that of an ancestor, Eli Bruce, the first man who constructed an organ. His father dying, he was adopted into the family of a farmer, with whom he lived until he was nineteen, when he purchased his time and entered himself to become a teacher in the Academy at Lancaster, Mass. There he taught school for several years, and removing to Western New York, continued the profession until November, 1825, when he was elected High Sheriff of Niagara County. In physical power and endurance, Bruce stood pre-eminent. His manners were genial and winning, and his conduct in all respects irreproachable. He was a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, a warm and consistent friend. He was remarkably industrious, engaged at all times in personal improvement or in some deed for the good of his fellow-men, and at the time he was elected Sheriff, had become extremely popular.

**BRO. BRUCE** was made a Mason in 1824 or 1825, and was acting as Principal Sojourner of R. A. C. at Lewiston, N. Y., at the commencement of the Morgan fiasco. Young, intelligent, rooted in the confidence of the people, enjoying a responsible position, and on his way to higher honors; he was suddenly stricken down by the malaria of Anti-Masonry, which swept over the land in 1826, and all his hopes, all his expectations, were blighted and brought to naught.

For much of the true history of the Morgan affair we are indebted to the researches of Bro. Morris in his "Rise, Growth and Decadence of Political Anti-







BROTHER CHARLES. E. BILLINGS, 33<sup>o</sup>.

PAST GRAND COM. OF THE GD. COM. OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CONNECTICUT.  
HON. MEM. OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33<sup>o</sup> A. A. S. R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*Chas. E. Billings 330*

Past Grand Commander of K.T. of the State of Connecticut.



Masonry." From this we learn that very little of the early history of William Morgan is known. "He removed from Canada to Rochester, New York, in 1823, however, where he worked at the trade of a stonemason, and received occasionally some assistance from the Masonic Fraternity there. From thence, not long afterwards, he removed to Batavia and worked at his trade. During the time of his residence in Batavia he was very intemperate and frequently neglected his family. He had no advantages of education in early life. Possessed of a good share of common sense and considerable suavity of manners, he appeared respectable, and when uninfluenced by ardent spirits was a pleasant, sociable companion. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Le Roy, but when or where he received the preceding degrees is not certainly known, as there are no possible means of ascertaining. When it was proposed in 1825 or 1826 to establish a Chapter in Batavia, a petition to the Grand Chapter of the State was drawn up for the purpose of obtaining a charter. The individual to whom it was intrusted for the purpose of procuring signatures, without reflecting that all who signed the petition would become members, of course, inadvertently presented it to Morgan, who signed it. Before, however, the petition was presented to the Grand Chapter, some individuals, unwilling that he should become a member, on account of his habits, thought it advisable to draw up a new petition, which was accordingly done. The new one was presented and a charter obtained. When the charter subsequently arrived, and the Chapter was about being organized, it was found, much to Morgan's surprise, that his name was not included among their number, and, of course, that he could not be admitted without a unanimous vote. Being unable at that time to procure such a vote, he was excluded. At this he took offense and from being the warm and zealous friend of the Institution as he had hitherto pretended to be, he became at once its determined foe.

"His habits being dissolute, his principles hanging loosely about him, and the companions with whom he associated spurring him on the undertaking, the immense wealth which he, and probably they, supposed would reward his exertions induced him, at every hazard, to attempt the revelation of Masonic secrets. Soon after this determination was formed his intentions were publicly announced. At first it was regarded by all, Masons as well as others, as a thing of little or no importance. It was soon perceived, however, that an apparent uneasiness was felt on the part of some inconsiderate Masons. This, of course, stimulated Miller, Morgan and their friends to persevere in the work." The man Miller was a printer, having an office in Batavia, who also had received the first degree in Masonry, in Albany, but for some justifiable reason had been barred from further advancement.

The most reliable authority shows that this man

Morgan was much addicted to drink, and when intoxicated, very brutal and ferocious, and would shamefully beat and abuse his family. That through his idle and improvident habits they were often brought to extreme want, and became the subjects of common charity, especially of the never-failing beneficence of the Masonic Craft. There could be but one result to such a course of life. He ran in debt and soon found himself harassed by his creditors, and by them imprisoned for debt under the law as it then existed. While in prison he devoted his leisure to writing his exposé of Masonry. The MSS. of this the man Miller was anxious to secure, so that he could print it, supposing that it would have an immense sale and of course prove highly profitable. He with several others entered into a compact with Morgan to publish the work on a division of profits, but before the MSS. had been secured Morgan grew suspicious and refused to deliver the same until he had ample assurance of their honorable intentions towards him. It was at this stage that Morgan received the advice that he had better leave the evil influences by which he was surrounded and get beyond the reach of these parties as well as his importunate creditors. He was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity to get out of the country, gladly accepting the offer of some friends to aid him. To do this successfully, it entailed considerable quiet and unobtrusive work on the part of these friends, yet what was done with the purest of motives and an honest intention to help an unfortunate though unworthy brother, was afterwards magnified into an outrage of unlimited proportions, shaking the social world from centre to circumference. Tales of the most weird character were spread broadcast over the land. Statesmen and pot-house politicians accepted it as the basis for a tirade against the Institution, and every artifice was resorted to to make it a powerful weapon for use in the political ascendancy of party. How powerful and effective this warfare became, and to what straits the Institution was brought through this affair, is fully portrayed in the history of Anti-Masonic times.

But no sooner had the pretended friends of this man Morgan found that he had left, and somewhat mysteriously to them, they in their deep chagrin at once resorted to the arm of the law, and prosecutions were instituted against those who had been engaged in aiding Morgan in his escape, as well as many others that had nothing to do with it. Among these was BRO. BRUCE, who it appeared had through the request of one of the parties rendered some such aid as procuring a conveyance for a part of the route taken, and had even proposed to furnish a hiding place for Morgan in his own home. For this he was arrested and tried along with the rest of the party. The accused were however acquitted with the exception of two or three; among the latter being BRUCE. It was mainly through the testimony of his deputy that he was convicted and palpably through subornation of perjury. It has been

conclusively proven since that this man had been bought by BRUCE'S enemies to swear as he did. Convicted, BRO.: BRUCE was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and four months in the Canandaigua Prison. He was removed from his office as Sheriff at the same time, to satisfy the clamor raised against him, and although it would seem that this should have appeased the baffled Anti's, BRO.: BRUCE continued the victim of their malignant villification and abuse throughout his imprisonment. Yet, while he had many bitter enemies, he had also many warm-hearted friends, such as stood by him faithfully to the bitter end.

It was said that BRUCE was in fault for taking any part in the Morgan proceedings; that as a peace officer he should have declined to aid in removing a man privately from the country, even though the removal were with the consent of the party thus expatriated. But the fault was slight when contrasted with the long and untiring persecution that followed, the damage to his business, the wreck of his private fortune and the confinement which broke down his health. He did not deserve the bitter flood of defamation heaped upon him by the merciless leaders in Anti-Masonic politics. Yet withal he suffered so patiently and bore his sentence with such manly fortitude as to ennoble the cell in which his weary days and nights were passed. All through the twenty-eight months of imprisonment he enjoyed, as he merited, the friendship of the best families of the country. His name, his sufferings, his patient endurance were themes of conversation at many a domestic hearth, and in many a sympathetic band met in Lodge-fellowship, and the prayers of women and the sympathy of children were often wafted through the gratings of his jail windows.

In September, 1831, BRO.: BRUCE returned to the bosom of his family, having completed his term of imprisonment, and engaged in the practice of medicine. While in jail he had studied medicine, but whether he ever got his diploma as an M.D. is uncertain; at least there is no authentic record bearing on that point. We only know that he went back to Lockport and practiced it there until he died with the cholera in 1832. And he was said to have been a fine physician.

Thus passed away, on September 24, 1832, one whose gentle spirit shall henceforth be known as the most royal of the royal Bruce, the man who fell a martyr to his integrity. Amiable, gifted, fortunate, all is ended now; with domestic affections so keen, with love of friends so sincere, with habits of life so industrious, with an ability of endurance so indomitable, with Masonic trust so entire, all is ended now. But let the story of BRO.: ELI BRUCE live. Tell it to all who suffer for conscience sake, as John Bunyan did, as De Molay did, as many others have done, and they will the easier bear their share of human suffering. Tell it to the ardent devotee of Masonry; he

will the more ardently cling to the good old cause when he shall learn at what price of human wrong, and outrage, and endurance, the Masonic Institution has been sustained.

**BRO.: CLIFFORD PAYNTER MacCALLA**, Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Philadelphia, the 11th of June, 1837, and was the son of James S. MacCalla and Ruth (Paynter) MacCalla. The elder MacCalla was a publisher and printer, actively engaged in the business for many years and until the time of his death in 1885. The son attended the public schools of his native city, in due time reaching the Central High School, and from which he graduated with high honors, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the office of the eminent jurist, Francis Wharton, Esq., and pursued the study of the law. At the same time he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and enjoyed the excellent opportunities it affords to students for securing a thoroughly practical and incisive knowledge of the deep and intricate subject in all its ramifications. From the University he graduated in 1858, and the same year, after undergoing a very creditable examination, was admitted to the Bar. In his profession he devoted himself specially to the Orphans' Court practice, in which he soon succeeded in building up quite a lucrative business.

BRO.: MACCALLA'S scholastic tastes, however, early developed a keen delight in books, and especially in the work of his pen. While following his profession, he gave vent to his inclination for literary pursuits, and it was not long before the productions from his pen began to attract attention towards him, and soon favored him with a reputation as a writer of no mean pretensions. He became for a time an editorial writer on the staff of *The Episcopal Recorder*, the leading organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, published in Philadelphia, and subsequently its literary editor. He also assumed the editorial chair of *The Episcopal Register*, devoting his leisure time to the editorial columns of these two periodicals, his facile and prolific pen doing much towards gaining the eminent success they enjoy. In 1869 he also assumed the editorial chair of *The Keystone*, and by his highly cultivated literary taste, coupled with an untiring zeal and enthusiasm in the work of the Craft, soon placed that periodical in the front rank as a true exponent of Ancient Craft Masonry and as a live Masonic home journal.

BRO.: MACCALLA was made a Mason in Concordia Lodge, No. 67, Philadelphia, April 9, 1869. In 1873 he was honored by his brethren in electing him Junior Warden; the year following, to the position of Senior Warden; and in 1875, to the honorable station of Worshipful Master of the Lodge. In each of these offices he discharged his duties with his characteristic activity and well-known executive abilities. Two years later he was elected to the office of Secretary



BROTHER CLIFFORD P. MacCALLA, (dec'd),

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA







*Clifford P. MacCalla.*

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Penn



of his Lodge, and in that office served acceptably for eleven years.

He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, Philadelphia, May 23, 1870, and was knighted in Mary Commandery, No. 36, July 4, 1870. In 1882 he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; in 1884, Senior Grand Warden; in 1886, Deputy Grand Master; and in 1888, Right Worshipful Grand Master, serving in the latter office until 1890.

The executive abilities and the clear and deliberate judgment of BRO.: P.: G.: M.: MACCALLA were so highly esteemed by the Grand Body, that on his retirement from the East, he was placed on the Committee on Appeals. He had also previously been selected and served on the responsible and prominent Committee on Correspondence from December, 1876, until 1882, when he became the G.: J.: W.: of the Grand Lodge. December 28, 1880, he was appointed a Trustee of the Masonic Temple; the Chairman of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund in 1887; and upon the organization of the Art Association of the Masonic Temple in the latter year, was elected its President. He was also elected to membership in the Masonic Veterans' Association on October 31, 1891. In addition to these numerous honorable distinctions enjoyed by BRO.: MACCALLA, may be added that of Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and the District of Columbia, near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Honorary Membership in several foreign Lodges, such as the Lodge Quatour Coronati, No. 2076, London, England, and Mother Kilwilling Lodge, No. 0, Scotland.

To BRO.: MACCALLA is due the honor of having discovered "Liber B," the old Ledger of 1730, of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, containing a full list of its members, among them many men of note in literature, music, politics, art and science. The discovery established some important facts and settled questions which hitherto had been uncertain and unsettled in Masonic history. He published a pamphlet at the time, giving copious extracts from the Book, which to the Mason of to-day proves most interesting and entertaining reading.

He was especially interested in everything pertaining to Masonic lore, and an earnest student in the traditions and symbology of the order. It was to facilitate his researches in these, that he essayed a journey to the Orient on the 5th of February, 1892. Among the pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, and from the papyri and sculptured tombs of the Pharaohs he had expected to find evidences of the earlier history of the Craft, but death claimed him en route, at Port Said, Egypt, on the 24th day of April, 1892, less than four months from the date of his departure from home. The news of his death brought dismay and sorrow to the hearts of his many brethren and to his family. BRO.: MACCALLA had been tenderly cared for by the

brethren of Port Said, during his illness, and when death came, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania caused his body to be properly embalmed and forwarded to his home and kindred many thousands of miles away, where it was received and consigned to its last resting place with appropriate ceremonies by the brethren and companions of the Craft, on June 20, 1892.

Among the many floral tributes offered by the brethren and friends at the obsequies, was a unique wire-headed wreath with flowers in the centre, sent by the Brethren of Two Seas Lodge, No. 191, Port Said, Egypt, on which was a card bearing the following inscription:

"Couronne offerte par la R.: L.: Union des Deux Mers No. 191, Or.: de Port Said."

BRO.: JABEZ BOWEN was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1740. Very little is known of his youth and parentage. He graduated, however, at Yale College in 1757, while yet in his minority, and afterwards became Chancellor of the College in Providence as the successor of Governor Hopkins. This position he held for thirty years. During the Revolutionary War he was ardently devoted to the cause of his country, was a member of the Board of War, a judge of the Supreme Court, and Lieutenant-governor of the State. He was also a member of the State Convention to take into consideration the constitution of the General Government when it was formed. During the administration of Bro.: Washington, after Rhode Island had accepted of the constitution, he became the Commissioner of loans for his State. With great capacity for public business, and of unquestionable integrity, he gained a most exalted character and with it great influence in society.

BRO.: GOV. BOWEN was a Mason and rose to eminent rank in the Fraternity. The date of his initiation was prior to 1762, as it appears by the records, that he became Junior Warden of St. John's Lodge of Providence in that year. He also held the same office from 1765 to 1769, when the labors of the Lodge were for a few years suspended. The Lodge had been organized in 1757, and at the close of 1769 had so declined that its meetings fell below a quorum.

On the 15th of July, 1778, BRO.: BOWEN received a commission from Prov.: Grand Master John Rowe, of Massachusetts, to reopen the Lodge and act as its Grand Master. This was during the existence of the war between the Colonies and the Mother Country, and the Brethren met by permission of the State authorities in the Council-Chamber. The genius of Masonry had returned; the Lodge was re-organized under its new Master, and upon St. John, the Evangelist's day, of that year, a public celebration was held which was largely attended by brethren of the army who at that time were stationed in the State. The address on the occasion was delivered by General Varnum, one of the officers in command of the forces under General Sullivan. General Sullivan was himself present upon the occasion and took part in the



ceremonies. It was the first Masonic celebration ever held in Providence, and was comprised of seventy-one members of the Fraternity.

BRO. BOWEN presided over St. John's Lodge as its Master until the close of 1790, a period of nearly thirteen years. In 1791 a Grand Lodge was formed in Rhode Island, and he was elected its first Deputy Grand Master. He held this office for three years, and in 1794 was elected Grand Master. He continued in this office until the close of 1798, a period of four years.

The official labors of BRO. BOWEN in Masonry covered a period of twenty years after the revival of St. John's Lodge, and during the same time he was almost constantly engaged in public employments of some character or other. He took a deep interest in the religious improvement of society; was a member of the Congregational Church of Providence, and President of the Rhode Island Bible Society. His was a life of unremitting activity and usefulness, and he died, sincerely lamented, on the 7th of May, 1875, at the age of seventy-five years.

BRO. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN was born at Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia, September 7, 1829, where he resided until he reached the age of twenty, when he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, which city he subsequently made his home.

Few men had reared a finer Masonic record than had BRO. CHAPMAN; and when he closed his eyes in death, it was with the proud consciousness of having performed life's manifold duties on strictly Masonic lines. His career as a Mason was an eventful one, and the Fraternity regarded with the highest appreciation the eminent abilities he displayed in the discharge of his Masonic duties, in whatever station placed. This fidelity, tact and conscientiousness in the performance of duty gained for him early in Masonic life a preëminent position in the esteem of the Fraternity, and as his record shows freely commended his valuable services to the Craft.

BRO. CHAPMAN was made a Mason in St. Paul's Lodge, South Boston, Mass., in 1859. In 1860, he affiliated with Massachusetts Lodge, and in 1862 was elected Worshipful Master, serving two years. When Zetland Lodge of Boston was instituted in 1867, he affiliated with the new Lodge, becoming its first Senior Warden and the year following the Worshipful Master. His interest in and love for this lodge as the foundation stone of everything Masonic continued unabated through life.

He received the Capitular degrees in St. Andrew's Chapter of Boston in 1862, and was elected to office in September of the same year. From this time until the day of his death he was annually honored with an election to some one of the offices in his Chapter—that of High Priest in 1868 and 1869.

In the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts he first assumed official position in December 1862, and for a period of six years served with con-

spicuous ability as Grand Lecturer. He was then elected Deputy Grand High Priest and served for two years, when he was elected Grand High Priest for four years. In May 1885, he was elected Grand Secretary, in which position he served acceptably until the day of his death.

In the General Grand Chapter of the United States his excellent abilities had preceded him, and that Body was not slow in availing itself of them, for in 1874 he was elected General Grand Scribe, and served subsequently in succession as General Grand King, Deputy General Grand High Priest, and from 1883 to 1886 as General Grand High Priest.

The Chapter had a peculiar hold upon BRO. CHAPMAN'S interest and affection, and his activity and earnestness in behalf of the Capitular Rite made a profound impression on its aims, influence and growth, not alone in his own Chapter, but in the Grand and the General Grand Chapters as well. The great influence he had acquired in Capitular Masonry was largely due to his unselfish and untiring zeal, activity, and earnestness in the work in its behalf, supported as it was by a keen intellect and an extended knowledge of everything connected with its history and interests. His opinions on matters pertaining to the history and jurisprudence of the Craft were eagerly sought for by prominent members of the Craft from every section of the country, and these were at all times freely given and as gracefully accepted.

In the Cryptic Rite, BRO. CHAPMAN'S record dates from 1863, in which year he received the degrees in Boston Council R. and S. M. In 1867-68 he was elected Thrice Ill. Master. In 1878, 1879 and 1880 he became the Most Ill. Grand Master of the Grand Council of Massachusetts.

The orders of Knighthood were conferred upon BRO. CHAPMAN in De Molay Commandery of Boston, in 1863, and in this Commandery he also served in various official positions. To the last position, that of Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery K. T. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, he was elected in 1870, and served therein for the period of twenty-one years.

In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite BRO. CHAPMAN was also an active spirit. He received the degrees in Boston Consistory in 1863, and became the Thrice Potent Grand Master of Boston Lodge of Perfection, for two years, and subsequently its Grand Secretary, filling the latter office for a period of twelve years. He subsequently affiliated with Massachusetts Consistory, in which he also held many offices during the later years of his life.

At the time of BRO. CHAPMAN'S death, he held the following official positions: the Recording officer of St. Andrew's Chapter; of Boston Council of Royal and Select Masters; of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter; of the Grand Council of Massachusetts, and of the Grand Commandery K. T. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was also President of the





BROTHER ALFRED F. CHAPMAN, (dec'd),

PAST GENERAL GRAND HIGH PRIEST GRAND CHAPTER R.A.M. MASONS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.





*Alfred F. Chapman*

P. Gen. G. H. P. General Gr. Chapter of R. A. Masons of the  
U. S. of America.





Massachusetts Convention of High Priests and Chief Adept of Massachusetts College, Societas Rosicruciana.

He was a man of strong convictions, yet withal modest and unassuming, a most genial companion, an earnest and steadfast friend, strong and faithful, tender-hearted and sympathetic. These rare traits of character strongly endeared him to his brethren of the Craft, and when he was called by the Divine Master to the exalted chair in the Heavenly Lodge, it was with sorrowing hearts that these brethren bore his earthly casket to its last resting place.

He died suddenly on the early morn of March 20, 1891, at his home in Boston, the news of his death falling upon his friends and brethren of the Craft, with startling surprise, coming as it did so unexpectedly.

"Can that man be dead  
Whose spiritual influence is upon his kind?  
He lives in glory; and his speaking dust  
Has more of life than half its breathing moulds."

**BRO. RICHARD CASWELL**, Past Grand Master of North Carolina, was born in the State of Maryland, August 2, 1729. In early life he left the parental roof and went to seek his fortune in the then New Colony of North Carolina. His social standing and education must have been of an excellent character, as he bore letters of commendation from the governor of Maryland to Governor Johnson, of North Carolina, and received employment in one of the public offices. He was appointed deputy surveyor of the Colony, and also Clerk of the Court of Orange in 1753. He was then it appears about twenty-four years of age. He soon afterwards married and settled in Dobbs (now Lenoir) County. His first wife dying, after bearing him one son, he married, subsequently, Sarah, the daughter of William Herritage, an eminent attorney, and under him he studied law, and was licensed to practice in the Courts of that Colony. In 1754 he had been chosen a delegate to represent the County of Johnston in the Colonial Assembly, and was honored with a continuance of that appointment for sixteen consecutive years, the ten last of which he was Speaker of the Lower House. He also bore a commission as Colonel of the Militia of his County, and as such was joined with Governor Tryon in suppressing an uprising of the people in the first stages of Colonial discontent at their taxation by the English government.

**BRO. CASWELL** was then in the meridian of life, his education and position such as to give him influence in the Colony, and he apparently looked with disfavor on the first opposition shown to the powers of the royal government. He did not long remain, however, an advocate of the royal pretensions; for in 1774 he was one of the delegates from his State to the General Congress at Philadelphia, and was continued in this office in 1775. In September of that year he resigned his seat in Congress to fill the office of treasurer of the State.

The Old Colonial government having lost all its power after the second meeting of the General Con-

gress at Philadelphia, and a body styling itself the Provincial Congress of North Carolina had assumed the powers of government, a declaration of rights and a Constitution were adopted in 1776, and **BRO. RICHARD CASWELL** was elected the first governor under it. He had been a member of the Provincial Congress that framed the Constitution, had presided over that body as its president, and had also received from it the appointment of Brigadier General of the militia of the district of Newbern. He was continued as governor of the State through the years 1777-'78, and '79, and refused to receive any compensation for his services beyond his expenses.

He took a very prominent part in the political life of the State, and in 1779 he served with his forces under General Yates, and was engaged in the disastrous battle of Camden. He afterwards became a member of the State Senate, was chosen its speaker, and held other offices of public trust until 1784, when he was again elected Governor and again held the office for two successive years. In 1789 he was again elected to the Senate of the State, and also a member of the Convention which finally ratified for the State the Federal Constitution. When the legislature met in 1789, he was again Speaker of the Senate. While presiding in the Senate on the 5th of November, he was stricken with paralysis, and after lingering speechless till the 10th, he expired in the sixtieth year of his age. His body was, after the usual honors, conveyed to the family burial-place in Lenoir, and there interred with Masonic honors.

**BRO. GOVERNOR CASWELL** was a Mason, but as to when and where he was made a Mason, we have no accessible records. He had received the highest honors of the Fraternity in his State, being the second Grand Master of Masons, after its Independent Grand Lodge was formed in 1787; holding the office at the time of his death. He had been preceded, as Grand Master, by **BRO. Samuel Johnston**, who was Governor of the State at the death of **BRO. GOV. CASWELL**; and his successor as Grand Master, was **BRO. William Richardson Davie**, who held the office for nine years, during the last of which he was also Governor of the State. Thus from the independence of that State, until the last year of the century, each of her three governors was also the Grand Master of Masons of North Carolina.

**BRO. Francis Xavier Martin**, in his funeral oration delivered on the occasion of **P. G. M. CASWELL**'s funeral obsequies, says of him: "In him, of whom the hand of death has bereft us, public and domestic virtues were ever united. Not satisfied in watching with unremitting attention over the welfare of the community, he anxiously endeavored to promote the felicity of its members. Blest with a complacency of disposition and equanimity of temper which peculiarly endeared him to his friends, he commanded respect even from his enemies. The tender sensibility of his heart was such, that he needed but to see distress, to



feel it and contribute to its relief. Deaf to the voice of interest, whenever oppressed indigence called for his assistance, he appeared at the bar without even the hope of any other reward than the consciousness of having so far promoted the happiness of a fellow-man."

**BRO. AARON KING**, 33°, was born in Parmer, Massachusetts, June 22, 1818, of English ancestry. He received his education in the Common Schools of that Commonwealth, and in middle age removed to Nashua, N. H., where he resided until his death on October 3, 1888.

**BRO. KING** was made a Mason in Rising Sun Lodge No. 39, of Nashua, N. H., August 20, 1856; was made a Royal Arch Mason in Meridian Sun Chapter No. 9, of Nashua, December 14, 1857; received the Ineffable Grades in Hiram Council Princes of Jerusalem, Worcester, Mass., May 19, 1858; was knighted in Worcester County Commandery, Worcester, February 9, 1859; received the Consistorial degrees, 4° to 32° inclusive, in a New York Consistory; and was one of twenty-five, who on June 19, 1863, formed the Grand Consistory of New Hampshire. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, and elected an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, at New York, April 13, 1863, and crowned an Active Member in the same city, October 24, 1864.

**BRO. KING** was held in very high esteem by the Fraternity, and he enjoyed in life the highest confidence of his friends and neighbors. To him life was earnest and he earnestly met its duties and responsibilities. His convictions were strong and his opinions fixed. He dearly loved home and family. His tastes were simple and he disliked all ostentation. He was too modest to be ambitious, and too retiring and domestic to seek public position. He was social, genial, hospitable, and very fond of the company of friends.

While a profound admirer of all the Rites and Ceremonies of the Order in the various grades, he was most earnestly devoted, however, to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and proved a tower of strength to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of New Hampshire. He was a diligent student of its literature and Ritual; hence his judgment became the reliance of his brethren, and in his sagacity and intelligence were deeply rooted their affection and admiration. He thus became a leader in the highest sense of the term for he was not only able to fully comprehend the lesson of Masonic symbolism and its requirements, but he also possessed the happy faculty of imparting to others the precious knowledge which he had mastered. He saw the world as it was and no man knew better than he that "it is not the cowl that makes the man." He took man as he was, not from assumption. With a clear insight into men and matters, he occupied the enviable position of a teacher whose circumspection enabled him to judge of men as they were, not as they seemed.

In early life he united with the Congregationalist Church and died in its communion. His life was one of harmony—no incompatibilities disturbed its cadences or marred its beauty. As Mason, Christian and Citizen, he dwelt upon earth with but one chant upon his lips

"Peace and good will to men."

**BRO. WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE**, Past Grand Master of North Carolina, was born at Egremont, near White Haven, England, on the 20th of June, 1756. His father brought him to America when he was but five years of age, and left him to the care of a maternal uncle, the Rev. William Richardson, of South Carolina, by whom he was adopted as a son. There he was reared and educated until he was fitted for college, when he was sent to Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated in the fall of 1776, in the twenty-first year of his age.

While in his senior year in college, the storm-cloud of war burst on our land; and when the British Army was advancing upon the city of New York, he left his class and became for a time a volunteer soldier; but after the battle of Long Island, and the capture of the city, he returned to Princeton and completed his studies. His final studies were closed within the roar of the British cannon, and he left Princeton just before Washington and his broken army passed through that town in their flight towards the Delaware. He returned to his southern home; but he carried with him the remembrance of scenes he had witnessed at the North, and resolved to enter the field in defence of his adopted country from the aggressions of his fatherland as soon as an honorable post could be found. No position worthy of his talent at once offering itself, he engaged in the study of the law at Salisbury, North Carolina. But the fire of patriotism still burned in his breast; and as the war-clouds thickened, he joined a corps of dragoons as lieutenant and marched towards Charleston, S. C., to join the legion of Pulaski. In the battle of Stono Ferry, a few miles from Charleston, he was wounded in the thigh, and confined with his wound in the hospital for five months. On recovery he returned to Salisbury and resumed the study of the law. In 1780 a regiment of cavalry was raised by the State and he accepted a commission as major of the same. In the equipment of this troop, he is said to have expended the last shilling of his own private means, and as he mounted his horse he had nothing but that mettled steed and his own good blade that he could call his own. He nobly aided Sumter in his operations on the Catawba, and was at the battles of Hanging Rock, Ramsour's Mills, and at Wahab's Plantation. For his services in this campaign he was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

In 1781, when General Greene assumed command of the Southern Army, he appointed **BRO. COLONEL DAVIE** his Commissary General, and he was with General Greene in his celebrated retreat, and at the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill and Ninety-Six.





BROTHER AARON KING, 33<sup>o</sup>, (dec'd),

ACTIVE MEM.: OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33<sup>o</sup> A.A.S.R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*Aaron King*

Active Mem. Sup. Council 33° A. A. S. R.  
Northern Masonic Jurisdiction



It was at this trying moment, when the fate of the Southern Army seemed to hang upon a brittle thread, when its numbers were greatly reduced, its ammunition nearly exhausted, and its commissariat empty, that General Greene sent BRO.: COL.: DAVIE to represent his condition to the government of North Carolina, charging him to give "no sleep to his eyes, nor slumber to his eyelids," until relief could be obtained. But the dark days and these critical conditions soon passed away, the peace of 1783 changed all this, and the heroes who had won American Liberty returned to their former homes and peaceful avocations.

BRO.: COL.: DAVIE left the army the same year, married a daughter of General Allen Jones, and commenced the practice of law in Halifax, N. C. He soon arose to eminence in his profession and was chosen delegate to the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. He was also commissioned in 1797 a Major-General of the State Militia, and in 1798 was appointed by the President, Bro.: Washington, a Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States. In the same year he was also elected Governor of the State. Subsequently he was appointed by President Adams an associate envoy extraordinary to France.

BRO.: DAVIE'S early Masonic record is somewhat obscure, but the impression seems to favor the fact that he was made a Mason in the "Royal White Hart" Lodge at Halifax, N. C. He was twenty-seven years of age when he settled as a lawyer in Halifax, and an old Lodge had existed in that town since 1767, but the sound of its gavel had ceased during the Revolution. When peace was declared, the old Lodges of North Carolina resumed their labors, and in 1787 united to form an Independent Grand Lodge for the State. Of this Grand Lodge BRO.: GOV.: DAVIE became the third Grand Master, a position which he held for many years, and until he was sent as Ambassador to France in 1799.

BRO.: DAVIE took a deep interest in the educational interests of his State, and was one of the founders of the "North Carolina University" at Chapel Hill, the corner-stone of which he laid, as Grand Master of the State, on the 14th of April, 1798, in the presence of all the civic and Masonic dignitaries of North Carolina.

On his return from France he was engaged by President Adams in some Indian treaties; but upon the death of his wife, in 1803, he withdrew from public life, and some seventeen years later, in December, 1820, died at Tivoli, in South Carolina, aged sixty-four years, full of honors and revered by a nation of grateful though sorrowing hearts.

**BRO.: JOSIAH RANDALL**, Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, was born at Devizes, Wiltshire, England, July 21, 1789, and was the only son of Matthew and Mary Robarts Randall. His father came to America in 1793, and his mother and the family (himself and five sisters) followed in 1794, locating in the city of Philadelphia. In 1801, his father being obliged to go as supercargo to the Isle of

France, Mrs. Randall, with her son and daughters, removed to Burlington, New Jersey, where, under the superintendence of one of the best and most pious of women, his mother, BRO.: RANDALL received his education, which was completed under the Rev. Dr. Staughton, the eminent Baptist clergyman, who was remarkable for the eloquence and force of his preaching, and at the time one of our most popular divines.

Well grounded in the classics, and with a thorough English education, BRO.: RANDALL at the age of fourteen entered the office of Joseph Reed, Esq., a leading member of the Philadelphia bar, as a student of law, where he remained for three years, and when only eighteen was admitted to practice, on March 8, 1808. The same year he received from Gov. Simon Snyder, who had just been elected Governor of the State, the appointment of clerk of the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia, which position he held until 1812. This appointment brought BRO.: RANDALL early into public life, from which it may be said he was never after entirely withdrawn.

In the War of 1812, BRO.: RANDALL, then a sergeant in the Volunteer Corps of the Junior Artillerists, under command of Capt. Cash, accompanied the Corps to Camp Bloomfield and served during the whole of the campaign of 1814, having been promoted in the meantime to a commissioned officer. He was subsequently appointed and commissioned by Gov. Snyder as Colonel of the first of the ten regiments, Pennsylvania offered to the general government, just before the close of the war. BRO.: RANDALL tendered these regiments to President Madison, and while in the act of doing so, the news of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent was received by the President.

In 1819, '20, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and ably represented his constituency in that body. He ever manifested a great and active interest in the military arm of the State, and for some years was an active member as well as the commanding officer of one of Philadelphia's crack military organizations—the City Troop.

BRO.: RANDALL was married in January, 1820, to Ann Worrell, the daughter of Joseph Worrell, Esq., a well known and highly respected citizen of Philadelphia. As the fruits of this union BRO.: RANDALL left surviving him at his death, September 10, 1866, one daughter and several sons, one of whom, the late Hon. Samuel J. Randall, so long and ably represented the third Congressional district of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States; and another of them, the Hon. Robert E. Randall, now a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, and who also at one time represented the City in the State Legislature with signal ability.

BRO.: RANDALL'S Masonic career began in early life. He was initiated in Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, on January 3, 1811. He resigned his membership, however, shortly after, and with others from that



Lodge, applied for a charter for Industry Lodge, No. 131, on the 21st day of June, 1811. This Lodge was constituted on the 22d of the same month, and its first meeting held on July 1, 1811. He was elected its Junior Warden, December 9, 1812; its Worshipful Master, June 10, 1813; and again its Worshipful Master, for a second term, June 8, 1815; and a third time, December 12, 1822.

In 1818 (December 7), he was elected R. W. Junior Warden of the R. W. Grand Lodge; on the 6th of December, 1819, Senior Grand Warden, and re-elected to the same office on December 4, 1820. On the 3d of December, 1821, he was elected R. W. G. M., and re-elected December 2, 1822.

BRO. RANDALL was one of the many prominent Masons who had been summoned to Harrisburg, by the Inquisitorial Committee, appointed by the Legislature of the State, in January, 1836, to investigate what they were pleased to term the evils of Masonry. He protested with his colleagues against the authority of the Committee in the premises, and refused to take the oath which they required of him. For a more detailed account of these proceedings, the reader is referred to the sketch of Bro. George M. Dallas, who was at the time the Grand Master of the Grand Body and represented the recusants not only before the Committee but before the Legislature when brought before that august body.

The reputation of BRO. RANDALL as an eminent Mason was not confined to this country alone, but extended to Europe as well. In 1853, when BRO. RANDALL visited England, he was invited to the Grand Lodge in London, and upon this occasion he was requested to point out the difference in the mode of working in England and that in Pennsylvania. In explaining this, he mentioned in the course of his remarks that he had shaken hands with every President of the United States. After taking his seat, the Grand Master, the Duke of Argyle, proposed that the brethren present should pass around the hall in the regular order and shake hands with the brother who had shaken hands with the great, good and pious Brother George Washington. There were some two hundred Masons present, who carried out the suggestion, headed by the Grand Master himself.

BRO. RANDALL was appointed on the Committee on Landmarks in 1858, and from that time until his death continued a member of it. He was an earnest Mason, and with the Brethren ever stood as a shining landmark along the highway of Masonic life.

BRO. STILLMAN WHITE, 33°, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, February 5, 1832. He is the son of James White and Amelia (Howard) White, and through his father is a direct descendant of Peregrine White, who was the first white child born in New England. He was educated in the common schools and a commercial college, and at the early age of thirteen went into a silk factory where he spent two years. At the age of fifteen he entered an iron foundry

and learned the iron-moulding trade. In the Fall of 1848 he went to Providence, R. I., where he has since resided. In 1856 he established himself in business as a brass founder, and has by his untiring industry and activity succeeded in building up a very successful and prosperous establishment. After having been established five years in the business, and assured of a prosperous career, he married Lydia Jane Worsley, a daughter of John and Lydia Worsley, January 31, 1861. In his domestic relations he has been equally successful, and in the enjoyment of the society of a most interesting family finds that solace of mind and contentment of spirit every true man earnestly craves.

BRO. WHITE has on a number of occasions been called upon to serve in positions of honor and responsibility. He was a member of the Common Council of the City of Providence for eleven years, and Alderman for two years, and for seven years a representative in the State Legislature.

BRO. WHITE was made a Mason in Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 4, of Providence, R. I., May 17, 1860, and after acceptably filling the offices of Junior Warden and Senior Warden, became its Worshipful Master, February 24, 1864. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Providence Chapter, No. 1, of Providence, March 25, 1863; a Royal and Select Master in Providence Council, No. 1, P. of J., of Providence, July 10, 1863; was knighted in St. John's Commandery, No. 1, of Providence, on June 1, 1863; received the Ineffable Grades in Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, of Newport, R. I., on April 18, 1865; the A. T. degrees and the P. and D. Grades in Rhode Island Chapter of Rose Croix, Newport, the same day; and the M. H. and C. Grades in Rhode Island Consistory S. P. R. S., 32°, Providence, April 18, 1865. At the Session of the Supreme Council Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, held at Boston, Mass., September 19, 1882, he was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°.

BRO. WHITE is a Charter Member and founder of Adelphi Lodge, No. 33, of Providence, and was its Worshipful Master in 1876-'77 and '78.

He has won eminent distinction within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island by reason of his excellent qualities as a craftsman and these the brethren have not been slow to appreciate, for on the 16th of May, 1892, they elected him to the exalted office of Grand Master of Masons of the State of Rhode Island.

BRO. WHITE occupies a prominent position in the social and commercial circles of Providence and is highly esteemed as a man and public-spirited citizen. By his dignified and impartial demeanor as a presiding officer he has secured the confidence and regard of his brethren of the Craft, and by his conscientious and consistent adherence to the well-defined principles of moral rectitude has gained for himself the love and respect of his friends and neighbors in every relation of life.







BROTHER STILLMAN WHITE, 33°,

GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF RHODE ISLAND,

HON. MEM. OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° OF A. A. S. R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*Pittman White 33°*  
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.



**BRO. EDWARD STEWART**, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, was born in the County of Morris, N. J., April 27, 1799. After spending his earlier years in the country, engaged in agricultural pursuits, he removed in 1835 to Newark, and made that city his permanent residence.

The Masonic life of **BRO. STEWART** commenced in 1840, in which year he was initiated and made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newark. Upon the institution of Newark Lodge, No. 7, he withdrew from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and affiliated with the young Lodge, being anxious to encourage that Lodge in its infancy and weakness. His zeal and activity were earnestly devoted to the success of the new Lodge, and it is but due to the Brother to accord him the credit of having done much towards accomplishing the success which the Lodge has attained. With a similar purpose he withdrew from Newark Lodge, No. 7, and affiliated with Eureka Lodge, No. 39, subsequently instituted. To the latter Lodge he likewise devoted his energies and influence and lived to see it also become a strong and healthy organization. He held the various offices in the symbolic lodges, and in each gave his earnest and faithful study to the mastering of the sublime precepts aimed to be taught in the respective lectures and charges.

In 1848 and 1849 he occupied the office of Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and in 1850 was elected Grand Master. He was re-elected to that office for six consecutive years, until 1856, when he was succeeded by **Bro. Babbitt**.

In the honorable positions which **BRO. STEWART** held in the Grand Lodge, he served with his usual zeal and fidelity. The same earnestness and unremitting activity displayed in the interests of the symbolic Lodge, were exercised in the interests of the Grand Body. Much of the prosperity of the Masonic institution in that jurisdiction is attributable to his untiring labors. He took charge of the Craft at a time of great despondency and gloom, and by his energy and enthusiasm infused new life and ambition in the brethren. He devoted a very large portion of his time to the discharge of the important duties of visitation and instruction.

After **G. M. BRO. STEWART'S** retirement from office he continued his devotion and attachment to the fraternity so long as his health permitted him to mingle in the affairs of the Craft. But the latter part of his life was shrouded in deep gloom and affliction. He suffered from a long and distressing illness that was only terminated by death, and which took place on the 29th day of January, 1866, at the age of sixty-seven years.

**BRO. MORDECAI GIST**, Past Grand Master of South Carolina, is supposed to have been born in the State of Maryland, as his ancestors, who had emigrated from England to Maryland at an early day, had settled in Baltimore. The date and place of birth is, however, unknown for a certainty. He received a mercantile education, and was employed in

that business when the War of the Revolution began. The young men of Baltimore formed an independent company, and elected young Gist as captain. It was the first military organization in Maryland for the defence of American liberty. In 1776 **CAPTAIN GIST** was appointed major of a battalion of Maryland regulars, and bravely led his men in the terrible conflict on Long Island in that year. For his bravery on that occasion he was commissioned as a colonel in 1777; and in 1778, while in command of his Maryland troops, at Locust Hill, near New York, he was attacked by the combined forces of Generals Simcoe, Emerick and Tarleton, of the British Army; but he discovered their approach in time to escape from their hands. He was also engaged in the battle of Paoli, where the terrible massacre of American troops took place, and soon after in the battles of Germantown and Whitemarsh in Pennsylvania.

In January, 1779, he was appointed by Congress a brigadier-general in the Continental Army, and was assigned to the command of the Second Maryland Brigade. The same winter, 1779-'80, he was encamped with his command at the general headquarters of the American Army at Morristown, New Jersey. While in winter-quarters here, the Masonic Brethren in the army celebrated the Festival of St. John the Evangelist. The meeting was held under the charter of the American Union Lodge, and **Bro. Washington** and a large number of distinguished officers of the army, who were Masons, attended on the occasion. The Masonic Lodges of this country had formerly all owed their existence to, and been dependent upon, the Grand Lodge of Great Britain; but the misfortunes of war had caused all intercourse to cease between them and the parent head; and although some provincial Grand Lodges still existed in this country, they were regarded but as the subordinates of the Masonic powers in Great Britain by whom they were created. At this army festival in 1779, a petition was presented, setting forth the condition of Masonry in the new political state of the country, and expressing a desire that a general union of American Masons might take place under one general Grand Master of America. A committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration, consisting of distinguished Masons from each division of the army. This committee met on the 7th of January, 1780, and chose **BRO. GENERAL GIST** as their President, and **Bro. General O. H. Williams** as their Secretary. The committee prepared an address to the different Grand Masters of the United States, setting forth the same general views as embraced in the petition they were called on to consider, and asked that measures might be taken to secure a union of all the Lodges of the country under one American head. Although the committee had delicately forbore to mention the name of **Bro. Washington** as their choice for General Grand Master, yet it was well understood that such was their wish.



In the following Spring, BRO.: GENERAL GIST was sent with his command to aid General Gates in South Carolina. While in the North, he and the Brethren had enjoyed Masonic privileges in the different Masonic Lodges in the army. As no military Lodges existed in the Southern Army, BRO.: GENERAL GIST applied to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant to hold one in the line under his command, which was granted, constituting him its Master. This Lodge was numbered 27 on the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge registry, its warrant bearing date April 4, 1780.

BRO.: GENERAL GIST fought gallantly for his country from the commencement to the close of the war. He had heard its first clarion notes and its last battle-shout; and when it was closed, he retired to a plantation which he had purchased near Charleston, South Carolina, and, like Washington, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

• The warrant of 1780 to BRO.: GENERAL GIST from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, empowering him to hold Lodges in the Maryland line of the army, was, by resolution of that Grand Lodge, vacated at the close of the war; but in 1786 another was granted him to hold a local Lodge, with the same registry number (27), at Charleston, S. C., by the same Grand Body. This warrant constituted BRO.: GENERAL GIST Master, and Bros.: Thomas B. Bowen and Ephraim Mitchell, Wardens. In the year following (1787), the Lodges of Ancient York Masons in South Carolina united to form an Independent Grand Lodge for that State; and of this Grand Body BRO.: GENERAL GIST became the first Deputy Grand Master, 1787-'88-'89, and in 1790 was elected Grand Master for two years.

BRO.: GENERAL GIST was a warm and devoted friend of Bro.: Washington, and enjoyed the greatest esteem of the latter to the end of his life. It was while he was Grand Master, 1791, that Bro.: Washington visited, as President, the Southern States, on which occasion a very interesting Masonic correspondence took place between them. It was the last official act of BRO.: GENERAL GIST, as in September of the following year he died, leaving surviving him two sons, one named INDEPENDENT, and the other STATES. He was, at the time of his death, said to have been about fifty years of age.

**BRO.: SAMUEL STACKER WILLIAMS, 33°**, Past Grand Master of Masons of Ohio, was born near Dover, Tennessee, March 20, 1836. His father, David Williams, was a native of Wales, who came to America in 1820. His mother, Mahala (Squires) Williams, was a native of Western New York. The parents, early in the *forties*, settled upon a farm in Scioto County, Ohio. Here the mother died and was buried July 4, 1843, when the subject of our sketch was placed with his grandparents on the Welsh Hills, in Licking County, where he remained two years, devoting his time to the advantages offered by a good country school. His

father married a second time, in 1845, and soon after removed with his family to Shepherdsville, Kentucky, where he was engaged as an operative at the Salt River Iron Works. While the family resided here, the subject of our sketch returned to the parental roof and attended a select school; further improving his education. In 1847, however, the elder Williams returned with his family to the Welsh Hills and bought a farm upon which he spent the remainder of his life. Here the younger WILLIAMS still further pursued his studies at the Granville Academy, and having a penchant for music made it a specialty. He became in time an excellent vocalist and as a result was a member of the Choir of the Presbyterian Church for more than twenty-five years. After leaving the farm and the Academy, he spent a number of years in teaching school and vocal music. He became the first Superintendent of Public Schools in Hanging Rock, Ohio, under the present school system, in 1856. From 1859 to 1866 he was engaged in stock raising, and subsequently devoted several years to the Dry Goods business in New York City.

BRO.: WILLIAMS was married in Lyon County, Kentucky, on May 18, 1858, to Elizabeth Cockburn, a native of Bishop-Auckland, England. His married life, covering a period of a little more than thirty-one years, was all that this most estimable Christian woman could make it. To him she proved a treasure beyond price, but she passed to that "bourne beyond the grave" in September, 1889, leaving to comfort him in his declining years four children—one son and three daughters.

BRO.: WILLIAMS was made a Master Mason in Centre Star Lodge, No. 11, in Granville, Ohio, March 17, 1864; a Royal Arch Mason in Warren Chapter, No. 6, in Newark, O., February 6, 1865; received the Cryptic degrees in Bigelow Council, No. 7, on the 8th of the same month; was knighted in Clinton Commandery, No. 5, K.: T.:, at Mount Vernon, O., April 22, 1865; and received the degrees of the A.: A.: S.: R.:, 4° to 32° inclusive, in the Cincinnati bodies, December 2d to 21st, 1865. At the session of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A., held in Providence, Rhode Island, September 20, 1887, he was created a Sov.: Grand Inspector-General (33°), and was elected an Honorary Member of said Body.

He was elected Secretary of his Lodge in 1864; Senior Warden in 1866; and in 1867 became its Worshipful Master. He served one year as Captain of the Guard of his Council, and in 1880 was elected Thrice Ill.: Master. In 1881 he was elected to the office of High Priest in his Chapter and received the Order of High Priesthood in the following September. Having affiliated with Newark Commandery, No. 34, K.: T.:, he was elected Generalissimo in 1881, and in 1882 was elevated to the position of Eminent Commander.

Since entering the Grand Lodge of Ohio he has





BROTHER S. STACKER WILLIAMS, 33°,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HON. MEM. OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° A. A. S. R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







*Fraternally*  
*S. Stacker, William* 33°

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masous of Ohio.



served as special lecturer by the appointment of different Grand Masters almost continuously for a quarter of a century. He has also served as its Senior Grand Deacon and as Deputy Grand Master, and in 1885 was elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of Ohio; holding the position for three consecutive years. His administration covered a most eventful period. At the time of entering upon the duties of his office clandestine organizations of men claiming to be bodies of Scottish Rite Masons were being planted in his jurisdiction. These soon began to occupy Masonic halls without authority and in violation of a rule of the Grand Lodge, their every action boding ill to legitimate Masonry. This condition of things demanded the exercise of sound judgment and prompt and decisive action. But G. M. WILLIAMS proved himself equal to the occasion; he issued an edict securing obedience to the violated rule. In spite of the bitter invectives hurled against him through a subsidized Press, and of the Court Injunctions brought against him in quite a number of the local Courts, the G. M. proceeded in his course fearlessly and undaunted by the opposition, with the result that at the end of his three years' service as Grand Master the difficulties were successfully overcome. The injunctions against his edict forbidding installation into office in Lodges, of these clandestine organizations, were all decided in his favor. It often became necessary for him to make severe orders or give rigid decisions in dealing with the question; and in this respect he was characterized as the ANDREW JACKSON of the Masonic Fraternity. And every act done by him, every order made, and every decision rendered, received the approval of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. WILLIAMS is an honorary member of a number of grand and subordinate bodies, and the representative near the corresponding grand bodies in his own State from the Grand Lodges of Florida and New South Wales, the Grand Chapter and Grand Council of Georgia, and of the Grand Commandery of Texas.

He has one of the most extensive and carefully selected Masonic Libraries in the United States, to which the brethren have at all times free access. He has also been mainly instrumental in the organization and development of the Masonic Collectors' Association, instituted in 1880. The Correspondence Reports to Grand Bodies, which he has been writing for many years take high rank, and of his annual addresses as Grand Master reference thereto is frequently made in terms of great praise. They are readily understood as they are written in his characteristic and brusque Welsh style. Through his thorough knowledge of Masonic law and usage he has been enabled to decide promptly all questions submitted to him. And in the exercises of his functions he has ever been influenced by the dictates of right and the best interests of the Order. Favors and personal popularity never find even secondary consideration at his hands.

BRO. THOMAS CORWIN, Past Grand Master of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 29, 1794. His parents removed to Warren County, Ohio, in 1798. After acquiring an education in the schools of that day, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar about 1818, and soon obtained distinction as a lawyer and an orator. In March, 1818, he was appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney of his county, and until 1830 performed the duties of that office. His public career commenced in 1822 with his election to the Legislature of Ohio. He was by this time not only a well-read lawyer, but also a sound reasoner and fluent speaker. In 1829 he again allowed himself to be nominated and elected to the Ohio Legislature; but the following year he was, on the whig ticket, elected to Congress by a very large vote, and subsequently re-elected until he had in all served ten years. In 1840 he advocated the election of General Harrison by numerous speeches at mass meetings, for which his popular style of oratory was especially adapted. In October, 1840, he was elected Governor of Ohio for one term of two years, and from 1845 to 1850 represented that State in the United States Senate. In July, 1850, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore. On his retirement from this office, in March, 1853, he resumed the practice of law at Cincinnati, Ohio. In October, 1858, he was elected a member of Congress from the Seventh District, and again in 1860; but among the first appointments of Mr. Lincoln was the name of BRO. CORWIN for the mission to Mexico, and it was confirmed by the Senate. On the 11th of April following, he embarked for Vera Cruz, and thence to the City of Mexico, where during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's first term he served as United States Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Mexican government, then rather an undecided one, the pretensions of Maximilian and the Church Party being antagonized by President Juarez and the party of the people. In April, 1865, he returned to the United States to be, in common with the whole nation, shocked by the assassination of President Lincoln. He at once opened a law office in Washington, but had no more than settled down to business in it with some degree of quiet, after the skurry and turmoil of that memorable summer and autumn, when he was stricken with apoplexy, and three days afterward, on December 18th, ceased to live.

BRO. CORWIN was made a Mason in Lebanon Lodge, No. 26, of Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1819 became Worthy Master of the Lodge. He received the Capitular degrees at Lebanon also, and was knighted at Worthington, Ohio, in the first Commandery organized in the West. In 1821 and 1826 he was the Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In 1823 and 1827 he was Deputy Grand Master, and in 1828 became the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.



In Freemasonry, as in national affairs, BRO.: CORWIN ever manifested an earnest interest, and by his rare gift of oratory, developed in his case as in few other men, did much to advance the progress and successful growth of the Institution in his day and time. As an honored Past Grand Master of the State of Ohio, as a Senator of the United States, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and as a Foreign Minister, he had won proud distinction both at home and abroad. Possessed of those talents which command popularity, he was ever regarded with affection and kindness by even his opponents, the unquestionable sincerity that characterized his language giving power to all he said. In private life he had from boyhood always exhibited the utmost integrity and purity of character, with, in professional life, a high sense of honor.

The remains of the eminent BROTHER CORWIN were consigned to their final resting-place at Lebanon, Ohio, his late home, with full Masonic honors, and amid the mournful tributes of many sorrowing friends and neighbors, during the expiring days of 1865.

**BRO.: CHARLES ALFRED WELCH**, 33°, was born in Boston, Mass., January 30, 1815, and is a son of Francis and Margaret Crease (Stackpole) Welch. His father was one of the most prominent merchants of Boston, and for many years was President of the Franklin Insurance Company of that city.

BRO.: WELCH attended the common schools, and after a preparatory course in the Boston Latin School, entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1833. Having read law, first in the office of Messrs. Sprague and Gray, and afterwards for two terms in the Harvard Law School, he was admitted in 1837 to the Bar in Suffolk Co., Mass., where his ability, as an attorney and counsellor, won for him an enviable reputation. In 1838, he formed a partnership with Edward D. Sohler for the practice of law; which partnership continued until the decease of that eminent jurist in 1888. Since that time, BRO.: WELCH has continued the practice of his profession alone.

The Masonic history of BRO.: WELCH dates from April 22, 1861, when he was made a Master Mason in Monitor Lodge, Waltham, Mass. He was exalted to the Royal Arch, December 18, 1862, in St. Andrew's Chapter, Boston, and was knighted, March 6, 1863, in St. Bernard Commandery, Boston.

ILL.: BRO.: WELCH is a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and received all the degrees, from the 4th to the 32d inclusive, in Boston, June 29, 1863. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, (33°) at New York City, August 17, 1876.

From 1864 to 1869 inclusive, he served in the various offices of Monitor Lodge, Waltham, Mass., being W.: Master in 1868 and 1869. December 13, 1864, he became a charter member of Waltham Chapter. During the same year he was elected to the office of King, and in the following year was elected High Priest. He served as Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand

Chapter of Massachusetts in 1866. He was elected Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery, Boston, in 1868 and 1870, and an Honorary Member in 1872. From 1872 to 1874 inclusive, BRO.: WELCH was District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District of Massachusetts; from 1875 to 1877, inclusive, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and was elected Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts for three years, 1878-79-80. Since 1876, he has been an active member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust from its formation in 1884.

On the 14th day of May, 1844, BRO.: WELCH was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Boott, by Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, of Boston. Their two sons, Charles A. Welch, Jr., and Francis C. Welch, are actively engaged in business in Boston, the former as a merchant, and the latter as a lawyer.

The administration of Grand Master WELCH was distinguished for valuable services rendered in the management of the business affairs of the Corporation. He found it necessary to arrange for the renewal of the "capitation tax," as it was called. This was a levy of one dollar per year from each affiliated member of the Fraternity in the jurisdiction, for the payment of the debt incurred in the building of the Masonic Temple in Boston. It was originally laid in March, 1867, for the term of thirteen years. The payment of the interest upon the debt during that period absorbed so large a portion of the receipts from the tax, that it became necessary to renew the unwelcome infliction for a further term of fifteen years. Grand Master WELCH arranged for the diffusion of the fullest information upon the subject among the Craft, and provided ample opportunity for the freest discussion, in Lodge and Grand Lodge, of every aspect of this vexed question. As the result of this wise foresight, when the time came for action upon the plan proposed by the Grand Master, (June, 1879), he was sustained with great unanimity, and the Craft resumed their burden almost without a murmur.

Not content with thus securely providing for the ultimate payment of the debt, BROTHER WELCH devoted much time and labor, during the last year of his administration as Grand Master, to advocating the commutation of the tax, by individuals and by Lodges, by a single advance payment. So successful was he in advancing this scheme, that during that year he had the pleasure of reducing the debt \$100,000, or more than one-third.

BROTHER WELCH never made any pretensions to being an exact ritualist, but he left every Masonic organization, with which he was connected, in better condition than he found it. Being a remarkably ready and fluent speaker, much inclined to view the bright and cheering side of a subject, brimful of vigor, life and humor, he is, and always has been a welcome

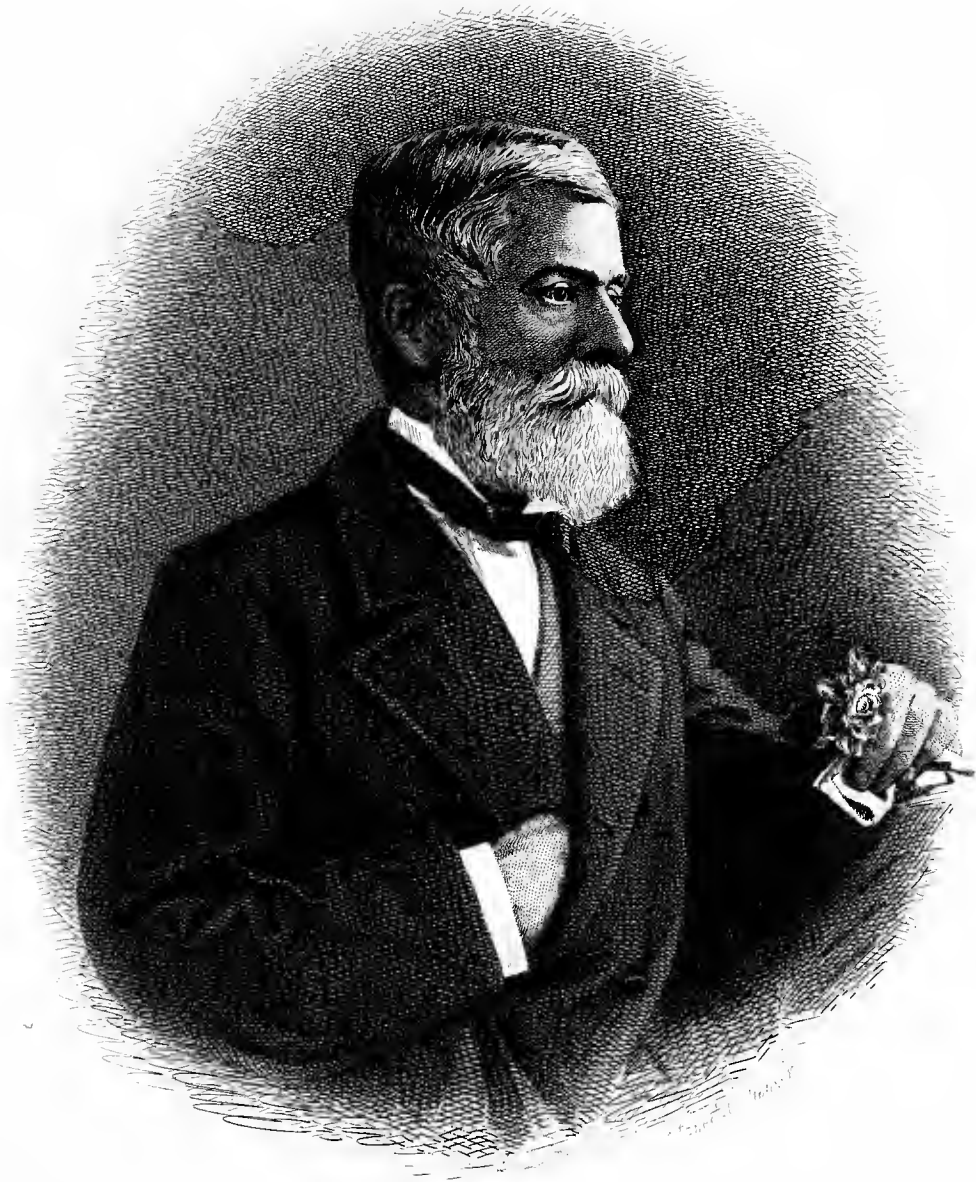




BROTHER CHARLES ALFRED WELCH, 33°,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTOR GENERAL 33° A. A. S. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*Yours fraternally*

*Charles A. Welch 33°*

M.M.B.A.M.P. Em. Com. of K.T. and Past Grand Master  
of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.





guest at Masonic assemblies. In fact, the older he grows the more he seems to enjoy such gatherings and the more abundantly does he contribute to the enjoyment of the Brethren who share the pleasures with him.

It is often a subject of remark, among those who are familiar with the history of Masonry in Massachusetts for the last thirty years, that the Fraternity of that jurisdiction have been exceedingly fortunate in securing so large a share of the time and attention of a Brother so constantly and laboriously engaged upon the important and pressing duties of his exacting profession. Profound respect and gratitude are the feelings with which BROTHER WELCH is regarded by the Craft throughout the Commonwealth. They remember, therefore, with great satisfaction, the words with which he closed his last Annual Address as their Grand Master: "I desire to express to the officers and members of the Lodges with whom I have been brought in contact, my grateful sense of the kindness with which they have invariably treated me and the courtesy with which they have welcomed me to their Lodge-rooms. I shall look back upon these three years, spent partly in your service, and shall not recall anything, with hardly a single exception, to cause pain or regret; and if some benefit to the Fraternity has been accomplished during my administration, the only credit I shall claim is, that I have given my hearty co-operation to the Brethren whom I see around me, and to others who have heretofore occupied these seats, in their zealous endeavors for the common good."

**BRO.: ROBERT PINCKNEY DUNLAP**, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 19, 1794. He was a son of Captain John Dunlap, and a grandson of Rev. Robert Dunlap, the first settled minister of Brunswick, who came from the North of Ireland in 1736. Captain Dunlap the father of Robert, through his indomitable spirit and superior business sagacity, acquired a fortune, estimated larger than that of any other person in the District of Maine. He was deeply interested in the subject of education, and was one of the most active in securing for Brunswick its famous Bowdoin College, of which he was made one of the first Board of Overseers. Robert prepared for college under the tutorage of Benjamin Hasey, Esq., of Topsham, and was one of the Class of eight who were graduated from Bowdoin in 1815.

He read law under the direction of Hon. Benjamin Orr, of Topsham, and in Newburyport, Mass., with Ebenezer Moseley, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and opened an office in his native town. His patrimony being ample, he was not dependent upon his profession, and early turned his attention to politics, for which he had a decided penchant. Few men have stood so high in public regard, and few, if any, in that State have been so frequently honored with important public trusts.

In 1821 he was elected Representative to the Leg-

islature, and re-elected the following year. In 1824 he was State Senator and continued in that office, with the exception of one year (1829), until 1833, when he was made a member of the Executive Council. For four years, 1827, 1828, 1831, 1832, he was President of the Senate. As a presiding officer he had few equals. His commanding presence, excellent voice, and intimate knowledge of parliamentary rules, together with his stately and urbane manners, brought his service in this capacity into frequent requisition.

In 1833 he was the nominee of the Democrats for Governor and notwithstanding four parties had candidates in the field, BRO.: DUNLAP was elected by a handsome majority. As Governor of Maine, BRO.: DUNLAP was exceedingly popular and was three times re-elected with increased majorities. The graceful diction and excellent spirit of his proclamations for Fast and Thanksgiving attracted favorable notice far beyond the limits of the State.

In 1842, BRO.: DUNLAP was elected to represent his district in the 28th Congress, and re-elected to the 29th. He was an industrious and pains-taking member, highly esteemed by his associates; and by his constituents for the conscientious care given to their special interests.

In 1848-9 he was Collector of the Port of Portland, and Postmaster of Brunswick from 1853 to 1857.

He was President of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College for many years, and ever cherished a fond affection for his Alma Mater.

BRO.: DUNLAP was made a Mason in United Lodge, of Topsham, now No. 8, of Brunswick, January 9, 1816. The following year he was elected Junior Deacon, and advanced to Senior Deacon a year later. During 1818, 1819 and 1820 he was Master of the Lodge, and to the end of his life was one of its most devoted members, rarely missing a meeting when in town. He was a delegate to the Convention held October 19, 1819, and one of the signers of the Memorial to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the subject of the separation of the Lodges of Maine from that Grand Lodge.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maine he was present and took a very active part in the work incident to its organization, serving upon several of the important committees. In 1820 and 1821, he was Corresponding Grand Secretary; in 1822 and 1826 District Deputy Grand Master; in 1826 and 1827, Junior Grand Warden; in 1828 and 1829 Senior Grand Warden; and in 1830 and 1831 became Grand Master of the State. In 1857, he was again elected Grand Master and served one term, declining a re-election.

It appears from the records of King Cyrus Chapter, of Newburyport, Mass., that Companion ROBERT P. DUNLAP was accepted May 13, 1817; and advanced, passed and acknowledged the same evening. At a special convocation held the following evening he received the Royal Arch Degree. He was admitted

May 25, 1820. At the first meeting of Montgomery Chapter, M.: D., held at Bath, Me., December 27, 1819, he was present and chosen High Priest. This Chapter was consecrated July 18, 1820, by Deputy Grand High Priest Henry Fowle, of Grand Chapter of Massachusetts. At the stated meeting in February following, M.: E.: ROBERT P. DUNLAP announced that his office in Montgomery Chapter had been vacated by his acceptance of an office in the Grand Chapter, that of D.: G.: H.: P.: He was again elected H.: P.: of Montgomery Chapter in 1858, and held the office at the time of his death.

During the visit of M.: E.: Comp.: Fowle to Maine to constitute Montgomery Chapter, he initiated Comp.: ROBERT P. DUNLAP and four others into the Order of High Priesthood, being the first on record to receive this Order in Maine. Comp.: DUNLAP was President of the Council of High Priests in 1826, 1848, 1850, 1851 and 1852.

At the organization of the Grand Chapter of Maine, February 7, 1821, Comp.: DUNLAP was elected Deputy Grand High Priest and re-elected the following year. In 1823 he was chosen Grand High Priest, and served two years.

At the Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, held at Columbus, Ohio, in 1847, although not present, Comp.: DUNLAP was elected General Grand High Priest, in which office he served three terms, being present and presiding at the sessions in Boston, Mass., in 1850, Lexington, Ky., in 1853, and at Hartford, Conn., in 1853, when he declined re-election. At this session he received a silver service, as a slight testimonial of the high regard and esteem entertained by the Royal Craft of the United States, for his labors of love in an Order to which he had devoted a long series of years, and of which he was considered one of the brightest lights.

When and where BRO.: DUNLAP received the degrees now conferred in Councils of Royal and Select Masters, our authority has been unable to discover. It is inferred that he received them prior to 1828, and most likely by communication, as side degrees, as in that year the records of the Grand Chapter show that he was appointed on a committee to whom was referred a circular of the Grand Chapter of Maryland, in relation to the select degree. Subsequent legislation by the Grand Chapter shows that in 1847 that body vested the authority to confer these degrees in the subordinate chapters, and at the ensuing session, in 1848, it was voted that the Royal and Select Masters present be authorized, for this communication only, to open a Council and confer the degrees. A Council was thereupon organized with COMP.: DUNLAP as Most Ill.: Master, and the degrees conferred upon twenty-four companions.

In 1854 the Grand Chapter relinquished control of the degrees, and, in May, 1855, a sufficient number of councils having received charters from the Grand Council of Massachusetts, organized the Grand Coun-

cil of Maine, and COMP.: DUNLAP was chosen the first Grand Puissant. In this office he continued for two years. He affiliated with Mount Vernon Council and was Thrice Ill.: Master from its organization until 1858.

The Orders of the Red Cross and that of the Temple were conferred upon COMP.: DUNLAP February 9, 1824, in Maine Encampment at Portland.

BRO.: DUNLAP was the pioneer of the A.: and A.: S.: Rite in Maine. It is known that there were several sessions of the Supreme Council held during the summer of 1851, the minutes of which were never put upon the record book, though blank spaces were left for the purpose. It is believed that at one of these sessions he received the degrees, for at the session held in Boston, September 4, 1851, he is reported present and a Sov.: G.: Ins.: General. At this session, the Grand Commander, Giles F. Yates, resigned his office into the hands of his Lieutenant, Edward A. Raymond, who thereupon appointed COMP.: DUNLAP his Lieutenant, and in this office he continued until removed by death.

In 1856, a dispensation was granted by Sov.: G.: Commander Raymond to Ill.: BRO.: DUNLAP and five others, to hold a Chapter of Rose Croix and confer the degrees, from the 4th to 18th, inclusive. A Chapter was organized December 1st of that year at Brunswick, and BRO.: DUNLAP was elected M.: M.: He continued to preside in this Chapter until December 6, 1858, when Bro.: William P. Preble succeeded to the government of what is now known as Dunlap Chapter.

BRO.: DUNLAP died at his home in Brunswick, October 20, 1859. In the Church where he was wont to worship a great congregation was gathered on the day of his funeral. His pastor paid an affecting tribute to the memory of the man who had been so long a member and a deacon of his church. The Brethren assembled in great numbers to accompany his remains to the place of interment, and sorrowfully perform their last rites for the departed. The Grand Lodge was present and representatives from all the Grand Bodies, the Supreme Council being represented by his early friends, Bros.: Dr. Winslow Lewis and Charles W. Moore, of Boston. The venerable Grand Chaplain, Rev. Cyril Pearl, with streaming eyes and glowing words, paid a most affecting and eloquent tribute to the memory of this most distinguished and highly beloved brother, in exaltation of his many Christian virtues.

**BRO.: GEORGE HARRISON ALLEN, 33°**, was born in the town of Manchester, Mass., June 21, 1840. He is the son of the late Jacob Alva Allen and Prudence (Hyer) Allen, of Lynn, Mass. He was educated in the common schools of Lawrence, and early in his *teens* went to work in a planing mill, worked in all its branches, and finally became clerk of the concern. In 1866 he removed to Lynn, where he was employed one year as foreman of a paper box



BROTHER GEORGE H. ALLEN, 33°,

PAST GRAND COM. OF THE GD. COM. OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

HON. MEM. OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° A. A. S. R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





*By G. S. S. Sept.*

*Geo. Allen*

P. G. D. Com. of K. T. Massachusetts and Rhode Island.



factory, and then purchased the plant with James A. Boyden as a partner, under the firm name of Allen & Boyden. His partner, James A. Boyden, with whom he was associated for a number of years, dying, W. C. Boyden, a brother, succeeded to his interest, and continued with him in the business till he also died in August, 1889; since which time BRO.: ALLEN has conducted the business himself, both at Lynn and Beverly, Mass. The business, that of wood and paper boxes, under the practical management of BRO.: ALLEN, has been successfully developed and grown to considerable proportions; showing the fruits of well-applied training and judicious management.

BRO.: ALLEN, on December 26, 1864, was married to Sarah Luella McIntire, a daughter of Eben and Temperance McIntire, of Lancaster, N. H., a most estimable lady, and who has proven herself a wise and prudent "help-meet" to her distinguished husband. Although childless, their's is a happy fireside, and blessed contentment reigns supreme.

BRO.: ALLEN was made a Master Mason in Grecian Lodge, City of Lawrence, Mass., January 27, 1864; a Royal Arch Mason in Mount Sinai Chapter, of Lawrence, February 17th, 1865; a Royal and Select Master in Sutton Council, in the City of Salem, Mass.; and was knighted in Bethany Commandery K.: T.: of Lawrence, May 30, 1865.

He received the Ineffable Grades in Giles F. Yates Council, P.: of J.: Boston; the P.: and D.: Grades in Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose-Croix, Boston; and the M.: H.: and C.: Grades in Massachusetts Consistory, S.: P.: R.: S.: 32°, Boston, all in November, 1875.

He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°) at the session of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, held at Boston, Mass., September 15, 1891.

He is also a member of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston, in which he is the second officer, or Chief Rabban.

BRO.: ALLEN has held all the offices in the Blue Lodge. Having affiliated with Golden Fleece Lodge, of Lynn, on his removal to that city, he filled the Worthy Master's Chair of that Lodge in 1879 and 1880; became High Priest of Sutton Chapter in 1881 and 1882; and in 1880 and 1881 was Em.: Com.: of Olivet Commandery K.: T.: He was elected Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island for the year 1885; Grand Generalissimo for 1886; Deputy Grand Commander for 1887; and Grand Commander for 1888. In January, 1889, he was elected T.: P.: G.: M.: of Boston Lodge of Perfection, and served three years, and in 1892 was elected Grand Architect in Massachusetts Consistory, Boston, and Prelate in Olivet Commandery K.: T.: of Lynn.

BRO.: ALLEN is also identified with other Orders, such as the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and the Knights of Pythias, but in these has manifested very slight interest beyond passing the chairs.

He is a member of Grand Army Post No. 5, of Lynn, having served in the Third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry as ward master (nine months' troops) in 1862 and 1863. He enjoys the fellowship of his old army comrades, and the charm of the camp fires is as strong as ever in the breast of this veteran.

BRO.: ALLEN has never felt inclined towards political life; has never sought for nor held any political offices, feeling that he would be out of his place as an element in the body politic were he to do so. He has always been a voter, and while claiming to be a Republican in politics, is nevertheless very liberal in his views. He is conservative in an eminent degree, and in all his relations, social or business, exemplifies by his universal adherence to conservative methods and measures, the advantages to be gained by such a rule of action. With the brethren of the Craft he has also reached a plane of consideration—a place in their esteem and regard—much to be envied by those who are yet on the lowermost rounds of the ladder of Masonic fame. But to these such incidents must become double incentives, that will incite to higher motives and still greater efforts.

BRO.: WILLIAM I. BAIN, R.: W.: Grand Secretary of the R.: W.: Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1836-1867, was born in Bladen County, N. C., November 11, 1793. He was the son of Donald Bain, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1784, and settled in North Carolina. His early life witnessed the struggles which usually followed the lads of that period, but the sturdy Scotch blood he inherited possessed the stamina so characteristic of it, and he at length mastered all difficulties in his pathway towards manhood.

BRO.: BAIN was made a Mason in Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, at Wadesboro, N. C., in 1820. On his removal to Raleigh, he affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of that place, and served as secretary for several terms. In 1836, he was elected R.: W.: Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and held the office through successive re-elections until his death in 1867, a period of thirty-one years.

During this long period, through years of severe trial for Masonry, he gave undoubted evidence of his integrity, and stood as one of the landmarks of the order, exemplifying in his life and conduct the excellence of its tenets, and illustrating the beauty of that character which is adorned by the virtues of Masonry and the piety of the Christian. He received many testimonials of the esteem in which he was held by his brethren, and the appreciation of his services as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

Though his zeal for Masonry was unsurpassed, he was far from being an enthusiast. The most striking feature in his character was philanthropy. He was a sincere friend, and his warm and loving temper imparted its warmth to those around, Masonry seems to have attracted his attention, to have engaged

his thoughts, and absorbed his soul. Her interest was his; her prosperity or adversity was his joy or sorrow; he seemed to be glad or mournful; to weep and rejoice with her. The same happiness attended his private life. The cares of a family were made pleasures by love. The peace and quiet of home afforded a sweet interchange with the corroding cares and stirring scenes of public life—a rest from the past, a refreshment for those of the future.

**BRO. BAIN** was a Mason nearly half a century, and during the larger portion of this time filled honorable positions, with credit to himself and profit to the Craft. In zeal and knowledge perhaps no one in the State excelled him. Upon Masonry he expended much of his time and talents. He enjoyed the fullest confidence and esteem of his brethren, and was known and respected by the entire community in which he lived.

**BRO. EDWARD M. L. EHLERS**, 33°, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, was born in Denmark, January 31, 1840. His father, who had been educated at the University of Kiel, having a desire to share the liberty of a free republic, migrated to this country and settled in New Jersey. Here the son enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools for which that Commonwealth is justly celebrated. He had scarcely reached his twenty-first year when the Civil War began. Full of ardor and love for the land of his adoption, he waited but the opportunity to prove his devotion to her cause and to assist in maintaining the perpetuity of the Union.

To the call by the President for the militia, he was among the first to respond; and enlisting April 19, 1861, in Company E, Twelfth New York militia, he served with his company and regiment as a private soldier, until discharged by reason of his term of enlistment having expired. Returning to the city of New York he was tendered and accepted a Commission as Second Lieutenant of the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, and with this regiment participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, winning honor and rank in the faithful discharge of his duties. He was wounded in the battles at Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the last named battle a ball passed through the upper part of his right lung, another through his right arm, and a third lodged in his right lower limb. For gallantry in this action he was breveted a Colonel of Volunteers.

At the close of the War **COLONEL EHLERS** was ordered to duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, as an Assistant Commissioner. He filled this position to the satisfaction, not only of his superior officers, but also of the people where he was stationed, who spoke of him in terms of the highest praise for the impartial manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties of his office. Declining further service in the Department of the South, he was relieved by an order from the War Department and honorably discharged from the service

of the United States, January 1, 1868, having served nearly seven years as an army officer.

**COLONEL EHLERS** still keeps up his association with the Comrades of the late War. He is a Past Commander of George G. Meade Post, No 38, G. A. R., and now holds membership in La Fayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R. He is also a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, and a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

**BROTHER EHLERS** was initiated into Masonry in Continental Lodge, No. 287, June 6, 1865, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft June 20, 1865, raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, July 18, 1865, and was Master of the Lodge four years. He was exalted in Triune Chapter, No. 241, Royal Arch Masons, and was High Priest two years; attained membership in Adelpic Council, No. 7, Royal and Select Masters, and was Thrice Illustrious Master two years; was knighted in Columbian Commandery, No. 1, ("Old Guard") of New York, and was Eminent Commander two years.

In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, **BROTHER EHLERS** is an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third and last degree, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. He is a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Denmark near the Grand Lodge of New York.

His military skill and knowledge of tactics, and his capacity for organizing and moving large bodies of men, have always commended him as the right man to lead the Brethren in all large processions. He was in command of the Knights Templar at the dedication of the Masonic Hall, in New York City, and was entrusted with many of the details of that magnificent and memorable parade; the success of which was largely due to his personal and skillful efforts. He was Marshal of the Day at the laying of the corner stone of the Obelisk in Central Park; and later, Adjutant General of the largest Civic parade ever held in the City of New York, that of the Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of that city by the British forces. He was also Marshal of the Day at the laying of the corner stone of the Asylum at Utica, May 21, 1891, and filled the same office at its dedication, October 5, 1892.

He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the 6th Masonic District in 1876. The appointment gave general satisfaction to the Craft, and he acquitted himself with distinguished ability. Upon the demise of R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, **BROTHER EHLERS**, then holding the office of Grand Marshal, was appointed to discharge the duties of Grand Secretary, and he has since been annually elected to that office without a dissenting voice.

**BROTHER EHLERS** is of commanding presence, fine





BROTHER EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, 33°,

GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.





*Chas. C. O'Brien*

Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the  
State of New York.



address, courtly manners and eminently social in disposition. With his peers he stands first among the foremost. He has attained exalted preferment and distinction during his Masonic career, and is eminently fitted for the position to which he has been elevated, and which he has in every instance adorned and dignified.

**BRO.: WILLIAM H. ADAMS, R.: W.:** Grand Secretary of the R.: W.: Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1842-1869, was born in Philadelphia August 27, 1809. His father, Bro.: William Adams, came to America in 1798, and was himself an active Mason. He took up his residence in Philadelphia, and for many years was Tyler of a number of the subordinate Lodges, and among others, of Washington Lodge, No. 59, where he held the office for fourteen successive years, from 1825 to 1839, during which time his son, the subject of this sketch, was a member of, and passed through all the chairs of the same Lodge.

The application of BRO.: ADAMS for initiation and membership was presented to Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, in Philadelphia, in September, 1828, and on the 24th of the following month he was approved, and by virtue of a dispensation from the R.: W.: Grand Master, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, being then but a little over nineteen years of age. The degrees of F.: C.: and M.: M.: were conferred in the months of November and December, respectively, of the same year. In January, 1829, he resigned his membership in Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, and in the month of April following affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 59, of the same city, and in that Lodge maintained membership uninterruptedly for a period of not quite the full measure of thirty-seven years, and terminated only with his death.

Upon the 14th of December, 1830, BRO.: ADAMS was elected Junior Warden of Washington Lodge, No. 59; was advanced the following year to the office of Senior Warden; and on December 11, 1832, was elected Worshipful Master. After serving one term as Worshipful Master, he was elected, December 10, 1833, to the office of Secretary of his Lodge, which office he held for twenty-seven years, by successive re-elections up to December, 1860.

It was during this period that the Anti-Masonic storm arose and raged in all its fury and violence. Many bent before the blast, and, yielding to the tempest, were driven from the altars of the Fraternity, foreswore their allegiance, or sought safety and repose by a tacit denial of their faith. But BRO.: ADAMS was not of these; he was of those that remained firm, faithful and true, amid all the blasts of that malignant and unrighteous persecution.

For many years BRO.: ADAMS served upon the Committee of Charity of the Lodge, and in 1853, his name was returned to the Grand Lodge as the Past Master upon whom the choice of the Lodge had fallen to be recommended to the R.: W.: Grand Master for appointment as one of the Building Committee of the

new Hall. For one year he served as the representative of his Lodge on the Board of Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, but declined a re-appointment. On December 13, 1864, he was unanimously elected a Life and Honorary Member of Washington Lodge, No. 59, a well-deserved tribute to his long and faithful services.

BRO.: ADAMS was made a Royal Arch Mason in June, 1842, in Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, of Philadelphia. In December of the same year he was elected Scribe of the Chapter; and in the two following years filled the offices of King and High Priest in regular succession by election. In 1848 he was elected Secretary of his Chapter, and filled the office through successive re-election for sixteen years, declining further re-election in December, 1864.

On the death of the R.: W.: Grand Secretary, Bro.: Michael Nisbet, in 1842, BRO.: ADAMS was appointed on the 6th of June following, by the R.: W.: Grand Master Bro.: Joseph R. Chandler to fill the vacancy. This office he continued to occupy and discharged the duties of, up to the time of his death, February 11, 1866; having been elected by the Grand Lodge at the annual election in December succeeding his appointment, and re-elected annually thereafter.

BRO.: ADAMS had greatly endeared himself to the members of the Craft by reason of his earnestness and fidelity to duty; and especially by his courteous and urbane treatment of all with whom he came in contact. Few men had enjoyed a higher degree of Masonic esteem among their immediate brethren than had BRO.: ADAMS, and when death claimed him the Fraternity of that jurisdiction suffered an incalculable loss.

**BRO.: DAVID N. KINSMAN, 33°**, was born in Heath, Mass., May 3, 1834, of English parentage, tracing back to the Conquest. He received his education in the common schools and academies of New England, and in 1856, went to the State of Ohio, locating in Circleville. Here he taught in the public schools until January 1863. During this period he read medicine and attended the Medical College of Ohio also, graduating from the college in that year. He was immediately examined and commissioned by the Government as Assistant Surgeon, and subsequently as Major Surgeon, but through ill health was unable to enter the service. He practiced medicine for three years in Circleville, afterwards removing to Lancaster, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for seven years; several years of this time serving as a member of the Pension Board of Fairfield County.

In 1873, he went to Columbus, and was appointed Professor of Diseases of women and children in Starling College, where he lectured for three terms. Subsequently he aided in the organization of Columbus Medical College, of which he became Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

BRO.: KINSMAN was initiated in Pickaway Lodge No. 23, of Circleville, Ohio, March 4, 1857; passed

to the Fellow-craft, April 1st, and made a Master Mason on May 6th of that year. He was elected Worthy Master of the Lodge in 1863, and faithfully performed the duties of the office for three consecutive years. In 1867 he transferred his membership to Lancaster Lodge No. 57, at Lancaster, O. In 1878, he became a member by affiliation of Goodale Lodge No. 372, of Columbus, and in this Lodge now holds his membership.

He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Circleville Chapter No. 20, of Circleville, O., in November, 1857, and served the Chapter as High Priest for six consecutive years, commencing in 1859. He was one of the Charter members of Temple Chapter, No. 155, organized in Columbus, October 15, 1886, and became its first King. He was made a Royal and Select Master in Lancaster Council, Lancaster, O., in November, 1866. In January, 1868, he was knighted in Lancaster Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and served the Commandery as Captain General for several years. On September 19, 1885, he became a member by affiliation of Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of Columbus, and was elected and installed its Eminent Commander on the 19th of December, 1889.

BRO. KINSMAN was one of the Class first to receive the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Degrees in the Valley of Columbus, during the fall of 1877, and received the Consistory Degrees in Ohio Consistory, at Cincinnati, January 2, 1879. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, (33°), and elected an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, in September, 1884, and was crowned an Active Member of the same body, September 15, 1885.

He was the first Master of Ceremonies of all the Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Columbus, and has held official positions ever since their organization.

BRO. KINSMAN is a man of warm impulses and pronounced views upon all subjects coming daily before the public—of extensive knowledge gained by communion with the leading writers and publicists of the present day, and his opinion and judgment is much sought after and highly regarded. His friendships are strong and enduring, and have the quality so much prized of being sincere. He is a man upon whom honors sit easily and worthily. Such men adorn life in all its relations, and raise the standard of the family, society, community and State to the position where Deity designed it should be.

BRO. CHARLES CARROLL DANFORTH was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, April 12, 1831, and is a son of Joel C. and Betsy P. (Andrews) Danforth. His parents removed to Concord, New Hampshire, the next year, where he continued to reside; receiving his early education in the schools of that city. At sixteen years of age he went to Nashua, to live with an uncle, and there attended an Academy and was engaged as a clerk in the Post-office by his uncle.

In 1858, stricken with the western fever, he, with some other young men went West, and for several years was in the employ of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at several towns along its line.

He returned to New Hampshire in 1871 and has since resided at Concord, being engaged in the general insurance business, and is now, as for several years past, a member of the firm of Morrill & Danforth.

In Freemasonry BROTHER DANFORTH first saw light in Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Nashua, N. H., February 17, 1859; was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Madison Chapter, No. 4, Madison, Wisconsin, May 17, 1859; greeted a Select Master in Madison Council, No. 3, Madison, May 21, 1859; created a Knight Templar in Robert Macoy Commandery, No. 3, Madison, June 3, 1859; and received the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite degrees, 4° to 32° inclusive, in Wisconsin Consistory, Milwaukee, at the time of its organization, August 7, 1863. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General (33°) and elected an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction at New York, September 18, 1889. He also received the Royal Order of Scotland, at Boston, in 1891.

BROTHER DANFORTH has been an active worker for the Craft. During his residence in Wisconsin he was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 50, of Madison, removing thence to Crescent Lodge, No. 97, of Mazomanie, of which he was Junior Warden in 1861; thence to St. John's Lodge, No. 57, of Whitewater, and was Master in 1863, 1864 and 1870. In 1869 he was Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin; Captain-General of Robert Macoy Commandery K. T. in 1863 and 1864; Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin in 1863, and Grand Captain of the Guard in Wisconsin Consistory in 1864.

On his return to New Hampshire he affiliated with Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Concord, filling several offices in Chapter and Council, but declining offered promotion. In Mount Horeb Commandery, after serving in subordinate offices, he was elected Commander in 1884 and 1885. After several years of service in various offices of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire he was elected Grand Commander in 1889.

In the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire he has for several years been Grand Steward and chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

At the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment K. T. in 1886, he was appointed on the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, and at the conclave of 1889 upon the Committee on Ritual.

As a citizen BROTHER DANFORTH has been equally prominent and active. In 1872 he was a member of the military staff of Governor Straw with the rank of Colonel. He was Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1873 and 1875; its chief Clerk in 1876 and 1877, and became a member of the same body in



BROTHER CHARLES C. DANFORTH, 33°,

FAST GRAND COM. OF THE GD. COM. OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
HON. MEM. OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL 33° A. A. S. R. NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







*Fraternally Yours.*  
*Charles C Danforth*

Grand Commander Knights Templar.  
New Hampshire.

1889.













