

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY
of
THE GRAND LODGE
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1811 - 1961

By
RAY BAKER HARRIS
Past Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GRAND LODGE F.A.A.M., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1962



MASONIC TEMPLE, THIRTEENTH STREET AND NEW YORK AVENUE NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C. HOME OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SINCE 1908. ITS CORNERSTONE WAS LAID JUNE 8, 1907 BY GRAND MASTER FRANCIS J. WOODMAN WITH PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT PARTICIPATING AS A MASON IN THE CEREMONY AND DELIVERING THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS. THE BUILDING WAS OCCUPIED AND OPENED AT A PUBLIC RECEPTION ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1908.

COPYRIGHT
GRAND LODGE F.A.A.M., D. C.
1962

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 62-9971

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD, by the M. W. Grand Master.....	5
INTRODUCTION	7
BEGINNINGS OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, and the appearance of Freemasonry	11
FORMATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.....	27
THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS.....	31
THE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES, 1911.....	85
THE NEXT HALF-CENTURY, 1911-1960.....	93
CHRONOLOGY OF CORNERSTONES LAID BY GRAND LODGE....	145
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL YEAR OBSERVANCES, 1961.....	155
PORTRAITS OF GRAND MASTERS, 1811-1961.....	163
PORTRAITS OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.....	170
RECIPIENTS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.....	173
SUMMARIES	
Senior Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1811-1961.....	176
Stationary Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1911-1961.....	184
Lodges Constituted, 1811-1961.....	186
Grand Lodge Funeral Services, 1911-1961.....	188
Recognized Grand Lodges and Grand Representatives as of 1961.....	190
INDEX	193

Published by authority of The Grand Lodge and approved
by the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Committee:

Ralph McPherson Wolfe, *Grand Master*

Raymond N. Babcock, *Grand Secretary*

Samuel W. McIntosh, P.G.M., *General Chairman*

Reuben A. Bogley, Jr., P.G.M.

J. August Johnson, Jr., P.G.M.



RALPH McPHERSON WOLFE
GRAND MASTER, 1961

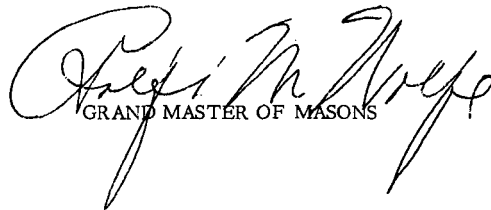
Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia

Washington

WE TAKE PRIDE IN PRESENTING, NOT ONLY TO OUR JURISDICTION BUT THE CRAFT IN GENERAL, THIS HISTORY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. SINCE 1811 THE HISTORY OF OUR GRAND LODGE HAS PARALLELED THAT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, AND FOR THIS REASON WE FEEL IT HAS MORE THAN MERELY A LOCAL INTEREST.

MY APPRECIATION AND CONGRATULATIONS ARE WARMLY EXTENDED TO M. W. BRO. SAMUEL W. McINTOSH, GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF OUR SESQUICENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES; M. W. BRO. RENAH F. CAMALIER, CHAIRMAN OF THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING; AND TO M. W. BRO. RAY BAKER HARRIS, BANQUET CHAIRMAN AND THE HISTORIAN WHO HAS PREPARED THIS VOLUME.

WE EARNESTLY WISH FOR OUR BRETHREN OF THE FUTURE LIKE BLESSINGS OF THE GREAT ARCHITECT WHICH HAVE BEEN BESTOWED UPON OUR FRATERNITY OVER THE PAST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.


GRAND MASTER OF MASONS

ATTEST:


GRAND SECRETARY

20 December 1961



Copyrighted by James Hoban Alexander

JAMES HOBAN, ARCHITECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, AND FIRST MASTER OF LODGE NO. 15 OF MARYLAND, NOW FEDERAL LODGE NO. 1. D. C., A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT IN WAX RELIEF ABOUT 1792. THE ORIGINAL IS OWNED BY A DIRECT DESCENDANT, JAMES HOBAN ALEXANDER OF NEW YORK CITY.

INTRODUCTION

THE CRITERIA for presenting the printed history of a Masonic grand jurisdiction has varied under different Grand Lodges in the United States and abroad. Our own centennial history, published by the Grand Lodge in 1911, was prepared by the late W. Bro. Kenton N. Harper, Historian of the Grand Lodge and Past Master of Naval Lodge No. 4. The first proposal to prepare an official history of the Grand Lodge had been advanced as early as 1857 by Grand Master George C. Whiting, furthered thereafter by Grand Master Benjamin B. French upon the recommendation of a special committee appointed by him. The proposition was revived in 1871 and 1874 by Grand Master Charles F. Stansbury, resulting in the appointment of R. W. Bro. William R. Singleton [Grand Secretary from 1876 to 1901], a Masonic scholar and author of world wide reputation, who was commissioned to prepare an official history of the Grand Lodge. Within a comparatively short time Bro. Singleton reported that he had his manuscript ready for publication. The surviving records indicate that Bro. Singleton's history dealt not only with the Grand Lodge but was a comprehensive study of all bodies of Freemasonry within the District of Columbia. A special committee offered some objection to publishing a history of this extent, and action by Grand Lodge was delayed in a series of proposals and counter-proposals until the matter was finally dropped. It was not revived until 1905, after Bro. Singleton's death, but by then his manuscript had disappeared and could not be found. With the approaching centennial of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master Lurtin R. Ginn incorporated a positive recommendation in his annual address of 1905 that "an accurate and comprehensive history of the Grand Lodge *and of Freemasonry* in the District of Columbia" be prepared and published as a feature of the centennial, and the Grand Lodge voted its approval. Subsequently Bro. Harper was appointed to undertake this task.

Thus it may be seen that the Grand Lodge adopted Bro. Singleton's conception of the history, and thereby gave Bro. Harper authorization to prepare his work on this basis. It was not only a history of the Grand Lodge but covered all aspects of Freemasonry within the District of Columbia in considerable detail. Harper's history immediately became, and will continue to be, a permanent reference work on Masonry in this grand jurisdiction.

Contemplating that the Grand Lodge might wish to bring its history up to date in printed form as part of its sesquicentennial observances in 1961, Grand Master Frederic B. Blackburn in 1954 appointed the author as chairman of a committee charged with the task of assembling the materials for such a new history, with the idea the intervening time would make it possible for this work to be done in

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

a leisurely and thorough manner. At the end of his term in 1958, with the Sesquicentennial little more than a year ahead, Grand Master William H. Rohrman initiated a Sesquicentennial Committee of which Past Grand Master Samuel W. McIntosh was named General Chairman. The materials for a new history having been assembled, the committee which had been assigned that task was discharged. The General Chairman, with the consent of the Grand Master, thereupon designated the author as Historian to prepare for the Sesquicentennial Committee a new history which might be approved for publication.

In these circumstances the author approached his task without so precise a directive as the Grand Lodge had given to Bro. Harper in 1905. It was determined, however, that the principal purpose was to advance the history of the Grand Lodge from 1911 through its sesquicentennial year, a time during which many changes and important new undertakings had occurred. It was also believed the usefulness of a new history would be enhanced and given a degree of completeness by inclusion of essential information before 1911, rather than to make it merely a supplement beginning in that year.

Conditions fifty years later being far different than in 1911, it was also decided to limit the new work strictly to a history of the Grand Lodge. Other bodies of Masonry are of course mentioned in this history, particularly when their activities touched those of the Grand Lodge, but unlike the Harper history no attempt has been made to delineate the record of these other Masonic or associated bodies. For one reason, a number of them have already published their own histories, and others may do so in the near future.

For much the same reason this history does not attempt to detail the record of the individual subordinate lodges, except for the most essential or unusual particulars of their relation with the Grand Lodge. In most cases our lodges have prepared and published histories, and we have cited these in the source footnotes. There were 29 lodges in the District of Columbia in 1911. There are now 48. In 1911 very few of them had compiled or published their histories, but today the majority of them have done so.

Accordingly, the present work is a history of the Grand Lodge and has not gone beyond this limitation. The principal source has been the printed *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge from 1811 to date, and other official records. The Grand Secretary and his office promptly and graciously responded to every request. The purpose of this history has been to select and present the factual information which has continuing interest or importance, and to give references showing where more detailed accounts may be found. An entire volume, for example, might be written concerning the "Temple Heights" undertaking alone, or upon the charitable and benevolent activities sponsored by Grand Lodge during one hundred and fifty years. In this history such subjects are treated with comparative brevity, but with notes to indicate the location of detailed reports, financial statements, and the like, for the benefit of those who may wish to explore any particular subject in more detail.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Summaries which appear elsewhere in this history tabulate the names of scores of Grand Lodge Officers, elective and appointive, over the past 150 years. It is a fact that a chapter might be prepared for each name, relating that individual's record of service and contribution to the welfare of the Craft. It is a temptation, for example, to write fully of the work of R. W. Bro. Aubrey H. Clayton, Grand Lecturer from 1932 through 1945, and Grand Secretary thereafter through 1951. As Grand Lecturer he brought to the Grand Lodge School of Instruction a vitality and enthusiasm which continues in that body to the present time in the standards created under his leadership. It would be satisfying to relate in detail the devoted services of Grand Chaplain John C. Palmer; of W. Bro. L. Whiting Estes; of the services of Grand Masters Davison and Borden who died in office, and indeed for all the others. It would also be gratifying to detail the often significant contribution of members of Grand Lodge who were never Officers, but whose services on Committees and in other ways contributed to the well-being of Grand Lodge and of Freemasonry in this grand jurisdiction.

We can only ask each person who glances through the long rosters of names to try to grasp the fact that *each name*, individually, represents a story and a record of service to this Grand Lodge.

R. B. H.



Courtesy of The Library of Congress

AN EARLY ANDREW ELLICOTT ENGRAVED MAP OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, DATED 1793. THE AREA NORTH OF THE RIVER IS MARYLAND, WITH VIRGINIA TO THE SOUTH. L'ENFANT'S PROSPECTIVE STREET PLAN FOR THE NEW CITY OF WASHINGTON IS SHOWN IN THE CENTER OF THIS MAP. ONLY TWO BUILDINGS ARE INDICATED: THE CAPITOL, AND THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. AS OF 1793 THE SMALL AREA OF GEORGETOWN, LOWER LEFT OF THE CITY PLAN AND OPPOSITE MASON'S ISLAND, HAD A LARGER POPULATION THAN THE NEW CITY OF WASHINGTON. IN THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER MAY BE SEEN THE THEN EXISTING STREET PLAN OF THE ACTIVE PORT TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, AND THE POINT AT WHICH THE CORNERSTONE WAS LAID FOR THE BOUNDARY LINES OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

BEGINNINGS OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT

And the appearance of Freemasonry

ALTHOUGH the Colonial States dated their independence from July 4, 1776, it was April of 1789 which marked the real beginnings of the Government of the United States of America. On April 4th the new Congress, replacing the Continental Congress, held its first session in Federal Hall, New York City. The inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States took place in public view on the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30th. Curiously enough, in the same month and year, the Grand Lodge of Maryland, meeting at Talbot on the Eastern Shore, chartered a new lodge, Lodge No. 9, within the area which was soon to become the Federal District.

One of the first questions considered by the President and the Congress during the next year was the choice of a permanent location for the national capital of the new Republic. A number of cities were candidates for this distinction and pressed their claims vigorously. It was finally determined in 1790 that Philadelphia would be a temporary national capital for the next ten years, and that the permanent capital was to be an entirely new city within a Federal District.

Philadelphia, the temporary capital, was one of the oldest of colonial cities and rich in historic association. It was there that the Declaration of Independence was written and proclaimed, and patriots from all parts of the colonies had assembled there for the fateful sessions of the Continental Congress. Philadelphia had many Masonic associations as well. Its most distinguished citizen, Benjamin Franklin, had been initiated a Mason in St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, in February of 1730/1, and he had been elected Grand Master of Pennsylvania on June 24, 1734. In August of 1734 he issued from his Philadelphia press the first Masonic book to be printed in America, a reprint of the 1723 London edition of Anderson's *Constitutions of the Free-Masons*. Independence Hall, then known as the State House, was constructed during a number of years following 1732. It had a direct tie with St. John's Lodge in that members of the lodge were supervisors and workmen on the construction of the building, and "according to the old Masonic and family traditions, the cornerstone was laid by [Grand Master Benjamin Franklin], and the brethren of St. John's Lodge."¹

While the Government of the United States moved from New York to its temporary seat at Philadelphia, plans for the permanent capital were proceeding swiftly. The so-called Residence Act of July 16, 1790 had authorized the Presi-

¹ *The Pennsylvania Freemason*, official publication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, No. 4, December, 1955, "Benjamin Franklin, the Freemason," by William J. Paterson.

dent to appoint three Commissioners who, under his direction, were to "survey and by proper meets and bounds define and limit a district or territory . . . deemed the district accepted by this Act for the permanent seat of Government of the United States." President Washington appointed as Commissioners: Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll of Maryland, and David Stuart of Virginia. Dr. Stuart was President Washington's family physician, a resident of Alexandria, and had married the widow of John Parke Custis, the son of the President's wife by an earlier marriage. During the early years of his presidency there was frequent correspondence between Washington and Stuart on many public questions. Thomas Johnson was a resident of Frederick and an old friend of the President even before the revolutionary war. Daniel Carroll was a resident of Montgomery County, had been a member of the Continental Congress and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. All three had a vital and personal interest in promoting the development of the new national capital, and worked very closely with President Washington on these plans.

By March 28, 1791, President Washington arrived in Georgetown and dined at a public dinner in Suter's Tavern² where he also lodged. For the next two days he met there with the Commissioners, examined the surveys made by the official Surveyor, Major Andrew Ellicott, as well as the plans then prepared by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant whom he had commissioned to lay out a design for the new capital city. He also rode over much of the land being acquired, and conferred with the landowners. The boundaries of the Federal District had now been fixed, and included the cities of Alexandria [Virginia] and Georgetown [Maryland] on opposite sides of the Potomac river.

The Commissioners proceeded immediately to mark the boundaries, first arranging to place a marker at a point from which the first line of the Federal District boundary was to proceed. The ceremonies for placing this stone marker were under the direction of Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, then Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge, and April 15, 1791 was selected as the date on which the stone would be laid in due Masonic form, with Commissioners Daniel Carroll and David Stuart participating. The newspaper account of this event, as it appeared in *Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, April 28, 1791 is reproduced on page 15. It is clear from this account that the ceremony was conducted by Alexandria Lodge and its Worshipful Master, though brethren of other lodges were doubtless present. The only other Masonic lodge within the Federal District in 1791 was Lodge No. 9 of Maryland, in Georgetown, but brethren of other Maryland and Virginia lodges might easily have been in the locality for this occasion.

Thus, quite literally, Freemasonry was actively associated with the new Federal District *from the day its boundaries were first formally proclaimed.*

In the middle of the seventeenth century, Colonel Ninian Beall received from the Crown of England extensive grants of land in the upper Potomac Valley.

² John Suter, the proprietor, was a member of the Georgetown Lodge.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

These grants had been made at the behest of the second Lord Baltimore in acknowledgment of the services rendered to him by Colonel Beall at the settlement of Maryland in 1634. Colonel Beall was especially enamoured of the region because, topographically, it afforded many reminders of his native Scotland and he patented his holdings under the name *Rock of Dumbarton*. As others followed Ninian Beall from Scotland, coming up the Potomac to engage in trade and establish homes, they too gave Scottish names to many of the localities. The principal Potomac seaport, equal to Alexandria and Georgetown in the mid-eighteenth century, was named Dumfries. There is no doubt these early Scotsmen also brought with them their ancient Masonry. A 1754 edition of *The Holy Bible*, published at Edinburgh, and bearing an inscription to a Masonic lodge signed by Colin Campbell, still survives.³ Later, Dutch and German groups began to come down the Susquehanna Valley from Pennsylvania, attracted by the opportunities in the Potomac section. While Alexandria served as a port for Virginia and the south, Georgetown soon became the shipping and trading center for the west and north.

In 1791, when the boundaries of the Federal District were laid out, there was no capital city. The plan was to build an entirely new city. The area set apart for it, within the Federal District, consisted of farms, fields and woods, with an occasional home of a former landowner. The first building for the capital, upon which construction was commenced in 1792, was the President's House. In 1791 President Washington wrote to Major L'Enfant:

For the President's House, I would design a building which should also look forward, but execute no more of it at present than might suit the circumstances of this country, when first it shall be wanted. A Plan comprehending more improvements executed at a future period, when the wealth, population and importance of it shall stand upon much higher ground than they do at present.

The idea of designing for the future, but constructing only portions according to current needs, was actually carried out in the case of the Capitol building. Designed to be appropriate to the anticipated future importance of the nation, only one wing was first constructed and other sections constructed at intervals thereafter as the need arose. The design finally selected for the President's House, however, did not lend itself to installment building. It had to be built in its entirety, and when the exterior was completed the mansion proved to be far in excess of the needs of its early occupants and completion of much of the interior was long delayed. The design had been selected from a competition in which it is said Thomas Jefferson submitted plans anonymously,⁴ but the plans selected were those submitted by a young Irishman named James Hoban.

³ In the possession of Potomac Lodge No. 5, Georgetown, Washington, D. C. The inscription is dated 30th January 1773 at Bladensburg [Maryland] "A present from Mr. Colin Campbell to Saint Andrew's Lodge." No record of a chartered lodge of that name and time can be found, but Masons of that day frequently "held Lodge" by inherent right.

⁴ D. H. Gillette, "November 8, 1948: The President's Household Must Move!", Office of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, November 1, 1949, p. 4.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Under the supervision of architect Hoban the foundation was made ready. At this point, the nearest Masonic lodge, Lodge No. 9 in Georgetown, was invited to lay the cornerstone. This lodge, now Potomac Lodge No. 5 of the District of Columbia, has no minutes in its archives earlier than 1795. Fortunately, an eye-witness to the cornerstone ceremony, which took place on October 13, 1792, wrote an account of it to a friend in Charleston, South Carolina, where it was printed in the *Charleston City Gazette* of November 15, 1792. We reproduce the account just as it appeared in print at that time [page 16]. The account would have been of interest to Charlestonians since James Hoban had lived there after coming from Ireland, and he had also designed the South Carolina State Capitol. The author of the letter, in the common phonetic practice of the day, misspelled the names of Peter Casanave, Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 9; Dr. David Stuart, one of the Commissioners; and John Suter, proprietor of the Fountain Inn or Suter's Tavern in Georgetown. There is no question of identity, however, and the signatures of all three survive to show the correct spelling.

No Masonic minutes relating to the laying of the U. S. Capitol cornerstone have survived, so far as is now known. George Washington's diary of 1793, which certainly would have contained an account of his participation, is still missing. As in the case of the Federal District and the President's House, a single newspaper article provides us with the only contemporary account of the occasion. We reproduce the article exactly as it appeared in the *Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette* of September 25, 1793 [pages 17-18]. The ceremony took place on Wednesday, September 18, 1793. From the eye-witness account, and from the surviving mementoes of the occasion, there can be no doubt that the cornerstone was laid under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, by Grand Master pro tem Joseph Clark. By the same evidence it is shown that President Washington was present *as a Mason*, wearing his Masonic apron, and that he was invited to use and did use the Trowel and the Gavel during the ceremonies.

Not mentioned in the newspaper account, but of special interest, is the fact that Lodge No. 15 of Maryland, located in the new City of Washington, had been chartered a few days earlier on September 12, 1793. Its charter Worshipful Master was James Hoban, the architect of the President's House and one of the architects working on the construction of the Capitol, and the members of the new lodge were for the most part engaged in one capacity or another on the latter project.

Thus, by September of 1793, there were three regularly chartered lodges working within the Federal District: Alexandria Lodge in the town of that name, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia; Lodge No. 9 of Georgetown and Lodge No. 15 of the City of Washington, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Maryland. In the first three years of the existence of the Federal District, the Freemasons of the area had publicly participated, at the invitation of and with the civil authorities, in laying the historic cornerstones of (1) the Federal District boundaries,

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.

On Friday the 15th inst. the Hon. Daniel Carroll, and Dr. David Stewart, arrived in this town, to superintend the fixing of the first Corner-Stone of the Federal District. By neglect, or accident, the inhabitants were not apprised of their coming, and therefore had not the opportunity of executing fully that plan of operation which their interest in the business, and their respect for the Commissioners, had previously suggested.

The Mayor and Commonalty, together with the Members of the different Lodges of the Town, at 3 o'clock waited on the Commissioners at Mr. Wise's, where they had dined, and after drinking a glass of wine to the following sentiment, viz. "May the Stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North America," the company proceeded to Jones's Point in the following order:

1st, The town-fergeant—2d, the hon. Daniel Carroll and the Mayor—3d, Mr. Ellicott and the Recorder—4th, such of the Aldermen and Common Council as were not free masons—5th, the strangers—6th, the Master of Lodge No. 12, with Dr. David Stewart at his right, and the Rev. James Muir at his left, followed by the rest of the fraternity, in their usual form of procession, and lastly, the citizens, two by two.—

When Mr. Ellicott had ascertained the precise point from which the first line of the district was to proceed, the Master of the Lodge and Dr. Stewart, assisted by others of their brethren, placed the Stone; after which a deposit of corn, wine and oil was made upon it, and the following observations were delivered by the Rev. James Muir:

"Of America it may be said, as it was of Judea of old, that it is a good land, and large; a land of brooks of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills—A land of wheat and barley, and

vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey, a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and have lack of nothing; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass; a land which the Lord thy God careth for, the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year!—May Americans be grateful and virtuous, and they shall secure the indulgence of Providence! May they be unanimous and just, and they shall rise to greatness! May true patriotism actuate every heart! May it be the devout, and universal wish, "Peace be within thy walls, O America! and prosperity within thy palaces!" Amiable it is for brethren to dwell in unity. It is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garment! It is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's hill!

"May this Stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among the nations—Under this Stone may jealousy and selfishness be forever buried! From this Stone may a superstructure arise, whose glory, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequalled hitherto, shall astonish the world and invite even the savage of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof!

The company partook of some liquid refreshment, and returned to the place from whence they came, where a number of toasts were drunk, and the following, which was delivered by the Master of the Lodge, was received with every token of approbation:

"Brethren and Gentlemen,

"May "Jealousy, that grey-eyed Monster," be buried deep under the work which we have this day completed, never to rise again within the Federal District!"

It may be safely pronounced that this, or a similar sentiment pervaded the breast of every individual present on the occasion.

REPRODUCTION FROM *Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ISSUE OF APRIL 28, 1791, BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT. THE MASONIC CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED BY THE MASTER OF ALEXANDRIA LODGE No. 22 OF VIRGINIA. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY FROM THIS 18TH CENTURY NEWSPAPER WAS OBTAINED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ty of the Friends of the British nation a franchise shall be unfolded the traitor Louis XVI which provoked the he toth of August. is be transmitted to all of England, Scotland, quest to have it reprint throughout the British

the aristocratic clouds cal atmosphere of Eng the spirits of your s of Britain, shackled s, and tyrannized over res of an inquisitorial ten, perhaps, England, y, will at length tend eradicate aristocracy union with you, to tion of Europe; and, nman species. oped an amendment. of the proceedings of and many copies of ne king's desk, should dres proposed by M.

n and the amendment ed. time is come when the of the sovereignty of cuffed, explained, and us that representatives the very narrow circle their constituents. I ative orders of confi- tentatives are founded lablenels of represen- e just torn the constitu- and be abolished with hat the representatives in the use or abuse of o them. I say, in the ters issued by constitu-

CHARLESTON,

THURSDAY, November 15, 1792.

We can with certainty assure the public, that the Theatre will be opened some time in January next, with *O'Keefe's comic opera* of **THE HIGHLAND R.E.L.**, And *Mrs. Inebald's MIDNIGHT HOUR*. An occasional *Prologue* to be spoken by **Mr. Bignall**.

Second Night's Performance.
CUMBERLAND'S FASHIONABLE LOVER,
And *Bickerstaff's Musical Farce* of **THE R. O. M. P.**

Third Night's Performance.
THE TRAGEDY OF ISAABELLA,
Or, **THE FATAL MARRIAGE,**
Or, *With O'Keefe's POOR SOLDIER*.

The celebrated **Mr. COOKE**, (the Liverpool Rofcius) is engaged for the Charleston Theatre. He comes out in the ship **Union**, capt. **Tucker**.

A letter from Richmond mentions, that the benefit given last week by Messrs. West and Bignall, for the poor of that city, amounts to upwards of 160l.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Charleston, dated October 20, 1792.

"On Saturday the 13th inst. the first stone was laid in the south-west corner of the president's house, in the city of Washington, by the Free Masons of George-town and its vicinity, who assembled on the occasion. The procession was formed at the Fountain Inn, George-town, in the following order, viz.

1. The Free Masons, in masonic order.
2. The commissioners of the fed. building.
3. Gentlemen of the town & neighborhood.
4. The different artificers, &c.

They proceeded in procession to the president's square. The ceremony was performed by brother Cavanaugh, master of the lodge, who delivered an oration well adapted to the occasion. Under the stone was laid a plate of polished brass, with the following inscription:

"This first Stone of the President's House was laid the 13th Day of October, 1792, and in the 17th Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

- George Washington, *President.*
- Thomas Johnston, *Commisfioners.*
- Doctor Stewart,
- Daniel Carroll,
- James Hoban, *Architect.*
- Collen Williamson, *Master-Mason.*

Vivat Respublica."

After the ceremony was performed they returned, in regular order, to Mr. Sutter's Fountain Inn, where an elegant dinner was provided, and the following toasts given in honor of the day:

1. The fifteen United States.
2. The President of the United States.
3. Our worthy brothers.
4. District of Columbia: may it flourish as the centre of the political and commercial interests of America.

5. The city of Washington: may time render it worthy of the name it bears.

6. Constitutional liberties of the people of the United States of America.

7. The French nation: a happy issue to their struggles for liberty and justice.

8. Marquis de la Fayette.

9. The masonic brethren throughout the universe.

10. The Rights of Man and the author of *Common Sense*.

11. The fair daughters of America.

12. The memory of those who have bled in the cause of liberty.

13. General Wayne and the western army: may their efforts be crowned by a speedy and honorable peace.

14. The governor and state of Maryland.


15. The governor and state of Virginia.

16. May peace, liberty and order extend from pole to pole.

The whole concluded with the greatest harmony and order."

A B E
Northway
of Liberty
with every necessary
apparel, and ready for
Esplaner Washington,
November 15.

Wanted for Fr
One or
to St. M
&c. and f
Queen-st
where n



Groceries and liquo
with reasonable term
at 6d to 9s 4d per 5
groceries.
November 15.

To be sold, on the first
next, at the usual price
fixed by ALL-ABLE

A Plain cook, a
cooper, a prime
welder and ironer; a
honest and industrious
wait and take care
handy boys, used to w
remainder field &c.
November 15.

For sale by

No 42, Br

BEST Gunpowder
tea at 9s. per lb.
Coffee

- Double and single re-
- fin'd sugar
- Gloucester cheese
- Anchovies
- Walnuts
- Olives
- Capers
- Sweet oil

REPRODUCTION FROM THE CHARLESTON City Gazette, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, ITS ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 15, 1792, PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY SUPPLIED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE CHARLESTON LIBRARY SOCIETY. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, THIS IS THE ONLY CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE WHITE HOUSE, THEN CALLED "THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE." THE ACCOUNT WAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CHARLESTONIANs OF THE DAY, THE ARCHITECT, JAMES HOBAN, HAVING RESIDED IN THAT CITY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL FROM IRELAND.

The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 89.]

W E D N E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 25, 1793.

[Vol. I.

GEORGE-TOWN, Sept. 21.

On Wednesday last one of the grandest MASONIC Processions took place, which perhaps ever was exhibited on the like important occasion: It was in all probability much facilitated by an advertisement which appeared many days before in several news-papers of this state.

About 10 o'clock, Lodge, No. 9, were visited by that Congregation, so graceful to the Craft, Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia, with all their Officers and Regalia, and directly afterwards appeared on the southern banks of the Grand River Potomack: one of the finest companies of Volunteer Artillery that has been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite—to whom the Artillery paid their military honors, and his Excellency and suite crossed the Potomack, and was received in Maryland, by the Officers and Brethren of No. 22, Virginia and No. 9, Maryland whom the President headed, and preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery; with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's Square in the City of Washington: where they were met and saluted, by No. 15, of the City of Washington, in all their elegant regalia, headed by Brother JOSEPH CLARK, R. W. G. M.—P. T. and conducted to a large Lodge, prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of Brother C. WORTHY STEPHENSON, Grand Marshall, P. T. the Brotherhood and other Bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement.

Viz. — The Surveying department of the City of Washington.

Mayor and Corporation of George-Town.

Virginia Artillery.

Commissioners of the City of Washington, and their attendants.

Stone Cutters, Mechanics,

Two Sword Bearers.

Masons of the 1st degree.

Bibles &c. on Grand Cushions.

Deacons with Staffs of Office.

Masons of the 2d degree.

Stewards with wands.

Masons of the 3d degree.

Wardens with truncheons.

Secretaries with tools of Office.

Past Master with their Regalia.

Treasurers with their Jewels.

Band of Music.

Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed in their own Order.

Corn, Wine, and Oil.

Grand Master P. T. George Washington; W. M. No. 22, Virginia,

Grand Sword Bearer.

The procession marched two a-breast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colours flying, and spectators rejoicing; from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the City of Washington; where the Grand Marshall ordered an halt, and directed each

file in the procession, to incline two steps, one to the right, and one to the left, and face each other, which formed an hollow oblong square; through which the Grand Sword Bearer led the van; followed by the Grand Master P. T. on the left—the President of the United States in the Centre, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right—all the other orders, that composed the procession advanced, in the reverse of their order of march from the President's Square, to the south-east corner of the Capitol; and the Artillery filed off to a destined ground to display their manœuvres and discharge their cannon: The President of the United States, the Grand Master, P. T. and the Worshipful M. of No. 22, taking their stand to the East of a huge stone; and all the Craft, forming a circle westward, stood a short time in silent awful order;

The Artillery discharged a Volley.

The Grand Marshall delivered the Commissioners, a large Silver Plate with an inscription thereon, which the millioners ordered to be read, and was as follows:

This South East corner Stone, of the Capitol of the United States of America in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September 1793, in the thirteenth year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial, as his Military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia.

THOMAS JOHNSON, } COMMISSIONERS.
DAVID STUART, }
DANIEL CARROLL, }

JOSEPH CLARK, R. W. G. M.—P. T.
JAMES HOBAN, } Architects.
STEPHEN HALLATE, }

COLLEN WILLIAMSON, M. Mason.

The Artillery discharged a Volley.

The Plate was then delivered to the President who, attended by the Grand Master, P. T.—And three most Worshipful Masters, descended to the Cavellon trench—and deposited the plate, and laid on it the Corner Stone of the Capitol of the United States of America; on which was deposited Corn, Wine, and Oil: When the whole congregation joined in awful prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic Chanting Honor's and a volley from the Artillery.

The President of the United States, and his attendant Brethren ascended from the cavellon to the East of the Corner Stone, and there the Grand Master P. T. elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered the following

O R A T I O N.

MY WORTHY BRETHREN,

I presume you expect I shall in some measure address you on this very important occasion, which I confess is a duty incumbent on me, although quite inadequate to the task, and entirely unprepared, for until high Meridian yesterday I was not solicited, neither had I a conception to have the performance of this duty.

Therefore you will accept my observations with Brotherly love, they are, I assure you sincere; and dictated by a pure Masonic Heart, though very brief.

Volley from the Artillery.

Brothers, I beg leave to declare to you that I have, and I expect that you also have every hope that the grand work we have done to-day will be handed down, as well by record, as by oral tradition, to as late posterity—as the like work of that ever memorable temple to our order erected by our ancient G. M. Solomon.

Volley from the Artillery.

The work we have done to-day—laying the Corner Stone of this designed magnificent temple, the Capitol of our extensive and populous states of veteran republicans; states which were recovered, settled, and permanently established by the virtuous achievements and bravery of our most illustrious brother, and benevolent friend to mankind, George Washington.

Volley from the Artillery.

I say, that we farther hope that this work may be remembered for many ages to come as a similar work hath from the commencement of time to this remarkable moment: I mean the work of laying the Corner Stone of our ancient honourable and sublime order.

Volley from the Artillery.

We also hope that the Grand Architect of all men, Free Masons and Matter may continue his great gifts of ability to all those concerned, to persevere in raising, not only on this particular corner stone—but on every other corner stone, already planted, and that may be planted, in this extensive Site for a Commercial Federal City; Edifices so durable, with strength and beauty, that with common care and nurture they may not envy time.

And we farther hope that all the Edifices which may be erected in this Territory of Columbia, may be numerously inhabited with citizens, to merit every commendation for their Virtue, Honour, Bravery, Industry and Arts.

Volley from the Artillery.

And I hope that our super-excellent Order may here be indefatigably laborious, not only to keep in good repair, our Hallowed Dome; but be incessantly industrious to adorn it, with the Grand Theological Virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity: and embellish it with Wisdom, Strength and Beauty.

Volley from the Artillery.

My Dear Brethren,

It would be ungrateful—Indeed I think impossible on this occasion not to notice, under the auspices of our most glorious divine Providence: the rapidity of the growth of these magnificent buildings, and this extensive City, in so short a period; by the assiduous indefatigable labour and industry, of a few those very valuable characters for Virtue, Honour, Understanding and Ability, who have had not only the supreme command, but in every grade.

Volley from the Artillery.

Brothers, permit me to suggest to your understandings, if so much can be done by the local assistance of two fifteenths of these vast States, by such an eminent Leader, excellent Directors, Architects, Surveyors and Mechanics: what ought we to conceive will be done by them, when aided by the remaining thirteen-fifteenths, who will

set to with willing and powerful hands, not in a local and sparing, but in an infinite generous and loving manner. And in addition thereto, an univcrfality of individuals, like innumerable hives of bees bestowing their industrious labour on this second paradise.

Volley from the Artillery.

Then, my dear Brethren, Architecture, Masonry, Arts, and Commerce will grow with a rapidity inconceivable to me, and therefore incomparable.

Brethren although I have neither wishes nor pretensions to divination, yet I venture to prophecy, from some intuitive sense, that all I have suggested to you will soon come to pass: When we shall all, hail! Blessed Territory of Columbia—favoured land, soon, very soon indeed, shall the shores of thy peaceful and delightful City, be visited by the commercial interest of the united world, then happy thy sons, and thrice happy those, whose prudence and foresight have induced them to become thy citizens.

Volley from the Artillery.

It must, my dear Brethren, be evident to all our understandings, that not alone nature, but Providence, hath marked their intentions, in the most indelible manner to make this the seat for the Grand Mark, the super-excellent emporium of politics, commerce, industry and arts of the United States—Seated in the very centricity of our republic—on the banks of one of the noblest rivers in the universe—sufficiently capacious to erect thereon a city equal, if not superior, in magnitude to any in the world—It boasts, but then very truly—a climate the most serene and salubrious—equal of access from all the cardinal and intermedial points as any place that kind nature ever formed even beyond the conception of art—wanting no defence but what is in, and ever will be in, I trust, the intrepidity and bravery of its founder and citizens.

Volley from the Artillery.

Although it is not the growth of, yet there is already planted in this garden or young nursery of the arts, and hath blossomed numerous flowers, that bloom with high lustre in their various departments, (not to mention its ever to be revered founder) but its finances, conductors, projectors, delineators and executive geniuses without number, and many of them not only brethren of our order, but brothers of super-excellent and sublime estimation.

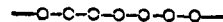
Volley from the Artillery.

Certainly my dear Brethren, it must be as grateful to you as it is to me, to possess the great pleasure of laying this corner stone, which we hope, expect and sincerely pray to produce innumerable corner stones; and that on every one of them, may spring immense edifices. We fervently pray to the great grand master of Heaven, Earth and all things of his infinite wisdom, strength, goodness and mercy, to grant. So may it be.

The prayer was succeeded by Masonic chanting, honor, and a fifteenth volley from the artillery.

The whole company retired to an extensive booth, where an ox of 500 lbs. weight was barbecued, of which the company generally partook, with every abundance of other recreation. The festival concluded with fifteen successive vollies from the artillery, whose militia discipline and manœuvres, merit every commendation.

Before dark the whole company departed, with joyful hopes of the production of their labour.



THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1791; (2) the first official building, the President's House, 1792, and (3) the United States Capitol, 1793.

Worshipful Masters

Alexandria Lodge, with a long earlier list of distinguished Masters, had elected as its charter Master, under its new charter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, the most prominent man of the day, George Washington, then about to be inaugurated first President of the United States.⁵

Lodge No. 15 of Maryland, located in the City of Washington, had elected as its charter Master, James Hoban, at that time the architect mostly prominently identified with the new capital, architect of the President's House, one of those working on the Capitol building, and certainly one of the best known of his profession, with a long record of accomplishments although still a young man.

The charter Master of Lodge No. 9, when the charter was granted on April 21, 1789, was Charles Frederick Fierer.⁶ At that time he was editor of the first newspaper in Georgetown, *The Times and the Patowmack Packet*. A German from the principality of Hesse-Cassel, he had come to America in 1776 with the Regiment vonKnyphausen, attached to the British forces, as a young ensign. He had been taken prisoner by General Washington's forces on that fateful Christmas eve after the crossing of the ice-filled Delaware river at Trenton. He was sent on prisoner parole to the active American community of Dumfries, Virginia. During this parole he made friends in the locality and became attached to the American cause. Upon being returned to his regiment in an exchange of prisoners, he made application to his commanding officer for permission to resign his commission, and was informed the request could be granted only if he obligated himself not to join the American forces. Declining to give such a guarantee, Fierer thereafter left his regiment without authorization, made his way up the Hudson to Washington's headquarters where, seemingly by prearrangement, he met Colonel William Grayson whom he had known in Virginia and was introduced by him to General Washington. Commissioned a Captain, he served the Continental Army throughout the remaining years of the war, being promoted to the rank of Major. While in the Virginia Cavalry he was thrown from his horse and sustained injuries which were to shorten his life. After the war he settled in Georgetown, publishing its first newspaper, *The Times, and the Patowmack Packet*. It was while he was editing the newspaper that he traveled to Talbot on the Eastern Shore, where the

⁵ The term "charter Master" has been questioned by some historians. The subject is fully covered in William Moseley Brown, *George Washington, Freemason*, Richmond, 1952, p. 355. The earlier history of Alexandria Lodge, and George Washington's connection and associations with it, may be found in the same work.

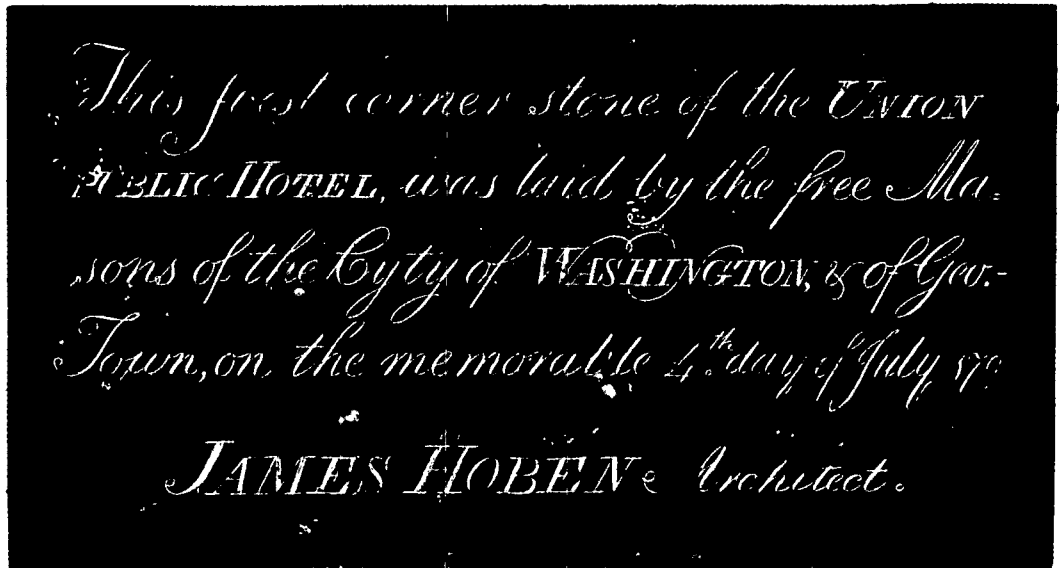
⁶ Charles Fierer's story has been pieced together from original sources. Photostats from Virginia, Pennsylvania and other colonial records, and from the *Journals of the Continental Congress*, relating to Fierer, have been assembled in the archives of Potomac Lodge No. 5. The German form of his name was Carl Frederick Führer.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Grand Lodge of Maryland was meeting, and obtained a charter for "a number of respectable brethren of George Town," designated as Lodge No. 9 and dated April 21, 1789. As his ill health became more oppressive, he left Georgetown and returned to his "first home" in America, Dumfries. He died there, December 9, 1794 "a long time weak and sick in body" as one learns from his will, with strength at the end only to make his mark in contrast to the strong signature on so many papers still preserved in the records of the Continental Congress. He was buried in the hilltop cemetery by his brother Masons and fellow members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

These were the three charter Masters of the lodges which were working in the new Federal District at the end of 1793.

There is evidence of another Masonic cornerstone ceremony in the Federal District in 1793, prior to the laying of the U. S. Capitol cornerstone. In 1839, when clearing the debris after the erection of the new General Post Office, on the site where the Union Public Hotel had earlier been located, an engraved copper plate was found and preserved. It is reproduced below, and explains itself:



THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Georgetown Situation

After the end of 1793, Lodge No. 9 in Georgetown faced critical difficulties. These had been accumulating since the beginning of 1792. In January of that year nine of its members who had removed from Georgetown to Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland, petitioned Lodge No. 9 for dispensation to hold a lodge at that place “until [we] have it in [our] power to obtain a regular establishment from the Grand Lodge of Maryland.”⁷ The signers of this petition included Alexander Grier, who had been charter Senior Warden of Lodge No. 9, and Samuel Turner, Jr., who, previous to leaving for Port Tobacco had been Secretary of the Georgetown lodge.

In the small lodge memberships of those days, ordinarily under 20, the loss of nine members was no inconsiderable factor. Charles Fierer, the charter Master, had also left Georgetown by this time. Although the minutes earlier than 1795 have not been found, enough contemporary evidence has survived to show that Lodge No. 9 continued to work through 1792 under Worshipful Master Peter Casanave, in 1793 under Worshipful Master Valentine Reintzel, and into 1794 under Worshipful Master Thomas Beatty, Jr.

However, on October 22, 1795 a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge of Maryland signed by eleven Georgetown brethren setting forth that Lodge No. 9 had become inactive through “a remissness in the execution of its by-laws *by the proper officers* and from sundry other causes . . .” and that the signatories considered it impossible to revive the Lodge under its No. 9 charter.⁸ The signers included Thomas Beatty, Jr., Worshipful Master in 1794. It would appear, therefore, that there had been a chism among the members earlier in 1795, that these signatories were in opposition to the Master and others [the identities unknown through lack of surviving minutes or Grand Lodge records], and the petitioners were accusing them of disregarding the by-laws and permitting the Lodge to become inactive. The solution to such difficulties would be far different today when a Grand Lodge would investigate such charges, the offending officers be subject to suspension or trial, but such procedures if not unfamiliar would have been very difficult to carry out under 18th century conditions of communication and travel. The petitioners, *all members of Lodge No. 9*, sought a new charter to resolve these difficulties. The petition was granted and the eleven former members of Lodge No. 9 thereupon organized a newly chartered lodge under the designation Columbia Lodge No. 19, with James Thompson, Master; John Suter, Jr., Senior Warden; Thomas Beatty, Jr., Junior Warden; John Reintzel, Secretary; and Anthony Reintzel, Treasurer.

⁷ Full text in Kenton N. Harper, *History of the Grand Lodge and of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia*, Washington, D. C., 1911, p. 15. [This work is hereafter mentioned as: Harper's History.]

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

The officers were installed at the first communication under the new charter, November 7, 1795, not much more than two weeks after the petition had been received and granted by the Grand Lodge. The minutes of Columbia Lodge No. 19, together with its by-laws, are extant from this date to December 12, 1796. At the latter meeting the officers for the ensuing year 1797 were elected, and the Lodge voted to accept the invitation of Federal Lodge No. 15 to join them in procession to Divine Services on the next St. John's Day [December 27th]. The minutes end here, although ten blank pages follow on which they could have been continued. It is possible, of course, that there were meetings in 1797 but no record of them survives and nothing remains to indicate Columbia Lodge No. 19 was active at any time thereafter. The lodge had commenced with 11 members, and had 16 on its active rolls as of December 1796. What may have occurred thereafter in deaths, removals from Georgetown, or other difficulties, remain pure conjecture.

For the remainder of the 18th century, and until November of 1802, Federal Lodge No. 15 was the only Masonic lodge working in the Maryland side of the Federal District, with Alexandria and Brooke lodges working in the Virginia side. Freemasonry was dormant in Georgetown.

New Lodge Chartered at Alexandria

On November 29, 1796, the Grand Lodge of Virginia chartered Brooke Lodge No. 47 at Alexandria. The lodge was named in honor of the Grand Master of that year. The lodge erected its own hall but enjoyed the most friendly relations with Alexandria Lodge No. 22, the two lodges frequently joining in processions, celebrations and banquets. Brooke Lodge was eventually to be one of the lodges participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

Columbia Lodge No. 35

On November 8, 1802, the Grand Lodge of Maryland chartered its second lodge in the City of Washington, designating it as Columbia Lodge No. 35. Its charter members are said to have been for the most part employees of the U. S. Treasury Department. The appearance of a second lodge in the capital, far from offering competition to Federal Lodge, served to accelerate Masonic interest and activity in the city. In the beginning, Columbia Lodge met in a building known as Lovell's Hotel at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, but it soon thereafter joined with Federal Lodge in erecting the first Masonic building in the city, the old Union Lodge Room on 11th Street Northwest.

Washington Naval Lodge No. 41

The new Republic of the United States had acquired very early in its history a recognition of the importance of naval power. A Navy Yard had been established at Washington, and the program for naval ships and armament had been

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

given considerable impetus during the country's enthusiasm over the daring exploits of Stephen Decatur, Jr. in the Tripolitan waters in 1803 and 1804. On May 14, 1805 the Grand Lodge of Maryland responded to petition from "sundry brethren working under dispensation at the Navy Yard at Washington" and issued a charter for a third lodge in the capital city, designated Washington Naval Lodge No. 41. Its first return, in the following year, listed 49 members including the officers, an exceptionally large membership for a single lodge in those days. It first met in a two-story brick dwelling on Seventh Street Southeast, moving after fifteen years to larger accommodations in a building erected on the northwest corner of Fifth and Virginia Avenue Southeast, one of the first buildings in the capital devoted exclusively to Masonic use.

Revival of Masonry in Georgetown

At its meeting on May 4, 1806 Federal Lodge received a communication signed by eleven brethren in Georgetown.⁹ These brethren informed Federal Lodge they were about to apply to the Grand Lodge of Maryland for a charter and stated they would deem it a great favor if Federal Lodge would aid them by providing a "Testimonial." This was rather short notice before the May meeting of the Grand Lodge, and it is not known whether Federal Lodge complied with the request. In any event, a committee of Grand Lodge rejected the petition at the May meeting, giving as their reason that the lodges in the Federal District were not "too much filled." It seems likely the petition had been too hurriedly prepared and presented to persuade the Grand Lodge of the advisability of granting the request.

At the November 1806 meeting of the Grand Lodge, the petition of the Georgetown brethren was renewed in person by the prospective Worshipful Master, Thomas Pryse, and was endorsed in person by the representatives of Federal Lodge: Alexander McCormick, Robert Elliott, and William O'Neale. The endorsement by Alexander McCormick would have carried considerable weight in Grand Lodge. He was well known as an active and resourceful Masonic leader in the Federal District, one who had successfully guided the Craft through numerous difficulties in the early years.

The Grand Lodge this time granted the petition and issued a charter under the designation Potomac Lodge No. 43. Thomas Pryse returned to Georgetown, and six days after the Grand Lodge meeting the brethren met on November 18, 1806 "at Mr. Graham's" to receive Brother Pryse's report. Fortunately, minutes reporting this meeting, and outlining the previous steps taken, form the beginning

⁹ Full text in *History of Federal Lodge No. 1*, Washington, D. C., 1943. p. 30.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

of the minutes of Potomac Lodge No. 43 and are extant. The brethren¹⁰ who initiated the successful petition to Grand Lodge are listed in these minutes as follows:

Thomas Pryse
Daniel Kurtz
John Hollingshed
Valentine Reintzel
James Melvin
John Reintzel
Thomas Beatty, Jr.
William Knowles
Lewis Olephan
William Calder

This meeting appointed three committees (1) Beatty and Pryse, to procure a meeting place; (2) Valentine and John Reintzel, and Pryse, to prepare By-laws; and (3) both Reintzels, Knowles¹¹ and Beatty, to assemble all the paraphernalia needed for the Lodge to work. No other business was transacted. Meeting again a few days later, the three committees reported: that the Lodge had received permission to hold its meetings in the Georgetown Council Chamber; that all the needed paraphernalia had been assembled; and that further time was required to prepare the By-laws. The only other business at this meeting was a motion, carried, to invite the Masters and Wardens of Lodges Nos. 15, 35, and 41 to be present in Potomac Lodge when the charter was officially received and the Lodge constituted.

Potomac Lodge met on December 19, 1806 and was opened by Thomas Pryse as charter Master, the other officers appearing in the minutes as pro tem. At this meeting the officers for 1807 were elected:

Valentine Reintzel, Master
James Melvin, Senior Warden
Thomas Pryse, Junior Warden
Daniel Kurtz, Secretary
John Reintzel, Treasurer

Valentine Reintzel had been Master of Lodge No. 9 in 1793. James Melvin and John Reintzel had been active members of Lodge No. 9 and Lodge No. 19.

The Potomac Lodge minutes have continued uninterrupted to the present time and are extant.¹² In 1889 the lodge proposed to observe the centennial of its first charter of April 21, 1789, and the question was raised as to whether Potomac Lodge was entitled to claim this document as its first charter; and whether Lodges Nos. 9, 19 and 43 should be regarded as separate, the first two having no connection with the third. The question was referred to the only Masonic authority

¹⁰ Names in italic were known members of Lodge No. 9.

¹¹ William Knowles appears in the first minutes of Lodge No. 43 as Tiler.

¹² The preserved minutes include those of 1795-1796, and from November 1806 to date.

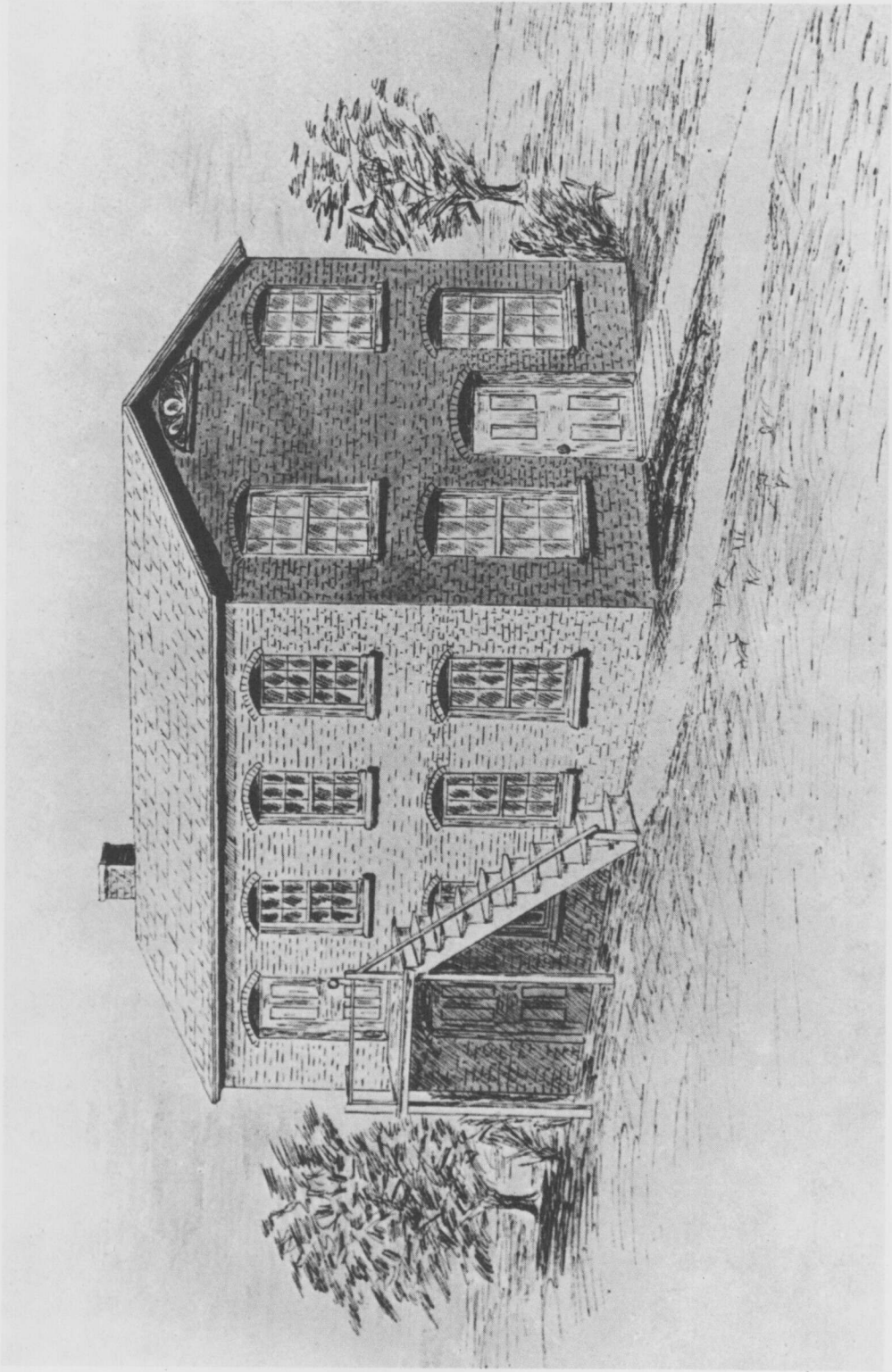
THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

competent to make a decision, the Grand Lodge of Maryland which had issued all three charters. The Grand Historian, then Brother Edward T. Schultz,¹³ reported that since there were officers and members common to all three lodges; all the records, minutes, paraphernalia and documents surviving from the predecessor lodges were in the possession of Potomac Lodge; and since no other Masonic lodge existed in the community of Georgetown during the intervening periods “the conclusion is logical and natural that it may be considered to have been the same lodge, with [two] periods of inaction, under different titles. Many of the Masonic organizations of our country have no better basis for their origin than this.”¹⁴ The Grand Lodge of Maryland accepted this finding, indicating the fact by officially participating in Potomac Lodge’s centennial observance. Again, in 1939, when the lodge celebrated the sesquicentennial of the 1789 charter, the Grand Master of Maryland, accompanied by his Grand Lodge Officers, with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, visited Potomac Lodge on the evening of April 21, 1939. On this occasion the Grand Master of Maryland personally returned to Potomac Lodge the original charter of April 21, 1789, *as being its property*. Potomac Lodge’s right to consider the Maryland charter of 1789 as its “first Charter” was thus confirmed. We will observe, however, that Potomac Lodge’s earlier antecedents had no bearing upon its seniority when the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was organized.

We have dealt thus extensively with the revival of Freemasonry in Georgetown, because the sequence of events has been confused and misunderstood from time to time. Although it is the only instance of the sort in the history of this grand jurisdiction, lodges with earlier antecedents and interrupted life were not uncommon in the eastern States in the 18th century. The laws, practices and procedures of Freemasonry *as an organization* were not so well defined then as now, and were in a process of evolution in those early days.

¹³ Author of the standard work, *The History of Freemasonry in Maryland*, Baltimore, 1884-1888, 4 volumes.

¹⁴ Later requested by Potomac Lodge to put his decision in writing for its archives, Brother Schultz did so in a letter to the Lodge, dated December 24, 1899.



A SKETCH OF UNION LODGE HALL WHICH WAS LOCATED ON THE SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING AT ELEVENTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. BUILT AND USED BY FEDERAL LODGE AND COLUMBIA LODGE, IT WAS ALSO THE HOME OF THE GRAND LODGE IN THE EARLY YEARS. IT WAS THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE GRAND LODGE WAS ORGANIZED AND FIRST OPENED IN 1811.

FORMATION OF THE GRAND LODGE

1811

AT THE beginning of 1811 James Madison was President of the United States. Stagecoach was the principal means of travel by land. Later in the year the first steamship was to sail down the Mississippi river. Marauding Indians under Tecumseh were causing havoc in Indiana. In February, for the third time in four years, the President was to prohibit trade with Britain in retaliation for that country's restrictions on neutral commerce, thus heightening the tensions which were soon to lead to war. The one hundred square miles of the Federal District included Alexandria, Georgetown and the City of Washington, the entire area having a population of only 24,023, but the District had existed for sufficient time to become aware of itself as a territory separate from the States.

Six lodges were working within the District, and it was natural that for several years there had been plans for an independent Grand Lodge. However, the movement evolved slowly. There was considerable reluctance on the part of the four Maryland lodges to break their ties with the Mother Grand Lodge. Alexandria Lodge held aloof from the start, and its reasons were clear. It was the oldest of all six lodges and had a Virginia history long antedating the establishment of the Federal District. While declining all invitations to participate, Alexandria Lodge displayed no hostility to the plans, maintaining a position of detached but friendly interest. Brooke Lodge in Alexandria, having been chartered in 1796 felt closer ties with the District and was willing to join in the plan.

Finally on December 11, 1810, Brooke Lodge and the four Maryland lodges sent delegates to a meeting in Union Lodge Room to discuss the advisability of proceeding with plans "establishing and organizing a Grand Lodge in and for said District." The meeting adopted two resolutions: first, resolving that it was right and expedient to form a Grand Lodge; second, notifying the lodges of this action and requesting them to give authority to their delegates to form a Grand Lodge and elect Grand Officers at a meeting called for January 8, 1811.

The several lodges acceded to this request, and the delegates again met in Union Lodge Room on the date specified, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After first resolving that the installed Officers of the Grand Lodge should be a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer; that election should be held by ballot; that each lodge delegation have collectively one vote; and that the first five Grand Officers

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

should each be members of different lodges, the ballot was then taken with the following results:

Valentine Reintzel (43), *R. W. Grand Master*
John Kincaid (47), *R. W. Deputy Grand Master*
Alexander McCormick (15), *R. W. Senior Grand Warden*
Joseph Cassin (41), *R. W. Junior Grand Warden*
Charles Jones (35), *R. W. Grand Secretary*

The election of a Grand Treasurer was postponed. A committee was appointed to prepare and submit a Constitution for the Grand Lodge. It was also ordered that copies of the proceedings be furnished to the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia. Adjournment was then taken until February 11, 1811 at which time, for reasons not recorded, further adjournment was taken until February 19, 1811 when the delegates again met. Brother Kincaid having died, Brother John Richards, also of Brooke Lodge No. 47, was elected R. W. Deputy Grand Master. Brother John Davis (41) was elected Grand Treasurer. The Grand Secretary reported that copies of the proceedings of the previous meeting had been forwarded to the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia, together with an explanatory letter in which he had made the request that the five lodges be permitted to retain possession of the charters (the actual documents) under which they were each then working.

Thereupon, by unanimous consent of the delegates present, The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was opened for the first time, in ample form, and all the officers-elect, except the Grand Secretary, were installed and proclaimed as such in ancient form. Grand Deacons and a Grand Tiler were selected. A committee was appointed to frame an appropriate warrant or charter for use by the Grand Lodge in establishing its subordinate lodges.

The Grand Lodge met again on March 12, 1811, at which time the proposed Constitution was heard but referred back to committee for further consideration. The form of warrants, as submitted by committee, was adopted and copies ordered to be prepared for the five founding lodges under their new designations, as follows:

Federal Lodge No. 1 (then working under Maryland charter of 1793)
Brooke Lodge No. 2 (then working under Virginia charter of 1796)
Columbia Lodge No. 3 (then working under Maryland charter of 1802)
Naval Lodge No. 4 (then working under Maryland charter of 1805)
Potomac Lodge No. 5 (then working under Maryland charter of 1806)

It will be observed that the seniority of the founding lodges was determined by the dates of the charters under which each was then working. Each warrant was dated as of the first communication of the Grand Lodge, February 19, 1811. With

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

the sole exception of Brooke Lodge No. 2, all of the founding lodges are still working at the present time.¹

Grand Lodge met again on April 9, 1811, adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia recommend to the different lodges under its jurisdiction the appointment of delegates to meet the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia at their next grand convention, and that they pay their said respective dues to said Grand Lodges, and do all other necessary acts and things in relation to obtaining a discharge therefrom.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of informing the R. W. Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia that we have organized and established a Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia, giving our reasons therefore and that they request their concurrence therein.

The founding lodges appear to have been most circumspect in postponing formal reception of their new charters, and in the use of their new numbers, until first discharging their obligations to and being released by the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland, meeting the following month, responded by resolution dated May 6, 1811:

Resolved, That the several lodges composing the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and heretofore working under the authority of this Grand Lodge, be permitted, according to their desire, to retain their warrants; and that, upon the several lodges paying all their dues up to the time of this grand communication, except initiation fees from the time of their formation of said Grand Lodge, they be recognized as a Grand Lodge, and admitted into correspondence accordingly.

The Grand Lodge completed its roster of officers at a meeting on May 21, 1811. At this meeting the first Committee on Correspondence² was appointed, with the initial responsibility of sending extracts of our proceedings to other grand jurisdictions.

Meeting next on July 9, 1811, the Grand Lodge adopted its first *Constitution* and ordered one hundred copies to be printed.³ It also adopted a further *Address* to the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia, restating the reasons which had

¹ For the most recently published histories of the founding lodges, see: *Federal Lodge No. 1 . . . from its foundation near the close of the eighteenth century to its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary and an exhibit of its membership*. Washington, D. C., [1943] 71p.; *One hundred thirtieth anniversary of Columbia Lodge No. 3 . . .*, Washington, D. C., 1932, 16p. [program, historical sketch, and roster]; *History of Naval Lodge No. 4 . . . May, 1805 to May, 1905* compiled by Kenton N. Harper, and *History of Naval Lodge No. 4 . . . June, 1905 to June, 1955* compiled by Walter L. Fowler, published in one volume, 1960, 440p.; *A Century and a half of Freemasonry in Georgetown 1789-1939*, being the chronicles of Lodge No. 9, Columbia Lodge No. 19, Potomac Lodge No. 43, and Potomac Lodge No. 5. Georgetown, Washington, D. C., 1939, 84p. We have found no printed history of Brooke Lodge No. 2.

² First called, Committee of Communication and Correspondence.

³ If printed, the most persistent search has failed to locate even one copy.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

impelled the formation of the Grand Lodge and its regret at severing the former ties as subordinate lodges in Maryland and Virginia.⁴

Subsequently the new Grand Lodge received recognition and good wishes from its sister Grand Lodges in the United States, and from England. Pennsylvania alone refrained from extending its recognition, on the grounds that the mere sending of proceedings covering the formation of a Grand Lodge was insufficient to constitute official notification. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had been a parent of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and had many earlier ties of Masonic authority in both Maryland and Virginia. Its officers appear to have felt that they should have received attentions similar to those shown to the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia in the course of organizing the new Grand Lodge. The District brethren, having been deeply occupied with what Masonic custom *required* them to do in forming a new Grand Lodge, had neglected to keep their distinguished grandparent informed and of course had intended no slight or disrespect to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; but it was more than a decade before these explanations were accepted and fraternal relations established between the two grand jurisdictions, which have continued most harmoniously to the present time.

Beginning with the preliminary meetings December 11, 1810 and January 8, 1811; the first opening of the Grand Lodge on February 19, 1811; and with subsequent communications of the Grand Lodge on March 12th, April 9th, May 21st and July 9th, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia had meticulously attended to all of the formalities and work directly involved with the establishment of a new Grand Lodge. It was ready to begin its history as such.

⁴ Full text in Harper's History, p. 39.

THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS, 1811-1910

The First Decade

1811-1820

AT ITS fifth meeting on July 9, 1811, already mentioned, the Grand Lodge chartered its first new lodge, Union Lodge No. 6, located in the east end of the District of Columbia, the petition recommended by Naval Lodge No. 4. At its sixth meeting on October 8, 1811, charter was granted to Lebanon Lodge No. 7¹, petition having been recommended by Federal Lodge No. 1.

These first seven lodges and all others thereafter chartered by Grand Lodge, with dates, names of the charter Master and Wardens, and the record of each, are presented chronologically on pages 186-187 of this history. Likewise the roster of Grand Masters and senior Grand Lodge Officers is presented on pages 176-183. A chronology of the laying of cornerstones by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is found on pages 145-152. These names and activities, therefore, will be omitted from this brief review of the first one hundred years except for a few associated with unusual circumstances.

Early Meetings and Attendance

Grand Lodge held one additional meeting in 1811, on November 12th, a total of seven meetings in the first year. Then and for some years thereafter these communications of Grand Lodge were held in Union Lodge Room, located where the Old Post Office Building now stands at Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. In modern times with paved highways, roads and streets, and with local public transportation, it is not easy to comprehend the discouragements to attendance in the early days when officers and members either walked or rode horseback to reach the appointed meeting place. They came from as far distant as the eastern and western extremes of the District, and from Alexandria, at no little expenditure of time and effort. To counteract any natural inclination to neglect meetings under these circumstances, the Grand Lodge imposed a fine of \$5 upon any Officer failing to attend a meeting of which he had been given advance notice, and a fine of the same amount upon any lodge which failed to be represented.

¹*A Century of Freemasonry, being the history of Lebanon Lodge No. 7 . . .*, Washington, D. C., 1911. 195 p.

First Constitution and By-Laws

Grand Lodge adopted its first Constitution and By-laws at its meeting on July 9, 1811, at the same time ordering the Grand Secretary to "cause one hundred copies . . . to be printed, and that he furnish the lodges under his jurisdiction with a copy thereof." If printed, not a single copy has been found either in the Grand Lodge or in the surviving records of the early lodges. There is no copy in the archives of any of the Grand Lodges with which we were then in fraternal relation. It would be a singular assumption that all copies had been lost, and the probability is that for some reason the printing was not done. The first printed *Constitution* did not appear until 1820, and its provisions will be set forth later. Grand Lodge *Proceedings* during the intervening years give some indication, in the resolutions, motions, and amendments offered, as to the practices followed by Grand Lodge during its first decade.

One early custom was for the Masters-elect to be installed *in Grand Lodge*, a means of emphasizing the importance of the Master's office. In the beginning Masters were addressed as Right Worshipful, no doubt explained by the fact the Grand Lodge installed them after opening a Past Masters Lodge. As early as 1818 Grand Lodge adopted the practice of visiting each subordinate lodge at least once in each year, pursuant to a resolution which had been passed five years earlier, the origin of a custom unique to the District of Columbia. There was obviously provision for the election by ballot of the first six officers, the remaining officers being usually elected by nomination although occasionally appointed. Grand Lodge at this time had not imposed secrecy upon the ballot on petitioners in the lodges, as it is commonplace to find lodge minutes setting forth the division of votes. There was obviously no trial code. Grand Lodge confirmed, and occasionally reversed, lodge suspensions, expulsions, and reinstatements, but there appears to have been no restriction upon lodges in taking the initial action. Many of the charges preferred seem trivial today, and in modern practice would not even be entertained by a lodge.

The first St. John's Day communication of Grand Lodge was held December 27, 1815 for the purpose of installing Masters-elect, the minutes giving no indication that the day itself was observed. At the communication of July 9, 1816, acting upon an amendment introduced in January, the Grand Lodge changed its stated meetings to the third Tuesday of April and October each year, the latter being the Annual Communication; and provided Officers-elect of Grand Lodge were to be installed any time before or on St. John the Evangelist Day. Officers not so installed could have this ceremony performed by "a suitable brother" appointed by the Grand Master. The record shows that the Masters of lodges continued to be installed in Grand Lodge, also on St. John's Day.

The first observance of St. John the Evangelist Day, as such, occurred in 1817. Following the usual ceremonies of installation, Grand Lodge proceeded in procession to the Protestant Episcopal Church near the Navy Yard where an appro-

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

priate sermon was delivered by the Rector and Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. Andrew T. McCormick.

Proceedings

The Grand Lodge commenced printing its *Proceedings* in 1813. The first published consisted of 40 pages and covered the entire period from the organizational meetings in December 1810 through the communication of January 12, 1813. Thereafter the *Proceedings* were not printed separately each year but in groups of several years. The next, for example, was printed in 1818 and included the communications from July 13, 1813 through April 21, 1818. Printing of the *Proceedings* continued in this fashion through the end of 1828, after which none were printed for nearly two decades under circumstances which will be related later.

The Printed Constitution, 1820

The full text of the *Constitution* of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1820, may be found in its separate printing of that year, and was reprinted in full in Harper's centennial history. For our purposes it seems sufficient merely to allude briefly to a number of its provisions, reflecting Grand Lodge customs and practices of that day:

Stated Communications the first Tuesday in every November and May, at 10 o'clock A.M., and a St. John's Day Communication each December 27th.

The titles of Grand Officers were Most Worshipful Grand Master, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, and Worshipful Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. These six officers to be elected by ballot, and the remaining officers "to be chosen by ballot, or otherwise, as the members present may agree on." Each Grand Lodge Officer (except the Grand Tiler) entitled to one vote on all questions.

The fines previously mentioned were continued.

The Grand Lodge reserved to itself all appelland and corrective powers "for the good of the Craft" but trial procedures were not defined.

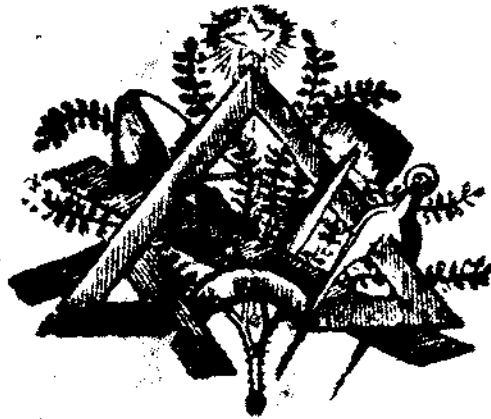
Master and Wardens shall be legal representatives of lodges in Grand Lodge "unless the lodge shall think proper to be represented by others."

Members of Grand Lodge will take the seats assigned to them by the Grand Pursuivant, in order of seniority.

No lodge to initiate more than five at the same meeting, nor any candidate rejected by another lodge of this jurisdiction within a year after such rejection; nor shall any candidate receive more than one degree at the same meeting.

Among six "Standing Orders" were the provisions that the Officers of the Grand Lodge should visit at least once a year the different lodges under its jurisdiction, giving ten days' prior notice; that each subordinate lodge was required to make annual returns to the Grand Lodge at its annual communication; that lodges pay

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GRAND LODGE.

WASHINGTON CITY.

PRINTED BY DANIEL RAPINE. (AGENT) CAPITOL HILL,

1820.

REPRODUCTION OF THE TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST KNOWN PRINTING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1820.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

dues for Honorary Members; and that compensation be provided for the Grand Secretary's services.

Previous to this *Constitution*, as amended to May 20, 1820, the office of Grand Steward and Grand Tiler had been combined. The Grand Tiler was now a separate office, and no provision was made for a Grand Steward or Stewards.

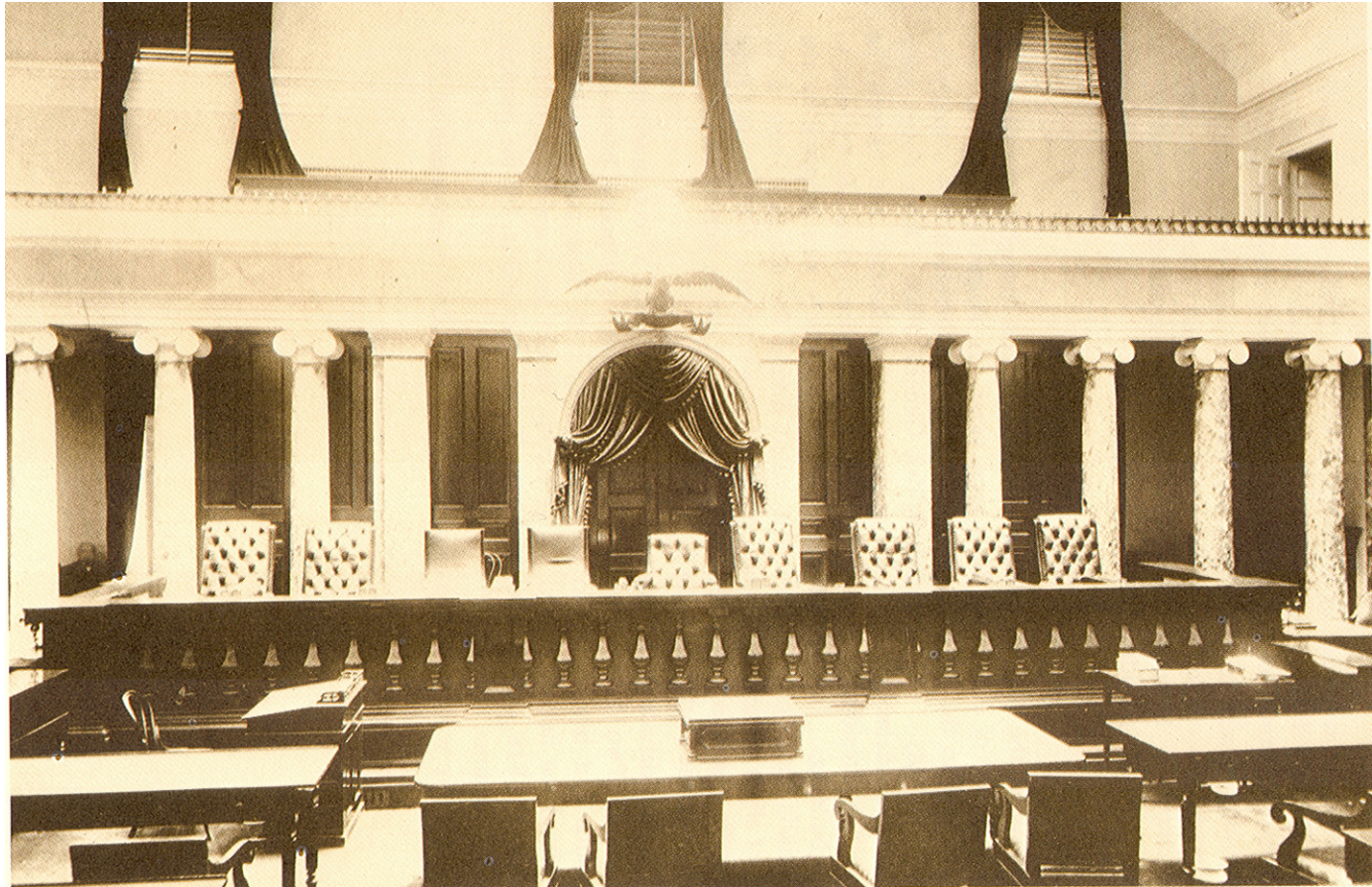
It is interesting to note from the *Proceedings* that throughout this period it was frequently the custom of the Grand Master, having opened Grand Lodge, to retire during the course of business and return with some ceremony thereafter, the Deputy Grand Master presiding in the interval.

The War of 1812

The outbreak of the War of 1812 with Great Britain brought unusual conditions to the District of Columbia for several years. In August of 1814, for the first and only time in the history of the United States, foreign troops actually invaded the capital city. Troops under British General Robert Ross swept aside the defenses at Bladensburg, entered the District of Columbia, and burned the Capitol and The President's House. The invaders confined their destruction to government buildings. In the following month the enemy was stopped by the Maryland militia and General Ross was killed during the action. There is no report even of slight damage to Grand Lodge or lodge property. The Grand Lodge held each of its stated communications throughout the entire period of the war, and no allusion to the conflict appears in its minutes.

During the first decade of its existence Grand Lodge held 37 communications, stated or special. Two of these were adjourned meetings, postponed because insufficient notice had been given to the membership. All these communications appear to have been held in Union Lodge Room, except for a special communication on July 8, 1818, held in Brooke Lodge Room, Alexandria, for the purpose of laying a cornerstone.

Seven lodges were working at the close of 1820 *with a total membership of 219.*



Courtesy of The Library of Congress

A VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL SENATE CHAMBER IN THE U. S. CAPITOL. THIS ROOM WAS LATER USED AS THE CHAMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. WHILE IT WAS THE SENATE CHAMBER, AN IMPORTANT MASONIC MEETING WAS HELD IN THIS ROOM ON MARCH 9, 1822. SEE PAGE 37.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1821-1830

At the annual communication in 1821 the Committee on Correspondence recommended printing, as part of the *Proceedings*, selected extracts from the reports of other grand jurisdictions. Extracts from the *Proceedings* of New York and North Carolina were accordingly included in the printed minutes of that year, thus commencing a practice which was to become a permanent part of that committee's responsibility.

First Grand Lecturer

The office of Grand Lecturer had its origin in an amendment proposed by incoming Grand Master William W. Seaton at the annual communication in 1821. It was favorably acted upon at the semi-annual communication in May of the next year, and provided

There shall be annually chosen, at the election of Grand Officers, an officer to be styled "The Grand Visitor and Lecturer of the District of Columbia," whose duty it shall be to attend the meetings of the several subordinate lodges of the District of Columbia, as often as it may be convenient for him, of which visits he shall previously advise the Master of each lodge, and there deliver suitable lectures relative to Masonic duties, illustrative of Masonic rites and symbols, and instruction in the proper mode of working.

A Grand Visitor and Lecturer, as he was at first called, was first elected at the annual communication the following year, 1823. Brother Jeremiah Elkins of Lebanon Lodge No. 7 was elected at that time for the ensuing year, 1824.

Masonic Meeting in the U. S. Senate Chamber

The following appeared in the *National Intelligencer* newspaper, Washington, D. C., on March 9, 1822:

Masonic Notice: Those members of Congress who belong to the Masonic Fraternity, and those visitors of the city who are or have been members of any State Grand Lodge, are respectively invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Senate Chamber, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration matters of general interest to the Masonic institution.

This was not a meeting sponsored by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, although Grand Master Seaton was present and actively participated. It was a large and distinguished gathering of Members of Congress and other prominent Masons from many different grand jurisdictions. The "matters of interest" to be considered by the meeting were all related to one subject: the advisability of organizing a General Grand Lodge of the United States. Such a proposal had been advanced almost as soon as the United States became an independent Re-

public, but the initial and later attempts all ended abortively through lack of agreement among the Grand Lodges.

Those present in the U. S. Senate Chamber on March 9, 1822 discussed the proposition at length and ended by adopting unanimously a resolution offered by Henry Clay of Kentucky.² This resolution set forth the conviction of the meeting that it would be expedient to form a General Grand Lodge; called upon the various Grand Lodges to consider the matter at their next annual meetings; that if two thirds of the Grand Lodges concurred, delegates should be named to meet a year later in February 1823 to draft a Constitution to be submitted to the Grand Lodges for ratifications; and created a committee to correspond with the Grand Lodges on this subject. The committee was an impressive one, headed by John Marshall of Virginia,³ and included, among other notables, Reverend Thaddeus Mason Harris of Massachusetts, one of the best known Masons of the day. The committee circulated a letter, one paragraph of which summarizes the supporting reasons:

There are two points which at once present themselves in connection with the idea of establishing a General Grand Lodge of the United States. The first is to acquire, in correspondence with foreign nations, an elevated stand for Masonry of this country; to unite with them in maintaining its general principles of their purity; and, secondly, to preserve between our own States that uniformity in work, and that active interchange of good offices which would be difficult, if not impossible, by other means.

In modern times, with all the media of communication and public relations, such a dramatic and impressive sponsorship might well have excited the Craft to active support of the proposal, but not in 1822. Responses from Grand Lodges were indecisive or unenthusiastic.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia at its annual communication in November adopted a resolution calling for a convention in Washington during February 1823, and later called for a convention to meet in February 1824, but both conventions were cancelled from lack of response. This was not to be the last attempt, but with every passing year Grand Lodges became less and less disposed to compromise their sovereignty and independence by undertaking allegiance to a General Grand Lodge.

Refreshments

Considering the time involved in traveling to and from communications of Grand Lodge, the serving of refreshments in the early years was a practical necessity. Several efforts to economize in this respect were all rejected. It appears that the number of unexpected visitors at Grand Lodge communications sometimes created problems in serving and paying for refreshments. At the semi-annual communication in 1824 a resolution was adopted to tax each brother who visited Grand Lodge the sum of fifty cents, but this tax was rescinded at the November communication in the following year.

² Grand Master of Kentucky, 1820.

³ Grand Master of Virginia, 1793-1795.



"CENTRAL" MASONIC HALL, LATER KNOWN AS FREE-MASON'S HALL, FOUR-AND-A-HALF (JOHN MARSHALL PLACE) AND D STREETS, N. W., HOME OF THE GRAND LODGE AND SEVERAL SUBORDINATE LODGES FROM 1827 TO 1843.



PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON WHO, AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND A PAST GRAND MASTER OF TENNESSEE, FREQUENTLY PARTICIPATED IN PUBLIC MASONIC OCCASIONS WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EVEN AT THE HEIGHT OF THE "ANTIMASONIC EXCITEMENT." THIS PORTRAIT, WHICH SHOWS HIM WEARING HIS MASONIC REGALIA, IS OWNED BY THE GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF TENNESSEE AND HANGS IN ITS OFFICES AT NASHVILLE.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Washington Monument

The nation having undertaken to erect a massive memorial to George Washington in the national capital, the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in 1825 heartily endorsed the plan and pledged its active cooperation.

Masonic Funeral Service

The first record of a Masonic funeral service conducted by the Grand Lodge was its special communication of September 26, 1825, for the purpose of conducting Masonic services at the burial of Junior Grand Warden John Frank.

"The Anti-Masonic Excitement"

As the Grand Lodge went about its business during 1826

In procession to St. John's Church, February 22nd, to attend services and listen to a discourse on the life of George Washington;

The semi-annual communication on May 2nd;

Conducting Masonic funeral services, August 7th, for Brother Michael Bulley, late Grand Sword Bearer and Master of Naval Lodge No. 4;

To consider a request and make arrangements for laying a cornerstone, September 14th;

Opening Grand Lodge in St. John's Church, September 19th, proceeding in procession to the site of a new Masonic Temple to lay the cornerstone;

And holding the annual Grand Lodge communication on November 7th

the Grand Lodge and the Fraternity in general could have been only vaguely aware of the gathering storm clouds which were to threaten the Craft's very existence.

John Quincy Adams was then President of the United States. Political rivalries had been accumulating in bitterness and intensity for a number of years. President Adams was not a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and several of his active opponents were prominently identified with the Craft. An ugly situation, with the Masonic Fraternity in the middle, had been developing for some time. It required only a spark to ignite an open conflagration, and this occurred late in 1826 after a series of occurrences in the life of a theretofore obscure individual, William Morgan, of Batavia, New York. Following a number of recriminations between Morgan and local Masonic bodies, Morgan had printed at Batavia a pamphlet entitled *Illustrations of Masonry* purporting to reveal the Fraternity's "secrets" and degrees. Escorting undesirable persons out of a community was a common practice of the times, and upon being released from jail at Canandaigua, New York (where he had been held for non-payment of a debt) early in September, Morgan was, by later accounts, escorted across the border and left in Canada with a warning not to return. As soon as Morgan's disappearance became

known, the hue and cry began. The charge was made, and rapidly repeated, that Morgan had been murdered by the Freemasons. As this claim became widespread, no group was more anxious to find Morgan than the Masons themselves; and those who were making use of his disappearance to attack the Fraternity now had motivation for preventing his discovery. Although Morgan was never found, neither was any acceptable evidence of his death ever uncovered. The stories of his "murder" and the attacks upon the Masonic Fraternity rapidly multiplied. Actually, of course, the attacks were directed *through* Masonry at individual political figures prominently known as Masons. The literature of the period is very extensive,⁴ and "Anti-Masonry" increased unabated for a number of years. Anti-Masonic political parties were organized, and Anti-Masonic Conventions were held as near to the District of Columbia as Baltimore. President John Quincy Adams became one of the most active opponents of the Fraternity, and many of his anti-masonic letters still are preserved. A dispassionate analysis of such letters, speeches, and the writings of the time reveal a content predominantly political with either slight or erroneous knowledge of the Craft. Anti-Masonry became merely an instrument of political action. So great was the bitterness aroused by Anti-Masonry that the timid deserted the lodge rooms in large numbers throughout the northeastern United States. Grand Lodges and lodges which continued to work were subjected to many forms of unpleasant harassment. Many lodges in the northeast surrendered their charters, and all Masonry entered upon a period of reduced activity in this area. The "excitement" exercised but little influence upon the Fraternity in the southern States.

Situation in the District of Columbia

With the President himself one of the most energetic proponents of anti-masonry, one might have anticipated that the District of Columbia would have suffered earlier and more heavily than other grand jurisdictions. However, the Craft was not without influential support in the capital and seems to have held its own very well during 1827 and 1828. In both years Grand Lodge held its semi-annual, annual, and St. John's Day communications; and in both years held a public procession, on April 10, 1827 to lay a cornerstone, and on March 29, 1828 to join the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in attending memorial services to the late Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York, at St. John's Church.

The harmful influences of the "anti-masonic excitement" began to be felt by this jurisdiction in 1829. In this year the Grand Lodge held only its semi-annual and annual communications, and for the time being ceased to print its *Proceedings*. Andrew Jackson, a Past Grand Master of Tennessee, was inaugurated President of the United States in March 1829, succeeding John Quincy Adams; but the 1828 election had to some degree heightened anti-masonic agitation.

⁴ See: William L. Cummings, *Bibliography of Anti-Masonry . . .*, [Syracuse, N.Y., 1934] 118p.

Washington March 27th 1820

Respected Sir,

I regret that the duties of my office will not allow me to avail myself of the polite invitation conveyed in your note of yesterday. It would afford me the highest pleasure to unite with my Masonic Brethren of this district in carrying the corner stone of the sublime edifice proposed to be built in Alexandria, and in marching afterwards in form to the tomb of Washington. The memory of that illustrious Grandmaster cannot receive a more appropriate honor than that which Religion & Masonry pay it. When they send their votaries to his tomb fresh from the performance of acts which they consecrate.

I am very respectfully
Y^r obt. Servant -

Andrew Jackson

W. R. Moulder
Grand Master of the
District of Columbia



In the Collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art

THE CHARLES LORING ELLIOT PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM WILSON CORCORAN, GEORGETOWN MERCHANT AND PHILANTHROPIST, WHO RECEIVED THE CRAFT DEGREES OF FREEMASONRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN 1827. SEE PAGE 45.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Associated Methodist Church in Georgetown had requested that the cornerstone of its new edifice be laid with Masonic ceremonies. Curiously, it was the lodge and not the Grand Lodge which called a communication on June 2, 1829 for this purpose. However, the lodge minutes show Grand Master William Hewitt and the Officers of the Grand Lodge not only as present, but the Grand Master making the deposits and laying the stone. One of the deposits was a scroll signed by President Andrew Jackson.

Political anti-masonry reached its climax during the first administration of Andrew Jackson 1829 through 1832, and in his second administration the excitement began its decline. As later assembled and printed by Grand Secretary William R. Singleton in 1898, the Grand Secretary's records for the years 1829-1832 are fragmentary but abundant enough to indicate that the Grand Lodge was holding its stated communications, receiving returns from its lodges, reports from its Officers and committees and in general conducting all necessary business. The Craft in this period in the District of Columbia, as elsewhere, sought to consolidate its position at the same time avoiding public display and such activities as might invite harmful attacks. This is not to say that the Grand Lodge and its lodges went into hiding, but only that they adopted a policy of careful circumspection and governed themselves accordingly.

In 1830, anticipating a public Masonic ceremony in Alexandria, Virginia, to lay a cornerstone and to honor George Washington, the Grand Lodge invited President Jackson to join in the occasion. Unable to accept for that particular date, President Jackson wrote a personal letter to Grand Master Moulder in terms which clearly revealed his loyalty and affection for Freemasonry. We reproduce the letter from a photostat of the original [page 43].

William Wilson Corcoran

On July 26, 1827, Grand Master John M. Moulder visited Potomac Lodge in Georgetown for the purpose of personally conferring the Master Mason Degree on William Wilson Corcoran. The Grand Master had also conferred the Entered Apprentice and Fellowcraft Degrees on Brother Corcoran at earlier meetings of the lodge. The customary interval having been observed between the degrees this was not an instance of making a Mason "At Sight." Brother Corcoran, a Georgetown merchant, was one of the founders of Riggs & Company (now The Riggs National Bank). He donated to the capital his famous collection of paintings and art objects, thus founding The Corcoran Gallery of Art. It was Brother Corcoran who brought back to Washington, at his own expense, for burial in Oak Hill Cemetery, the remains of John Howard Paine, author of "Home, Sweet Home," who died far from home while serving as U. S. Minister at Tunis, Tunisia, in Africa.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Constitution and By-Laws, 1828

The *Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge*, amended through November 4th, was printed before the end of 1828. The additions and changes were largely on procedural matters, not sufficiently important historically to justify listing here. The titles of Grand Lodge Officers were changed to Most Worshipful Grand Master, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, the remaining officers being Worshipful. "The several subordinate lodges, and the Masters thereof, shall have the title of Right Worshipful, and the Wardens . . . that of Worshipful." To the *Constitution*, for the first time, was added 21 Articles of By-laws.

End of Second Decade

In its second decade the Grand Lodge had held a total of 34 communications, semi-annual, annual, St. John's Day, and special. Ten lodges were now working under its jurisdiction, but the total membership was still under 300.

1831-1840

DURING the time the Craft was under most intensive attack, the Grand Lodge and lodges in the District of Columbia more than held their own successfully. It was only after the worst of the storm had passed that the Fraternity in the District experienced the most difficult days. A sort of "battle fatigue" and aftermath discouragement overtook a number of the lodges in the early part of this third decade.

While it did not formally surrender its charter until five years later, Brooke Lodge No. 2 in Alexandria ceased to exist as a lodge as early as 1833. Columbia Lodge No. 3 and Union Lodge No. 6 ceased to work in 1835⁴ and surrendered their charters. Union Lodge had been experiencing troubles even before the anti-masonic period, and almost ceased to work in 1824.

The hardest blow, however, came at the annual communication in 1836 when Federal Lodge No. 1 formally surrendered its charter. Happily, however, by the next annual communication in November of 1837 the lodge had regrouped its forces and made application for return of its charter, the request being immediately granted.

The Grand Lodge resumed public appearances in 1833, laying the cornerstone of the United German Church on August 20th. In 1835 it held two public processions, one in Alexandria and one in the city of Washington. Both were church services at which the collections were turned over to the Orphan Asylum of Alexandria and the Female Orphan Asylum of Washington.

⁴ Columbia Lodge's charter restored April 12, 1865.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A really pretentious public ceremony took place on January 11, 1836, when the Grand Lodge marched in a lengthy procession, including most of the high officials of the capital, and laid the cornerstone of a new capital development known as "Jackson City." President Andrew Jackson joined with the Grand Lodge on this occasion and assisted in the cornerstone ceremony.

Grand Representatives

At its annual communication in 1838, Grand Lodge joined for the first time in the increasing practice in the Fraternity of exchanging representatives between grand jurisdictions. Upon the Grand Master's nomination, the Grand Master of New York appointed a District brother as that Grand Lodge's representative near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; and the Grand Master of the District, acting on a nomination of a New York brother by the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, appointed the brother to represent our Grand Lodge there. The system was thus inaugurated and soon became a general practice, the Grand Master submitting his nominations and appointments for Grand Lodge approval at the annual communications.

Deputy Grand Masters

As an indication of the continuing separate character of the communities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, the Grand Lodge adopted a system of three Deputy Grand Masters, each devoting his attention to one of these three localities on behalf of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge. The practice appears to have served a useful purpose for a time, but Grand Lodge soon returned to one Deputy Grand Master.

The only records surviving for the year 1831 were the rough minutes of the communication held on St. John's Day, but since these minutes recorded the installation of Officers-elect it would seem to follow that the annual communication had been held in November. For all other years in this decade, 1831-1840, Grand Lodge held at least its three stated meetings in each year as well as a number of special meetings.

During this period Grand Lodge held most of its communications in the building at 4½ and D Streets, N. W., the cornerstone of which the Grand Lodge had laid in 1826. This was the home of the Grand Lodge from 1827 to 1843 and is variously referred to in the minutes as Central Masonic Hall, Freemasons Hall, and New Masonic Hall. The location was a corner of John Marshall Place.

1841-1850

THE restored well-being of the Grand Lodge is reflected in the complete minutes of these next ten years, the increased volume of routine business, and the resumption of normal activities. In 1847 the Grand Lodge resumed the printing of its *Proceedings* in the group pattern previously followed, the first volume covering the period from November 4, 1845 through January 21, 1847.

On May 8, 1843 a National Masonic Convention was held at Baltimore. Fifteen Grand Lodges were represented, including the District of Columbia. Ostensibly called to consider the question of uniformity of Masonic work, it inevitably turned to the proposition of establishing a permanent convention and future meetings were scheduled. Among the Grand Lodges this was regarded as a revival of the effort to establish a General Grand Lodge, and future meetings had to be abandoned from lack of any substantial support.

Evangelical Lodge No. 8 Surrenders Charter

Evangelical Lodge No. 8 at Alexandria had been chartered in 1824, recommended by Brooke Lodge. Both lodges used the same meeting place and were closely associated. After the demise of Brooke Lodge in 1833, Evangelical Lodge met in the rooms of Alexandria Lodge, a curious circumstance since the latter lodge was under obedience to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. No jurisdictional disputes, however, arose between the two lodges. Having existed for most of its life in the anti-masonic period, early in 1843 Evangelical Lodge decided to surrender its charter. The Grand Lodge postponed action for more than a year, and elected a member of Evangelical Lodge to be Deputy Grand Master for Alexandria, but all efforts failed to save the situation. In 1844 the lodge was dropped from the District rolls, as of December 27, 1843, the date on which the charter had been formally surrendered. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia now had no lodges working on the Virginia side of its grand jurisdiction.

Virginia Portion Lost from the District

In 1846 the Congress ceded back to Virginia its portion of the District of Columbia.⁵ The area of the District which had been one hundred square miles was thereby reduced to sixty-nine square miles. Having no lodges south of the Potomac river, no jurisdictional problems confronted the Grand Lodge as a result of this Congressional action. The former portion of the District was thereafter regarded as masonically within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and our Grand Lodge advanced no claims based upon its former authority there. It would be mere conjecture to imagine what agreement might have been reached between the two Grand Lodges if Brooke Lodge and Evangelical Lodge had still been working in 1846, but we may note that for 35 years Alexandria Lodge No.

⁵ Act of July 9, 1846. 9 Stat.35 ch.35. Proclaimed by President Polk, September 7, 1846.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 had worked unhindered within the District of Columbia grand jurisdiction while under allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

California Lodge No. 13

At its annual communication on November 9, 1848 the Grand Lodge received and acted favorably upon a petition for a new lodge to be located "in the town of San Francisco, Upper California" and titled California Lodge No. 13. The petitioners were brethren in the District of Columbia who were about to join in the emigration to the west coast stimulated by the discovery of gold in California. There was at the time no Grand Lodge of California. Later, in 1850, California Lodge No. 13 was one of the lodges participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge of that State, at which time it became California Lodge No. 1 and ceased to be a lodge of the District of Columbia.

The Washington Monument

With representatives from the grand jurisdictions of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, the Grand Lodge opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 4, 1848 for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the Washington Monument. The long procession formed at the Masonic Hall, 10th and E Streets, N. W. and marched from there to the monument site, joining other organizations and high government officials. A complete account of this occasion will be found in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of that date. The Grand Lodge had played an important role in the successful inauguration of the projected monument, and plans for the cornerstone laying had been given attention at several special meetings earlier in the year.

The cornerstone having been laid, memorial stones were invited to assist in completing the monument. In the following year the Grand Lodge undertook to provide such a memorial stone and, appropriately inscribed, it was installed on the third landing in 1850.

Committee on Correspondence

Having been previously proposed and authorized, the Committee on Correspondence began in 1849 to submit full reports embodying more extensive extracts from the *Proceedings* of other grand jurisdictions.

Membership

At the close of 1850, eight lodges were working, with a total membership of 405. The New Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 led with 62 members: Federal Lodge No. 1, with 61 members; Naval Lodge No. 4, 58; Potomac Lodge No. 5, 36; Lebanon Lodge No. 7, 48; Hiram Lodge No. 10, 42; St. John's Lodge No. 11, 61; and National Lodge No. 12, 37.

1851-1860

Relations with Other Grand Jurisdictions

AT THE close of 1850, our Grand Lodge was in fraternal correspondence and relations with 31 State grand jurisdictions, and with the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal (Canada). The list indicates that following the initial recognition, correspondence with more distant Grand Lodges had been allowed to lapse.

At the semi-annual communication on May 6, 1851, the Grand Secretary submitted copy of a letter which he had addressed to the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, which he had sent by a brother of our jurisdiction traveling to Britain. The first paragraph of the letter read as follows:

The distance which physically separates us, precludes that individual acquaintance which would sanction a communication to you of a more personal character, but bound by ties which no extent of space can weaken, recognizable as brothers, a term importing more intimate relations than those to be acquired from a mere personal knowledge of each other, I feel justified in the step I am taking when its object is to extend the correspondence of our Grand Lodge, invite a communication of a friendly and fraternal character with our brethren across the broad Atlantic, and by a more intimate exchange of sentiment, bring closer together those who are clothed with the commission of disseminating the principles of brotherly love, relief and truth.

The letter, further, introduced the bearer and transmitted by him the *Proceedings* and other recent information concerning the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. That the step was successful is indicated by the fact that the name of the United Grand Lodge of England thereafter appeared on the list of Grand Lodges with which ours was in fraternal communication, and the Provincial Grand Lodge at Toronto (Canada) was also added to the list.

Cornerstone of Extension of the U. S. Capitol

On July 4, 1851 the cornerstone of the Extension of the U. S. Capitol was laid with elaborate public ceremonies, President Millard Fillmore participating and with Daniel Webster as the orator of the occasion. Only a few years earlier, Fillmore had been personally hostile to the Fraternity. Yet he recognized the appropriateness of having the Grand Lodge lay the cornerstone, and it was President Fillmore who personally requested Grand Master Benjamin B. French to perform this ceremony. The occasion was so significant in the history of the Grand Lodge, and of its restored prestige after the long anti-masonic period, we reproduce the full record of the occasion as it appears in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings*, with the names of all participants and the actual ceremony of the day. About ten days earlier, June 24, 1851, the Grand Lodge had made another of its numerous pilgrimages to the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon, where Grand Master French delivered an appropriate address.

There being no further business, the Gr. Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until the fourth Wednesday in June next.

Attest:

CHAS. S. FRAILEY,
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

July 4th, A. E. 5851, A. D., 1851.

The Grand Lodge met this day, at Masonic Hall, corner of H and 10th streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M., by order of the M. W. Grand Master:

Present—B. B. FRENCH, M. W. Grand Master.

EZRA WILLIAMS, R. W. Dept. Grand Master.

Y. P. PAGE, R. W. Senior Gr. Warden, p. t.

JNO. McDUELL, R. W. Junior Gr. Warden, p. t.

CHAS. S. FRAILEY, R. W. Grand Secretary.

ROBERT CLARKE, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

REV. CHAS. A. DAVIS, W. Grand Chaplain.

HORATIO N. STEELE, W. Grand Visitor and Lecturer.

URIAS HURST, W. Senior Grand Deacon.

WM. DULIN, W. Junior Grand Deacon, p. t.

GUST. A. SCHWARZMAN, W. Grand Marshal.

SAM'L V. NILES, W. Grand Sword Bearer.

—————, W. Grand Pursuivant.

JAMES JACK, Br. Gr. Tyler.

Also, P. D. G. Master Nokus, Past Masters, Mundell, McDuell, McCalla, G. Powell and Venable, the Junior Warden of No. 1, the Wor. Master, and Senior Warden, of No. 4, the Wor. Master of No. 7, the Wor. Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden of No. 11, and the Wor. Master of No. 12, also the following Visiting Brethren: Adams, Anderson, Addison, Barker, Bayly, Barnhill, Beade, Baird, J. H. Blake, Brown, Cammack, Chase, Clubb, Cook, Cover, A. F. Cunningham, C. W. Davis, Doyle, Evans, J. H. Gordon, J. A. Gordon, Hall, Hauser, Hancock, Holroyd, House, Knight, Lamb, Larned, Langtry, Lewis, Lord, Mullikin, Mills, McKinney, McPeak, Orme, Patton, Payne, Phillips, Plumson, Pollard, Pritchard, Rainey, Richardson, Riley, Robinson, Schoel, Stanly, Starke, Tucker, W. S. Venable, Vinson, Waters and Wimsatt, of the District of Columbia—also M. W. P. G. Master, Thrall, and J. M. Browne, of Ohio, A. Horn, of No. 101, Mo., J. Maher, of No. 59, and W. Carning, of No. 115, Pa., Lucas and — Rockwell, of Illinois, — Magill, of Indiana, A. Ferguson, of No. 14, Tennessee, J. F. J. McClery, of No. 90, Md., — Davenport, of No. 21, — Cave, — Burchett, and — Barton, of No. 22, B. H. Taylor, of No. 38, — Moore, and — Witmer, of No. 67, — Brown, of No. 79, — Lecky, of No. 108, Virginia, and — Pollard, of England.

The Grand Lodge was opened in the first degree in ample form, and the Throne of Grace addressed by the W. Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master laid before the Grand Lodge the letter of the 30th ult., received by him from the Marshal of the District, (who had been authorized by the President of the United States to make the necessary arrangements for the laying of the corner stone of the extension of the Capitol,) inviting the fraternity to participate in the ceremonies on that occasion; and stated that he had accepted the invitation—had invited the co-operation of the Grand Lodges of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, (the shortness of the notice preventing the further extension of his invitations) and directed the assembling of the Brethren this day, for the purpose of aiding him in the laying the said corner stone, as he had been requested to do.

The following letters from the R. W. Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Pennsylvania, were read:

MASONIC HALL, So. 3d ST.
PHILADELPHIA, July 2d, 1851.

RESPECTED SIR and Bro.

Your kind invitation to be with you on the 4th inst. came to hand this morning.

I regret to say, our R. W. Grand Master Bro. Wm. Whitney is absent from the city on a visit to Detroit, Michigan, and the time is too short to call our Grand Lodge together, and be in your city in time. We must therefore forego the pleasure of meeting you at this time—I hope however the period is not far distant when we will pay your city a visit for the purpose of presenting our mite to the great National Monument erecting to the memory of our Brother "Washington."

I am happy to say that the stone is fast progressing, and feel satisfied when you see it you will be pleased with it.

As heretofore I remain fraternally,
And truly yours, &c.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

To B. B. FRENCH, Esq., R. W. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of the Dist. of Columbia.

MASONIC HALL,
BALTIMORE, July 2d, 1851.

At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Md. it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, for his invitation to unite with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in the Masonic ceremonies upon the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Extension of the Capitol, on the 4th inst.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maryland regrets that the shortness of the notice does not allow her to accept said invitation.

JOS. ROBINSON,
G. Sec., G. Lodge of Md.

To the M. W. B. B. FRENCH, Esq., G. Master, G. Lodge, District of Columbia.

It being announced that the M. W. Grand Master, Evans, and R. W. Grand Secretary, Dove, of Virginia, were in waiting, a Committee was appointed to conduct them into the Grand Lodge, who performed that duty, and they were received with great satisfaction by the Grand Lodge, the M. W. Grand Master being placed on the right of our M. W. Grand Master, and the R. W. Grand Secretary on the right of our R. W. Grand Secretary.

The M. W. Grand Master having made the following appointments, viz: *Beaver of the Great Light*, Bro. F. S. Evans, *of the Lesser Lights*, P. M. Grafton Powell, Wm. Dulin and C. H. Hall, *of the Globes*, Bros. Davenport, of Virginia, and Rainey, *of the Square*, Bro. McPeak, *of the Level*, Bro. Wimsatt, *of the Plumb*, Bro. Pollard, of England, *of the vessels of Corn, Wine and Oil*, Bros. Patton, Chubb and Brown, respectively, the Grand Lodge formed in procession under the direction of the Grand Marshal and his Assistants, and proceeded to 5th street, accompanied by the Marine Band, which had been sent to perform their duties by the Marshal of the District.

At 5th street, in conformity with the order of arrangements, the Masonic procession was received into line and proceeded with the general procession formed of the military and various civic associations, to the place for laying the corner stone.

As soon as the vast multitude assembled were brought to order, the Throne of Grace was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Butler. The foundation stone was then lowered and placed, and the articles prepared by the Government for deposit within the cavity of the stone were then placed therein by T. U. Walters, Esq., the Architect. Those prepared for that purpose by the Grand Lodge were then handed by the R. W. Grand Secretary *pro tem*, Coltman, to the R. W. Grand Treasurer, who announced what they were, and deposited them. The covering stone was then lowered to its place—the M. W. Grand Master and R. W. Grand Officers assisting.

The President of the United States then examined the Stone, pronounced it laid, and said: "The Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, will now please examine the stone and see if it is well laid."

The M. W. Grand Master, standing upon the corner of the Stone, then said: "In compliance with an invitation from the proper authority, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia is here to lay the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States, in due and ancient Masonic form. Our M. W. Grand Chaplain will implore the blessing of God upon our labors."

The W. Grand Chaplain having addressed the Throne of Grace, the M. W. Grand Master applied the Square, Level and Plumb, and pronounced the Stone well formed, and suitable for the purpose for which it was intended, and having placed upon it the Corn, Wine and Oil, using the usual Masonic invocations, he struck the Stone three strokes with the Gavel which Washington used in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol, and pronounced it well laid, true and trusty.

He then presented the Architect with the working tools, with appropriate extemporaneous remarks, and announced that the Masonic ceremonies were ended.

The procession then repaired to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where the following address was delivered:

MY MASONIC BROTHERS: I arise to address you on this occasion, deeply oppressed with the circumstances which surround me.

Standing, as I do, in the presence of some of the most exalted men of this nation, and to be followed, as I am to be, by one admitted by all as emphatically the orator of his time, and of whom I can truly say, "He it is who, coming after me, is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose," you will believe me guilty of no affectation when I say I feel a diffidence which is to me unusual.

Still, as your Grand Master, I have a duty to perform, and I shrink from no duty, under any circumstances. As has been the custom of our revered Order, on such occasions, I shall proceed briefly, to address you.

I am unable to conceive of a more interesting occasion than this, upon which we are assembled, on this anniversary of the birthday of American Freedom.

Here we are—the proud dome of our Capitol towering above us—sembled together from the North and the South, from the East and the West, to perform a duty indicative, in itself, of the growth and prosperity of this mighty nation.

On the 18th day of September, 1793, was laid, by GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States and Grand Master of Masons, at least on that occasion, the corner-stone of the magnificent edifice before us.

It was, doubtless, supposed that, when completed according to the plan then adopted, it would be of ample dimensions to accommodate all the wants of the people by whom it was to be erected for ages then to come.

Fifty-eight years have elapsed, and, in that comparatively brief space in the ages of governments, we are called upon to assemble here and lay the corner-stone of an additional edifice, which shall hereafter tower up, resting firmly on the strong foundation this day planted, adding beauty and magnitude to the People's house, and illustrating to the world the firm foundation in the People's hearts of the principles of freedom, and the rapid growth of those principles on this Western Continent.

Yes, my brethren, standing here, where, fifty-eight years ago Washington stood, clothed in the same Masonic regalia that he then wore, using the identical gavel that he used, we have assisted in laying the foundation of a new Capitol of these United States this day, as Solomon of old laid the foundation of the temple of the living God! "Now, therefore," says the historian Josephus, "the king laid the foundation of the temple very deep in the ground, and the material were strong stones, and such as

would resist the force of time;" and we, following this sublime example, have laid here, deep in the ground, and of strong stones that we trust will resist the force of time, the foundations of a house wherein we hope for lengthened years the representatives of a mighty people shall legislate for the glory, the happiness, and the good of that people!

When the corner-stone of the edifice before us was laid, in 1793, the Government was justly considered an experiment, and the prediction was again and again made, by those who, thank God, turned out to be false prophets, that it would fail; "the wish was," doubtless, "father to the thought;" but it did not fail! The first census of the United States, in 1791, exhibited a population of less than four millions of souls; at the time of laying that corner-stone there were, probably, something over four millions; and now, in less than sixty years, the number has increased to upwards of twenty millions! The predictions of failure, by the false prophets, have themselves utterly failed, while the prayer has been answered and the prophecy fulfilled which Washington made on assuming the duties of President, on the 30th of April, 1789. He then offered up his "fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction would consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and would enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge."

The ear of the Almighty was opened to that prayer; it was recorded in Heaven; and from Washington, down to the present President of the United States, who so worthy, and with so much dignity and honor, fills the proud station that Washington filled, it has been answered, and every instrument employed in the administration of this Government has executed with success the functions allotted to his charge.

After this supplication to the Most High, Washington expressed his conviction "that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world."

"I dwell," said he, "on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love of my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxima of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

This prophecy has been fulfilled. "The foundations of our national policy were laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality," and the eternal rules of order and right having been regarded, the propitious smiles of Heaven have beamed upon "the American people," to whose hands the "experiment" was entrusted. Prophecy has become fact, hope has become fruition, and the experiment on which the destiny of our republican model of government was *deeply* and *finally* staked has been entirely successful.

But, my brethren, we must for a moment reverse this bright picture of the past. As, in the fabled mirror, when under the power of the magic wand, clouds obscure the view for a time, and darkness and desolation shut from the beholder's eye some scene of happiness and joy, so, within a short time past, has been hovering over the brightness of our political horizon the dark and dismal clouds of disunion, and the time was, and that recently, "when the boldest had his breath," in anticipation of the shock which was expected to overwhelm the Republic.

Thanks to Almighty God, the good old ship of State weathered the dangers that seemed about to overwhelm her, and, like that glorious old battle-ship, the Constitution, she has escaped the imminent dangers of "a lee shore," and is now again, we hope and trust, in smooth water, with a cloudless horizon all around her. Heaven works not on earth without human means, and men and patriots were inspired in our day of danger to cast themselves resolutely into the breach, and strike boldly for the Union. The names of Clay, Webster, Cass, Foote, Cobb, Dickinson, Houston, Douglas, and a host of others, shall live in the history of the dark storm through which we have just passed as the saviors of this glorious galaxy of American States; their names shall stand in history as pillars of their country in the hour of her darkest trial.

I know I shall be excused for saying that all save one of those whose names I have mentioned are "brethren of the mystic tie." He to whose eloquence you are about to listen is, if I mistake not, the exception.

To these great, good, patriotic men, aided as they have been by the Executive of the nation, in whose every act a determination not to be misunderstood has been manifested to preserve the Union, do we, as I firmly believe, under God, owe the existence, this day, of these United States of America! Thanks be to God! thanks be to them! [Loud and long continued applause.]

And now, my brethren, do we see nothing here, in these ceremonies, on this occasion, to cheer us? Cold indeed must be our hearts if they can beat on in their regular pulsations while our eyes behold nothing but a plain rock of granite hewed and squared, and our ears hear nothing farther than, "it is a corner-stone."

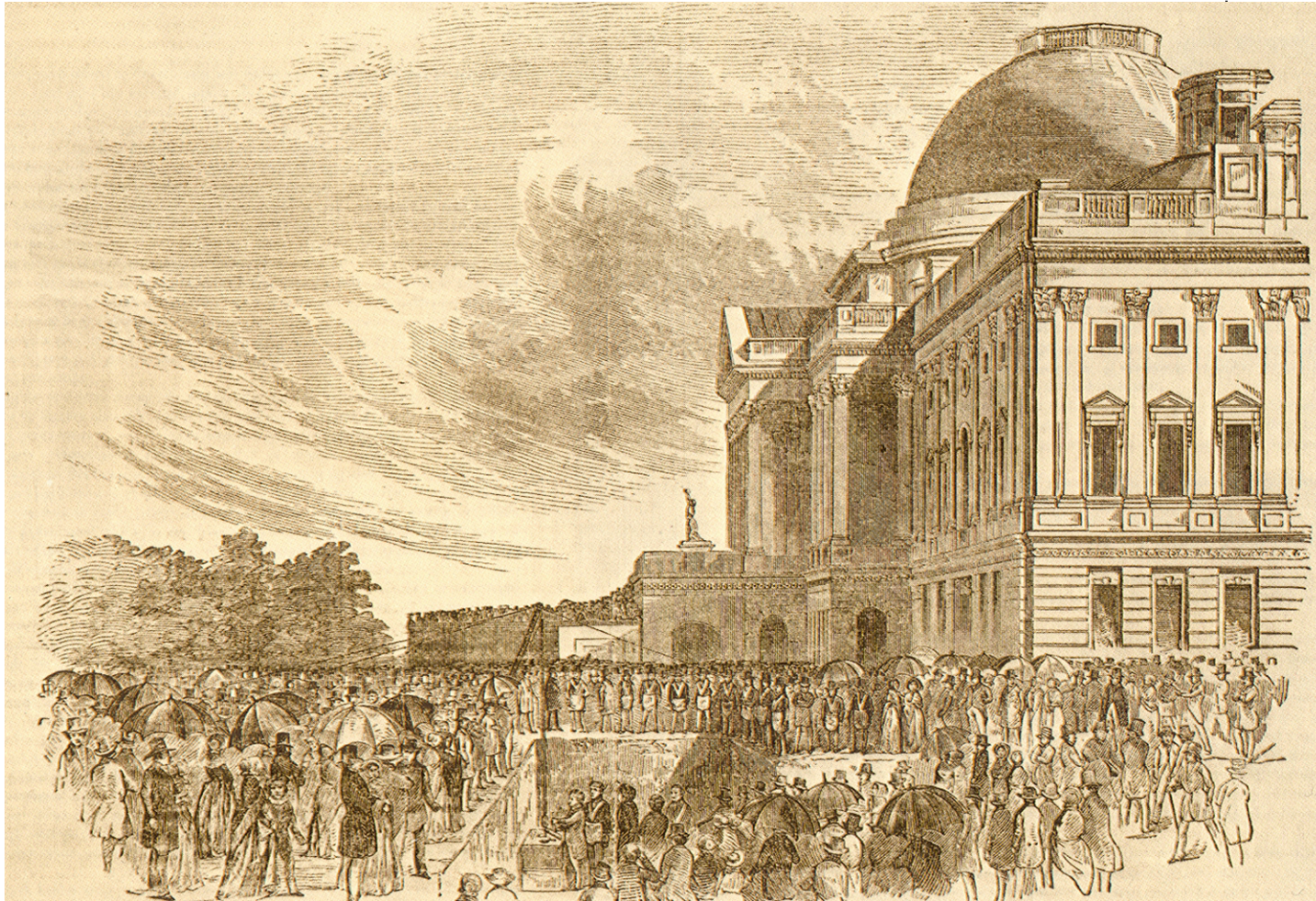
I see in these ceremonies, as it were, the spirit of Washington amongst us, re-awakening the hopes and wishes and prayers that he never failed to offer in his lifetime for the perpetuation of the Union; in that corner-stone I perceive the seal set to a renewed lease of the existence of this Union. *Lease*, did I say! No, a deed of warrant in fee simple, to have and to hold to us and our heirs and representatives **FOREVER!**

In the erection of this new Capitol, adjoining the old one, I see Texas and California, and New Mexico, come in and unite themselves to our old Union, and become one and the same with it; and, in leaving this old Capitol untouched, I see the old Union—South Carolina and all—standing firmly, proudly, in its glorious strength, unbroken and unbreakable, and let us all firmly hope and pray, so may it stand, **FOREVER AND FOREVER!**

This address was followed by one from the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, after which the Benediction was pronounced and the Grand Lodge returned to the Masonic Hall and was closed in ample form.

Attest:

CHAS. S. FRAILEY,
Grand Secretary.



Courtesy of The Library of Congress

A CONTEMPORARY MAGAZINE PRINT SHOWING THE SCENE AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE EXTENSION OF THE U. S. CAPITOL, JULY 4, 1851.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington-Centennial Lodge No. 14

In 1852, as part of the observances of the centennial anniversary of the raising of George Washington as a Master Mason, a new lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge, Centennial Lodge No. 14, taking its name from this occasion.⁶

General Grand Lodge Again

In 1853 our Grand Lodge was represented at a convention, proposed by Maine and held at Lexington, Kentucky, which again took up the question of a General Grand Lodge. The convention met again in 1855, at which time it offered a set of Articles of Confederation. The Articles were approved by our Grand Lodge, but failed of ratification by a sufficient number of others. In 1857, Maine made another attempt which "collapsed at the very outset."

Grand Lodge Library

In 1855 the first active steps were taken in Grand Lodge to establish a library. Subsequent developments to 1910, when a library collection of some 10,000 volumes was reported, may be found on pages 80-82 in Harper's history. Always handicapped by lack of adequate space in which to house a growing library, the Grand Lodge eventually settled upon a small but useful reference collection of several hundred volumes kept current and up-to-date. Actually, only the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa have maintained large libraries of many thousand volumes on Freemasonry throughout the world. Most Grand Lodges, including our own, have had to be content with smaller libraries including complete sets of *Proceedings* for their State only, the current *Proceedings* of Grand Lodges elsewhere, and standard Masonic reference works.

In 1857, a charter was issued for a new lodge known as Dawson Lodge No. 16. An unusual circumstance, this lodge was named for Past Grand Master William C. Dawson of Georgia.

At the annual communication of the same year, a resolution was offered providing that every member of a District of Columbia lodge would have voting privileges in any District lodge in which he might be visiting. The question having been agitated for some time, the resolution was decisively defeated.

⁶ See: *Centennial celebration of Washington Centennial Lodge No. 14 . . .* [program, historical sketch and roster] Washington, D. C., 1953. 39p.

Grand Lodge Travels to Richmond, Virginia

The Grand Lodge met in special communication on January 28, 1858 and accepted an invitation to join with the Grand Lodge of Virginia in Richmond "at the celebration of the inauguration" of an equestrian statue of George Washington. Arrangements were made for the Grand Lodge to assemble and travel part of the way by boat, leaving Washington February 21st, the day before the ceremonies. The Grand Tiler was instructed to provide, in Richmond, the regalia required by the Grand Lodge Officers.

Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union

The proposals of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, undertaking to acquire and preserve George Washington's home at Mount Vernon as a national shrine, came officially before the Grand Lodge in 1858 and was given enthusiastic endorsement, an initial contribution, and assurances of further aid. In fact, the Masonic Fraternity in general contributed substantially to this successful undertaking to preserve and restore Mount Vernon.

Lodge of Mutual Benevolence

As an experiment, Grand Lodge at its annual communication in 1859 acceded to a petition offered by the Masters of several lodges, and chartered the "Lodge of Mutual Benevolence" for the special purpose of coordinating lodge help to the needy, and no lodge number was assigned. The plan was not successful, and the charter was surrendered two years later.

President James Buchanan

On February 22, 1860, the Grand Lodge, with members of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4 as special guests, and escorted by Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, conducted the ceremony of dedicating an equestrian statue of George Washington in Washington, D. C. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of President James Buchanan, a Past Master of Lancaster Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who delivered the dedicatory address.

Proposal to "District" the Lodges

As an indication of the problems of the time, a resolution was introduced at the annual communication in 1860 providing that geographical areas should be assigned to each lodge, the lodges being restricted to such areas in accepting petitions. Such districting between lodges is commonplace in larger grand jurisdictions, but has been considered inadvisable in the small jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. No action was taken upon the resolution.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

End of the Fifth Decade

The Grand Lodge *Proceedings* from 1851 through 1860 greatly increased in size and in more extensive coverage of all Grand Lodge work. Returns of the subordinate lodges are reported in detail with the names of all members. As of the end of 1860, eleven lodges were working and all of them with substantial membership. The total number of members, not including Fellowcrafts or Entered Apprentices, had now reached 829. All categories of Masonic work and activity are represented in the reports.

1861-1870

PRESIDENT William McKinley served as a Union lieutenant, captain, and major during the Civil War. He received the first three degrees in Hiram Lodge No. 21 in May 1865 while stationed at Winchester, Virginia. According to accounts later confirmed by General Horatio King, a Major in 1865, McKinley had observed, in his official rounds at the Union Hospital in Winchester, numerous acts of friendliness and charity between Union soldiers and Confederate prisoners. Upon inquiry, he learned that those concerned were Masons, and he thereupon expressed his desire to become a member of the Fraternity and promptly submitted his petition to the nearest Masonic lodge. A Union officer, McKinley was elected to receive the degrees by a lodge membership which was predominantly Confederate. When he was initiated, a Confederate Chaplain, Brother J. B. T. Reed, acted as Master in conferring the degree.

This story is cited here because it illustrates the general performance of the Craft during the difficult years of the "War between the States." Exhortations to the Union or Confederate causes are not to be found in Grand Lodge or lodge minutes for the period, but there are countless entries for relief extended to soldier Masons, and their dependents, whether they wore uniforms of blue or gray. The Fraternity took the position that no war existed between brethren of the Craft, in Lodge or as Masons out of it, whatever their political loyalties might be. The instances which Brother McKinley observed at Winchester were typical of innumerable similar occurrences in many other localities during the war.

The performance of Freemasonry during the war years did much to convince the general public anew of the good effects of the Fraternity.

Military Lodges

At the semi-annual communication of Grand Lodge in May, 1861, in the first month of the war, Grand Master George C. Whiting laid before the Grand Lodge correspondence between himself and the Grand Master of Rhode Island. The latter had informed our Grand Master that he had given Dispensation to a group of Masons in a Rhode Island regiment, located at the capital in the Union forces,

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

permitting them to meet as a Lodge, but that his Dispensation had not included permission for them to do Masonic work within the grand jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. Grand Master Whiting had generously responded, not only giving his sanction to the action of the Grand Master of Rhode Island but offering to issue Dispensation permitting them to do Masonic work so long as such work was confined to petitioners within the regiment.

The Grand Lodge concurred in this position, adopting the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia advise that the Most Worshipful Grand Master grant special dispensations to such regiments or corps of volunteers of the several States now in the service of the United States, in this jurisdiction, as he may deem proper, to hold occasional or camp lodges; Provided, That such dispensations shall only extend to the members of their respective regiments or corps.

The Grand Master thereafter issued the following Dispensations:

May 16, 1861. To Colonel Marshall Lefferts and 72 other members of the 7th Regiment National Guard of New York to hold a camp lodge to be known as "National Guard Lodge."

September 24, 1861. To Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and 10 other brethren of the 3rd Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to be known as "The Potomac Lodge."

January 14, 1862. To Colonel William L. Tidball and a constitutional number of brethren of the 59th Regiment, New York S. V., with the designation "Good Hope Lodge."

1863. To a number of brethren to hold a camp lodge within the 3rd Brig., 1st Div., 5th A. C., Army of the Potomac, to be called "Lodge of the Union."

So far as the record shows, these military lodges worked without the slightest jurisdictional friction throughout the time each was stationed within the District of Columbia. Their returns, of course, were made to the Grand Lodges of the States from which they came.

Union Lodge, U. D. at Alexandria

Although the report later proved to have been erroneous, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia acted in good faith upon information purporting that the Grand Lodge of Virginia had forbidden Masonic association with Masons owing allegiance to the Union. In this belief the Grand Master of the District of Columbia issued Dispensation for the formation of Union Lodge, U. D. at Alexandria, Virginia, on February 22, 1862 and continued the Dispensation to December 27, 1864. The Dispensation was promptly withdrawn on the latter date when the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia learned authoritatively that the Grand Lodge of Virginia had never issued the prohibition which had been claimed. As soon as possible thereafter, our Grand Lodge took steps to make proper amends to the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the matter was amicably resolved through good will on both sides.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Grand Master Dies in Office

On September 26, 1863, Grand Master Yelverton P. Page died during his term of office. So far as the record shows, this was the first instance of a Grand Master's death while in office in the history of the Grand Lodge up to this time. With Past Grand Master Benjamin B. French as Grand Master pro tem, Grand Lodge conducted Masonic funeral services on September 28th. At a special communication on October 30th, Grand Lodge accepted the invitation of Naval Lodge No. 4 to attend memorial services for the late Grand Master at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Navy Yard.

New Constitution Adopted

After consideration at six special communications, Grand Lodge in 1864 adopted a revised *Constitution of the Grand Lodge . . . together with Rules, Regulations, and By-laws*. Article I, Section 1 provided: "This Grand Lodge shall be styled *The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia*" the name retained to the present day. It likewise provided for Grand Stewards. Worshipful Masters bore this title in place of the earlier Right Worshipful. Standing Committees were created: Examination; Grievances; Correspondence; Accounts; Library; Jurisprudence. The first committee was charged with the examination of lodge by-laws and amendments, reporting thereon to Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge had not as yet included in its *Constitution* specific forms for the conduct of trials, but the 1864 revision did provide for appeals to Grand Lodge on suspensions and expulsions by lodges.

Masonic Hall Association, 1864

Plans were proceeding for the erection of a new Masonic Hall, located at the corner of 9th and F Streets, N. W. Responsibility for acquiring property, erecting a building, and raising funds for the same, was vested in The Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, incorporated by Act of Congress, April 22, 1864, approved April 26th. The cornerstone of the building was laid on May 20, 1868 in very elaborate ceremonies. By Executive Order, members of the Fraternity in the government departments were excused to take part in the ceremonies, and President Andrew Johnson marched the entire route of the procession *in his character as a Mason*. The cornerstone ceremony was performed by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, and the oration of the day was delivered by Representative H. P. H. Bromwell, a Past Grand Master of Illinois. Grand Lodge met for the first time in the completed Temple on December 17, 1868, although the Temple was not dedicated and permanently occupied until May 20, 1870.

Charter Restored to Columbia Lodge No. 3

As early as December 1863 the first steps were taken by former members to revive Columbia Lodge No. 3, which had surrendered its charter in 1835. The charter was formally restored and the Lodge reconstituted on April 12, 1865.

At the close of 1865 the membership of the Fraternity in the District of Columbia had reached 1,720, nearly double the membership of a few years earlier. In the previous year, 1864, Grand Lodge had taken the unusual action of refusing a petition of brethren seeking to form "King Solomon's Lodge No. 20" and no charter was issued.

Death of the Senior Grand Warden

At a special communication on October 13, 1866, Grand Lodge was informed of the untimely death of Senior Grand Warden W. C. Parkhurst by accidental drowning. On the following day, Sunday, Grand Lodge attended funeral services at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, afterwards performing Masonic burial services at the grave.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter

In 1867 Grand Lodge gave official recognition to the newly created Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the District of Columbia by adopting a Resolution to attend the ceremonies incident to constitution of the Grand Chapter on May 23, 1867.

Death of Grand Master George C. Whiting

At a special communication on September 4, 1867 Grand Lodge was informed of the death of its Grand Master, M. W. Brother George C. Whiting, the second instance of a Grand Master's death during his term of office. Grand Lodge then adjourned to September 6th at which time it escorted the remains from the residence to Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, where Grand Lodge performed Masonic funeral services.

Lincoln Monument Dedication

At the invitation of the Washington Lincoln Monument Association, Grand Lodge marched in procession to the Lincoln Monument at the head of John Marshall Place and performed Masonic services of dedication, April 15, 1868.

Albert Gallatin Mackey

It is worthy of note that on the occasion of the institution of a new lodge, Anacostia Lodge No. 21, on March 8, 1869, the ceremony was performed by the famous Masonic author and scholar, Dr. Albert Gallatin Mackey of South Carolina.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

It may also be noted that at the end of the same year the Grand Lodge continued its custom of holding a public installation of Grand Lodge Officers.

Death of Benjamin B. French, P.G.M.

Benjamin Brown French, who had served as Grand Master seven consecutive years from 1847 to 1853, and again in 1868, died August 12, 1870. Commissioner of Public Buildings in the administration of President Abraham Lincoln, he was a figure of national reputation, greatly admired and respected. He gave generously of his time and talent to the welfare of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia, and at the time of his death he was Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction. Grand Lodge was summoned to special communication the same day to receive announcement of the death, and adjourned until August 14th at which time it conducted Masonic burial services. After all of his arduous labors for the Grand Lodge, Brother French had at least the satisfaction before his death of knowing that the Craft in the District enjoyed more prosperity and security than ever before in its existence; and that after its nomadic wanderings, Grand Lodge had a suitable home in the new Masonic Temple at 9th and F Streets Northwest. Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15, named in his honor, had been chartered during his lifetime on December 27, 1853.

Residence Requirements

At the end of 1870 Grand Lodge for the first time amended its *Constitution* to require its subordinate lodges not to receive petitions or initiate anyone not a resident of the District of Columbia for a period of twelve months preceding. Because of the transient character of the national capital's population for the most part, this requirement had not been strictly observed before this time and a number of minor jurisdictional disputes had arisen. The provision was qualified to the extent that petitions might be received and candidates initiated under twelve months' residence with the written consent, under seal, of the lodge nearest his former residence.

1871-1880

THE evening of April 10, 1871 was a memorable occasion in the history of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia. The Grand Lodge was summoned to special communication at 6 p.m. on this date for the purpose of formally receiving a visit from the Earl de Grey and Ripon, M. W. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. This was the first occasion of a visit by the Grand Master of the Mother Grand Lodge of England within the grand jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. After formal and impressive ceremonies in Grand Lodge, it was called from labor to refreshment and proceeded in procession to the banquet hall of the Masonic Temple, where a "Table Lodge" was opened in due form.

On April 18th, by Dispensation of both Grand Masters, the distinguished English visitors with their M. W. Grand Master exemplified, according to the English system, the First and Third Degrees, these taking place in Pentalpha Lodge and in National Lodge respectively.

Portrait Collection

On March 8, 1871 there was presented to Grand Lodge an oil portrait of Past Grand Master Benjamin B. French, and on May 8th of the following year a portrait of Past Grand Master George C. Whiting. Both portraits were the work of Brother Max Weyl, a noted artist, and a member of St. John's Lodge No. 11. This was the beginning of the now nearly complete collection of portraits of Past Grand Masters on display in the Grand Lodge offices.

The Great Fire in Chicago

In October of 1871 Grand Lodge made prompt and generous response to appeals for aid from brethren and others, victims of the disastrous Chicago fire.

St. John's Mite Association

On December 21, 1871 a number of prominent Masons of our jurisdiction formed an organization which they named St. John's Mite Association. Although not directly sponsored by the Grand Lodge, the association's first officers included Past Grand Master R. B. Donaldson and Deputy Grand Master James B. Gibbs as President and Vice President respectively.

From its inception the purpose of the association was to supplement and assist the constituent Lodges in extending assistance to distressed worthy Masons, their widows and children.

In 1898 the association received a bequest of \$15,500. from the estate of W. Bro. Anthony Buchly, a Past Master of Federal Lodge No. 1, with the stipulation that only the interest from these invested funds was to be used for relief pur-



MASONIC TEMPLE AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND F STREETS NORTHWEST, HOME OF THE GRAND LODGE AND A MAJORITY OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES FROM 1870 TO 1908. ITS CORNERSTONE WAS LAID IN 1868 IN THE PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON WHO MARCHED THE ENTIRE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION IN HIS CHARACTER AS A MASON. SEE PAGE 59.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

poses. Since that time the association has never received any comparable bequest, and only a few small contributions; but by judicious and careful management, the St. John's Mite Association reported its total negotiable assets as of October 1961 as exceeding \$54,000.

Over the years the association has shared the burdens of many of the Lodges in relief cases requiring more than a nominal expenditure. The association's record of accomplishment is a source of real pride to our grand jurisdiction.

General George W. Balloch

It is worthy of note that in issuing charter to a new lodge, Stansbury Lodge No. 24, November 12, 1873, the charter Master of the lodge was General George W. Balloch, prominent General in the Union Army during the Civil War.

German-Speaking Lodge

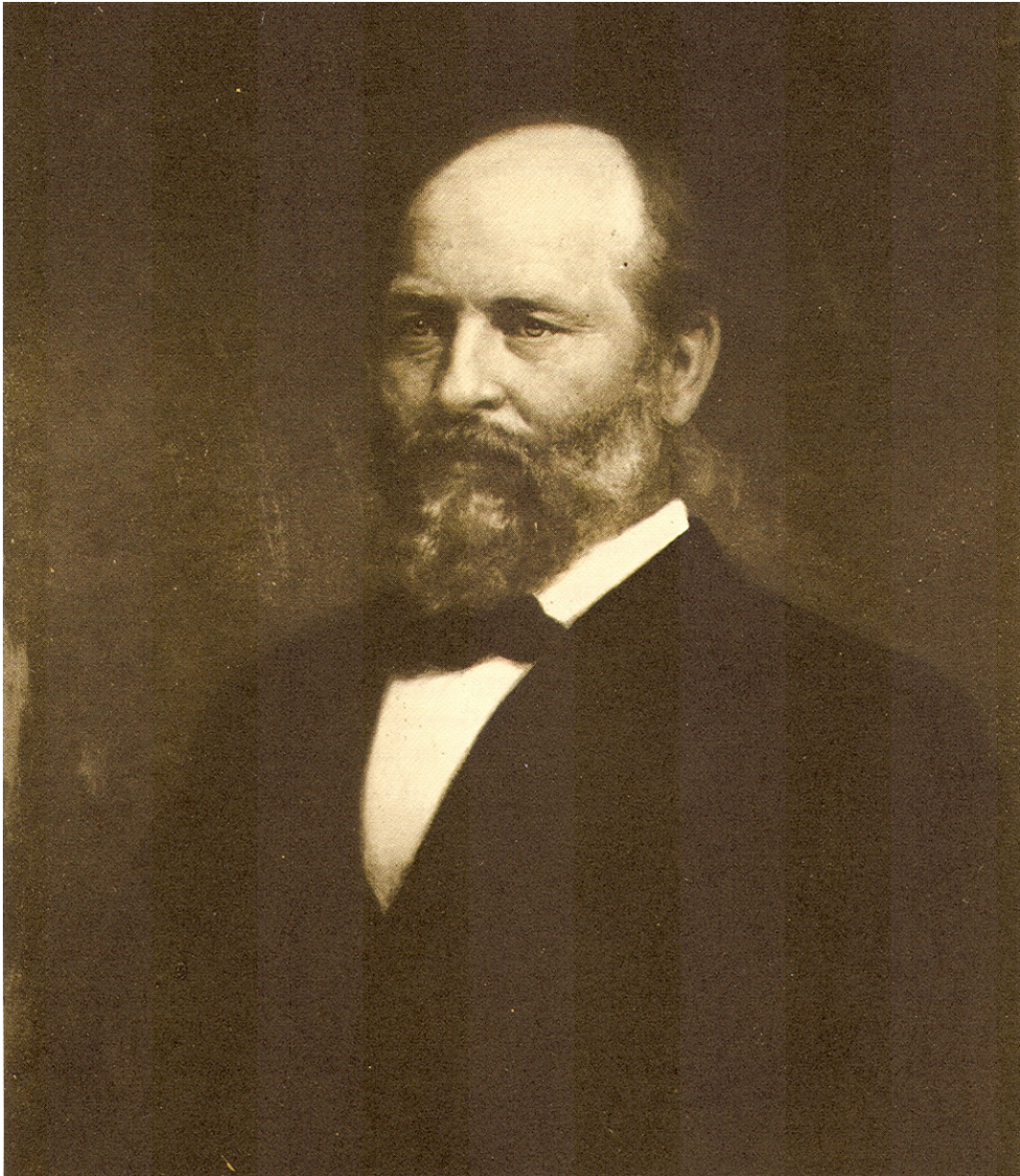
The first and only foreign language lodge in the District of Columbia, Arminius Lodge No. 25, was chartered by Grand Lodge on November 8, 1876. From the beginning, the Lodge has done its work entirely in German, keeping duplicate records in German and English. Since 1926 Arminius Lodge has exchanged annual visits with Germania Lodge No. 160, German-speaking lodge of Baltimore. Grand Masters and Grand Lodge officers have frequently joined in these pleasant visitations.

Assessment

In 1877 Grand Lodge, requiring some additional \$800. to meet its obligations, levied a pro rata assessment upon the lodges to raise this amount. While it was not the first assessment levied by Grand Lodge, previous assessments had been for much smaller amounts.

Reprinting the Proceedings

At the end of 1880, incoming Grand Master Noble D. Larner, as one of his first acts, appointed a committee to arrange for publication of the unprinted *Proceedings* of earlier years. In 1829, during the anti-masonic period, Grand Lodge had ceased to print its Proceedings until 1847 when it resumed with those from November 4, 1845. The reprints initiated by Grand Master Larner commenced with the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1810 and proceeded through the missing years to 1845. Since some of the original records were fragmentary, it was most fortunate that the printings were not longer postponed, and we owe it to Grand Master Larner's foresight that the matter was taken in hand in time.



In the Collection of The Corcoran Gallery of Art

PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD FROM AN OIL PORTRAIT BY WILLIAM T. MATHEWS. PRESIDENT GARFIELD WAS A CHARTER MEMBER OF OUR PENTALPHA LODGE No. 23, AND A MEMBER OF ROYAL ARCH, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, AND SCOTTISH RITE BODIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1881-1890

President James A. Garfield

PRESIDENT James A. Garfield became a Master Mason in Columbus Lodge No. 30, Columbus, Ohio, November 11, 1864, the degree being conferred in that lodge as a courtesy to Magnolia Lodge No. 20 of the same city. He thereafter, October 20, 1865 affiliated with Garrettsville Lodge No. 246 of Garrettsville, Ohio. He demitted from Garrettsville Lodge to become, May 4, 1869 a *charter member of Pentalfa Lodge No. 23, Washington, D. C.* Although a number of Presidents of the United States, before, during or after they were President, visited, were associated with, or held honorary memberships in District of Columbia lodges, James A. Garfield has been the only President who was a regular member of a lodge in our grand jurisdiction. He received the Royal Arch Degree and the Capitular work in Columbia Chapter [then No. 15 of Maryland, now No. 1 of the District of Columbia], and the Templar Degrees in Columbia Commandery No. 2, Washington, D. C., all in 1866. Later, in 1872, he received the Scottish Rite's Lodge of Perfection Degrees, the 6th through the 13th Degrees being communicated to him in person by Grand Commander Albert Pike. Columbia Commandery was part of the Honor Guard at President Garfield's inauguration on March 4, 1881. He was therefore a member in a Symbolic Lodge, and in the Capitular, Templar and Scottish Rites in the District of Columbia.

It can be imagined with what profound shock the Fraternity learned, on July 2, 1881, that the President had been shot by an assassin on that day as he was entering the old Baltimore and Potomac railway station. He died from this wound on September 19, 1881 and his burial took place in Cleveland, Ohio. The Fraternity throughout the District of Columbia took part in the sorrow and last honors extended to their President and brother Mason.

At the next communication of the United Grand Lodge of England that body addressed a letter to The American Ambassador at London, which the latter referred to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia for acknowledgment. The letter illustrates the world-wide Masonic attention given to this tragic occurrence.

Freemasons Hall, London
12th December, 1881

To His Excellency, the Honourable J. Russell Lowell, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of St. James.
Sir:

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that at a general meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, held here on the 7th instant, it was proposed by His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, K. G., Grand Master of the Order, seconded by the Right Honourable Lord Tenderden, K.C.B., and carried unanimously:

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

That the Grand Lodge of England should place on record their deep regret at the calamity which has recently befallen their brethren in the United States of America by the untimely death from the hands of an assassin of their late illustrious and lamented Brother, General James Abram Garfield, the President of that Republic, and that the Grand Lodge are desirous of offering the tribute of their condolence with and deep sympathy for the widow and family of their distinguished Brother in the heavy bereavement with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit them.

I am, therefore, commanded by His Royal Highness, The Grand Master, to notify the same for Your Excellency's attention, and to request that Your Excellency will be so good as to cause the same to be transmitted to the proper quarters.

The Prince of Wales desires to take this opportunity of expressing personally, as Grand Master, his own fraternal regrets on the occasion and his sorrow that a life so valuable to his country, to his family, and to his Brethren, should have been thus wantonly sacrificed.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's Most obedient Servant,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE

Grand Secretary, United Grand Lodge of England

Death of Albert Gallatin Mackey

At a special communication on July 29, 1881, Grand Lodge unanimously adopted the following report of a special committee:

Our illustrious Brother, Albert Gallatin Mackey is no more! He died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on the 20th day of June 1881, at the venerable age of 74, and was buried at Washington on Sunday, June 26, 1881, with the highest honors of the Craft, all Rites and Orders of Masonry uniting in the last sad services over his remains.

The announcement of his death has caused a genuine sentiment of sorrow wherever Freemasonry is known. His ripe scholarship, his profound knowledge of Masonic law and usage, his broad views of Masonic philosophy, his ceaseless and invaluable literary labors in the service of the Order, his noble ideal of its character and mission, as well as his genial personal qualities and his lofty character, had united to make him universally known and as widely respected and beloved by the Masonic world.

While this Grand Lodge shares in the common sorrow of the Craft everywhere at this irreparable loss, she can properly lay claim to a more intimate and peculiar sense of bereavement, inasmuch as our illustrious brother had been for many years an active member of this Body, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and an adviser ever ready to assist our deliberations with his knowledge and counsel.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

In testimony of our affectionate respect for his memory, the Grand Lodge jewels and insignia will be appropriately draped and its members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. A memorial page of our *Proceedings* will also be dedicated to the honor of his name . . .

Concurrent Jurisdiction

At the semi-annual communication in May, 1882, Grand Lodge received an official copy of the following Resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland at its annual communication of 1881.⁷

Resolved, That any subordinate Lodge in any adjoining jurisdiction may confer the first three degrees of Masonry on citizens of this State who reside nearer to such Lodge than to any Lodge in this State; provided the same privilege be extended to the Lodges in this State by the laws of such adjoining jurisdiction.

Grand Visitations

In 1883 Grand Master E. H. Chamberlain directed that lodge programs on the occasion of Grand Visitation be arranged by the Master of the lodge to be visited. Theretofore it had been the general practice for the Grand Master to select a guest speaker for such occasions.

Minimum Fee for Degrees

Very early in its history Grand Lodge had set the minimum fee the lodges should receive for conferring the three degrees, and had increased the figure by a few dollars from time to time. In 1884 it set the minimum fee at \$50., the highest figure up to that time.

Dedication of the Washington Monument

It had been the often repeated declaration of Grand Lodge that the Fraternity should not participate in public processions and occasions unless there were Masonic duties to be performed. This policy was again restated by Grand Master Myron M. Parker in 1885 when, early in the year, he commented upon an official invitation received by Grand Lodge to take a place in the procession on the forthcoming occasion of dedicating the completed Washington Monument. Subsequently, and as a result of this position, Grand Lodge was invited to perform its dedication ceremonies as a part of the general program of the day. To this latter invitation Grand Lodge acceded. A full account of the dedication, headed by President Chester A. Arthur (less than a month before the inauguration of his successor, Grover Cleveland), will be found in our Grand Lodge *Proceedings*,

⁷ Concurrent jurisdiction was later replaced by the present system requiring a waiver from the Maryland lodge nearest the petitioner's residence, correspondence regarding waivers passing through the offices of the Grand Masters of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

February 21, 1885. President Arthur was not a Mason but, like others, recognized the appropriateness of inviting the Masonic Fraternity to participate on such an occasion.

Annual Addresses by Grand Masters

Prior to 1880 the Grand Master's annual address to Grand Lodge at the November communication had been brief, when delivered at all, and had not included any detailed account of his official acts during the preceding year. Official acts of unusual importance were of course reported, but not as part of an annual address. After 1880 Grand Masters began to summarize their official acts, dispensations, decisions, visitations, etc., thus providing Grand Lodge with more complete information and giving it opportunity, if required, to approve or disapprove acts which could stand as precedents. Many of the actions of a Grand Master take on *de facto* consequence when outside of areas covered by existing Grand Lodge law.

As a minor example: In 1878 a Provincial Grand Lodge of The Royal Order of Scotland for the United States was established at Washington. In his annual address to Grand Lodge in 1886, Grand Master Thomas P. Chiffelle reported he had received and accepted an invitation, *as Grand Master*, to attend the annual banquet of the Royal Order of Scotland on October 20th. In the absence of any other action by Grand Lodge, such a formal invitation by an appendant Masonic Order, and its acceptance by the Grand Master, could be considered a *de facto* if not a *de jure* recognition.

The value of a detailed address by the Grand Master, as to his acts as Grand Master, is far more important than may appear at first glance, and the practice begun in 1880 has continued to the present time.

Centennial of Grand Lodge of Maryland

The Grand Lodge of Maryland observed the centennial of its founding on May 10, 11, 12 of 1887. At its semi-annual communication of May 11, 1887 the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia forwarded a unanimously adopted resolution of greetings; our Grand Master was present for part of the ceremonies in Baltimore; and lodges from our jurisdiction were invited and did participate in the observances at Baltimore. Full accounts may be found in our own and the Grand Lodge of Maryland *Proceedings* of 1887, as well as in Harper's history.

Two occurrences have a procedural interest for us. (1) When our Grand Master was informed of the intention of the Grand Lodge of Maryland to invite our constituent lodges to participate in the centennial celebration, he took the unusual step of authorizing a "convention" meeting of the Masters and Wardens of our jurisdiction. Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Maryland were received at this meeting for the purpose of extending their invitation. (2) Thereafter the Grand Master issued a Dispensation to all lodges in the District of Columbia to visit Baltimore and participate, as invited, in the centennial observances.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Dedication of Scottish Rite Addition

On October 9, 1888, the Grand Master and Officers of Grand Lodge opened a special communication in the Scottish Rite Temple at 1007 G Street, N. W. for the purpose of dedicating an addition to that building, the addition to be used by lodges of Master Masons.

Lodge By-Laws

At the semi-annual communication in 1889 Grand Lodge confirmed the important principle that it is not within the power of a Grand Master to waive or set aside any provision of By-laws of a subordinate lodge after such by-laws have had the approval of Grand Lodge.

Decline to Lay a Cornerstone on a Sunday

On February 2, 1890 Grand Master James A. Sample reported he had declined an invitation to lay the cornerstone of an Orphan Asylum on the grounds that such Masonic work could not be properly performed on a Sunday.

The policy has been generally followed since that time, with a modification that if the cornerstone is in a church or religious edifice, and the cornerstone ceremony is part of religious services sponsored by the church on a Sunday, this may constitute an exception to the rule. Grand Lodge has not intervened in these determinations by different Grand Masters.

End of the Eighth Decade

At the close of 1890, twenty-two lodges were working in the District of Columbia and the total membership in the jurisdiction had reached an all-time high of 4,027.

Full and detailed volumes of *Proceedings* were now being published, one volume for each year.

Alterations and refinements in the Grand Lodge *Constitution* had multiplied with the increasing number of lodges, greater volume of Masonic work and activity, and growth in membership. In proportion, the need for interpretative Decisions by Grand Masters also increased. The many changes in Masonic law and procedure over this period are properly part of the annotated Code of the Grand Lodge, and have been touched upon here only in a few instances having an historic significance.

One of the real problems of rapid growth was a concern for maintaining high standards of uniform degree work among the changing officers of the constituent lodges. A Grand Lecturer had been elected annually since 1824, but a Committee on Work and Lectures did not appear until 1878. In 1871 at the annual communication, the Grand Lecturer reported he had established a School of Instruction for the officers of the lodges, the School meeting once a week.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1891-1900

The Present Masonic Temple

AFTER erecting and occupying its new Temple at 9th and F Streets, N. W. in 1870, Grand Lodge and the Craft believed that at last they had a home which would be adequate and satisfactory for many years to come. However, with the increase in the number of lodges and in membership over the next twenty years, 1891 found Grand Lodge confronted with an obvious need for more spacious quarters.

At the semi-annual communication in 1891 a resolution was adopted recommending that a committee of five be appointed "to take into consideration the question of the purchase of a site for the purpose of erecting a Masonic Temple in this city, by the Grand Lodge, in the event of the sale of the present Temple." At the semi-annual communication in 1893, the Grand Master reported that three "desirable sites" were available, and a year later the committee was given authority by Grand Lodge to proceed with making a selection of the best available site. At the annual communication in 1896 the committee reported that "a site can now be obtained for from \$60,000 to \$75,000." and proposed a per capita assessment over a period of several years. The matter laid over until a special communication on October 4, 1897, when Grand Lodge adopted the committee's report and recommendations.

The first real step toward acquiring the property and raising funds to build the new Temple was the incorporation by Congress, April 15, 1898, of The Masonic Temple Association of the District of Columbia [30 U. S. Stat., 357]. All details of the project were placed in the hands of a Board of Managers of the Association.

In the same month and year the first of three Masonic Fairs was held on April 12th, for the purpose of raising needed funds. The Fair was very elaborate, opened by the Grand Master, with President William McKinley turning the switch which lighted the booths and displays. This first Fair, with an attendance that exceeded every expectation, netted funds in the amount of \$46,866.

At the annual communication of 1899 the Grand Master announced that the Association had used the Fair funds toward purchase of property at the intersection of 13th and H Streets and New York Avenue. At the annual communication in 1900 the Grand Master announced that \$87,590. had been subscribed by sale of stock toward the costs for the new Temple.

Masonic Board of Relief

Although not mentioned earlier, the Masonic Board of Relief of the District of Columbia came into existence in 1879. In the first year of its existence it was supported by thirteen of the twenty-one lodges in this jurisdiction, but its good

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

management and success over several years eventually won for it a unanimous support by all lodges. The purpose was to extend relief, often required immediately, to sojourning Masons from other jurisdictions. In practice the Board acted as agent for the Lodge of which the needy brother was a member, thereafter being reimbursed by that Lodge. While providing a service incumbent upon Masons, the procedures protected the Fraternity from being imposed upon by imposters.

In 1885, at Baltimore, Maryland, The Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada was organized for the purpose of coordinating and exchanging information between local Boards and other Masonic agencies engaged in this type of activity; and our Board of Relief allied itself with this general organization from its beginning.

On September 23, 1891 Grand Master Thomas F. Gibbs called a special communication of Grand Lodge for the purpose of "welcoming to our jurisdiction the officers and members of the General Board of Relief of the United States and Canada."

Laying a Cornerstone in Maryland

By invitation of Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock of Maryland, and of Mount Hermon Lodge No. 179 of Hyattsville, Maryland, the Grand Master of the District of Columbia with other Officers of the Grand Lodge *attended* the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Hyattsville, Maryland, on May 2, 1893. The Grand Master of Maryland not being present, the Worshipful Master of Mount Hermon Lodge thereupon invited the Grand Master of the District of Columbia to lay the cornerstone, which he did with the assistance of other Officers of the Grand Lodge. Under these circumstances, no invitation to lay the cornerstone having been presented or accepted by our Grand Lodge and no special communication called for that purpose, it was not a cornerstone ceremony of record except that the Grand Master included mention of it in his annual address.

Making a Mason at Sight

Under the heading. "Making a Mason at Sight", Grand Master John H. Small, Jr., reported in his annual address of 1899:

On October 21, 1899, by virtue of the power vested in me as Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, I conferred the degrees of Masonry, at sight, upon Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, the Admiral being at that time under orders to proceed to take charge of the South Atlantic Squadron, and he having expressed a great desire to become a Mason prior to his leaving this country . . .

The circumstances revealed by the actual record are worth noting, since they are unusual when compared with other instances of "Making a Mason at Sight." So far as earlier records reveal, this was the first instance of a Grand Master exercising this prerogative in the District of Columbia.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

First of all, Brother Schley's petition had been received by Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15 at a stated communication, October 16, 1899. The usual committee was appointed and made its investigation. Because of the Admiral's scheduled departure from this country, the Master then requested permission from the Grand Master to receive the committee's report and take ballot at a special communication. The request was granted and the special communication called for October 21, 1899. At this communication the committee returned a unanimously favorable report, whereupon the Grand Master, being present, directed "that the taking of the ballot be dispensed with." The first degree was conferred with the Senior Warden in the East; the second degree was conferred with the Junior Warden in the East; and the Master Mason Degree was conferred by the Worshipful Master of the Lodge. The Grand Master then personally issued a certificate setting forth the conferring of the Degrees, closing with the words "and any Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to receive this certificate in lieu of the usual dimit." By this action in setting aside the Lodge ballot, Brother Schley, upon receiving the degrees, had the status of an unaffiliated Mason, even though the degrees had been conferred in and by the Lodge to which he had submitted his petition. The Lodge, in this instance, was acting for the Grand Master. It would have been beyond the Grand Master's powers to set aside the ballot and declare the petitioner elected *by the Lodge*. But he could dispense with the ballot and, with the Lodge acting for him, confer the degrees "at sight" with the petitioner thereupon becoming an unaffiliated Mason. In Brother Schley's case, he filed a petition for affiliation on November 6, 1899 and was duly elected to membership in Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15.

Centennial of the Death of George Washington

The centennial of the death of George Washington was observed on December 14, 1899 under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. No special communication of our Grand Lodge was called for this occasion, but Grand Lodge had previously authorized participation and committees had been named to serve in making arrangements. The Grand Lodge of Virginia met in Alexandria the day before, and on the next day a boat conveyed the Fraternity to Mount Vernon where services reenacted the funeral of one hundred years earlier. A large procession of District Masons formed at the Masonic Temple and marched to the pier, embarking for Mount Vernon. The same evening the Grand Lodge of Virginia held a reception and buffet at The Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

1901-1910

Death of William R. Singleton

AT A special communication on February 25, 1901 Grand Lodge conducted Masonic burial services for its Grand Secretary of the previous 25 years, R. W. Bro. William R. Singleton. While his distinguished Masonic record and reputation are recorded in detail elsewhere, we may mention two evidences of the respect and regard with which his memory was held in the District of Columbia. At the May communication following his death, Grand Lodge received a petition signed by 35 brethren seeking to obtain charter for a new lodge to be named for Brother Singleton, and the petition was granted promptly. Grand Lodge commissioned the noted sculptor, U. S. J. Dunbar, to prepare a bronze bust of Brother Singleton mounted on a polished granite pedestal, to be placed in Oak Hill Cemetery. This was accomplished and Grand Lodge, in special communication July 25, 1903, dedicated this monument.

Second Masonic Fair

At the semi-annual communication in May, 1901, it was announced that a second Masonic Fair would be held in the Spring of 1902 in an effort to raise funds to pay off a balance of \$50,000 remaining on purchase of the site for the new Masonic Temple, it having been acquired for a total cost of \$115,000., and in order that plans might proceed for erecting the new Temple. In referring to the proposed new Temple, the executive committee of the Masonic Temple Association said:

The temple will be constructed on broad and liberal lines, embodying every feature of a modern up-to-date Masonic building. The plans will be so arranged as to provide ample space for the accommodation of the lodges, chapters, commanderies and other bodies related thereto. *It is intended to provide a spacious auditorium for the accommodation of large public gatherings, for which there is a demand.* The exterior design and finish will be of an elegant and imposing architectural character, and when completed the building will be a handsome addition to the many public and private edifices that already adorn the city of Washington, and will properly serve as a home and headquarters for members of the *Masonic fraternity of the world when visiting the National Capital.*

This second Masonic Fair, held in Convention Hall from April 14th to 30th, was attended by 111,076 persons and was an unqualified success. President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt expressed their interest and best wishes by donating articles to be placed on sale. The total receipts realized amounted to \$55,518., enabling the Association to pay off the indebtedness on the site and proceed with its plans for erecting the building.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Albert Pike Statue

In special communication October 3, 1901 Grand Lodge dedicated the Gilbert de Trentanove bronze statue of Albert Pike at Third Street and Independence Avenue, a gift to the District of Columbia from the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite. The statue is on a site which now borders the District of Columbia Municipal Building.

Masonic and Eastern Star Home

Under direction of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the District of Columbia, the *Masonic and Eastern Star Home* was incorporated by Act of Congress, approved March 10, 1902. The Home was proposed "for needy and worthy Master Masons, their widows and orphans; needy and worthy members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and their orphans . . ." The Grand Chapter began its undertaking to acquire property and erect a building, and invited Grand Lodge to join them in this project. Grand Lodge then being deeply committed in its own campaign to erect a new Masonic Temple refrained from active participation with the Grand Chapter, but voted an initial contribution of \$300. as a token of its interest and support. By 1905 the Grand Chapter had raised sufficient funds to acquire land and commence construction of a portion of a first building. Grand Lodge laid the cornerstone on May 17, 1905. At the annual communication the same year, the Grand Master observed in his annual address, "We as Masons will probably derive greater benefit from it [the Home] than will the members of the O.E.S. as such" and recommended that three representatives from Grand Lodge serve on the Home's Board of Directors, this proposal being adopted. In the following year the Home Board was reported as consisting of 3 representatives from Grand Chapter, 3 representatives from Grand Lodge, and one delegate from each subordinate chapter and lodge.

During this period question was raised in Grand Lodge as to the propriety of using the word "Masonic" in the name of the Home, it being an institution inaugurated by the Grand Chapter and one not under the exclusive control of the Grand Lodge. Considering the nature of the Board of Directors and the purposes for which the Home was created, Grand Lodge gave its approval to the use of the word "Masonic" in the name. A per capita assessment of 25¢ per member was levied on the subordinate lodges toward support of the Home. The modest beginnings are reflected in the Home's report of 1908, citing total operational disbursements of \$2,952.50, with a cash balance on hand of \$4,490.32. As we shall see later, Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges steadily increased their participation in this undertaking.

Membership Card Index

In 1902 Grand Lodge began a membership card index based on subordinate lodge returns from 1811 to date, the index to be continued and kept up to date

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

by card returns from the several lodges on petitions received, degrees conferred, dimits, deaths, etc. The result, today, gives our Grand Lodge a complete card index record of Masonic memberships in the District of Columbia from the founding of the Grand Lodge to the present time. There are many of the older grand jurisdictions which have no such complete record of memberships.

Declines to Establish Lodge in China

A petition having been received from a number of American brethren located in Tientsin, China, desiring to establish a lodge there under our obedience (there being no Grand Lodge in that locality), on the recommendation of the Jurisprudence Committee the petition was sympathetically denied on the ground that such a lodge would be too distant to be subject to proper Grand Lodge supervision.

Grand Master's Reception in Lodge

As one indication of departures from earlier ceremonial customs, a resolution was adopted at the semi-annual communication in 1903.

Resolved, That in the reception of the Grand Master by a constituent lodge, he shall on all occasions be escorted . . . to the East by the Master of Ceremonies alone, and not be attended by the Deacons with crossed rods, as has been the custom.

Powers of Grand Lodge

At the same communication an interesting proposal was made by a brother who had doubtless acquired the idea from reading the Constitution of the United States. He offered an amendment that all Masonic powers not expressly mentioned in the Grand Lodge Constitution be reserved to the subordinate lodges. The Grand Master ruled the amendment out of order as "being subversive to the ancient doctrine of the sovereignty of Grand Lodges."

Revised Constitution

A revision of the Grand Lodge Constitution, effective August 1, 1903, changed the stated communications of Grand Lodge to four: in March (the customary time for exemplification of the degrees), May, September, and December.

Jurisdictional Questions

The number of jurisdictional problems was on the increase at this time. The Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of 1904 contain the text of a very extended correspondence between our Grand Master and the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and may be read with enlightenment on this growing difficulty for our grand jurisdiction with its large proportion of transient population.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chartering of a "Daylight Lodge"

At its second stated communication in 1905, Grand Lodge issued a charter to King Solomon's Lodge No. 31, the petitioners being Master Masons whose employment in evening hours prevented their attendance at lodge and who desired to establish a lodge with regular meetings held in the daytime. This was the first and only lodge of this character to be chartered in our grand jurisdiction.

Good Standing Cards

In 1905 Past Grand Master Baird, as chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, reported that in his examination of the *Proceedings* of other jurisdictions he had noticed an increasing tendency for lodges to require visitors to produce some documentary evidence of their membership and good standing, in addition to being examined. He recommended that the lodge seal be stamped on each receipt for dues, so that brethren might retain this evidence of their membership to present when visiting lodges outside the District of Columbia. The matter was referred to committee, and led eventually to the good-standing receipt cards which have been in use for some time past, and which are now generally used in all grand jurisdictions.

First Masonic Code

The Grand Lodge Constitution, rules and regulations, standing resolutions, Landmarks, decisions of Grand Masters, etc., had accumulated to such proportions that an annotated volume of Code was both needed and necessary. The Grand Master announced in 1905 that the first such Masonic Code for the District of Columbia had been compiled and was ready for publication.

Control of the Masonic Temple

Even before construction was begun on the new Masonic Temple, there were numerous proposals which suggest that there may have been problems in the old Temple arising from divided control. In 1906 National Lodge No. 12 sent to Grand Lodge a Resolution "that the new Masonic Temple be erected and controlled by the Grand Lodge." When this was read in Grand Lodge, Past Grand Master Wetmore offered a Resolution, adopted, that "in the absence of mismanagement or neglect, no proposal should be entertained which has for its purpose the substitution of this Grand Lodge for the Masonic Temple Association." After the building was completed, the question of control was again revived and it is evident there was strong support for ownership and control to be vested in Grand Lodge. Action was wisely postponed while studies were made of the several alternate means by which such objectives could be best attained. The means involving the least legal complication, and the method successfully adopted, was that the Grand Lodge should acquire by gift or purchase the greater part of the stock

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

issued by The Masonic Temple Association. Grand Lodge encountered general and willing cooperation, stock being gradually transferred to it by Masonic bodies and other holders. Today Grand Lodge owns virtually all outstanding shares. An Act of Congress, approved March 23, 1910, amended the incorporation of The Masonic Temple Association to give stockholders one vote for each share of stock held. As virtually the sole stockholder, entitled to elect the Board of Directors of The Masonic Temple Association at each annual stockholders' meeting, Grand Lodge thus attained undisputed ownership and control of the new Temple to this extent; title to the property, and actual management, remaining in The Masonic Temple Association, responsible to its stockholders.

Association of Worshipful Masters

In his annual address to Grand Lodge in 1906, Grand Master Walter A. Brown reported:

This association [of Worshipful Masters], as its name indicates, is composed only of the Masters of the several lodges. It was started two years ago [1904] for the purpose of bringing the Masters in closer relations with each other and for mutual benefit by the discussion of the work and such subjects as relate to the proper conduct of the lodges. Its president this year was the very able Master of Benjamin B. French Lodge, Andrew Wilson. Through his courtesy I have been permitted to suggest certain topics for discussion which my experience this year has led me to believe would prove of value to its members. One of the pleasant features of my visits to the several lodges was meeting so many of the Masters, on one occasion as many as seventeen, and observing how much interest they took in the presiding Master and how eager they were to assist him, and how anxious they were that each other's year should be a successful one. I am convinced that this association has been of great benefit to the lodges, not only in the diffusion of knowledge, but in promoting a close bond of reciprocal intercourse and good fellowship. I commend it to future Masters as being of decided advantage to them, and therefore to the Craft.

This was the first mention of a Masters' Association in the *Proceedings* of Grand Lodge, but it has been mentioned regularly by Grand Masters in their annual addresses since then. Thus began, in 1904, a group unique to our grand jurisdiction, and possible here only because of our small geographical area. To the purposes as mentioned by Grand Master Brown, in 1908 Grand Master Coolidge added assurances to Grand Lodge that the Masters' Association was scrupulously avoiding "anything which might resemble 'Masonic politics'".

Neither Grand Lodge nor any committee found it necessary to comment upon these early references to the existence of the Masters' Association, but accepted them as a matter of information requiring no Grand Lodge action. Obviously, Grand Lodge left the existence of a Masters' Association under the undoubted supervisory powers of a Grand Master, and no statutory provision for its existence was ever incorporated in our Grand Lodge Code.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The subsequent history of these Masters' Associations is a source of great pride to our grand jurisdiction. The associations have a long record of service and accomplishment, and have been capable of giving very substantial support and encouragement to succeeding Grand Masters. Each Grand Master's relations with "his" Association has ordinarily been one of the great satisfactions of his term of office. Although voting privileges on Association matters have been retained exclusively by the incumbent Masters, in 1907 Senior Wardens were invited into the Association and later the Junior Wardens.

Cornerstone of the New Temple

In special communication on June 8, 1907 Grand Lodge, in elaborate and impressive ceremonies laid the cornerstone of its present home. Participating with Grand Lodge and wearing his Masonic apron, the President of the United States, Brother Theodore Roosevelt, delivered the address of the occasion. The President opened his remarks with these words:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brethren and Friends: It is a privilege and a pleasure to take part today . . . Surely there is no place, no other city in the Union, where there should be as fine a Masonic Temple as here in Washington, for it is in a sense a national Temple, where Masons from every jurisdiction gather.

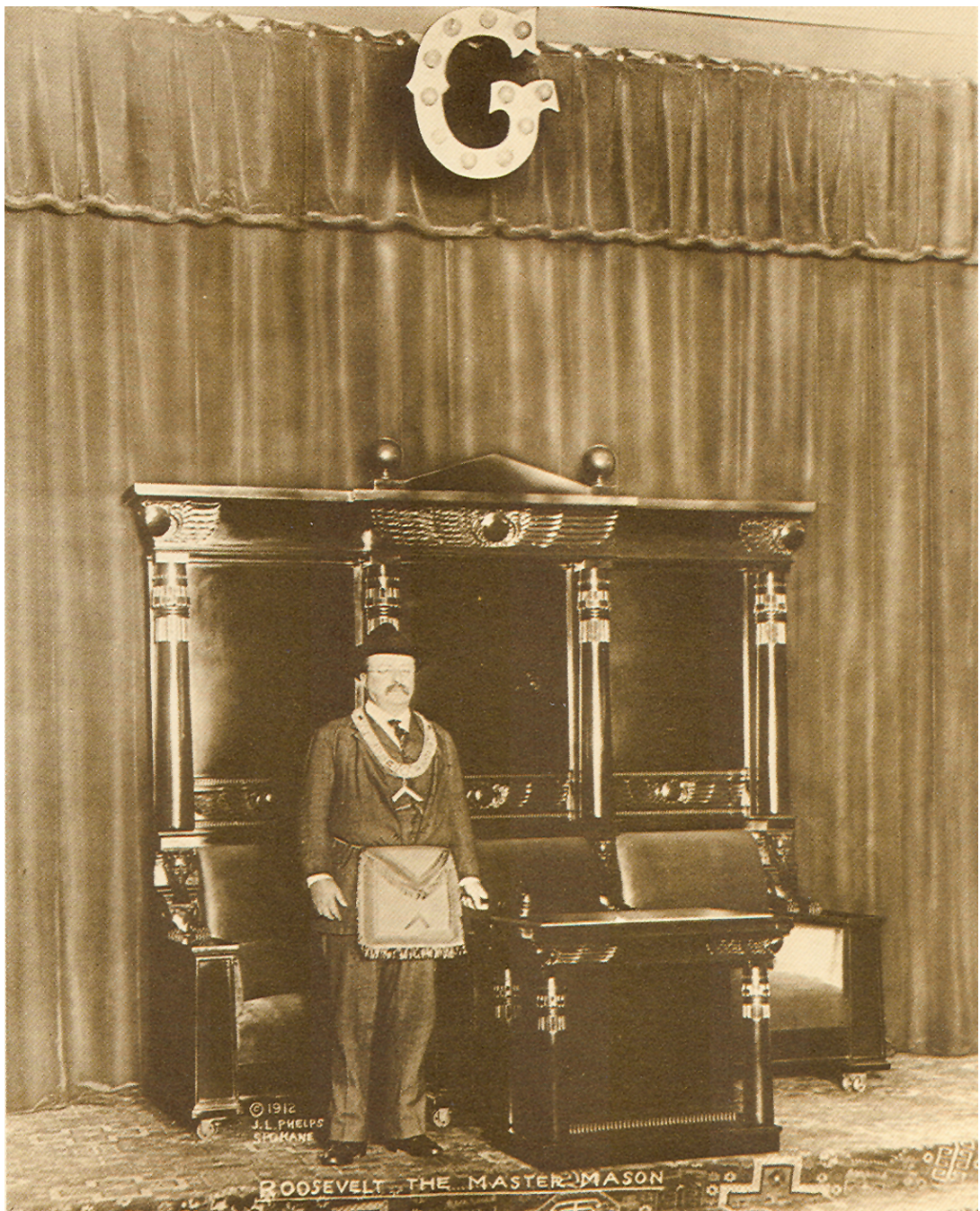
On September 28, 1908 Grand Lodge held a reception, or "housewarming" as it was called, in the completed building, displaying it with pride both to the Craft and to the community.

Valentine Reintzel

In 1907 the old Presbyterian Cemetery in Georgetown was being leveled and graded, and Grand Lodge took action to have the remains of Brother Valentine Reintzel, its first Grand Master, removed from the old underground vault and reinterred in Glenwood Cemetery. This was done on November 5, 1907, and some time later Grand Lodge provided a monument stone, appropriately lettered, at the head of the grave.

John Paul Jones

Led by President Theodore Roosevelt the nation paid an extensive tribute to Bro. and Admiral John Paul Jones at Annapolis, Maryland, on April 24, 1906. In 1907 Grand Master Francis J. Woodman ordered that the principal portion of the detailed program of this occasion, with illustrations, be included in our Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of that year and it was accordingly done. The section consists of more than one hundred pages devoted to the life and career of this famous American and Mason.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT PARTICIPATED AS A MASON IN LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR GRAND LODGE MASONIC TEMPLE ON JUNE 8, 1907. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN 1912, SHOWING THE THEN FORMER PRESIDENT WEARING A MASONIC APRON AND PRESIDING BY INVITATION AS MASTER OF A LODGE, DURING HIS VISIT TO SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, WHO VISITED IN OUR LODGES AND PARTICIPATED WITH OUR GRAND LODGE ON A NUMBER OF MASONIC OCCASIONS DURING HIS PRESIDENCY, SHOWN IN THE WHITE HOUSE WEARING HIS MASONIC REGALIA.

Services at the Washington Cathedral

At the September 24, 1910 stated communication, the Grand Master presented to Grand Lodge correspondence which had passed between himself and Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, in which the latter invited the Fraternity to participate in a special religious service at the Washington Cathedral on September 25th. The Grand Master had accepted the invitation, extended in June, and had proceeded with committees to make arrangements, and Grand Lodge approved and confirmed his action. More than three thousand five hundred members of the Fraternity assembled and marched in procession to these services, an outstanding and memorable occasion.

Bishop Harding in his letter of invitation cited the appropriateness of such a service in these words:

At the request of a number of clergymen of the Episcopal Church, who are members of the Masonic Order, a committee appointed by them has made an examination of the history of those great Masonic corporations which flourished during the Middle Ages, from which Free and Accepted Masonry is so justly proud to reckon its descent. Their researches disclose a very close relationship between the building of those great monumental works, the Cathedrals, and the Gilds of operative Masons, whose skill and ingenuity they so fittingly commemorate.

Bishop Harding went on to say that he believed Free and Accepted Masonry should not be overlooked in the project of erecting in the national capital a great Cathedral, and that "the Bishop, Chapter and Council of the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul are desirous of holding a great Masonic service on the Cathedral site some time in the early Autumn."

Lodge Visit by President William H. Taft

Grand Master George C. Ober in his annual address of 1910 made the following interesting report:

On the evening of April 7, 1910, I had the honor, by virtue of an invitation of the Worshipful Master of Naval Lodge No. 4, to participate in the conferring of the Master Mason Degree upon two candidates, one for Naval Lodge and one for Hiram Lodge No. 107 of Maryland . . .

The lodge room was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the large numbers of Masons assembled, estimated at five hundred. The evening was made memorable by the President of the United States, Brother William Howard Taft, of Kilwinning Lodge No. 359, of Cincinnati, Ohio . . . He remained throughout the conferring of the first and second sections of the degree, and expressed himself as well pleased and well repaid for the visit.

Dedication of Scottish Rite Temple

In special communication, May 12, 1910, Grand Lodge performed the services of Dedication at the newly acquired Scottish Rite Temple at 3rd and E Streets, N. W., opening Grand Lodge in the Lodge Room of the Temple.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Death of King Edward VII

Taking notice of the death of King Edward VII of England who, as Prince of Wales, had been Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, our Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution at its May communication:

Whereas, this Grand Lodge has learned with profound sorrow of the death of his gracious majesty, King Edward VII; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia extends to the family of King Edward, to the British Empire, and to the Freemasons of England, its sincere sympathy in the loss sustained by them in the death of so magnificent a sovereign, Mason, and man.

End of the First Century

At the close of 1910 the membership of the Craft in the District of Columbia in all of its 28 lodges, exceeded nine thousand. It now occupied the most pretentious home it had ever used, the new Masonic Temple, still its home, at 13th Street and New York Avenue. The end of 1910 was the closing of the first century of this Grand Lodge and of the Fraternity which had struggled and prospered in the District of Columbia over this long period.

The preceding pages are no more than a partial summary of those one hundred years. The problem has been one of selectivity, as the full record could occupy a score of volumes and does so in the printed *Proceedings* of those years. Here we have had to be content to relate only those instances which have an historical or unique interest in retrospect.

With the chartering of each new Lodge, Grand Lodge held special communications to constitute the Lodge, and others to dedicate the quarters in which the Lodge met or to which it had removed. Special communications were held to perform Masonic burial services for Past Grand Masters and other Past or active Officers of Grand Lodge. Amendments and changes in the Masonic Law of our grand jurisdiction were offered and considered at nearly all of the annual communications and some others. Resolutions were offered to change practices of procedure or custom, not necessarily part of law. Jurisdictional matters were debated at great length. Committee reports were often of special Masonic interest and importance. Even a mere recital of all these would require pages far beyond the reasonable bounds for an historical account.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1911

*From pages of the several
official programs.*

Centennial Celebration

THE FIRST CENTENNIAL of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was celebrated February 18, 19 and 20, 1911. The features of the celebration were a RECEPTION during the evening of Saturday, February 18, in the new Masonic Temple, Thirteenth street and New York avenue N. W., to which the Craft generally and its friends were invited; a RELIGIOUS SERVICE in the Belasco Theatre, LaFayette Place, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th, which was general in its admissions; a SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE in the Temple on the morning of the 20th, and a BANQUET at the New Willard Hotel on the evening of the 20th.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1911.

RECEPTION.

All of the Masonic Temple in use by the Craft (the fifth floor and about one-fourth of the second floor being devoted to commercial purposes) was in requisition for the purposes of the reception, from 8 to 10 p. m.

The New York avenue entrance to the Auditorium was used by those arriving, the line being formed at the door and from this point proceeding to the west end of the Auditorium, where each person was received by the Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, the introductions being made by Past Master Claude F. King, chairman of the Reception Committee.

Passing the Grand Master, the line proceeded to the east end of the Auditorium, down to the banquet hall where refreshments were served, taking the elevators to the fourth floor of the building and coming down the stairways either to the Thirteenth street exit or returning to the Auditorium, where dancing was in progress from the close of the reception at 10 o'clock p. m. until midnight.

Though more than 5,000 persons were in attendance upon the reception, by keeping the movement of the line all one way there was an entire absence of confusion or inconvenience.

The officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge, visiting Grand Masters, members of the Centennial Committee and ladies accompanying the party assembled in the offices of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary and headquarters of the Centennial Committee on the second floor of the Temple. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Auditorium. The ladies of the party were seated in the gallery of the Auditorium. All members of the Grand Master's party, with the exception of the Grand Master, were seated on the stage

in the Auditorium; the Grand Master taking station in front of the stage and receiving those in attendance.

The Masters of Lodges formed a special floor committee as aids to the General Committee and under the immediate direction of the chairman of the Committee on Reception.

DECORATIONS IN THE AUDITORIUM.

The stage opening was covered with a background of blue with a lambrequin and curtains of American flags as a frame for a group consisting of a large banner with square and compass surrounded by a cluster of flags; proscenium being decorated with flags to conform thereto; the front and sides of stage were draped with embroidered silk plush; on the stage around the edges thereof, beginning at the wall on either side about eight feet high and descending to about eighteen inches high at the front and across the front, was a mask or railing of green composed of palms, ferns, palmetto leaves, pines and smilax.

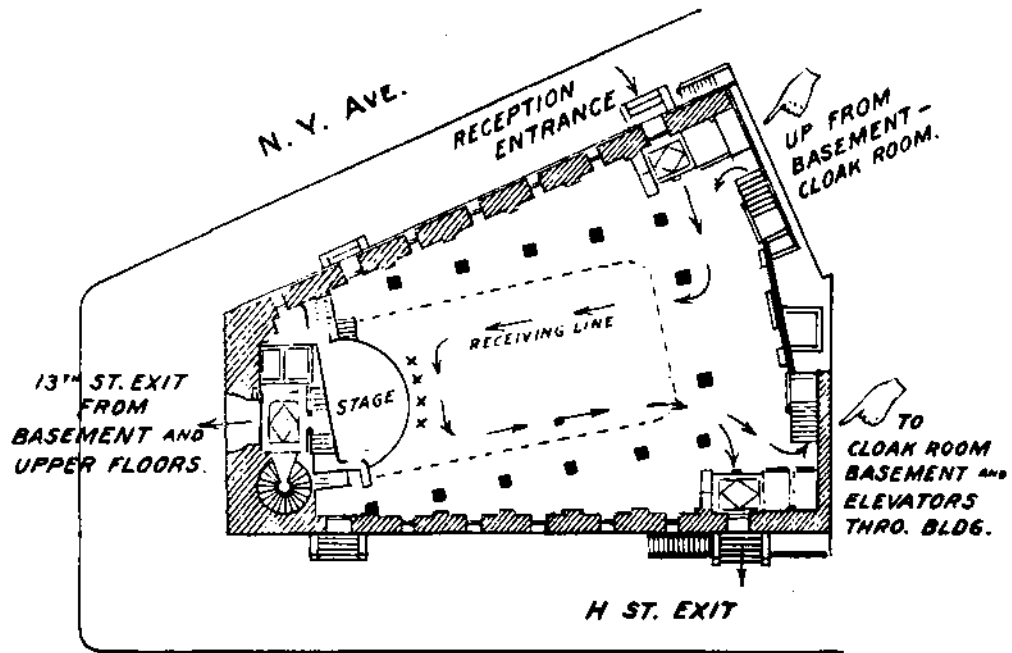
On the sides of the hall, blue draperies fell from the outer edge of the balcony to the floor, masking the space under the balconies, adding symmetry to the room and giving the effect of increased height of ceiling.

Blue streamers ran from a point in the ceiling to the sides and ends of the hall over the balcony.

The pilasters and spaces on the east wall under the balcony were covered with Masonic banners, flags and draperies; the pilasters and walls above the balcony being decorated to harmonize with those below, while the front of the balcony was covered with silk plush, hand embroidered with silk arazine and gold, forming a background for Masonic banners draped with flags.

In the banquet hall, the sides were masked in with blue, the pilasters and spaces between draped with flags and banners.

The lobbies on each floor were decorated in harmony with the scheme used in the Auditorium and banquet hall.



Musical Program

1. MARCH—Centennial *Stotte*
2. SELECTION—Mlle Modiste..... *Herbert*
3. WALTZ SUITE—Wedding of the Winds.....*Hall*
4. OVERTURE—Jubilee *Bach*
5. SEXTETTE—Lucia *Donizetti*
6. SPANISH DANCE *Moszkowski*
7. MARCH—Fairest of the Fair..... *Sousa*
8. EXCERPTS—Bohemian Girl *Balfe*
9. SONGS OF THE SOUTH..... *Bendix*
10. GEMS FROM ALGERIA.....*Herbert*

Dance Program—10 to 12

1. WALTZ *Red Mill*
2. TWO STEP *Happy Days*
3. WALTZ.....*All that I Ask, is Love*
4. TWO STEP..... *Silver Bell*
5. WALTZ*The Debutante*
6. TWO STEP *La Lorrella*
7. WALTZ *Visions of Salome*
8. TWO STEP *The Yankee Prince*
9. WALTZ..... *Twelfth Regiment*
10. TWO STEP..... *Military Days*

Orchestra under the direction of William A. Haley.

The RECEPTION was held in the Auditorium of the Temple, entrance on New York avenue.

Diagram indicates the lines of movement.

All that part of the building devoted to Masonic use was thrown open for inspection and the accommodation of those in attendance.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1911.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

On Sunday afternoon, the 19th, at 2 o'clock, the Belasco Theater, with an attendance of some 2,000 people, presented an inspiring sight.

The officers of the Grand Lodge, visiting Grand Masters, Centennial Committee and those participating in the exercises were seated on the stage. Past Master Andrew Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Religious Service, presided, when the following program was rendered:

Overture	Orchestra
Coronation March (Meyerbeer).....	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. J. Russell Verbrycke
America	Congregation
Sing Alleluia Forth (Dudley Buck).....	{ Mrs. Ivy Harrot Shade, Miss Edna Scott Smith Mr. Charles E. Myers Mr. Charles W. Moore.
Reading of Scriptures.....	Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., Bishop of Washington.
Abide with Me	Congregation
Prayer	Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, D.D.
Handel's Largo	Orchestra
What Hath Masonry Wrought?.....	Rev. Abram Simon, Ph. D.
The Lord is King (Marston).....	{ Mrs. Shade, Miss Smith Mr. Myers, Mr. Moore.
The Spirit of the Craft.....	Rev. Earle Wilfley
Centennial Hymn (Jermame).....	Congregation
Closing Prayer	Rev. J. Hemming Nelms
March Romaine (Gounod).....	Orchestra
Precentor	Mr. Percy S. Foster
Director of Choir	Mr. J. Walter Humphrey
At the Piano	Mrs. Elsie Bond Bischoff
Orchestra under the direction of.....	Sol Munster

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1911.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF GRAND LODGE.

On Monday morning, the 20th, at 10 o'clock, the Grand Lodge was convened in special communication, when the following program was rendered:

Opening of Grand Lodge.

Invocation.....Rev. J. Russell Verbruycke, Grand Chaplain
Welcome to visiting brethren by the Grand Master.

Selection—"O God, Most Holy".....Frank
Centennial Choir.

Opening Address.....J. Claude Keiper
Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia.

Selection—"Centennial Hymn" Jermane
Centennial Choir.

Historical Address—Bro. Kenton N. Harper, Grand Lodge Historian

Selection—"God is my Guide".....Schubert
Centennial Choir.

Remarks by visiting Grand Masters.

Music—Selected Centennial Choir

Closing Ceremonies.

CENTENNIAL CHOIR.

Oscar F. Comstock, Organist and Director.

FIRST TENORS.

William Atherholt.
Richard P. Backing
George V. Blakeney.
Charles E. Myers.
William J. Palmer.

SECOND TENORS.

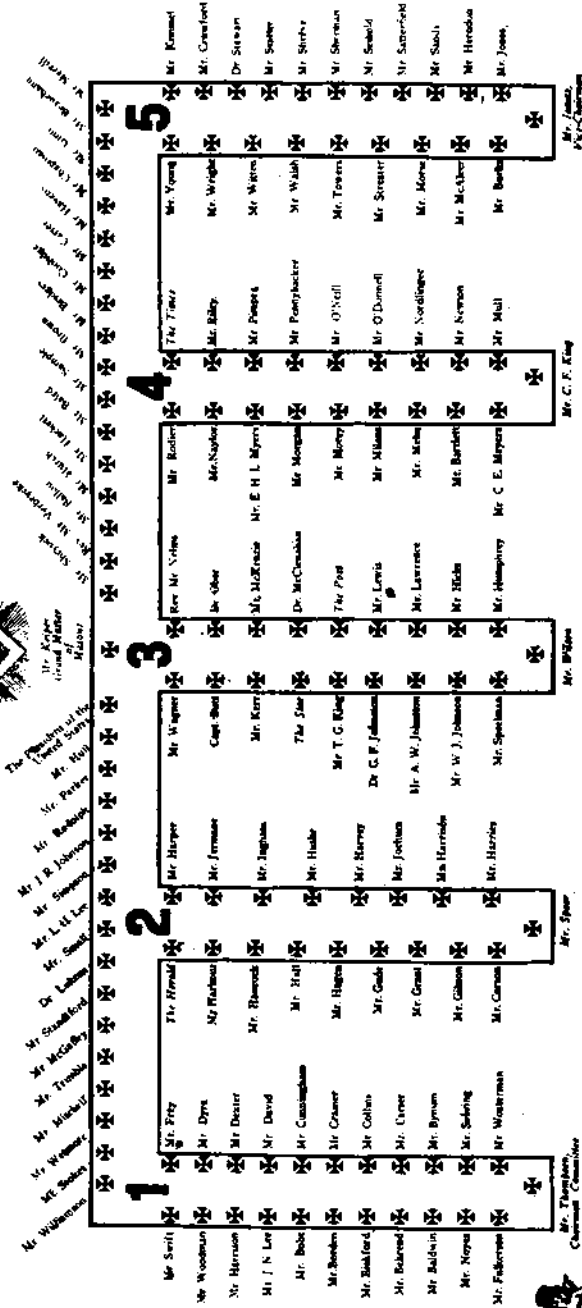
John L. Apple.
Charles R. Bartlett.
Melville D. Hensey.
Frederick Sillers.

FIRST BASSES.

William Clabaugh.
James Hicks.
J. Henry Kaiser.
Roland R. Rodrick.

SECOND BASSES.

J. Walter Humphrey.
Charles W. Moore.
Oliver A. Phelps.
George F. D. Rollings.



SEATING PLAN FOR THE GRAND LODGE CENTENNIAL BANQUET AT THE WILLARD HOTEL, FEBRUARY 20, 1911.
 BROTHER WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS SEATED AT THE
 GRAND MASTER'S RIGHT.



THE WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SCENE OF THE GRAND LODGE'S CENTENNIAL BANQUET IN 1911 AND OF MANY OTHER MASONIC SOCIAL EVENTS IN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

THE NEXT HALF CENTURY, 1911-1960

1911-1920

THE first work of Grand Lodge in its centennial year was a special communication called on September 16, 1911 for the purpose of constituting Mt. Pleasant Lodge No. 33, its charter having been granted at the previous annual communication. The ceremony was performed in the lodge's meeting place in Post Office Hall, Fourteenth Street and Park Road, Northwest, by Grand Master J. Claude Keiper.

Masonic Clubs

In his annual address, Grand Master J. Claude Keiper took the first official notice of the growing activity of Masonic clubs in the District of Columbia, mentioning in particular The Trowel Club and The Fellowship Club. The memberships of these two clubs were made up of Masons employed in the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving, respectively.

As the Grand Master's remarks revealed, Grand Lodge was sympathetic to this activity from the beginning. When the Masons in a particular government department or agency organized a Masonic club, such a group brought together not only members of lodges within the District of Columbia but sojourning Masons whose lodges were located in other States. As a result of the informal association in such clubs, Masons from other jurisdictions were invited and encouraged by local brethren to visit in District lodges and to interest themselves in Masonic work here. This was a condition unique to the national capital.

This club activity, from the beginning, came under the scrutiny of the Grand Master. Such clubs owed their existence to the Grand Master's permission to organize and meet as Masons, a permission which could be withdrawn from any club for cause. For the most part these clubs have conducted themselves with a high degree of responsibility, and have been at all times responsive to Grand Lodge rules and regulations, a decided asset to the jurisdiction. Scores of such clubs exist in the District of Columbia at the present time.

Grand Lodge, however, has looked with less favor upon the establishment of clubs subordinate to national or regional club organizations with headquarters outside of the District of Columbia. The sound reasons for this policy would seem to be obvious, and are inherent in the special situation prevailing in the national capital, differing from conditions in any other grand jurisdiction.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Cornerstone of the House of the Temple

The most notable public appearance of Grand Lodge in 1911, not associated with its centennial, was the laying of the cornerstone of the House of the Temple, a monumental building designed by architect John Russell Pope, at Sixteenth and S Streets, Northwest. The structure was being erected as the home of the Supreme Council 33°, Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, and architecturally was designed after the famous temple at Halicarnassus, one of the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World." Representatives from many other grand jurisdictions joined in the public procession to the site. A full account of the event is contained in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of that date, October 18, 1911.

Centennial History Printed

The centennial *History of the Grand Lodge F.A.A.M. and of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia*, prepared by W. Bro. Kenton N. Harper, was printed in an edition of 1500 copies, 819 of which had been subscribed prior to publication. A complimentary copy was sent to each of the Grand Lodges with which we were then in fraternal relations, and to a list of Masonic and selected libraries.

George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association

Acting on plans originally proposed by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, the newly organized George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association held its second meeting at Alexandria, Virginia, February 21, 1912 to frame and adopt a Constitution and By-laws. The association had been formed for the purpose of erecting an appropriate Masonic memorial to George Washington by the united effort of all Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia had cooperated in this undertaking from its inception, and contributed its proportionate share to the expenses of the first meetings.

In the beginning the project met with the usual reluctance of many Grand Lodges to participate in any national collaboration of Grand Lodges, many viewing such proposals as a disguised attempt to form a General Grand Lodge. By the following year, 1913, a total of 36 Grand Lodges had joined the Association and before long all Grand Lodges had been persuaded to support this mutual undertaking. Its successful history over the years from 1911 to the present time may be found in the Association's printed minutes of its annual meetings. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia takes pride in its continuous membership from the beginning of the project.

Masonic Funeral Service in Instances of Cremation

At its May communication in 1912, Grand Lodge adopted a resolution that Masonic funeral services should not be refused in instances of cremation, but that appropriate substitutions of wording be made in the existing ritual for such occasions.

Fund Raising

Grand Lodge was under heavy financial commitment (1) to reduce the indebtedness remaining after construction of the new Masonic Temple, and to underwrite operating costs; and (2) to complete an adequate building for The Masonic and Eastern Star Home. It is improbable the Grand Lodge would have embarked upon two such costly projects simultaneously, and under normal circumstances the Home project would have been undertaken after the Grand Lodge had liquidated the cost of its new Temple. The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star having commenced the Home project on its own initiative, Grand Lodge could not long postpone active participation in an undertaking which held larger benefits for Master Masons than for Eastern Star members as such.

By 1912, Grand Lodge had already, as of December 1910, levied a \$1. assessment upon the lodge membership in addition to the per capita tax; and a further assessment of 37½¢ per member for the Home. It was proposed to hold another Fair in 1912, to raise funds to liquidate the principal of these obligations. The Fair plan was abandoned, and instead the lodges were committed to contribute an amount equal to \$3. for each member on their rolls, appropriating the amounts from lodge funds or raising the amount from the lodge membership by such means as each lodge might determine for itself. This plan appears to have met with reasonable success, but a move in 1914 to repeal the \$1. assessment was rejected in view of the remaining indebtedness and operating costs.

Lodge Changes Name

As requested by a lodge resolution at the annual communication of Grand Lodge in 1912, Grand Lodge at its May communication in 1913 granted permission for Temple Lodge No. 32 to change its name to Temple-Noyes Lodge No. 32 in honor of its charter Worshipful Master Thomas C. Noyes.¹

East Gate Lodge No. 34

In special communication, January 15, 1913, Grand Lodge, having issued a charter at its last annual communication, visited and constituted East Gate Lodge No. 34 in the Brookland Masonic Temple, Grand Master Charles E. Baldwin presiding.

Honorary Members of Grand Lodge

For the first time in its history, Grand Lodge, at its May communication 1913 elected two Honorary Members previously proposed: Robert Freke Gould of England, famous Masonic historian, and J. W. Chetwode Crawley, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The Jurisprudence Committee in approving the election had suggested that Grand Lodge, in electing Honorary Members,

¹ See: Carter B. Keene, *History of Temple-Noyes Lodge No. 32 . . . 1907-1935*. Washington, D. C., 1935. iii, 185p.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

should also confer an appropriate Grand Lodge rank. Accordingly both these Honorary Members were elected with the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden of our Grand Lodge. Appreciative letters of acceptance from the two brethren so honored are printed in our Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of 1913, page 125.

Masonic Temple Association

Complying with the expressed wish of Grand Lodge, the Masonic Temple Association elected the Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge to serve as Secretary of the Association.

Dedicates First Home Building

In special communication November 29, 1913, Grand Lodge dedicated the completed "structure of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home," Grand Master Charles E. Baldwin presiding. The minutes note that Grand Lodge, after the completion of the ceremonies, "returned to Washington by special train."

Opening a Lodge in Absence of Masters and Wardens

On the evening of August 25, 1913, Dawson Lodge No. 16 was confronted with a stated communication, both the Master and Senior Warden being seriously ill and the Junior Warden absent from the city. In these circumstances, Grand Master Baldwin personally opened Dawson Lodge at the hour stated in its by-laws, thereafter placing the gavel in the hands of a Past Master and authorizing him to preside over the Lodge.

This instance may have had something to do with raising a related question. At its annual communication the next year, 1914, Grand Lodge departed from the previously established rule that only Masters, Wardens or Past Masters were qualified to preside over a lodge, and none other. The Worshipful Master was thereafter empowered to invite any Master Mason of the lodge to preside, but it was provided that whenever the Master surrendered his gavel to one not a Warden or Past Master, the Master was personally responsible for all the acts of such brother while presiding.

Ohio Flood Sufferers

Despite the heavy financial commitments upon Masons in the District of Columbia, the Craft in our grand jurisdiction responded promptly to appeal for relief of flood sufferers in Ohio and in May 1913 transmitted through the Grand Lodge contributions totaling nearly \$2,000.

Grand Masters Conference

The Grand Master represented our jurisdiction at a Conference of Grand Masters held at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 17th and 18th, 1913. The host Grand Lodge of Indiana emphasized that the Conference was exclusively for the purpose

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

of exchanging ideas and information, and not for the purpose of even considering a General Grand Lodge. Sixteen grand jurisdictions were represented. A second such conference was held May 14th, 15th and 16, 1914, at St. Louis, Missouri, at which our Grand Lodge was likewise represented.

Holy Bible in Cornerstone Deposits

At its May communication in 1914, Grand Lodge adopted a resolution that at all future cornerstone ceremonies under its jurisdiction a copy of The Holy Bible should be one of the items deposited in each stone.

Dedication of Myron M. Parker Lodge Hall

In special communication March 16, 1915, Grand Lodge visited and performed the ceremonies of dedication of Myron M. Parker Lodge Hall in Northeast Washington, Grand Master Alexander Grant presiding.

Masonic Employment Bureau of D. C.

Having been under committee consideration for some time, Grand Lodge at its annual communication in 1915 authorized the organization of a Masonic Employment Bureau of the District of Columbia, the purpose of which is sufficiently indicated by its name. Proponents took the position that "helping Masons to help themselves" was an appropriate Masonic undertaking if operated under proper supervision and control. The Bureau was designed to assist Master Masons and members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and those in their immediate families, to obtain suitable employment.

In 1919, reporting on its work for the preceding year, the Bureau revealed that of a total of 548 applications filed, 473 had been placed in a wide variety of professional and non-professional positions.

Masters Association

In 1914 the Association of Worshipful Masters had undertaken in a modest way to organize a baseball game as a benefit for the endowment fund of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. It had been sufficiently successful to encourage continuance of the plan, and in 1915 the Grand Master reported that \$3,500. had been realized for the endowment fund and recommended that this become an annual event. In 1916, the sum of \$5,100. was realized for the endowment fund. In 1918 the amount realized was \$4,700., and \$5,503. in the next year. As a result of accumulated experience and special planning, the ballgame in 1920 realized a total of \$12,863. All of these sums were contributed through Grand Lodge to the endowment fund of the Home.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Auditorium Remodeled

The auditorium of the Masonic Temple was remodeled in 1916 to permit the showing of motion pictures. In the beginning the motion pictures shown in the auditorium were exhibited under the auspices of the Masonic Temple Association or of Masonic bodies.

Appointive Officers

At the annual election in December 1916, by changes in the Code, the offices of Grand Lecturer, Grand Chaplain, Assistant Grand Chaplain, Junior Grand Steward, and Grand Tiler became appointive rather than elective.

Masonic Temple

Almost from the beginning the Masonic Temple Association had been unable to meet operating expenses of the Temple building without renting space for non-masonic purposes to supplement income. For several years George Washington University Law School had leased the entire top floor. With its lease scheduled to expire in August 1918, it was proposed in Grand Lodge that the top floor space should be taken for Grand Lodge offices and for club recreational facilities. The proposal was abandoned when it was indicated that the Law School desired to renew its lease for another two years from August 1918.

Within twelve years after first occupying the new Masonic Temple, at the May communication of Grand Lodge in 1920, a Special Committee was appointed "for the purpose of considering the advisability of building a new Masonic Temple." The committee consisted of Brothers Gratz E. Dunkum, J. Claude Keiper, Lem Towers, Jr., Joseph H. Milans, Charles E. Baldwin, L. Whiting Estes, Albert Fox, William F. Gude, and George R. Davis.

At the annual communication the same year, the committee brought in a long report. It departed from the idea of a Grand Lodge project, and proposed a Temple that would conform to the wishes and the needs "of the Fraternity as a whole" including all the bodies of the York and Scottish Rites and the Order of the Eastern Star. Thus began an ambitious undertaking to house all Freemasonry of the District of Columbia on one site, in one or more buildings, which was to become popularly known as "Temple Heights" from the location selected at the juncture of Columbia Road, Connecticut and Florida Avenues, Northwest.

It may be noted here that in all its history from 1811 onward, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia never embarked upon a building project confined to the interest of Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges exclusively. This is probably due in part to the small and compact geographical area of the District of Columbia where all Freemasonry works closely together in a very literal sense. Common officers and members bring all Masonic bodies closely together in a way not similar to other and larger grand jurisdictions. Other Grand Lodges erecting

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Temples have been primarily concerned with the needs of the Grand Lodge, giving next consideration to the needs of its lodges located in the same city, and thirdly to the needs of other Masonic bodies located in the same city, the latter groups being a very small part of the entire jurisdiction.

World War I

With the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, 1917, the United States broke off diplomatic relations with that country the next day. By Executive Order on March 12th the United States began to arm its merchant ships, and finally a State of War was declared on April 6th.

The District of Columbia was the heart and center of the war effort. Within sixteen months its population had increased by many thousands. The District was ringed by military installations both permanent and temporary. Freemasonry, as well as the entire capital community, felt the impact of these sudden and exciting tides of unusual activity.

Lodges found their members entering the armed forces in large numbers. Officer lines were depleted, but paradoxically lodge work increased. Remaining members and Past Masters were under a heavy burden of degree work, and the number of courtesy requests from other jurisdictions mounted rapidly. The Grand Masters in 1917 and 1918 were called upon for numerous decisions and dispensations in the unusual war-time conditions.

Grand Lodge took the lead in urging Masons and their families to open their homes in hospitality to visiting servicemen, a plea that met with conspicuous success; gave continuous support to the Liberty Loan drives and War Savings Stamp purchases. Past Grand Master J. Claude Keiper was chairman of a Masonic Rally held at Convention Hall, November 14, 1917, attended by nearly 7,000 persons. Early in 1918 Grand Lodge delivered to the subordinate lodges a bronze medal, to be worn about the neck or used as a pocket piece, bearing on one side the letter "G" and on the other the name of the Mason soldier or sailor and the name of his lodge.

The Masonic Service Association of the United States

Freemasonry's support of the war effort exceeded by far everything that might have been expected at the State and local levels, but the Fraternity, with its 49 separate and independent Grand Lodges found it difficult and sometimes impossible to extend cooperation on a national basis. As a direct result of this war-time experience, 22 grand jurisdictions were represented at a meeting in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, adopting a Constitution for an agency to be known as The Masonic Service Association. By resolution of the meeting, a proposed Constitution was submitted to all grand jurisdictions for adoption. The resolution provided that when a minimum of 15 Grand Lodges had acted favorably, the Association might then be organized.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At its May 1919 communication, on the recommendation of the Jurisprudence Committee, Grand Lodge voted to "approve the Constitution as adopted, and accepts the responsibilities and privileges outlined therein." The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has been a member of the Association from that date to the present time.

The Association has never entirely escaped the reluctance of some Grand Lodges to join in any such collaboration, but its record has been such that at the present time 40 Grand Lodges are participating members. Through the Masonic Service Association the member Grand Lodges have an agency for united action, particularly in charitable, relief, and educational matters. The Association has never departed from its character as an *Agent* of the member Grand Lodges, and possesses no powers which could be considered even remotely as invading the sovereignty of any Grand Lodge.

Grand Master and Grand Secretary Visit England

Having been authorized to do so by Grand Lodge, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary accepted the invitation of the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, to attend an "Especial Grand Lodge" at London on June 27th for the purpose of giving an expression of thankfulness to the Great Architect for the cessation of hostilities. This "Peace Celebration," held in Royal Albert Hall, was a memorable Masonic occasion, preceded by five days of entertainment for the invited guests. The Grand Master reported on this in detail in his annual address in 1919.

Close of the Year 1920

As previously mentioned, the Masters Association baseball game had netted \$12,863. for the endowment fund of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home in 1920. The year before, voluntary contributions to the Home in the amount of \$22,784. had been forwarded by Grand Lodge. At its annual communication in 1919, Grand Lodge had increased its per capita assessment for the Home from 37½¢ to 50¢. These two years marked a definite acceleration in Grand Lodge support for the Home's needs.

Not counting two lodges chartered at the annual communication in 1920, as of the end of the Masonic year there were 30 subordinate lodges working with a total membership of 16,306.

1921-1930

Three New Lodges

CHARTERS having been granted at the preceding annual communication, Grand Lodge in special communications January 12th and 17th duly constituted Joppa Lodge No. 35² and Albert Pike Lodge No. 36.³ Its charter having been granted at the May communication 1921, Congress Lodge No. 37 was duly constituted by Grand Lodge in special communication on May 27th. Grand Master Charles J. O'Neill presided at each of these three occasions.

Inauguration of President Harding

On the morning of March 4, 1921, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary met a delegation from St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York City, which was conveying the "George Washington Bible" for use by Warren G. Harding in taking the oath of office as President of the United States. The Bible was the same used by George Washington in the first inauguration, and was loaned at that time by St. John's Lodge. The delegation was taken to the U. S. Senate dining room for breakfast, and later, with their Grand Lodge hosts, seated near the spot at which the President was to take the oath of office during the inaugural ceremonies. The Bible rested on a small table used at the first inaugural of President Abraham Lincoln, and was opened at the text which had been chosen by President-elect Harding: eighth verse, six chapter of Micah:

He hath showed thee, O Man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.

Following the inaugural ceremonies, our Grand Lodge gave a luncheon for the St. John's Lodge delegation at The Willard Hotel.

Masonic and Eastern Star Home

In his annual address in 1921 the Grand Master called attention to the obvious need at the Masonic and Eastern Star Home to provide a separate building for children, and an infirmary for the care of guests whose physical condition required nursing attention. At this time all functions of the Home were confined to the single building which had been erected. In 1924 the Masters Association departed from its former custom of specifying funds for the Home's endowment, and

² See: *History of Joppa Lodge No. 35 . . .*, Washington, D. C., 1950. 48p.

³ Norman S. Meese, *History of Albert Pike Lodge No. 36*. Washington, D. C., 1958. 61p.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

reported that the money realized from the annual ballgame, as well as from the annual religious service, would be used as the nucleus for erection of a Children's Building. The receipts in 1924 were \$21,802. and in 1925 further funds were contributed and construction was begun on a building to cost \$120,000. On October 31, 1925, Grand Lodge laid the cornerstone of this new building. Continuing its practice, the Masters Association in 1926 contributed baseball game receipts in the amount of \$20,579. to the Children's Building. In 1927, assisted by the Association of Matrons and Patrons O.E.S., the Masters Association sponsored a dance in addition to the baseball game, realizing \$18,511. The Children's Building was completed and occupied early in 1927.

Having thus departed from the former practice of contributing exclusively to the Home's endowment fund, a Grand Lodge resolution in 1924 authorized allocation of funds raised by the Masters Association "as may be to the best advantage of the Home" from year to year.

Committee on Masonic Education

In his annual address in 1921 the Grand Master recommended the creation of a Committee on Masonic Education. Operating at first as a special committee it was made a Standing Committee by Grand Lodge action at the May communication in 1924 and designated as the Committee on Masonic Education and Service. The committee appears to have confined its initial efforts to providing the lodges with (1) a list of speakers available for appearance in lodges, with the Masonic subjects on which each was prepared to lecture; and (2) lists of recommended reading on Masonic subjects

George Washington Masonic National Memorial

In the same annual address the Grand Master reported that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia had been the first to pledge a one dollar per capita contribution to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia.

Dedication of East Gate Lodge Hall

In special communication on November 30, 1923, Grand Lodge performed the ceremonies of dedicating East Gate Lodge Hall, Grand Master Mark F. Finley presiding.

Death of President Harding

President Warren G. Harding died at San Francisco on August 2, 1923. At the subsequent State Services in the capital, Grand Master Mark F. Finley joined the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in the official procession. On August 10th memorial religious services were held at Temple Heights, the Grand Chaplain,

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Rev. John C. Palmer, in charge, under the auspices of Almas Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., at which the Grand Master was also present. The late President's association with the Fraternity in the District of Columbia had been warm and friendly during his short term of office.

Grand Masters Conference

At the invitation of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, a Grand Masters Conference was held October 31, 1923, the day preceding the annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. Thirty-nine grand jurisdictions were represented. The conference sessions, luncheon and dinner banquet were held at the House of the Temple. The Secretary of Labor, Brother James J. Davis, was the principal speaker at the banquet.

In 1926, the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and two Past Grand Masters represented the District of Columbia at the Grand Masters Conference held at Chicago, November 16th.

In 1928 the Grand Masters Conference met again in Washington, D. C. on February 20th, the delegates being received at The White House by President Calvin Coolidge. It then became the practice of the Conference to meet in Washington on days preceding or following the annual meeting of the Memorial Association each February 22nd. It has been a source of pleasure to our Grand Lodge to have this distinguished Conference assemble each year within the grand jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, and it has been the privilege of each incumbent Grand Master to personally welcome the delegates at the opening session.

The cornerstone of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria was laid on November 1, 1923, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Each Grand Master present, including our own, participated in the ceremonies; and 3,585 Master Masons of the District of Columbia joined in the procession on that occasion.

Joseph H. Milans Lodge No. 38

In special communication June 2, 1922, Grand Lodge visited Myron M. Parker Lodge Hall and there duly constituted Joseph H. Milans Lodge No. 38, Grand Master Charles Cyrus Coombs presiding.

Four New Lodges

At special communications on January 23rd and 25th, May 26th and May 28th, 1924, respectively, Grand Lodge duly constituted Warren G. Harding Lodge No. 39, Cathedral Lodge No. 40, Trinity Lodge No. 41, and Chevy Chase Lodge No. 42, Grand Master Charles F. Roberts presiding at each of these four occasions.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sir Alfred Robins

During 1924 the Grand Master, on behalf of Grand Lodge, took great pleasure in entertaining Sir Alfred Robins, president of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England, and Lady Robins, who were visiting in Washington. Sir Alfred accompanied the Grand Master and Grand Lodge on one of its official Grand Visitations, and a luncheon and dinner were given in honor of the distinguished visitors. Sir Alfred was visiting the United States, in his words "to promote a greater unity of feeling, a greater body of understanding, between the American and other English-speaking Freemasons."

Temple Heights

The words "Temple Heights" open a chapter comparatively recent in the history of our Grand Lodge, important enough to be dealt with at some length even though it is impossible to treat the subject in complete detail. The details, however, may be found in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* for the years mentioned.

We have already mentioned the appointment of a committee in May 1920 "for the purpose of considering the advisability of building a new Temple" and the committee's recommendation in December 1920 that the project should conform to the needs "of the Fraternity as a whole."

The committee reported in May 1921 that it was working with committees of the following bodies, listed in the order in which their committees had been appointed:

GRAND CHAPTER, ROYAL ARCH MASONS
GRAND COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
KALLIPOLIS GROTTTO
ADVISORY BOARD OF MASONIC CLUBS
GRAND COUNCIL, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE
GRAND CHAPTER, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR
ALMAS TEMPLE, A.A.O.N.M.S.

The Grand Lodge committee reported that the committees were working together on the space and plans required by each in a proposed new Temple.

At the annual communication in 1921 the Finance Committee reported that it had studied the plans and space requirements submitted, and estimated costs at the following approximate figures: \$750,000. for land; \$3,138,750. for building; and \$250,000. for furnishings, a total of \$4,138,750. The plans included an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,500. The committee offered suggestions that \$3,090,000. be raised by subscription, the issuance of stock, and other proposals. The matter was continued to the May 1922 communication.

At that time [May 1922] Grand Lodge approved the committee recommendation that "The Dean Tract" consisting of nine and a quarter acres, located at the

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

juncture of Connecticut Avenue, Columbia Road and Florida Avenue, Northwest, be acquired at a cost of \$900,000. The terms were \$125,000. in cash, purchaser assuming trust of \$700,000. at 5% of which \$530,000. was to be payable within five years and the balance of \$170,000. payable after 18 months; the purchaser to assume trust, secured on property, for \$75,000. at 6% payable within three years.

On July 5, 1922 the Grand Master received deeds to the Dean Tract, encumbered as indicated, and the property was christened "Temple Heights".

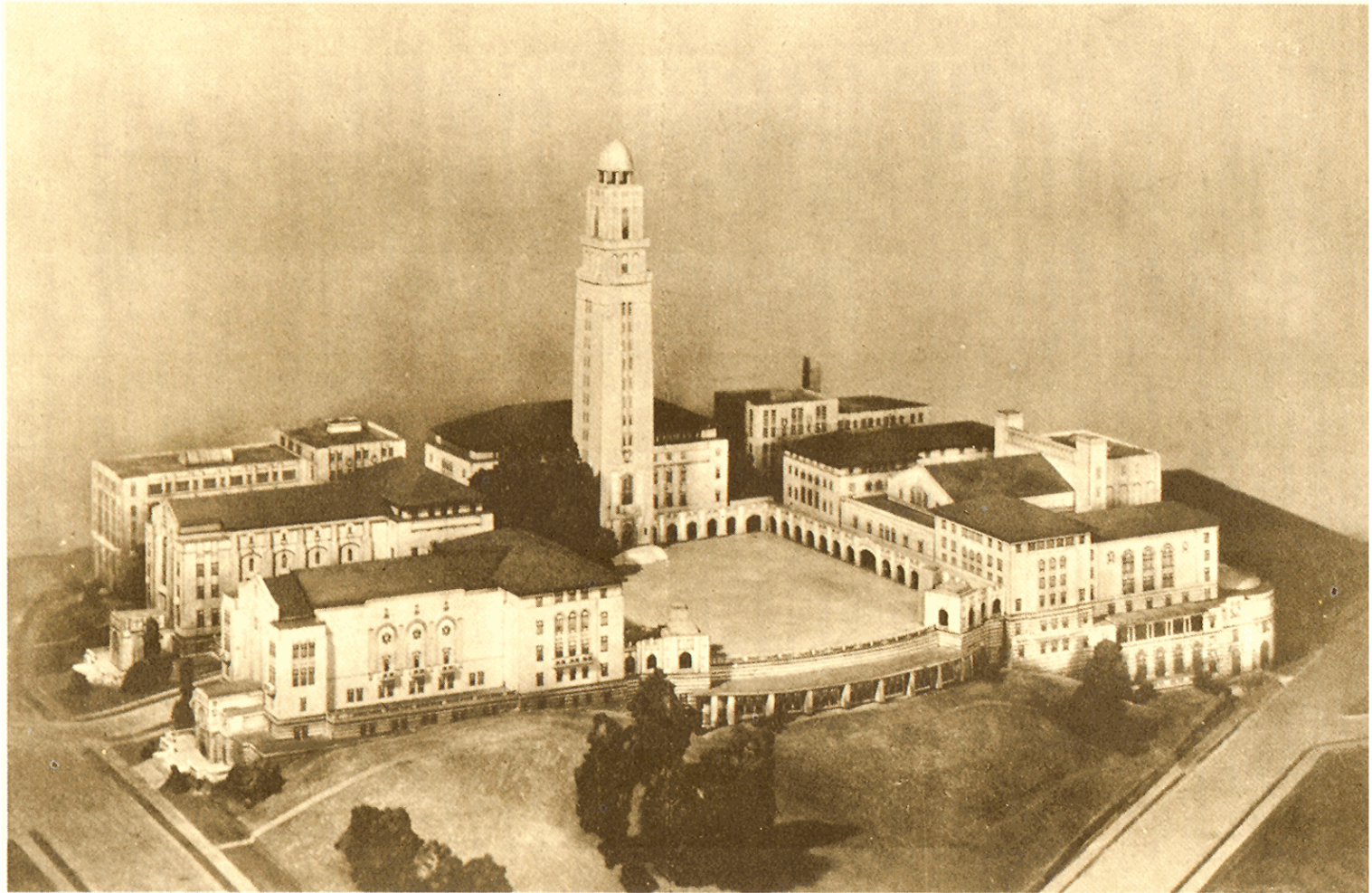
On July 30, 1922 a religious service was held on Temple Heights near historic "Treaty Oak,"⁴ the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. John C. Palmer, conducting the service and delivering the sermon. This was the first of numerous religious services to be held on this site. In December, George C. Whiting Lodge No. 22 held a special communication in the mansion on Temple Heights, at which time the Officers of the Grand Lodge conferred the Master Mason Degree on the son of Grand Master Charles C. Coombs, one of the three candidates.

Thereafter, for the next eight years, intensive fund-raising campaigns were undertaken. The interest payments alone, on the land purchase obligations, were a large annual figure which had to be met as due, accumulating in addition to the principal of \$775,000. to be liquidated. Architects fees and other expenses were likewise accumulating. These building plans had been changed, at special communications in 1924, from a single building to a "group plan" with an estimated cost in excess of \$3,000,000. The statistical details of the various fund-raising campaigns, by gift solicitation, sale of stock, assessment, etc., will be found in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* during these years. Gifts and pledged amounts to the building fund were identified as Grand Lodge property.

In retrospect, the total amounts involved, well in excess of four million dollars *not* counting interest payments, taxes, and other expense, seem astronomical for so small a grand jurisdiction. But the Fraternity was supported by the inspiration engendered by the plan, and by the rapid and continuous increase in the number of lodges and members, as well as by the united support of all Masonic bodies in the jurisdiction. Individual members responded repeatedly and generously to the various appeals and campaigns. In 1927 Grand Lodge voted authorization to proceed, at the proper time, to arrange for the sale of the Temple and property at 13th Street and New York Avenue, which would have added a considerable amount to the funds collected.

However, on October 24, 1929 the downward trend of stock prices led to a collapse of the market three weeks later in which individuals and institutions lost vast sums of invested money. The "Stock Market Crash" was followed by an ever increasing economic depression, and two years later there were four to five million adults unemployed, with a growing financial panic resulting in the "Bank Holiday"

⁴ A giant oak tree on the Temple Heights property was traditionally the site where a treaty had been signed with the Anacosta Indian tribe and its chief Mammacasset.



MODEL FOR THE PROJECTED MASONIC CENTER ON "TEMPLE HEIGHTS" BOUNDED BY FLORIDA AND CONNECTICUT AVENUES AND COLUMBIA ROAD IN NORTHWEST WASHINGTON. BUILDINGS WERE TO HOUSE ALL OF THE REGULAR RITES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INCLUDING AN AUDITORIUM SEATING THREE THOUSAND. THE PLAN HAD TO BE ABANDONED DURING THE DEPRESSION YEARS.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

early in 1933. Individuals with funds in banks which closed and did not reopen lost heavily. During this period, throughout the entire country, institutions and organizations were obliged to cancel or indefinitely postpone building projects and fund-raising activities.

Early in October 1929, it had been announced that plans were proceeding for the erection of the first building on Temple Heights, to cost in excess of \$2,000,000.

Although the Fraternity did not then realize it, the close of October 1929 marked the beginning of the end for the ambitious Temple Heights plans and Grand Lodge was to be very hard pressed to carry and liquidate the obligation on the land purchase alone, and obliged to abandon building plans altogether. We will follow the subsequent developments in the next decade.

Again it should be noted that at this time Grand Lodge was committed not only to the Temple Heights project involving millions of dollars, but also to fund-raising for the growing needs of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home both for buildings and current operation, and to a lesser but still substantial financial support to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial—all these major projects confronting Grand Lodge simultaneously. At the same time it was underwriting the expense of the Masonic Employment Bureau, and meeting requirements for charity and relief amounting to substantial sums.

Three More Lodges

Charters having been granted at the previous stated communications, Grand Lodge in special communications duly constituted Brightwood Lodge No. 43, at Stansbury Lodge Hall, January 22, 1925; Theodore Roosevelt Lodge No. 44, June 29, 1925, Grand Master Roe Fulkerson presiding on both occasions; and Samuel Gompers Lodge No. 45⁹ at the Masonic Temple, January 26, 1926, Grand Master Sydney R. Jacobs presiding.

Stated Communications

By amendment to the Code, Grand Lodge began in 1925 the stated communications now in effect: First, on the second Wednesday in May, for the transaction of general business; Second, the Annual, on the third Wednesday in December; and Third, St. John the Evangelist Day, December 27th (except when that day falls on a Sunday, the communication then being postponed to the following day), to consider matters arising after the Annual Communication, to receive reports on the Grand Master's Address, and for the election and installation of Officers, no other business to be transacted.

⁹ See: Dr. Maurice A. Goldberg, *A history of Samuel Gompers Lodge No. 45 . . . 1925-1950*. Washington, D. C., 1950. 56p.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

President and Mrs. Coolidge

President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge attended the religious services at Temple Heights on October 11, 1925, sponsored by Grand Lodge and arranged by the Masters Association.

Entire Line Elective

In 1925 the entire Officer line of Grand Lodge was elected by separate balloting for each office, a practice which was to continue for several years until 1933 when the offices of Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tiler were made appointive, the present practice. The change directed the first appointment of Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tiler in the December annual election of 1933; Grand Sword Bearer in 1934; and Grand Marshal in 1935.

Three New Lodges

Charters having been granted at the preceding stated communications, Grand Lodge in special communications duly constituted Justice Lodge No. 46, in the Masonic Temple, January 21, 1927; Petworth Lodge No. 47, in Joppa Lodge Hall, June 2, 1927, Grand Master Gratz E. Dunkum presiding on both occasions; and Barristers Lodge No. 48, in the Masonic Temple, February 6, 1929, Grand Master Wisdom D. Brown presiding.

Lodges Named for Living Masons

At the annual communication in 1926 Grand Lodge adopted a resolution offered by Past Grand Masters J. Claude Keiper and Charles F. Roberts, providing that

No new lodge in this jurisdiction shall be named for a living Mason nor for one who has not rendered conspicuous service to a Grand Lodge or to one of its constituent lodges.

Masonic Employment Bureau

At the May communication in 1928, the Grand Master announced the reorganization of the Masonic Employment Bureau of the District of Columbia, and the appointment of Brother Ara M. Daniels as its new manager. The name was subsequently changed to Masonic Personnel and Service Bureau.

Requirements for Recognition

Grand Lodge adopted at its May communication in 1930 a statement of our requirements for recognizing and establishing fraternal relations with other Grand Lodges. At the annual communication in 1953, a special committee combining the Committee on Jurisprudence and the Committee on Correspondence reported its belief that the 1930 standard "does not in all respects fill the presently existing requirements of the Grand Lodge." It therefore proposed the substitution of a

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

similar but revised statement of seven *Basic Principles for Grand Lodge Recognition*. The substitution was adopted and is presently in force. It is of sufficient importance to quote in full:

1. That a belief in the G.A.O.T.U. and His revealed will shall be an essential qualification for membership.

2. That all Initiates shall take their Obligations on or in full view of the open Volume of Sacred Law, by which is meant the revelation from above which is binding on the conscience of the particular individual who is being initiated.

3. That the three Great Lights of Freemasonry (namely, the Volume of the Sacred Law, the Square, and the Compasses) shall always be exhibited when the Grand Lodge or its subordinate Lodges are at work, the chief of these being the Volume of the Sacred Law.

4. That the membership of the Grand Lodge and individual Lodges shall be composed exclusively of men; and that no Masonic relations shall be had with mixed lodges or bodies which admit women to membership.

5. That the Grand Lodge shall have been established lawfully by a duly recognized Grand Lodge or by three or more Lodges which can show that they have consistently professed and practiced the established and unaltered principles of regular Freemasonry.

6. That the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the lodges under its control; that it shall be a responsible, independent, self-governing organization, with sole, undisputed and exclusive authority over the Craft or Symbolic Degrees (Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason); that it shall not in any way be subject to, or divide such authority with, a Supreme Council or other Power claiming any control or supervision over those degrees; and that it does not extend its authority into, or establish Lodges in, a territory occupied by a lawful Grand Lodge, without the expressed consent of said Grand Lodge.

7. That the dominant purposes of Freemasonry are charitable, benevolent, and educational; that the discussion of sectarian religion and partisan politics shall be strictly prohibited from all activities under its auspices; and that the principles of the Ancient Landmarks, usages and customs shall be strictly observed.

Death of Rear Admiral George W. Baird

In his annual address, 1930, Grand Master James A. West said in part:

I feel that special mention should be made of the death of the dean of our Past Grand Masters, Most Worshipful Brother George W. Baird, upon whose wonderful fund of Masonic knowledge we have been accustomed to rely for so many years. *He served for thirty years as the Chairman of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence* and his sturdiness of character and his familiarity with the international workings of our Craft acquired by a world-wide experience as an officer in the United States Navy won for his writings the respect of his brethren everywhere. Brother Baird's name will be written high on the records of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia and we shall long remember the outstanding service which he rendered to it.

Standing Resolution

At the annual communication 1930, Grand Lodge adopted the following important Standing Resolution which is still in force, providing that

Hereafter no Mason within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall engage in the formation or become a member of any organization basing its eligibility to membership therein upon Blue Lodge membership, unless such organization shall have received the formal approval of this Grand Lodge; provided, that this prohibition shall not apply to bodies subordinate to those allied or Grand Bodies already existing or recognized as Masonic by the Grand Lodge, nor to organizations, composed wholly of non-Masons, membership in which is predicated upon blood or family relationship to our members.

From the United Grand Lodge of England

On June 4, 1930, our Grand Master received the following cablegram from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England:

On the eve of the two hundredth anniversary of the first Grand Lodge recognition of American Freemasonry by constituting a provincial Grand Lodge for New England, I wish to congratulate all our brethren in the United States on the great Masonic progress they have made. I reiterate my fraternal good wishes and sincere desire for their continued happiness and prosperity. It remains my earnest hope that the tenets of our order may assist still further to strengthen the bond of friendship and good will which so happily exists between our two nations and I shall continue to watch with sympathy every endeavor on both sides of the Atlantic to promote those feelings by the development of Freemasonry in its purest and highest forms.

To which Grand Master James A. West replied on June 9, 1930:

It is with much gratification that I acknowledge the receipt of your cablegram . . . in which, on the eve of the 200th anniversary of the first recognition by the Grand Lodge of England of American Freemasonry, you extend congratulations to the Masons of the United States on the progress which they have made. This gracious and fraternal action is sincerely appreciated and the good wishes which you express are heartily reciprocated.

There can be no doubt that the friendship and good will which should naturally exist between Great Britain and the United States are more firmly cemented by reason of the ties which unite so many of their citizens as members of the Masonic Fraternity. The kindly feeling which prompted your message will serve to strengthen the bonds between all English-speaking Masons and must necessarily make more enduring the ties which unite the two nations. With assurances of our highest regard for yourself and our Mother Grand Lodge . . .

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1931-1940

PROBABLY no single year in the history of the Grand Lodge was as crowded with special events as in the year 1932, under Grand Master Reuben A. Bogley, Sr. The U. S. Bicentennial Commission, established by Act of Congress to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, designated the week of May 8th to 14th as "Masonic Week." Without detailing the events of that week, which may be found in full in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of 1932, the program was as follows:

MAY 8TH, SUNDAY:

Religious services, Sylvan Theatre, Monument Grounds,
9.30 a.m. sponsored by Kallipolis Grotto M.O.V.P.E.R.

MAY 9TH, MONDAY:

Annual Meeting of The Masonic Service Association of the
United States, opening in the morning.
Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas, in
the Memorial at Alexandria, 3 p.m.
Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights
Templar of the District of Columbia, 7 p.m.
Annual Conference of Grand Secretaries of the United
States, in the evening.

MAY 10TH, TUESDAY:

Annual Conference of Grand Masters of the United States,
9:30 a.m., annual banquet in the evening.

MAY 11TH, WEDNESDAY:

Annual Convention of The George Washington Masonic
National Memorial Association, at Alexandria, 9:30
a.m. Special Communication of King Solomon's Lodge
No. 31 (D. C.) to confer the Master Mason Degree,
Masonic Temple, 1 p.m.
Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri,
in the Memorial, Alexandria, evening.
Semi-annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the
District of Columbia, Masonic Temple, Washington,
D. C., 7 p.m.

MAY 12TH, THURSDAY:

Dedication of the George Washington Masonic National
Memorial, Alexandria, following parade starting at
9:30 a.m.
Stated Communication of Alexandria-Washington Lodge
No. 22, in the Memorial, Alexandria, evening.
Reception and Ball, Willard Hotel, under the auspices of
The Circle Club (D. C.), 9 p.m.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

MAY 13TH, FRIDAY:

- Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Virginia, in the Memorial, Alexandria.
- Meeting of the Masonic Librarians and Educators of the United States, in the Memorial, Alexandria.
- Pageant, "Washington's Vision of a Triumphant Nation", sponsored by the Grand Chapter, O.E.S., D. C., in the Washington Auditorium, 8 p.m.
- Banquet, National League of Masonic Clubs, Willard Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

MAY 14TH, SATURDAY:

- Special Convocation of Mount Vernon Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, D. C., in the Memorial, Alexandria, conferring Royal Arch Degree on a Bicentennial Class.

The Grand Lodge semi-annual communication on May 11th was devoted to the reception and entertainment of Grand Masters and representatives from 30 grand jurisdictions, Grand Lodge taking two adjournments to May 12th and May 21st for special and regular business. The Grand Master or representatives of our Grand Lodge participated or were present at all the other programs of "Masonic Week."

Exemplification of the Degrees

In the early years of our history, it was the custom for the Grand Master to call a special communication of Grand Lodge within the first three months of the year for the purpose of exemplifying the Degrees. Sometimes more than one communication was called for this work. When the number of the stated communications of Grand Lodge was increased, the first stated communication, in March, was devoted to exemplifications and this practice continued until the stated communications were reduced to three: one in May, and two in December. Thereafter the exemplifications, as now, were in charge of the Grand Lecturer and the Committee on Work and Lectures, and were scheduled by them in the Grand Lodge School of Instruction in the early months of each year.

On June 25, 1932, the Grand Master revived the practice of performing the exemplifications in a special communication of Grand Lodge. This was the last occasion on which this work was done in special communication.

Special Communication at Alexandria, Virginia

Appropriate dispensations having been issued, Grand Lodge held a special communication in the Memorial at Alexandria, observing the 200th anniversary of the raising of George Washington as a Master Mason. The Grand Master invited, in turn, the Grand Masters of Virginia and Maryland to preside over the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, each accepting the gavel and delivering a brief address of greetings. The Grand Master then opened East Gate Lodge No. 34 to confer the Master Mason Degree as the principal feature of the evening's program.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Reenactment of the Capitol Cornerstone Laying

Grand Lodge met in special communication on September 17th to reenact, in full form and in costumes of the colonial period, the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Capitol as it was done on September 18, 1793. Assembling on the park grounds south of The White House, the five divisions of the colorful parade, with brethren in colonial costume, marched down Pennsylvania Avenue to be reviewed on the Capitol grounds, proceeding then to the site of the cornerstone laying at the east front of the building where an actual stone was laid in reenactment. The Grand Masters of Maryland and Virginia participated, and many distinguished Masonic guests from all parts of the United States participated in the sense of being present.

The dignified as well as colorful character of these proceedings deeply impressed everyone. A long account of the occasion appeared in the *Washington Sunday Star*, September 18, 1932. The full detail of the ceremonies, with a number of photographs, appears in the *Grand Lodge Proceedings* of 1932. Associate Director Sol Bloom of the U. S. Bicentennial Commission expressed the general sentiment in his letter to Grand Master Bogley on September 20, 1932:

Permit me to express my personal gratification and extend sincere congratulations to you and your distinguished Masonic associates upon the great success of the commemorative exercise at the National Capitol last Saturday.

I have heard nothing but the most impressive compliments upon the ceremonies at the Capitol and of the colorful and really remarkable parade which preceded them. In the able manner in which the ceremonies were conducted and the dignified and sincere reenactment of the laying of the original cornerstone, I see deep and abiding impressions not only upon those of our fraternity, but upon all those privileged to witness those scenes.

I consider this great Masonic demonstration an impressive feature of the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington . . . Surely nothing has surpassed it in beauty, in significance and in solemn dignity. It will live in the history of our Capitol and I gladly pay my humble tribute to you and your associates who were responsible for this historic event.

Death of John Philip Sousa

The death on March 6, 1932 of John Philip Sousa, a member of our Hiram Lodge No. 10 and internationally known as a band leader and composer, was an occasion of genuine sadness for his brethren in the District of Columbia. A memorial to his memory was incorporated in the *Grand Lodge Proceedings* at the close of the year.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Return of Cornerstone

During 1932 the Grand Master requested the District of Columbia Commissioners to direct the return to Grand Lodge of the cornerstone of the old Masonic Temple on John Marshall Place, the building shortly to be razed to make way for construction of Municipal Offices. The request was granted and the stone, with its contents, was restored to the Grand Lodge.⁶

Grand Master's Address

The Grand Master's annual address in 1932 was one of the most comprehensive ever delivered in Grand Lodge, embracing a survey of the condition of the Fraternity and of Grand Lodge problems with numerous recommendations. The address may be reread with profit today for an understanding of conditions as they existed at that time in the District of Columbia. A number of the Grand Master's recommendations were favorably acted upon at the following May communication.

Greetings to Massachusetts

At the May communication in 1933, in addition to the consideration of numerous proposed amendments to the Code, a Standing Resolution on instructions to be given to Lodge Tilers, and the creation of a Grand Lodge Committee on Museum, Grand Lodge took time to unanimously adopt a Resolution of

“... fraternal greetings and hearty congratulations to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts upon the attainment of the Two Hundredth Year of its existence.”

Grand Lodge Fifty-Year Gold Button

In 1934 at its May Communication, Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation of the Grand Master that our Grand Lodge present a 50-Year Membership Gold Button to each Master Mason in the jurisdiction who attains fifty years of continuous membership. This included brethren who affiliate with lodges in the District of Columbia, having part of their membership record in another jurisdiction, and is a gift from Grand Lodge directly to the brother entitled to receive it. Thus began a practice which has given great pleasure to each succeeding Grand Master whose prerogative it has been to make these presentations on behalf of Grand Lodge.

⁶ See Grand Lodge *Proceedings*, 1938, page 87.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Semper Paratus Lodge No. 49

In special communication on June 28, 1934, Grand Lodge duly constituted Semper Paratus Lodge No. 49, at the Masonic Temple, Grand Master Vernon G. Owen presiding. The charter had been granted at the previous May communication.

Masters Association

From 1929 through the worst of the "depression years" the Association of Worshipful Masters had discontinued the annual Field Day and baseball game for the benefit of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. In 1934 the custom was revived under the usual sponsorship of the Masters Association and the Association of Matrons and Patrons O.E.S. Brother Clark Griffith donated a Silver Cup for the winner of the baseball game, and gave free use of the Washington Baseball Park (Griffith Stadium) for the event.

Amendments to the Code

At the Annual Communication in 1935, the Grand Lodge Jurisprudence Committee included the following admonition in its report:

In view of the frequency with which the Jurisprudence Committee has been called upon to consider changes in the Grand Lodge Constitution, and with regard to the stability of its laws, it is felt that your committee may well make the suggestion that the Grand Lodge should be cautious and careful in any effort to change existing law before the same has prevailed for a sufficient period of time to enable its workings to be thoroughly tested.

125th Anniversary

A special communication was called February 19, 1936 to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the founding of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The date preceded the opening of the annual Grand Masters Conference, and many of those attending the Conference were present. Deputy Grand Master Paul B. Cromelin delivered an historical address, and Past Grand Master J. Claude Keiper spoke on the history of the preceding 25 years.

Grand Master Visits Scotland

At the St. John's Day communication in 1934, Grand Lodge gave approval to acceptance of an invitation to the prospective Grand Master and Grand Secretary in 1936 to attend the Bi-centenary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland the week of November 28, 1936. When the time arrived, the Grand Secretary was unable to make the trip at a period coinciding with the heavy work of his office incident to the end of the Masonic Year, but our Grand Lodge was represented by Grand Master Otto B. Roepke, who reported on his memorable visit in the annual address in December.

Temple Heights

At the annual communication in 1934, the building plans for Temple Heights were abandoned. On the purchase of the site, a balance of \$346,000. remained. The annual interest payments on loans and other financing was in excess of \$20,000. for the current year, and it was reported that in interest alone \$310,185. had been paid since the beginning of the project twelve years earlier.

The indebtedness, interest and taxes on the site continued to be a heavy burden on Grand Lodge. In 1936, Grand Master Roepke recommended a definite decision on abandoning the project in its entirety and early sale of the property as soon as this could be arranged without undue sacrifice. This action was taken at the following May communication, and the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a committee to negotiate the sale of the property. At a special communication on August 1, 1940 Grand Lodge approved acceptance of an offer of \$900,000. in cash, on which term a prospective purchaser had taken an option. However, it was to be another five years before the sale of this property was finally consummated.

Grand Lodge Fidelity Medals

In May 1937 Grand Lodge adopted a Resolution which read in part:

That the Grand Lodge does hereby authorize the distribution among the Lodges of silver medals, to be known as "The Fidelity Medal," one to be presented by each Lodge to its member who has been longest a Master Mason, to be worn by him for life, and returned by his family after his death . . . for similar presentation to the member of the Lodge then the longest a Master Mason.

The cost of supplying these medals was borne by the Association of Worshipful Masters of 1937. The practice has continued to the present time, although with slight alteration in the procedure for selecting the recipient.

Benjamin Franklin Lodge No. 50

In special communication on May 19, 1937, the charter having been granted previously, Grand Lodge duly constituted Benjamin Franklin Lodge No. 50, in the Masonic Temple, Grand Master Paul B. Cromelin presiding.

Ceremonies at Constitution Hall

To celebrate the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Grand Lodge was called into special communication on the evening of September 16, 1937, at which time the Grand Master also opened all of the subordinate lodges in Ample Form. The Grand Masters of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, New York and Rhode Island were present, and represented by other Grand Lodge

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

officers were South Carolina (D.G.M.), New Hampshire (S.G.W.) and North Carolina (P.G.M. and G.S.) The long Grand Lodge procession proceeded from the Masonic Temple to Constitution Hall, where the principal address was delivered by U. S. Senator William E. Borah, broadcast from the hall over the N.B.C. network.

Cathedral Services

The U.S. Constitution anniversary was further observed on November 25, 1937 when Grand Lodge was opened in the St. Joseph of Arimathaea Chapel in special communication, to attend services in the Washington Cathedral, the sermon delivered by Brother and Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington.

Virginia Waivers of Jurisdiction

Up to 1937 no waivers of jurisdiction were requested by our Grand Lodge for petitioners residing near the District but in Virginia. The regulations of the Grand Lodge of Virginia provided that no Lodge had jurisdiction over a petitioner until he had petitioned the Lodge and, consequently, could not waive jurisdiction; and our position was that a Lodge could not receive a petition from a resident outside of the District unless it was accompanied by a waiver.

In 1937 this impasse was broken by Grand Master C. Vernon Eddy of Virginia who ruled that although a Virginia Lodge could not do so under Grand Lodge law, the Grand Master in these circumstances could relinquish jurisdiction. He accordingly granted such a release in a particular case. The precedent, however, was short-lived and Virginia returned to the position that no waiver or release was possible under the Masonic law of that grand jurisdiction, even in cases of fathers and sons or other close relationship.

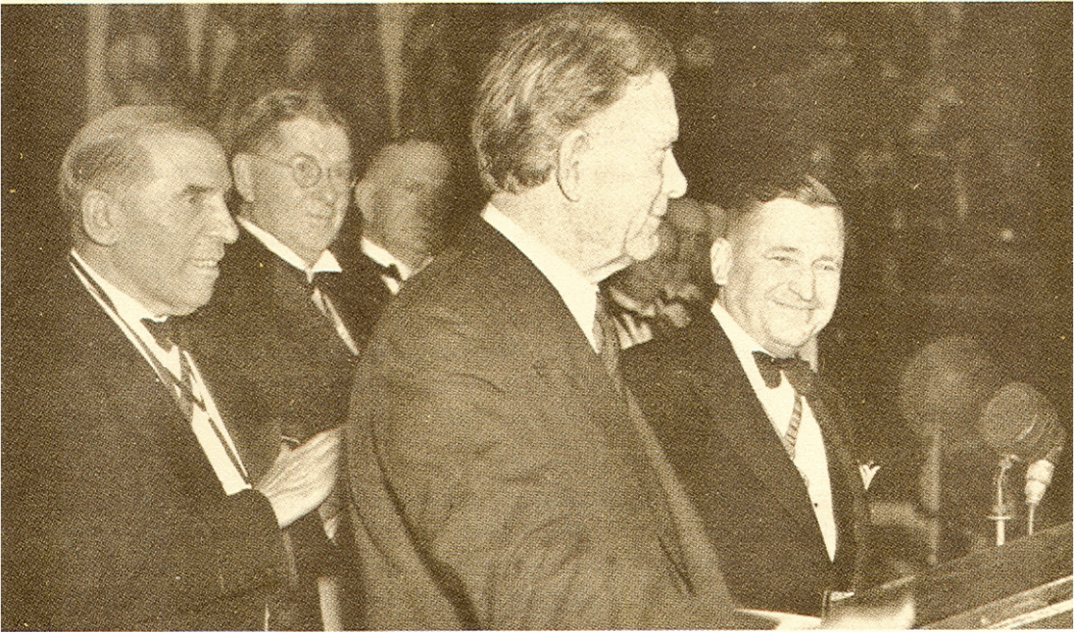
Concurrent jurisdiction with suburban Maryland was subsequently replaced by waiver requirement, but over the years the Mother Grand Jurisdiction has been uniformly generous in the matter of granting waivers when approved by the nearest Maryland lodge.

The jurisdictional question is particularly acute in the District of Columbia which consists of 69 square miles now entirely a metropolitan area with many suburban residents residing just across the boundaries in Virginia or Maryland. To a lesser degree it is a problem throughout the United States between neighboring grand jurisdictions.

It may be pointed out that this is an American phenomena in Freemasonry. In most other countries an applicant has the privilege of petitioning any Lodge of his choice wherever located within the country.



VISIT OF ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH BRETHREN, APRIL 9, 1937. LEFT TO RIGHT: E. C. W. D. WALTHALL, DEPUTY PROV. G.M.; SIR FRANCIS DAVIES, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, ENGLAND; PAUL B. CROMELIN, G.M.; LORD TRAPRAIN, SUBSTITUTE G.M., SCOTLAND; C. VERNON EDDY, G.M., VIRGINIA; T. C. WINNING, GRAND SECRETARY, SCOTLAND. SEE PAGE 119.



GRAND MASTER PAUL B. CROMELIN [RIGHT] INTRODUCING U. S. SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH TO THE CAPACITY AUDIENCE AT CONSTITUTION HALL, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937, AT THE GRAND LODGE'S OBSERVANCE OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Visitors from England and Scotland

Early in 1937 it was learned that deputations from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland would be attending the Bi-centenary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in April, and would afterwards visit in the capital before returning home. Grand Master Cromelin, who was also present at the South Carolina observance, personally invited these brethren to be our guests in Washington. They were: General Sir Francis Davies, Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, and Brig. General E. C. W. D. Walthall, Past Senior Grand Deacon of that Grand Lodge and Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Derbyshire; Substitute Grand Master Lord Traprain of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and Grand Secretary T. C. Winning of that Grand Lodge.

These brethren were met on their arrival, were received by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes in the Supreme Court Chambers and by other prominent officials of the Government, escorted to various places of interest in the capital by their Grand Lodge hosts, entertained at a dinner in their honor at the Mayflower Hotel, afterwards joining the Grand Master in a visit to our Hope Lodge No. 20. On the following morning, as arranged by the Grand Lodge, our guests were received at The White House by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In his annual address Grand Master Cromelin remarked

Needless to say we were delighted to have this opportunity to entertain these distinguished brethren from the Mother Country and Scotland. True Masons and splendid gentlemen, it was a genuine pleasure to meet them and be in their company. Their visit served to strengthen the ties, already strong, that exist between our Grand Lodges and our Nations.

Sojourners Lodge No. 51

In special communication, January 17, 1938, charter having been granted in December, Grand Lodge duly constituted Sojourners Lodge No. 51, in the Masonic Temple, Grand Master Leonard P. Steuart presiding.

First "Night of Thrills"

At the suggestion of the Grand Master, the Association of Worshipful Masters of 1938 enlarged the plans for the customary Field Day benefit for the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. The usual baseball game was given secondary place earlier in the evening, and the main feature was a performance of professional circus acts, the entire program being entitled "The Night of Thrills," and this name for the annual benefit has continued to the present time. In succeeding years the net proceeds increased to between \$20,000. and more than \$30,000. each year. These large amounts for the Home were made possible not only by the intensive effort and enthusiasm of succeeding Masters Associations, and Associations of Matrons and Patrons O.E.S., but also by Brother Clark Griffith's continued donation of the free use of Griffith Stadium.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1941-1950

UNUSUAL for a May communication, when there are seldom visitors, Grand Lodge was honored in 1941 by the presence of the Grand Masters of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, each of whom were invited to address the brethren. The Grand Master of Missouri was then U. S. Senator Harry S. Truman, a few years hence to be President of the United States.

Making Masons at Sight

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff

Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce

The attack upon Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, marked the formal entrance of the United States into World War II. With the immediate mobilization of the military, and with the conversion of the nation's economy to a war-time status, perhaps no officers of the Government were more burdened at this crucial time than General George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of Commerce, Jesse H. Jones. Yet nine days after Pearl Harbor both personally appeared in an Occasional Lodge, December 16, 1941 at 6:30 P.M., in the Scottish Rite Temple, called by Grand Master Ara M. Daniels for the purpose of making Masons at Sight. As had been previously arranged, each of the three Degrees was conferred in turn upon these distinguished candidates in the presence of a Masonic assembly of more than five hundred Masons. Apart from the impressiveness with which the Degrees were conferred, all present were under the dramatic influence of this fateful hour in their country's history. The minutes of this memorable occasion, with the names of those present, may be found in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of 1941, pages 28-38.

Reenactment of D. C. Cornerstone Ceremony

Earlier in this history we set forth the record of the laying of the cornerstone of the boundaries of the Federal District in 1791, by Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Virginia [now Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22]. This ceremony was reenacted by the Lodge on the 150th anniversary in April 1941, at which time the Grand Master of the District of Columbia participated by invitation and delivered the principal address.

Masonic Grand Visitation Banquet

Preceding the series of annual Grand Visitations, the "First Annual Masonic Grand Visitation Banquet" was held at the Willard Hotel on September 29, 1941, with more than 600 Masons in attendance. The banquet was addressed on "Freemasonry and Our Country" by U. S. Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota, and

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

a "Masonic Message" by U. S. Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, later Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Intended to be an annual occasion thereafter, the practice was not continued because for the next several years war-time conditions made such gatherings impracticable.

World War II

The Masonic Fraternity in the District of Columbia, as elsewhere, between 1941 and 1945 entered upon a war-time experience longer and more difficult but in many ways similar to the years 1917 and 1918. However, it had profited from earlier lessons. A majority of the Grand Lodges, including our own, worked through The Masonic Service Association with the various agencies of government. The Association established many "Masonic Service Centers" near military installations in all parts of the United States. The banquet floor of our Masonic Temple was turned over to provide one of these centers.

Early in 1942 the Grand Master, by edict later approved by Grand Lodge, established the District of Columbia Masonic Welfare Fund to be used for war-time activities. While a nominal 25¢ per capita assessment was levied, the principal amount of the Fund was obtained by one dollar contributions from each member of the Fraternity not to be paid from lodge treasuries but by each member directly. Grand Masters Noble D. Lerner (1942), Carl H. Claudy (1943), Aubrey R. Marrs (1944), and Paul R. Mattix (1945) dealt ably with many unusual problems incident to war-time conditions and the absence of many officers and members who were in the armed forces.

Blood Donor Program

Immediately on assuming office at the end of 1942, incoming Grand Master Carl H. Claudy appointed a Special Committee on Blood Donors, naming Deputy Grand Master Aubrey R. Marrs as the General Chairman. Chairmen were appointed in each lodge. A total quota of 1000 pint donations, apportioned among the lodges according to membership, was the goal set for the first year of this program, 1943. At the end of the year 1,414 donations had been made by members of lodges, and 159 donations from the immediate families of Masons not members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

With this auspicious beginning, the performance of the Masonic Fraternity in this emergency war need was outstanding. After the end of the war, the program was continued in cooperation with the American Red Cross and is still a Grand Lodge undertaking at the present time. Very little publicity has been given to this Masonic project which, in length of time and total donations, far exceeds similar undertakings by other local groups and organizations—a contribution to the welfare of the community in general, far beyond the boundaries of Masonry itself.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Grand Lodge Distinguished Service Medal

In December 1942 Grand Lodge adopted the recommendations of a special committee, providing for a Grand Lodge Award, in these terms:

The medal shall be designated as the *Distinguished Service Medal* of the Grand Lodge, F.A.A.M., of the District of Columbia.

Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be awarded at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge and only on the three-fourths vote of the members of the Grand Lodge then present, said vote to be by secret ballot. The presentation of the medal shall be made at such time as the Grand Master may determine.

Except as hereinafter provided, no award of the medal shall be made except upon the recommendation of the Committee on Grand Lodge Awards, provided for by Section 45 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, which recommendation shall contain a suitable citation or citations of the grounds upon which the recommendation or recommendations for the award of the medal are based.

In general, the basis of an award of the medal shall be distinguished service to Freemasonry over a period of years, not necessarily in an official capacity, and the mere attainment of high office in the Fraternity shall not in itself constitute sufficient basis to warrant the award of the medal, nor shall a long period of Masonic membership alone be so regarded.

Not more than one Distinguished Service Medal shall be awarded in any one year, provided, that at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1942, the Grand Master may award three medals, with appropriate citations, and provided further, that in 1943 two medals may be awarded on recommendation of the Committee on Awards. After the first awards have been made, it is fraternally suggested, in the full knowledge that the compliance herewith is wholly discretionary with the Grand Master, that the Committee on Awards be composed of the three senior holders of the medal and two other members of Grand Lodge.

A complete list of the recipients of the Grand Lodge Distinguished Service Medal appears elsewhere in this history. [Page 173]

Masonic Education and Service Committee

For the guidance of the subordinate lodges, Grand Lodge issued in 1932 a thirty-nine page pamphlet, *Lodge System of Masonic Education*, prepared by the Committee on Masonic Education and Service and approved by the Grand Master. It provided a progression of Masonic information which might be imparted to candidates and brethren in four separate meetings. Used very successfully for a number of years, it was neglected for a time. In 1960 the publication, with slight revision, was revived by the committee and copies again distributed to the lodges for their guidance.

In 1943 the committee recommended and Grand Lodge approved the distribution to lodges of Carl H. Claudy's *Introduction to Freemasonry*, three small volumes, one for each Degree, given to each candidate at the appropriate times.

Emergent Lodge No. 0

In his 1944 annual address the Grand Master reported:

After careful consideration, I granted a dispensation for holding an Occasional Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Lecturer, for the purpose of conferring degrees in emergencies which could not be met in any other way. Instead of granting a dispensation in each case, the dispensation was continuing and it was of decided help in many instances.

The dispensation, issued May 24, 1944, identified this Occasional Lodge as Emergent Lodge No. 0, Free and Accepted Masons.

In the grand jurisdiction of the District of Columbia a Warden may have received the Past Master Degree in a regularly constituted Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. If he has not received the degree in a Chapter, the Past Master Degree is conferred on him as a requirement for installation as a Worshipful Master, by Emergent Lodge No. 0 opened in that degree.

Sale of Temple Heights

After 1940 a number of prospective purchasers of the Temple Heights property had taken options and were obliged to forfeit largely because war-time conditions prevented them from proceeding with their plans to acquire and develop the site. At the annual communication of Grand Lodge in 1945, the Special Committee on the Sale of Temple Heights reported that sale had been consummated for a net amount of \$900,000. after the payment of taxes.

In the following year the Grand Master recommended

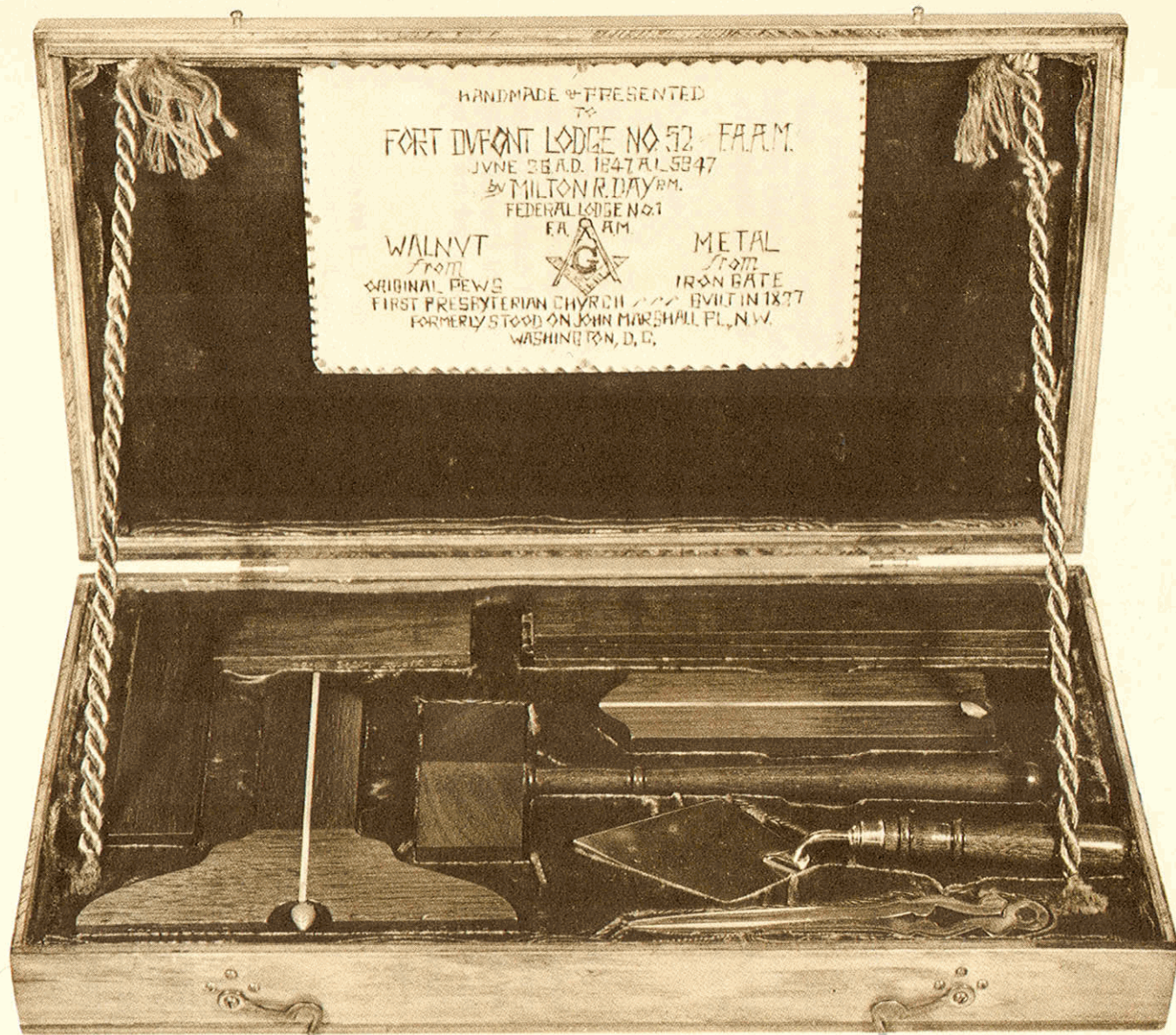
It is evident that the Grand Lodge will not recover the full amount of its advancement and assessments, and I recommend that this fund be continued intact until a suitable site for a new Masonic Temple, or suitable remodeling of our present Temple, may be effected.

At a Special Communication on September 29, 1947, a Special Committee on the disposition of the proceeds from sale of the Temple Heights Property presented an exhaustive report on the legal and equitable title to the sale proceeds, recommending that the fund be held as a Grand Lodge asset for the most urgent needs of the Grand Lodge. The "findings of fact and conclusions" of the committee were adopted by Grand Lodge without a dissenting vote.

Modernization of the Masonic Temple

Under the direction of the board, and under the personal supervision of Past Grand Master Noble D. Larner, of the Masonic Temple Association, and authorized by Grand Lodge, extensive modernization and remodeling of the Masonic Temple was undertaken in 1948 at an estimated cost of \$300,000. These included a new Lodge Room on the second floor, new elevators, repainting and decoration, as well as numerous structural changes some of which were mandatory

This beautiful set of Working Tools encased in a handsome walnut chest was handmade by Past Master Milton R. Day of Federal Lodge No. 1 and presented to Fort Dupont Lodge No. 52 during the ceremonies of constituting the latter lodge, June 26, 1947. The wood was from the original pews in First Presbyterian Church on John Marshall Place, and the metal from the iron gate of that church, taken at the time of its removal. The church was constructed in 1827.



THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

by recent District of Columbia law. Replacement of portions of the building's heating system added \$25,000 to the cost as previously estimated. The final cost at completion of the work was \$21,000. less than the authorized estimates.

Masonic and Eastern Star Home

In 1946 the per capita assessment for support of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home was fixed at \$1.50 per member. As has already been noted, the proceeds from the annual "Night of Thrills" benefit, marked in earlier years for the Home's Endowment Fund, was now turned over to the Home to be used at the discretion of its Board of Directors and could be used for special projects or for current operational expenses.

Fort Dupont Lodge No. 52

In special communication on June 26, 1947, charter having been granted at the May communication, Grand Lodge duly constituted Fort Dupont Lodge No. 52, Grand Master Marvin Farrington presiding. To the present time no later lodge has been chartered within the District of Columbia.

Preservation of Charters

At the May communication in 1947 a Special Committee on the Preservation of Lodge Charters reported that all photoduplication had been completed, that microfilm for the files of the Grand Lodge would be obtained within a few days, and that copies of all Charters had been deposited in The Library of Congress. The lodges themselves were encouraged to put copies of their charters in some safe depository outside of the lodge.

Lodge Visited by President Harry S. Truman

Grand Master Marvin Farrington was present in our Hiram Lodge No. 10 on the evening of November 6, 1947, at which time that Lodge had the privilege of receiving a visit from the President of the United States, M. W. Bro. Harry S. Truman, a Past Grand Master of Masons in the State of Missouri. The President was accompanied by his Military Aide, Brother and Major General Harry H. Vaughn, a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360, St. Louis, Missouri. The President remained throughout the conferring of the Master Mason Degree on three Fellowcrafts, two of whom were receiving the degree as a courtesy to their respective lodges in Missouri. Brothers Wallace Harry Graham of Country Club Lodge No. 656, Kansas City, and Thomas J. Burns of Twilight Lodge No. 114 of Columbia, were personally raised by Brother Truman in turn, and the Lodge minutes record that the President "proved himself an excellent and well-informed ritualist."

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Cathedral Service

Grand Lodge was called in special communication on June 26, 1949 to attend religious services at the Washington Cathedral. The lengthy procession, led by Brother and Vice Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, U.S.C.G., marched to the outdoor site adjacent to the Cathedral. The Grand Lodge, as well as all constituent lodges, were opened by the Grand Master in ample Form in Satterlee Hall on the Cathedral grounds.

All Masonic Night

During 1949 an "All Masonic Night" was held at Constitution Hall, attended by representatives of all Masonic Bodies in the District of Columbia, filling the hall to capacity. Although the Grand Master and Officers of the Grand Lodge were in attendance, no special communication was called for this event. The speaker of the occasion was Brother Galloway Calhoun, then Imperial Potentate of the A.A.O.N.M.S.

Dedication of the Home Infirmary

With a new building being erected for the children at the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, the former Children's Building was remodeled as an Infirmary for Home guests requiring special care, and, as such, the building was Dedicated in Masonic ceremony by the Grand Lodge in special communication on September 30, 1950, Grand Master Marvin Fowler presiding.

Grand Master Visits California

In the second week of October 1950 our Grand Master was present at the Centennial Meeting of the Grand Lodge of California, at which 30 grand jurisdictions were represented. Having chartered California Lodge No. 13, one of the lodges which organized the Grand Lodge of California, our Grand Lodge had a particular interest in this centennial occasion. The Officers and Past Masters of California Lodge, now No. 1, entertained Grand Master Fowler at dinner during his stay in San Francisco. Our Grand Master's address during the centennial is printed in the California Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of 1950.

Death of the Grand Chaplain and the Grand Marshal

The Fraternity in the District of Columbia was profoundly saddened by the death on September 17, 1950 of Rev. Bro. John C. Palmer, our Grand Chaplain for more than 30 years, followed three days later on September 20th by the death of W. Bro. L. Whiting Estes, the Grand Marshal. In their respective offices these brethren had made a deep impression upon the Craft, both having been active in numerous Masonic undertakings over a period of many years. Memorial pages for each were ordered to be prepared and included in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings*.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Death of Brother Leslie Coffelt

On November 1, 1950, Brother Leslie Coffelt, one of the special White House police guard, was mortally wounded by two assassins who attempted to force their way into Blair House, temporary residence of President Truman. Brother Coffelt was buried with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery on November 4th, the Masonic graveside service being performed by Worshipful Master Ray L. Willingham in the presence of President and Mrs. Truman and many others who joined in the final tribute. President Truman sent the following message to Brother Coffelt's lodge:

I want to thank the entire membership of Potomac Lodge No. 5, F.A.A.M., for your kind expression of gratitude for my personal safety. My deepest concern is that Officer Leslie Coffelt, a member of your lodge, made the supreme sacrifice and two other valiant White House guards were badly wounded in my defense.

We all grieve the loss of Brother Coffelt, a brave and heroic man, but we have reason to be proud of him and take pride in his devotion to duty.

1951-1960

Death of a Grand Master

ANOTHER instance of the death of a Grand Master of this jurisdiction, while serving in office, occurred on June 12, 1951 with the passing of M. W. Brother David S. Davison. Masonic funeral services were conducted by the Grand Lodge and a memorial tribute included in the published *Proceedings* of that year. While the death of a beloved Brother is a saddening experience for the Fraternity at any time, the membership experiences a sense of shock and deep loss whenever this occurs in the meridian time of the Brother's Masonic service.

Dedication of the Children's Cottage at the Home

For some time past only a few orphan children have been admitted to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, in contrast with the larger number in earlier years. As previously mentioned, the building which had served as the Children's dormitory was converted to an Infirmary for the benefit of older guests. A new building was erected for the children. While referred to as the "Children's Cottage" it was in actuality a good-sized private residence, where a number of children could live in a far more normal and home-like atmosphere. Constructed of brick, it is a modern home in every respect.

In special communication on September 22, 1951 the Children's Cottage on the Home grounds was dedicated by Grand Lodge, Grand Master Renah F. Camalier presiding. See picture, page 130.

Raymond N. Babcock Appointed Grand Secretary

Brother Aubrey H. Clayton having retired as Grand Secretary because of ill health, Grand Lodge at the St. John's Day Communication in 1951 elected Past Grand Master Otto B. Roepke to succeed him. M. W. Brother Roepke accepted the election tentatively but felt impelled to relinquish the office by resignation on the following January 4th. The Grand Master appointed Brother Raymond N. Babcock as the R. W. Grand Secretary, as of January 7th. R. W. Brother Babcock was duly elected to the office at the annual election in 1952 and has been reelected each year since that time.

The White House Stones

In the Autumn of 1952 our Grand Master received the following letter from the President of the United States, M. W. Brother Harry S. Truman, a Past Grand Master of Missouri:

In rebuilding The White House, a number of stones, with Masonic symbols carved upon them, apparently the signatures of members of the Craft who wished to associate their Freemasonry with the construction of the building, were discovered.

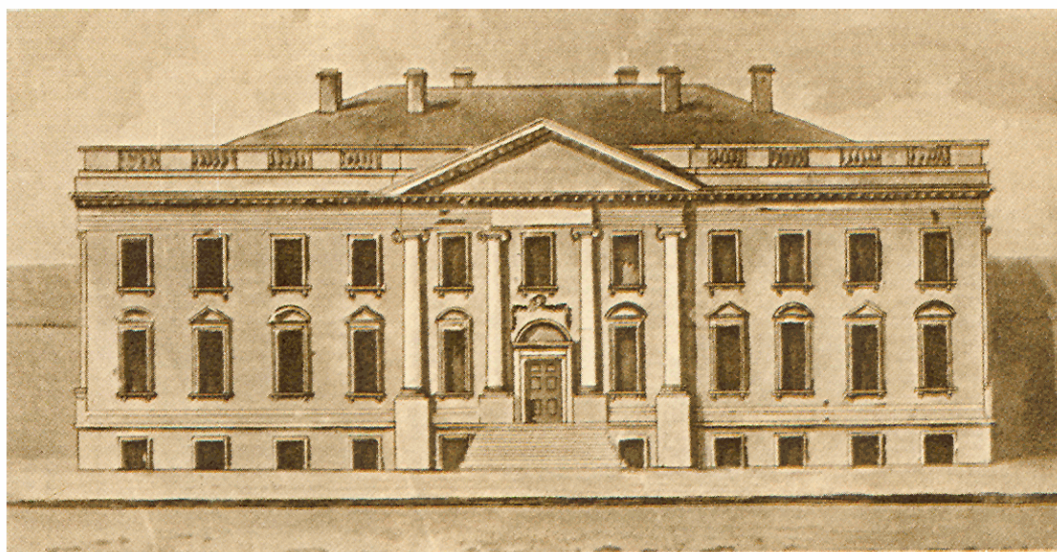
These stones, I believe, should be preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodges of the Nation.

As the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is Masonically supreme in the Capital of the United States, I hope it will undertake the distribution of these precious ashlar which so intimately link Freemasonry with our Government.

It will please me if you will, personally, or by a representative of your Grand Lodge, present these stones, one to each of the Nation's Grand Lodges.

The generous offer of the President was laid before Grand Lodge at its annual communication, and Grand Master Camalier was authorized to appoint a commission to receive and handle the details of distributing one of these marked stones to each Grand Lodge in the United States. The presentations were all made in person by our Grand Master or by an Officer, Past Officer, or other brother representing him. With each stone presented there was a personal letter from President Truman, addressed to the respective Grand Lodge, framed in wood also from The White House, removed during its reconstruction.

The stones in question were from the original foundation of The White House, laid in 1792. Construction of what was then called "The President's House" had been under the personal supervision of the architect who designed the mansion, James Hoban, who has already been mentioned as the charter Worshipful Master of the first lodge in the City of Washington. Other stone masons working on the mansion had placed their own individual "Mark" upon stones representing their work, following a custom of the Operative Craft in medieval times. Although all of these individual marks may not be familiar to the Speculative Craft today, there is no question of their association with Freemasonry from the operative days.



Upper: THE WHITE HOUSE OR "THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE" AS FIRST COMPLETED,
FROM A LONDON PRINT, 1807.

Lower: ONE OF THE STONES TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATION.
THE "MASON MARK" IS DISCERNIBLE AT THE LEFT SIDE, CENTER.



GRAND MASTER RENAH F. CAMALIER PRESIDING AT THE GRAND LODGE CEREMONIES DEDICATING THE "CHILDREN'S COTTAGE" AT THE MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME, SEPTEMBER 22, 1951.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Night of Thrills, 1952

At the May communication in 1953, W. Bro. Arthur Zinnamon, general chairman of The Night of Thrills benefit in 1952, reported that *net* receipts of \$40,369. had been transmitted through the Grand Lodge to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. This was the largest amount of net proceeds ever realized from the annual benefit since its inception, and has not been matched since.

Death of the Grand Master

On June 19, 1953, only two years after the death of Grand Master Davison, Grand Lodge was again confronted by the death of a Grand Master in office. Grand Master Roy D. Borden died on June 19, 1953 after a brief illness. Grand Lodge conducted Masonic funeral services and memorial tribute to him was included in the *Proceedings* of that year. As in earlier instances, the Deputy Grand Master assumed the office of Grand Master for the remainder of the term.

Masonic Burial and Funeral Service

At the annual communication in 1953, Grand Lodge received and adopted a special committee's proposed revision of the Masonic burial and funeral service for the District of Columbia. As revised, three services were provided: (a) Graveside Burial Service; (b) Services to be followed by cremation; and (c) Services to be performed at the home, undertaking establishment, or elsewhere, in instances where the graveside service is not requested by the family.

The rules and regulations governing these services were amended in 1960 to provide an optional emergent opening and closing of a Lodge at communications called for burial or funeral services.

Trial Code

In 1954 Grand Lodge adopted a comprehensive revision of the Trial Code, as prepared by W. Bro. Milton D. Korman, recommended by the Grievance Committee in May and acted upon at the annual communication. It was ordered to be printed as a separate publication and appended to the last edition of the D. C. Masonic Code.

Retirement Plan

In 1954 Grand Lodge adopted a standard retirement plan for all Grand Lodge employees (Officers of the Grand Lodge excluded) no part of the cost to be borne by the employee. The plan is restricted to employees with a minimum of ten years service having reached the age of 65, the retirement compensation being 1% of the average salary of the preceding five years, multiplied by the total number of years of service.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Maryland Lodge Meets in District of Columbia

In 1954 we had the opportunity of rendering a service to one of the nearby lodges in the grand jurisdiction of Maryland. Cornerstone Lodge No. 224, then a young lodge planning to build its own Temple, was required to vacate its temporary meeting place. It experienced difficulty in finding an appropriate meeting place in the Maryland portion of the area near Takoma Park. At the request of the Grand Master of Maryland, our Grand Master was pleased to grant Cornerstone Lodge permission to meet in the lodge room of our Takoma Lodge No. 29 in the District of Columbia. Although the dispensation was limited to a year, it was renewed by several succeeding Grand Masters until Cornerstone Lodge acquired its own home.

Grand Master's Visitations to the Sick

Sundays throughout the year 1955 were set aside by Grand Master Gregor Macpherson for the purpose of visiting sick and shut-in brethren. He was accompanied on most of these visits by the Worshipful Master of each brother's lodge. In reporting on this program in his annual address, the Grand Master stated he had revived a custom initiated by the Grand Master in 1932, and that the experience had been a most rewarding one.

Fund Raising Activities

After having been previously considered and the language slightly revised, Grand Lodge adopted the following amendment to the Masonic Code in May, 1956:

No individual Mason or organization predicating its membership on Masonic affiliation, intending to conduct fund-raising activities, in the name of or for the benefit of Freemasonry, shall enter into such activities or sign contracts covering such programs until they have been submitted, through the office of the Grand Secretary, to and received approval from Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

Father Installs Son

At the annual installation of Grand Lodge Officers on St. John's Day, 1956, the Installing Officer invited Past Grand Master Reuben A. Bogley, Sr. to install his son, Brother Reuben A. Bogley, Jr., as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Bicentennial of the Grand Lodge of The Netherlands

In early March, 1957, our Grand Lodge was represented at the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of The Netherlands at The Hague, by W. Bro. Edward B. Harry, Grand Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. At the May communication Brother Harry submitted a full report of his mission to The Netherlands.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Death of Past Grand Master Claudy

Past Grand Master Carl H. Claudy died at Washington, D. C. on May 27, 1957. By his published writings, and his work of many years as Executive Secretary of The Masonic Service Association, he was well known throughout the United States and abroad. In the absence of the Grand Master, who was enroute to attend the centennial of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, Masonic funeral services were conducted by the Deputy Grand Master. Grand Lodge received messages of condolence from all parts of the country, and from European Masons who had a grateful remembrance of his services through the Association in war-time.

Following his death, the Grand Lodge was informed that Brother Claudy had left his large and in many respects unique collection of Masonic books, documents, prints, jewels, and other mementoes to his Grand Lodge. The collection was gratefully accepted and forms a part of the Grand Lodge's Museum display in the Masonic Temple.

Services at the Washington Cathedral

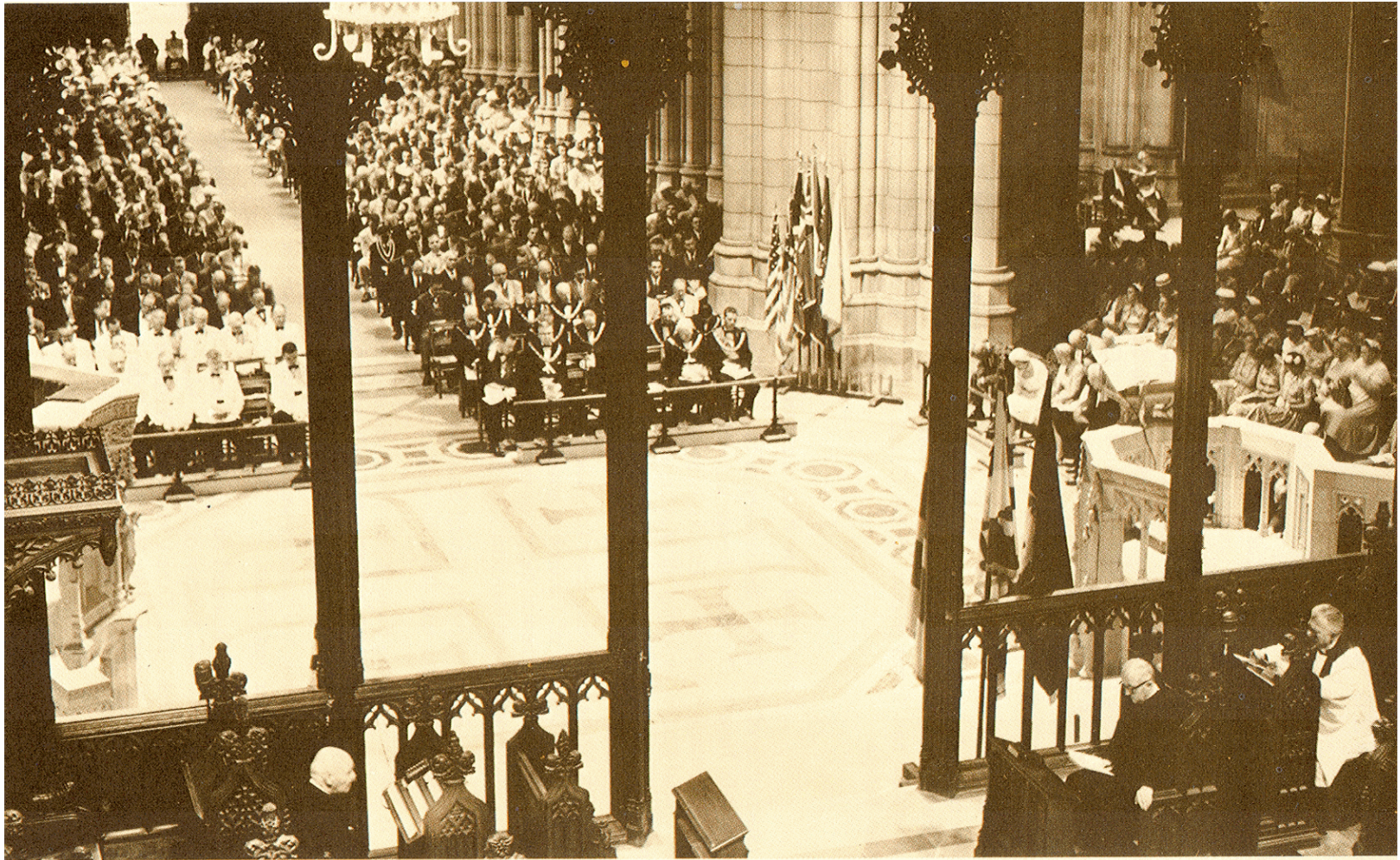
In observance of the 240th anniversary of the constitution of The Grand Lodge of England in June 1717, Grand Lodge was called into special communication on June 23rd to attend a Service of Thanksgiving at the Washington Cathedral. Members of Grand Lodge, including all Masters and Wardens, attired in their Masonic clothing and jewels of office, formed part of the processional and filled all of the seats in the space reserved for them. They entered the Nave, already filled to capacity with Master Masons, their families and friends, and invited guests from the Federal and District of Columbia governments. A choir of more than 200 participated with the Cathedral clergy in the services, the sermon being delivered by Brother and Rev. Edward Gardiner Latch, Grand Chaplain.

Upon learning of the service, Grand Secretary Sydney A. White of the United Grand Lodge of England sent the following message to the Grand Master:

It is a very moving thought that the cardinal dates in the history of the Mother Grand Lodge are remembered with interest and, may I say, affection by those whose Masonry derives from it.

Messages of appreciation and greeting were also received from President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower and others.

The Grand Lodge was honored on this occasion by the presence of M.W.Bro. Charles H. Cover, Grand Master of Masons in Maryland, accompanied by his Grand Lodge Officers. The Grand Master of Virginia was represented by Past Grand Master John Stewart. The full program of the Service and Order of Procession are printed in the *Proceedings* of 1957.



SCENE IN THE WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, JUNE 23, 1957, WHEN THE GRAND LODGE ATTENDED SERVICES COMMEMORATING THE 240TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MOTHER GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND. OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE SEATED AT THE FRONT LEFT, AND THOSE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND ON THE RIGHT. BEHIND THEM WERE THE MASTERS AND WARDENS OF THE CONSTITUENT LODGES, CLOTHED IN THEIR APRONS AND JEWELS. REMAINING SEATS WERE OCCUPIED BY MASTER MASONS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Masonic Temple Auditorium

The present Masonic Temple was originally designed to be used exclusively for Masonic purposes, but so heavy was the financial burden of its maintenance that almost from the first year of occupancy portions of the building were leased to others. We have already mentioned that for a number of years the entire top floor was leased to the George Washington University Law School.

In the beginning the Auditorium, which occupies most of the ground floor, was used primarily by Grand Lodge, subordinate Lodges, and other Masonic Bodies for special occasions and for meetings at which an unusually large attendance was anticipated. Since this use was merely occasional, the Auditorium was available to other renters, and from time to time different Masonic bodies sponsored the showing of motion pictures to which the public was admitted.

The income from the Auditorium under these circumstances was obviously uncertain. To provide a reasonably certain and much needed income, the Masonic Temple Association, with the consent of the Grand Lodge, entered into a long-term lease of the Auditorium to a commercial motion picture exhibitor. The experience over the years thereafter was not without its unsatisfactory aspects. With the lease again expiring in 1956, the Association and the Grand Lodge had by then determined not to renew the lease.

In August 1956 a special communication was called by Grand Master Samuel W. McIntosh at which time statements of the Masonic Temple Association and of the Grand Lodge Trustees were presented, and a factual analysis of the situation given by the Grand Master. The principal issue at this point was whether or not the Association had consent of Grand Lodge to negotiate a new long-term lease with another tenant, or whether it was the intention of Grand Lodge to reclaim use of the Auditorium for Masonic purposes. As a result the following Resolution was adopted:

That the authority heretofore granted to the Masonic Temple Association by the Grand Lodge to enter into negotiations and conclude a long term lease, if found necessary, covering the Auditorium in the Masonic Temple, be reaffirmed, such lease to have the approval of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge, and to be presented to the Grand Lodge for information.

Fourteen months later the situation had reached another stage. No suitable tenant having been found during this time, the Masonic Temple Association for more than a year had been without any income from the Auditorium and was therefore finding it necessary to call upon the Grand Lodge to provide funds to complete payment of taxes and operating expenses. Since the reserve funds of Grand Lodge were not unlimited, an assessment for this purpose appeared inevitable. In advance of a special communication called on November 29, 1957, the Grand Master received detailed reports from the Masonic Temple Association, the Grand Lodge Committee on Accounts, and the Grand Lodge Trustees, and

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

had these reports printed and distributed to the entire voting membership of Grand Lodge for their information. A per capita assessment of \$1. was voted by Grand Lodge to meet this emergent situation.

Late in the following year a long-term lease was negotiated with another motion picture exhibitor on terms not only advantageous to the situation, but also with provisions obviating the unsatisfactory conditions experienced with the previous tenant. To make the Auditorium acceptable for the new tenant extensive repairs and remodeling were required. Grand Lodge approved the new lease, and authorized the loan from Grand Lodge funds to the Masonic Temple Association the substantial amounts required for renovation. The expenditure of these additional funds, *by the Grand Lodge* from its reserves, thereby prolonged the need for a continuing assessment until these loans from the reserve funds have been replaced and the Masonic Temple Association has drawn sufficient income from the lease to end its need to call upon Grand Lodge assistance.

Death of Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Brother and Admiral Richard E. Byrd died at Boston on March 11, 1957 and a few days later was buried with high military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. He had been a Mason for more than 35 years, having received the degrees in our Federal Lodge No. 1 in 1921.⁷ The Grand Master represented Grand Lodge and Federal Lodge at the Arlington services in Fort Myer Chapel, and thereafter received from Admiral Byrd's brother, U. S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, a message which read in part:

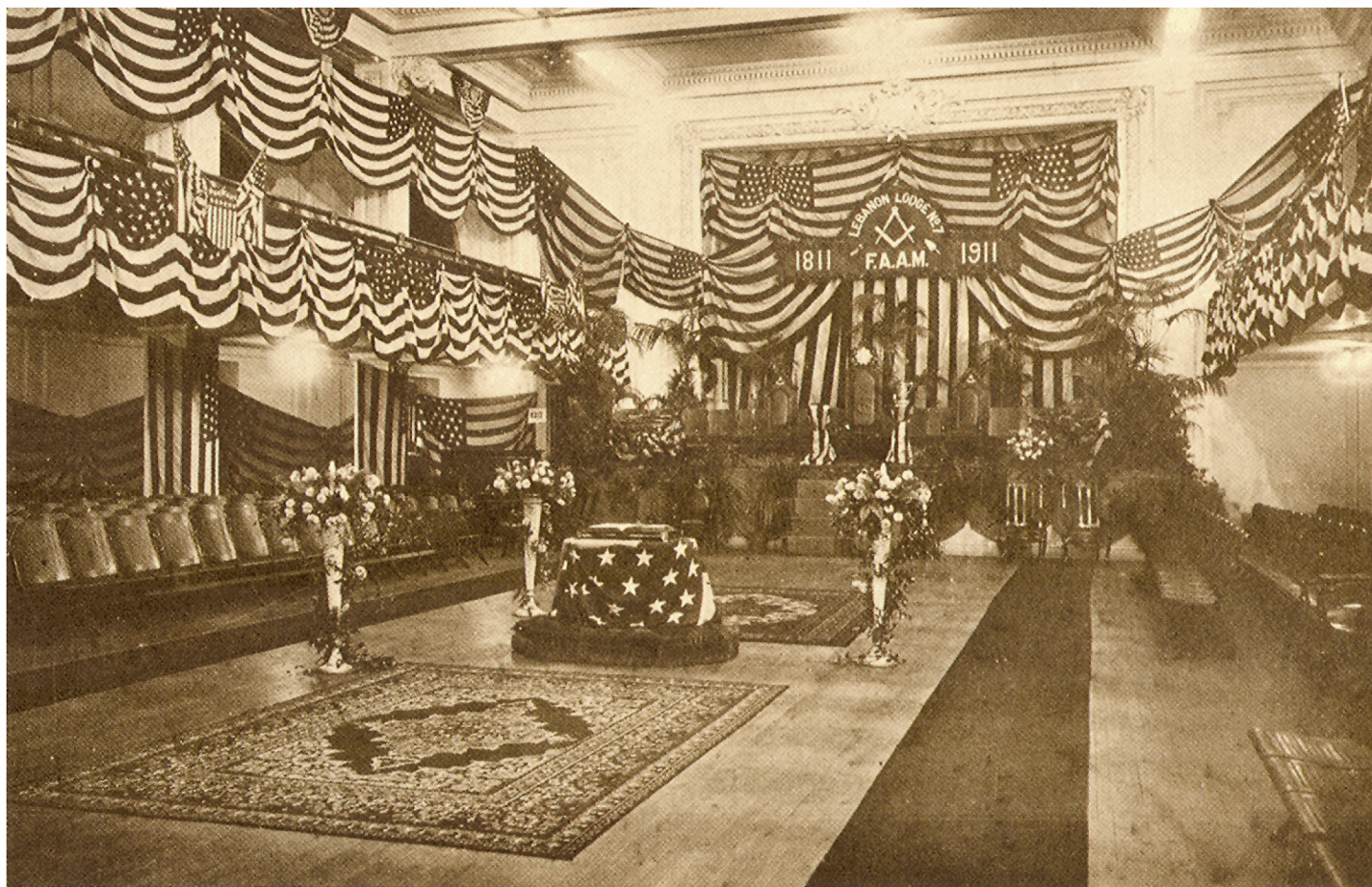
I thank you with all my heart for your kind words about my brother, Dick. He was very proud of being a Mason, just as I am. This is the greatest organization of its kind that the world has ever known. The Masonic influence has been extremely important and beneficial for so many years. At a time of great sorrow, it is always comforting to receive the sympathy of friends. The family joins me in sending grateful thanks.

Grand Lodge Officers Confer Degree

On July 25, 1957 the Grand Master and Officers of the Grand Lodge assumed the stations and places in George C. Whiting Lodge No. 22 and conferred the Master Mason Degree upon Brother Reuben A. Bogley III, son of the Senior Grand Warden and grandson of Past Grand Master Bogley, both of whom were present and participating.⁸

⁷ Admiral Byrd affiliated with Kane Lodge No. 454, New York City, on September 18, 1928.

⁸ A similar instance occurred on April 1, 1943, when Grand Master Claudy and Officers of the Grand Lodge visited LaFayette Lodge No. 19 and raised Brother Charles D. Lerner, son of the immediate Past Grand Master, as a courtesy to Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 of Virginia.



A VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE AT THE TIME WHEN IT WAS USED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE FRATERNITY.
THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE HALL AS IT WAS DECORATED FOR LEBANON LODGE'S OBSERVANCE OF ITS CENTENNIAL IN 1911.



AT THE GRAND MASTER'S LUNCHEON, ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, IN HONOR OF THE VISIT OF LORD SCARBROUGH, GRAND MASTER OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, OCTOBER 6, 1958: PAST GRAND MASTER RENAH F. CAMALIER, GRAND SECRETARY RAYMOND N. BABCOCK, LORD SCARBROUGH, PAST GRAND MASTER WILLIAM E. SCHOOLEY, GRAND MASTER WILLIAM H. ROHRMAN, AND JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN RALPH M. WOLFE.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

Northeast Conference

Representation from our grand jurisdiction in the second Northeast Conference on Masonic Libraries and Education, at New York City, sponsored by the Grand Lodge of New York, was authorized by the Grand Master. A representative from our Committee on Masonic Education and Service attended the conference on May 10th and 11th, 1957. Grand Lodge confirmed the participation at the following annual communication, at the same time authorizing participation in future meetings of this Conference at the discretion of the Grand Master. The conference is held annually as a forum for the exchange of information and ideas on work being done by Masonic libraries and education committees in the grand jurisdictions of the northeastern States.

Grand Masters Conference

At the February 1958 meeting of the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in North America, Past Grand Master Thomas S. Roy of Massachusetts resigned the office of Executive Secretary of the conference. Our grand jurisdiction was highly honored in the selection of Past Grand Master Samuel W. McIntosh to this important office, and by his reelection at each conference since that time.

W. Bro. Horace S. Naylor Honored

The Grand Master, Grand Lodge Officers and Past Grand Masters, Masters and Secretaries of constituent Lodges, and many other brethren visited Pentalfa Lodge No. 23 on the evening of March 3, 1958 to attend a program honoring W. Bro. Horace S. Naylor, retiring as Assistant to the Grand Secretary after more than 45 years service in the Grand Secretary's office, a memorable evening in the history of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Luncheon in Honor of Lord Scarbrough

On October 6, 1958 Grand Master William H. Rohrman gave a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club entertaining Right Honourable, the Earl of Scarbrough, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, who was in the capital for that day only, enroute to London. In addition to the Officers and Past Grand Masters of Grand Lodge, invited guests included the Grand Masters of Maryland and Virginia, presiding officers of other Grand Bodies of Masonry in this jurisdiction; Sir Harold Caccia, British Ambassador; Hon. M. A. Robertson, Ambassador of Canada; and Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol, U. S. Department of State.

Cornerstone of New East Front, U. S. Capitol

We have already related in this history the laying of the first cornerstone of the United States Capitol building in 1793, and the cornerstone ceremonies for the Extension of the Capitol in 1851. Following the same tradition, invitation was

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

extended to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to lay the cornerstone of the new East Front of the Capitol and the ceremony, conducted by Grand Master Reuben A. Bogley, Jr., took place before a large assembly in the Capitol plaza on July 4, 1959. The occasion in every detail, including the address by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the full cornerstone ceremony, appears in the *Congressional Record* of July 13, 1959, pages A5980-5985.

Death of Past Grand Master Baldwin

It is difficult to reduce to a few words the deep affection of this grand jurisdiction for its Past Grand Master Charles E. Baldwin, Grand Treasurer Emeritus, who died on July 27, 1958 at the age of 94 years. He had been continuously active in Freemasonry, and especially in the Grand Lodge, during all the 64 years he was a Mason. He was present at the May communication of Grand Lodge immediately preceding his death.

Assistant Grand Chaplain

By amendment to the Masonic Code in 1959, Grand Lodge created the appointive office of Assistant Grand Chaplain. The nature of this office is sufficiently indicated by its title.

Masonic Foundation of the District of Columbia

Certainly one of the most important acts of Grand Lodge in recent times was its creation, at a special communication on March 31, 1960, of *The Masonic Foundation of the District of Columbia* by approval of its Certificate of Incorporation and its By-laws. Established to receive funds for the charitable activities of Grand Lodge, the principal recipient of grants to the present time has been our Masonic and Eastern Star Home. As the resources of the Foundation increase, its contributions to Masonic welfare in this grand jurisdiction should be of the greatest importance, relieving in a substantial degree the present assessment burdens upon our lodges for charitable and benevolent undertakings. It is also intended that the incorporated Foundation assume sponsorship of the charitable fund-raising activities of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge Dress

For as long in the past as any living member recalls, the formal attire of Grand Lodge Officers has been full dress, white tie, gold jewel of office, and an unadorned white lambskin apron. This contrasts sharply with the often very elaborate regalia worn by Grand Lodge Officers and Past Grand Masters in other grand jurisdictions here and abroad. Past Grand Masters of our jurisdiction also use only the unadorned white lambskin apron.



THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, J. GEORGE STEWART, GRAND MASTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, AND VIRGINIA, OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, SENATOR EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, AND OTHERS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MASONIC CEREMONIES LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW EAST CENTRAL FRONT OF THE U. S. CAPITOL, JULY 4, 1959.



JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN EDWARD H. CANN OF VIRGINIA WITH THE HOLY BIBLE USED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON WHEN HE ASSUMED HIS MASONIC OBLIGATIONS IN FREDERICKSBURG LODGE; WORSHIPFUL MASTER FRANCIS W. SPRINGER OF ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 1, NEW YORK, WITH THE HOLY BIBLE OF THAT LODGE, ON WHICH GEORGE WASHINGTON TOOK HIS OATH OF OFFICE AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; BROTHER AND U. S. SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY, OF WISCONSIN, HOLDING ARCHITECT'S IMPLEMENTS USED DURING THE CEREMONIES.



MASONIC GROUP AT THE HARDING MEMORIAL, MARION, OHIO, MAY 30, 1957, INCLUDING THE GRAND MASTERS OF OHIO AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF MARION LODGE No. 70 [OHIO] AND WARREN G. HARDING LODGE No. 39 [D.C.] WITH THEIR LADIES.



GRAND MASTER J. AUGUST JOHNSON, JR. OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, LAYING A WREATH AT PRESIDENT HARDING'S GRAVE, IN THE MEMORIAL AT MARION, MAY 30, 1960.

The Lodges

In the small and compact area of the District of Columbia, there is quite literally a personal and close association between the Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges, between the Grand Master and his Worshipful Masters, and between the lodges themselves. Aside from the official series of Grand Visitations each October and November, the Grand Master is a frequent visitor in the lodges and on lodge occasions, often accompanied by other Officers of Grand Lodge.

With this intimate association, it is not easy to draw any line separating Grand Lodge and Lodge events. However, mention of many interesting occasions in our grand jurisdiction have been omitted in this work as being more exactly a part of a Lodge history than of Grand Lodge, even though the Grand Master or Grand Lodge Officers may have been participants.

As an example, a number of our Lodges have inaugurated customs which have continued over many years. Our Arminius Lodge No. 25 has long exchanged annual visits with another German-speaking lodge, Germania Lodge No. 160 of Baltimore, Maryland, an always pleasant and interesting occasion in which our Grand Masters or Grand Lodge Officers have frequently joined.

In 1947 our Warren G. Harding Lodge No. 39 inaugurated what was thereafter to become an annual custom of visiting Marion Lodge No. 70, Marion, Ohio, for that lodge's Memorial Day ceremonies. Marion Lodge is convened in the early morning hours on Memorial Day to honor the departed brethren and to confer the Master Mason Degree, work being completed about 6:30 a.m. After a breakfast in the Masonic Temple, the Lodge with its guests marches in procession to The Harding Memorial on the outskirts of the city where a wreath is laid and brief ceremonies performed in tribute to the lodge's late member, President Warren G. Harding. In recent years, our Grand Masters have frequently joined with Warren G. Harding Lodge in this pilgrimage to Marion, Ohio, an occasion at which the Grand Master of Ohio is also usually present. A number of our Grand Masters have been elected honorary members of Marion Lodge No. 70, and value this distinction. Marion Lodge, in turn, has frequently visited Warren G. Harding Lodge here in the capital and on some of these occasions has conferred the Master Mason Degree in Ohio form on one of their own candidates.

Grand Lodge Officers and our Lodges have made frequent visits over the years to hospitable Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Virginia, George Washington's "Mother Lodge," and to Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22. Occasional visitations between our lodges and those of other grand jurisdictions are encouraged. All of these inter-jurisdictional visits are made, of course, with the knowledge of the Grand Masters concerned and, whenever degree work is to be performed, with the necessary Dispensations.



AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ITS CORNERSTONE WAS LAID BY GRAND MASTER BENJAMIN B. FRENCH OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JULY 4, 1848.

CHRONOLOGY
of
CORNERSTONES LAID BY THE GRAND LODGE,
1811-1961

THE TIES between the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and the growth of the capital city, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, are reflected in the following list of the cornerstones of public, institutional, and religious buildings which were laid Masonically by the Grand Lodge upon invitation.

In most of the following instances the Grand Master made use of The George Washington Gavel during the ceremonies. Details of these ceremonies, including those present, list of deposits placed in the stone, and remarks made by the Grand Master or distinguished guests, may be found in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* for the years cited. The complete text of the ceremony itself, as now performed in the District of Columbia, may be found in the latest edition of our Grand Lodge *Masonic Code*.

1815

St. John's Episcopal Church, 16th and H Streets, N.W., directly across Lafayette Square from The White House, by Grand Master John Davidson, September 14th.

1827

First Presbyterian Church, near John Marshall Place and D Street, N.W., by Grand Master John N. Moulder, April 10th.

1818

Building erected by the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria, Virginia, by Grand Master Daniel Kurtz, July 8th.

1828

Trinity Episcopal Church, Fifth Street opposite Judiciary Square, by Grand Master William Hewitt, May 31st.

1820

Second Presbyterian Church, Georgetown, by Grand Master William Hewitt, July 29th.

1829

Associated Methodist Church in Georgetown. Communication called by Potomac Lodge No. 5, by Grand Master William Hewitt with Officers of Grand Lodge laid the stone, June 2nd.

—

City Hall of the District of Columbia, by Grand Master William Hewitt, in the presence of President James Monroe, August 22nd.

1826

New Masonic Temple, John Marshall Place, by Grand Master John N. Moulder, September 19th.

1833

United German Church, 20th and G Streets, N.W., by Grand Master pro tem Clement T. Coote, August 20th.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

1835

Grand Lodge invited, February 25, 1835, to lay cornerstone of Methodist Protestant Church, 9th between E and F Streets, N.W., accepted and appointed committee to make arrangements. There are no subsequent minutes to show when the stone was laid, but historian Kenton N. Harper states it was laid in March.

1836

"Jackson City" cornerstone, D.C., by Grand Master William W. Billing, who was assisted in the ceremonies by President Andrew Jackson, January 11th.

1847

Smithsonian Institution, by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, in the presence of President James K. Polk, May 1st.

1848

Washington Monument, by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, July 4th. At the centennial observance of this occasion in 1948, President Harry S. Truman made use of The George Washington Gavel.

1850

By invitation joined the Grand Lodge of Virginia at laying cornerstone of Washington Monument at Richmond, February 22nd.

1851

Extension of the United States Capitol Building [see pages 51-53], by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, July 4th.

1853

Baptist Church, 13th Street, N.W., by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, July 21st.

Sixth Presbyterian Church, by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, August 10th.

1854

Western Presbyterian Church, between 19th and 20th Streets, N.W., by Grand Master William B. Magruder, August 2nd.

Metropolitan Methodist Church, by Grand Master William B. Magruder, October 23rd.

New Methodist Church, Georgetown, by Grand Master William B. Magruder, November 1st.

1855

German Reformed Church, D and 4½ Street, S.W., by Grand Master Charles S. Frailey, August 13th.

1857

Ebenezer M. E. Church, East Washington, by Grand Master George C. Whiting, July 31st.

1858

Georgetown Masonic Hall, 1210 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., by Grand Master George C. Whiting, August 19th.

1859

New York Avenue Presbyterian Church (the church attended by President Abraham Lincoln), by Grand Master George C. Whiting, October 10th.

1864

Foundry M. E. Church, 14th and G Streets, N.W., by Grand Master J. E. F. Holmead, July 20th.

1865

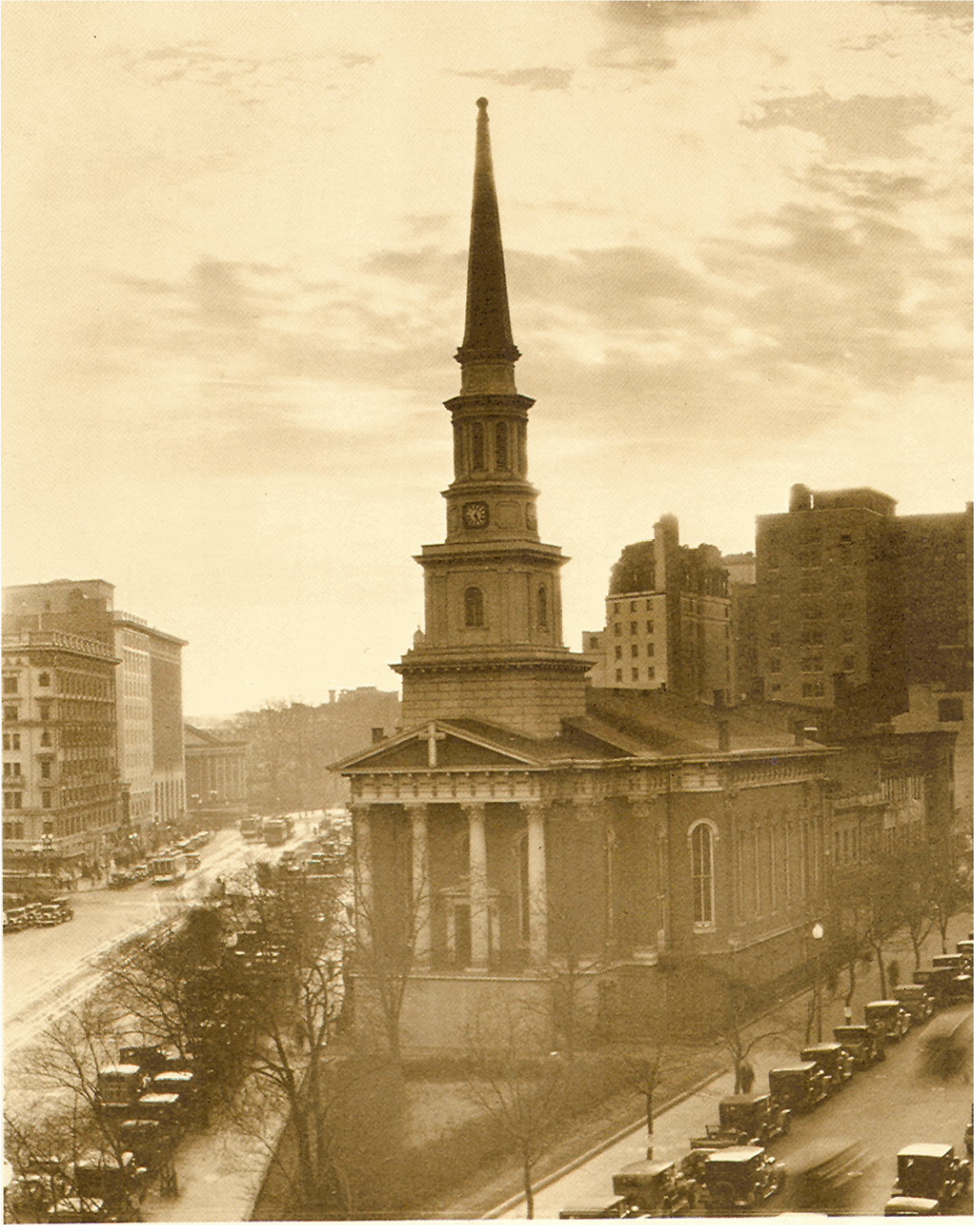
Washington City Orphan Asylum, 14th and S Streets, N.W., by Grand Master George C. Whiting, July 13th. [Included in the deposits placed in the stone were a letter signed by President Andrew Johnson, and a notice of gift by William Wilson Corcoran]

1867

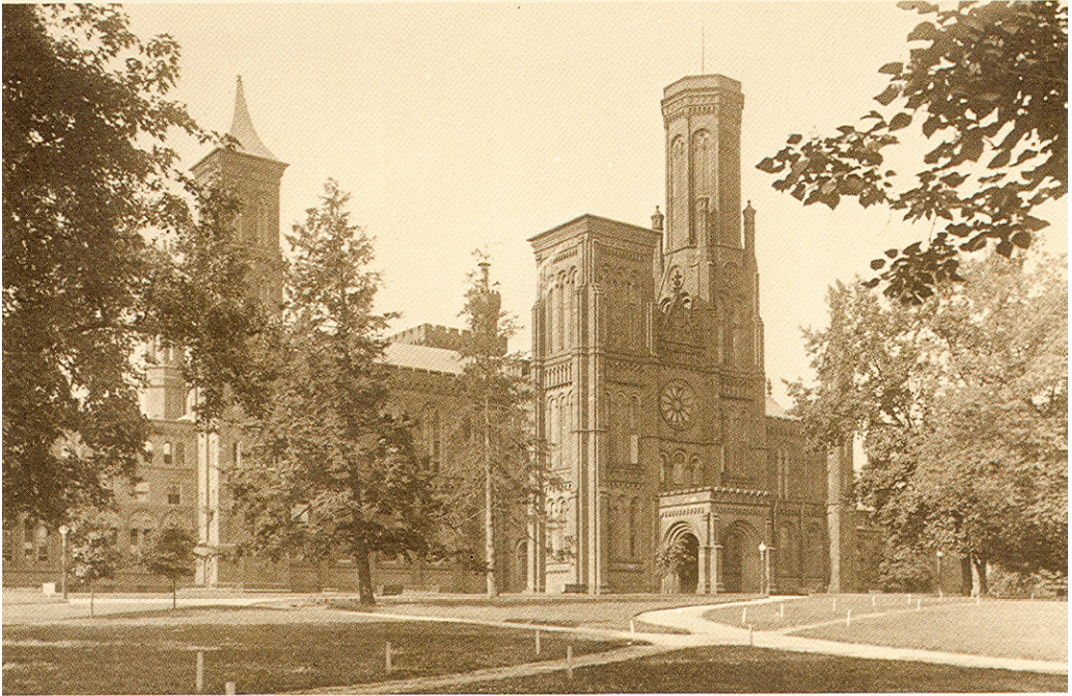
First Baptist Church, Georgetown, by Grand Master pro tem Benjamin B. French, August 22nd.

Chapel and Schoolhouse of the German Lutheran Congregation of Georgetown, by Grand Master pro tem R. B. Donaldson, September 2nd.

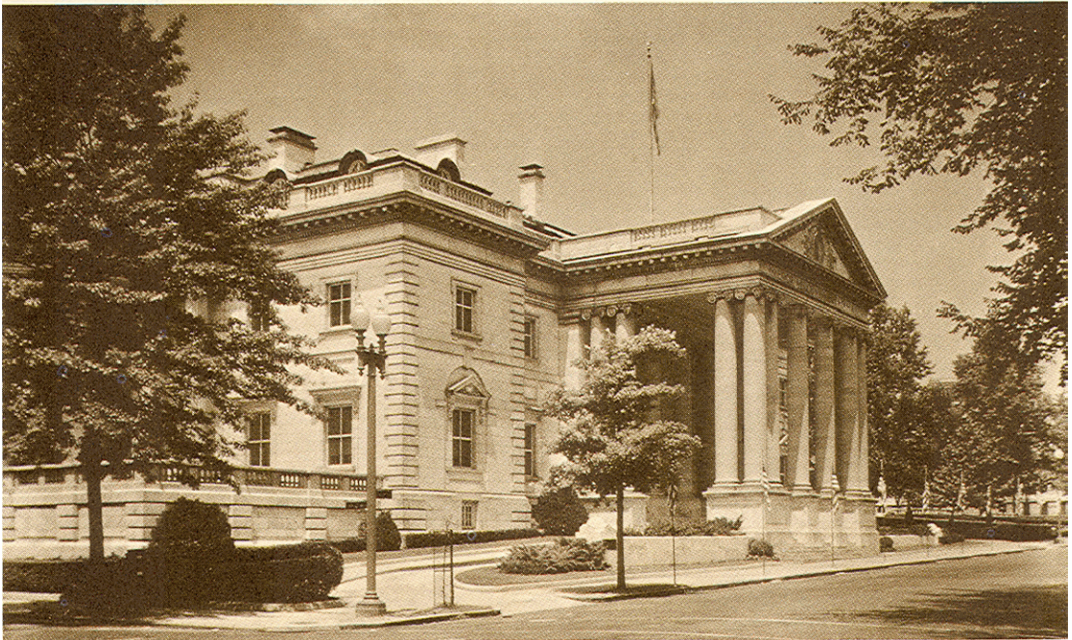
Island Baptist Church, South Washington, by Grand Master pro tem R. B. Donaldson, September 30th.



THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WHERE PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN WORSHIPPED. CORNERSTONE LAID BY GRAND MASTER GEORGE C. WHITING, OCTOBER 10, 1859. THE CHURCH IS LOCATED DIRECTLY ACROSS A TRIANGLE FROM THE GRAND LODGE MASONIC TEMPLE.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C. CORNERSTONE LAID
BY GRAND MASTER BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, IN THE PRESENCE
OF PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK, MAY 1, 1847.



MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C. CORNERSTONE LAID
BY GRAND MASTER JAMES A. WETMORE, APRIL 19, 1904.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1868

Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Capitol Hill, by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, April 14th.

Masonic Temple, 9th and F Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, May 10th.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, 9th Street and Mount Vernon Place, by Grand Master Benjamin B. French, August 4th.

1870

Foundation Stone of the Steuben Monument, Washington Schuetzen Park, by Grand Master R. B. Donaldson, May 16th.

1872

Independent German Protestant Church, 5th between M and N Streets, N.W., by Grand Master C. F. Stansbury, August 25th.

1877

All Souls' Church, 14th and L Streets, N.W., by Grand Master E. G. Davis, June 27th.

1881

Congregation of the Tabernacle, 9th near B Street, S.W., by Grand Master Noble D. Larner, August 1st.

1884

Washington Light Infantry Armory, by Grand Master Myron M. Parker, May 23rd. [Following the ceremony the Masonic and military procession was reviewed at The White House by President Chester A. Arthur.]

1888

Scottish Rite Cathedral, 1007 G Street, N.W., by Grand Master Jesse W. Lee, Jr., June 7th.

First Baptist Church Mission, 4½ Street, near N Street, S.W., by Grand Master Jesse W. Lee, Jr., July 3rd.

1889

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 12th and C Streets, S.W., by Grand Master pro tem James A. Sample, October 14th.

1890

Anacostia Lodge Hall, by Grand Master James A. Sample, July 2nd.

1893

Masonic Temple, Hyattsville, Maryland. [The Grand Master and Officers of our Grand Lodge being present by invitation, and the Grand Master of Maryland not being present, the Grand Master of the District of Columbia was invited to lay the cornerstone, which he did with the assistance of his officers.] May 2nd. See Grand Lodge *Proceedings*, 1893, p.13.

1894

Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., by Grand Master Henry S. Merrill, July 24th.

1895

Fifteenth Street Methodist Church, 15th and R Streets, N.W., by Grand Master David G. Dixon, October 8th.

1896

Trinity M. E. Church, 5th and C Streets, S.E., by Grand Master George W. Baird, September 9th.

New building of American University "on Loughborough Road," by Grand Master George W. Baird, October 21st.

1897

North Carolina Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, by Grand Master Matthew Trimble, February 25th.

Hebrew Tabernacle, 8th Street, N.W., by Grand Master Matthew Trimble, in the presence of President William McKinley and his entire cabinet with the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury who was absent from the city, September 16th.

Christian Church, 9th and D Streets, N.E., by Grand Master Matthew Trimble, September 18th.

1898

Douglas Memorial M. E. Church, 11th and H Streets, N.E., by Grand Master Samuel C. Palmer, October 18th.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

1899

Gay Street Baptist Church, 31st and N Streets, N.W., by Grand Master John H. Small, Jr., July 1st.

1901

Christian and Eleanora Ruppert Home, by Grand Master Harry Standiford, September 26th.

1903

Army War College, Washington Barracks, D.C., by Grand Master George Harold Walker, in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt who delivered the principal address. Remarks were also made by Secretary of War Elihu Root, February 21st.

Foundry Methodist Church, 16th and Madison Streets, N.W., by Grand Master George Harold Walker, June 27th.

1904

Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets, N.W., by Grand Master James A. Wetmore, April 19th, at the request of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the Vice President of the United States, and then President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church, 14th and 15th Streets and Columbia Road, N.W., by Grand Master James A. Wetmore, July 30th.

Second Presbyterian Church South, 22nd and P Streets and Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., by Grand Master James A. Wetmore, November 26th.

1905

First building of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, 6000 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., by Grand Master Lurtin R. Ginn, May 17th.

Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol and Q Streets, by Grand Master Lurtin R. Ginn, May 22nd.

Whitney Avenue Memorial Christian Church, by Grand Master Lurtin R. Ginn, May 26th.

1906

House of Representatives Office Building, Capitol Hill, by Grand Master Walter A. Brown, in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt who delivered the principal address, Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and other notables, April 14th.

Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, 2nd and U Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Walter A. Brown, June 19th.

Synagogue of the Adas Israel Congregation, 6th and I Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Walter A. Brown, November 22nd.

1907

Grand Lodge Masonic Temple, 13th and New York Avenue, N.W., by Grand Master Francis J. Woodman, with President Theodore Roosevelt, wearing his Masonic apron, who assisted in spreading the cement and who delivered a Masonic address, June 8th.

Bethany Baptist Church, 2nd Street and Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., by Grand Master Francis J. Woodman, October 30th.

Northminster Presbyterian Church, 11th Street and Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., by Grand Master Francis J. Woodman, November 5th.

1908

William R. Singleton Lodge Hall, Tenleytown, D.C., by Grand Master Augustus B. Coolidge, November 19th.

1911

King David Lodge Hall, 12th and Monroe Streets, N.E., by Grand Master J. Claude Keiper, June 19th.

House of the Temple, 16th and S Streets, N.W., by Grand Master J. Claude Keiper, October 18th.

1912

University Club, 15th and I Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Ben W. Murch, in the presence of President William Howard Taft who delivered the address, April 10th.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1913

All Souls' Unitarian Church, by Grand Master Charles E. Baldwin, with President William Howard Taft, wearing his Masonic apron, assisting in the spreading of the cement, February 13th.

1914

Myron M. Parker Lodge Hall, 8th Street, N.E., by Grand Master T. John Newton, in the presence of Vice President of the United States Thomas R. Marshall, July 25th.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Georgetown, Wisconsin Avenue and Volta Place, by Grand Master T. John Newton, September 16th.

1915

Petworth M. E. Church, Grant Circle and New Hampshire Avenue, by Grand Master Alexander Grant, November 30th.

1916

Lincoln M. E. Church, Lincoln Road and U Street, N.E., by Grand Master pro tem Lem Towers, Jr., June 2nd.

1919

Stansbury Lodge Hall, Georgia and Colorado Avenues, N.W., by Grand Master Joseph H. Milans, in the presence of General of the Armies John J. Pershing and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, November 21st.

1921

Christian Church, 6th and H Streets, S.W., by Grand Master Charles J. O'Neill, October 4th.

1922

East Gate Lodge Hall, Rhode Island Avenue and Mills Avenue, N.E., by Grand Master Charles Cyrus Coombs, September 1st.

Petworth Baptist Church, 7th and Randolph Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Charles Cyrus Coombs, September 30th.

1923

Italian Baptist Church, New York Avenue and Kirby Street, N.W., by Grand Master Mark F. Finley, August 11th.

Joppa Lodge Hall, 9th and Upshur Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Mark F. Finley, December 8th.

1924

Wisconsin Avenue Baptist Church, 42nd and Fessenden Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Charles F. Roberts, October 18th.

Takoma Lodge Hall, Carroll and Maple Avenues, Takoma Park, by Grand Master Charles F. Roberts, November 29th.

Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Connecticut Avenue & Jocelyn Street, by Grand Master Charles F. Roberts, December 13th.

George Washington University Law School, by Grand Master Charles F. Roberts, December 15th.

1925

Addition to Sibley Memorial Hospital, North Capitol Street, by Grand Master Roe Fulkerson, October 28th.

Children's Building, Masonic and Eastern Star Home, by Grand Master Roe Fulkerson, October 31st.

1926

Eldbrooke M. E. Church, River and Murdock Mill Roads, by Grand Master Sydney R. Jacobs, April 24th.

Methodist Home for the Aged, Connecticut Avenue and Elliott Street, N.W., by Grand Master Sydney R. Jacobs, May 8th.

1927

Fourth Presbyterian Church, 13th and Fairmont Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Gratz E. Dunkum, October 21st.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

1928

Southern Railway Executive Office Building, 15th and K Streets, N.W., by Grand Master James T. Gibbs, December 20th.

1929

Almas Temple Club House, 1313 K Street, N.W., by Grand Master Wisdom D. Brown, October 11th.

1930

National Education Association Building, 16th and M Streets, N.W., by Grand Master pro tem C. Fred Cook, July 25th.

Western Presbyterian Church, H Street between 19th and 20th, by Grand Master James A. West, October 25th.

1932

U. S. Department of Labor Building and the Interstate Commerce Building, by Grand Master Reuben A. Bogley, in the presence of President Herbert Hoover and other notables, December 15th.

This was perhaps a unique circumstance in which two separate public buildings had cornerstone layings conducted simultaneously. Grand Master Bogley presided at the Labor Department Building, and other Grand Lodge officers appointed by him took charge at the Interstate Commerce Building, both locations being connected by sound equipment. Grand Master Bogley invited President Hoover to join in spreading the cement, a courtesy he also extended to Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of Labor Doak, and William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

1936

Congress Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, 5th and Alabama Avenue, S.E., by Grand Master Otto B. Roepke, October 31st.

1938

George Washington University Hall of Government, 21st and G Streets, N.W., by Grand Master Leonard P. Steuart, May 18th.

1939

Scottish Rite Temple, 2800 Sixteenth Street, N.W., by Grand Master Eugene E. Thompson, June 8th.

1950

Third Christian Church, South Dakota and Taylor Street, S.E., by Grand Master Marvin E. Fowler, February 25th.

Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church Educational Building, Nebraska and New Mexico Avenues, by Grand Master Marvin E. Fowler, May 27th.

1952

Church of Self Realization Fellowship, Western Avenue, N.W., by Grand Master Renah F. Camalier, May 17th.

1953

St. Luke's Methodist Church, Wisconsin Avenue and Calvert Street, N.W., by Grand Master Frederic B. Blackburn, August 9th.

1954

Wisconsin Avenue Baptist Church, Nebraska Avenue and Alton Place, N.W., by Grand Master Frederic B. Blackburn, October 31st.

1957

Pennsylvania Avenue Baptist Church, 30th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., by Grand Master Ray Baker Harris, January 27th.

1959

East Front of the United States Capitol, by Grand Master Reuben A. Bogley, Jr., July 4th. See pages 139-141.

THE GRAND LODGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



The George Washington Gavel

At the conclusion of the Capitol ceremonies in 1793, President George Washington handed the gavel to Valentine Reintzel, a Councilman of Georgetown who was present as the Master of Lodge No. 9 of Maryland, one of the three participating lodges. In 1811 Valentine Reintzel became the first Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia. The gavel remained in his possession until his death, and has since been owned and preserved by Potomac Lodge No. 5, the lineal descendant of Lodge No. 9 of Maryland.

The head of the gavel is Maryland marble, taken from the marble assembled in 1793 for the interior decoration of the first part of the Capitol building. Its handle is a dark native wood of unusual grain.

In 1856 Potomac Lodge affixed a gold plate to the top of the marble head of the gavel, engraved with a brief citation of its history.

Prior to 1922 the gavel was kept in a safe with other valuables of the Lodge. In that year the officials of The Riggs National Bank generously offered to con-

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY 1811-1961

struct a special glass-front vault box, illuminated by electric light, in the main vault of the bank's branch in Georgetown. This special glass box was so located that the gavel is visible from the bank lobby whenever the main vault door is open. The gavel is taken from this depository only when authorized by a Resolution of the Lodge, and must at all times be in the custody of a committee of three members appointed by the Master. Under these restrictions it has been loaned for use on appropriate occasions, both Masonic and non-Masonic, and has been personally used by many of the Presidents of the United States from George Washington to Harry S. Truman.

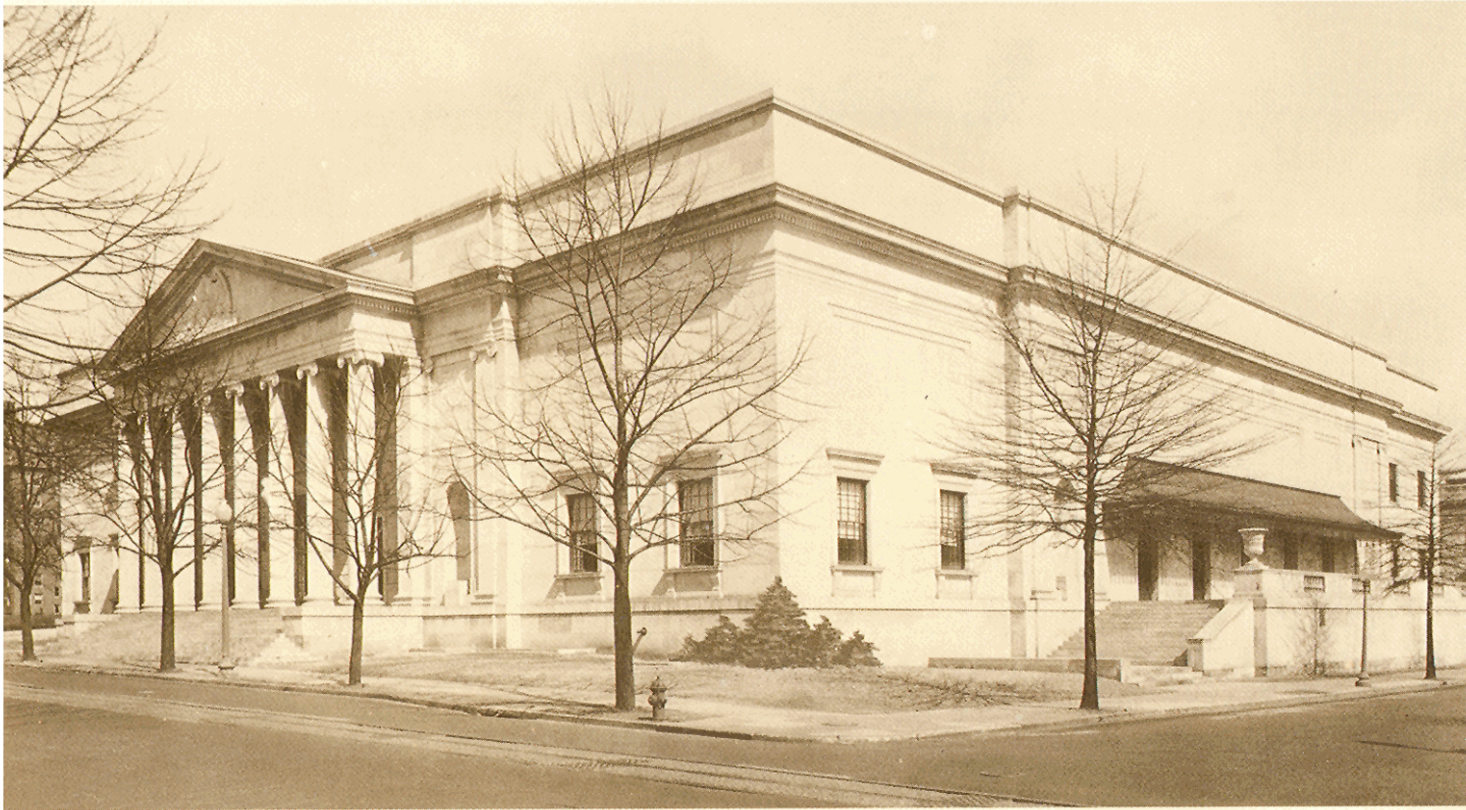
It was used by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, October 19, 1957, in laying the cornerstone of the British Embassy addition, Washington, D. C.

Its use at scores of cornerstone ceremonies in the capital city makes the gavel a unique link between Freemasonry and the growth of the Federal District during two centuries. By standing resolution it is used at the installation of each succeeding Master of Potomac Lodge. On very rare occasions it has been taken outside of Washington, D. C., as was done in 1898 at the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

THE
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL YEAR

1961

SPECIAL OBSERVANCES



VIEW OF CONSTITUTION HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SCENE OF THE GRAND LODGE'S FIRST PROGRAM IN OBSERVANCE OF ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL, FEBRUARY 22, 1961. THE STATE BOXES IN CONSTITUTION HALL WERE OCCUPIED BY THE RESPECTIVE GRAND MASTERS AND THEIR PARTIES WHO WERE IN WASHINGTON FOR THE GRAND MASTERS CONFERENCE AND ATTENDED THIS PROGRAM AS THE SPECIAL GUESTS OF OUR GRAND LODGE.

PROGRAM



ORGAN PRELUDE RALPH H. GAUKER, P.M.
Albert Pike Lodge No. 36

AMERICA ASSEMBLY

INVOCATION REVEREND W. KENNETH LYONS
*Assistant Grand Chaplain of the
Grand Lodge*

WELCOME TO ASSEMBLED GUESTS .. RALPH M. WOLFE, M.W.
*Grand Master of Masons
District of Columbia*

INTRODUCTION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS
AND PAST GRAND MASTERS

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GRAND LODGE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA R. BAKER HARRIS,
Past Grand Master

ADDRESS REV. THOMAS SHERROD ROY, P.G.M.
Grand Lodge of Massachusetts

THE TROUBADOURS GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE LORD'S PRAYER ROBERT C. NICHOLSON, P.M.
Trinity Lodge No. 41



ANOTHER SCENE IN THE WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, OCTOBER 8, 1961, AS THE GRAND LODGE AND THE MASONIC FAMILY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSEMBLED FOR A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING IN REVERENT OBSERVANCE OF OUR 150TH ANNIVERSARY. MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND MASONS AND THEIR LADIES WERE IN ATTENDANCE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS MEMORABLE OCCASION WERE UNDER THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF PAST GRAND MASTER RENAH F. CAMALIER.



HEADING THE PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL: MAJOR GENERAL FLOYD L. WERGELAND, U.S.A. AND HIS STAFF INCLUDING COMMANDER EULAN I. SNYDER, U.S.N.R., LT. COMMANDER T. G. McMAHON, M.S.C., U.S.N., AND LT., DONALD W. THOMAS, U.S.A., AIDE TO GENERAL WERGELAND. FOLLOWING THEM IS A COSTUMED UNIT OF THE HEROES OF '76, NATIONAL SOJOURNERS, WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 3.



GRAND MARSHAL RICHARD H. HART AND GRAND TILER KARL T. WEIMAR, JR., LEADING THE GRAND LODGE INTO THE CATHEDRAL UNDER THE SWORDS OF THE ESCORT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE SHOREHAM HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SCENE OF THE GRAND LODGE'S SESQUI-CENTENNIAL BANQUET, NOVEMBER 29, 1961, IN THE TERRACE ROOM. ON THIS OCCASION THE GRAND LODGE WAS HOST TO THE MASTERS AND WARDENS REPRESENTING ALL OF THE LODGES IN OUR GRAND JURISDICTION, AND THEIR LADIES.

PROGRAM

INVOCATION REVEREND EDWARD GARDINER LATCH, D.D., L.H.D.
Grand Chaplain

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM W. . . BRO. . . ROBERT C. NICHOLSON, *Soloist*

BANQUET

Dinner Music — Sesqui-centennial Medley — Tiny Meeker's Orchestra

GREETINGS M. . . W. . . BRO. . . RALPH McPHERSON WOLFE
Grand Master of Masons

TOASTS AND RESPONSES

TO THE LADIES R. . . W. . . BRO. . . HARRY B. SAVAGE
Junior Grand Warden

FOR THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS
M. . . Ex. . . Grand High Priest John B. McCall

FOR THE ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS
M. . . Illus. . . Grand Master Eugene F. Shouse

FOR THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
R. . . Em. . . Grand Commander Roland Richards

FOR THE A.A.O.N.M.S., ALMAS TEMPLE
Illustrious Potentate Jack J. Blank

FOR THE ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND
Provincial Grand Master Marvin E. Fowler

FOR THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE
Ill. . . Luther A. Smith, 33°, Sovereign Grand Commander

A TIMELY SALUTATION BROTHER HARRY HERSHFIELD
Courland Lodge No. 885, New York City

REMARKS M. . . W. . . BRO. . . SAMUEL W. McINTOSH
General Chairman, Sesquicentennial

"AULD LANG SYNE" LED BY W. . . BRO. . . ROBERT C. NICHOLSON

"THE LORD'S PRAYER" W. . . BRO. . . ROBERT C. NICHOLSON, *Soloist*

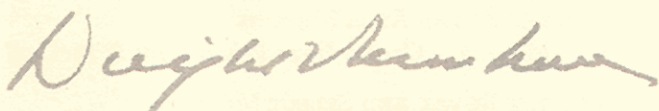
BENEDICTION REVEREND W. KENNETH LYONS, D.D.
Assistant Grand Chaplain

RAY BAKER HARRIS, P.G.M., *Toastmaster*

DEEPLY APPRECIATED MESSAGES FROM THESE
"FIRST CITIZENS"
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

It is always a privilege to send greetings to the members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia. Now, on the occasion of the Grand Lodge's 150th Anniversary, I want to reaffirm my admiration and respect for this fine body.

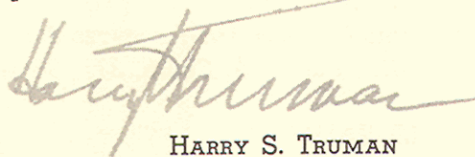
Over the years the Fraternity has made a meaningful contribution to the cultural life and the growth and development of the nation's capital. Typical of the organization's steady appeal to thoughtful men has been its remarkable growth from less than one hundred members in 1811 to nearly twenty-five thousand this year. May I extend my best wishes for continued success in the years to come.



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

I sincerely wish it were possible for me to be with you [at the Sesqui-centennial Banquet on November twenty-ninth]. I am as sorry as I can be that I can't be present.

Please express my fraternal greetings to all the brethren, and tell them if it were at all possible I would certainly have been with them.

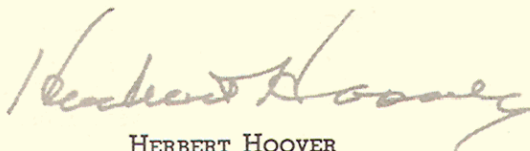


HARRY S. TRUMAN
Past Grand Master of Missouri

. . . a word of greeting to your organization on its 150th Anniversary.

Although I am not a member of the Order, I have had years of association with its members and activities.

The Masonic Order is one of the great supports of morals and intellectual stability in our country.



HERBERT HOOVER

PORTRAITS OF GRAND MASTERS

1811-1961

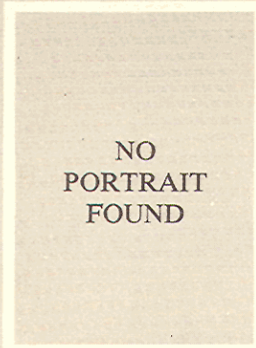


VALENTINE REINTZEL
First Grand Master, 1811

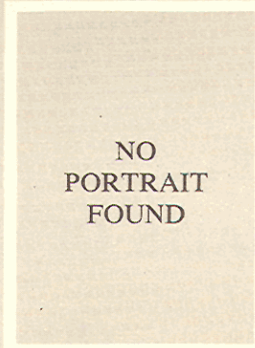
GRAND MASTERS, 1812-1846



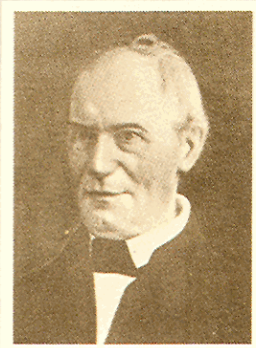
Alexander McCormick
1812-1813



Amos Alexander
1814, 1817



John Davidson
1815-1816



Daniel Kurtz
1818-1819



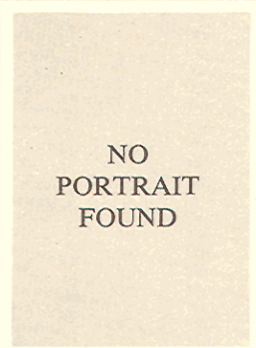
William Hewitt
1820-1821, 1828-1829



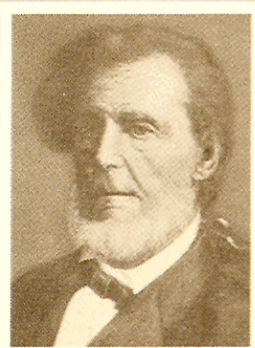
William W. Seaton
1822-1824



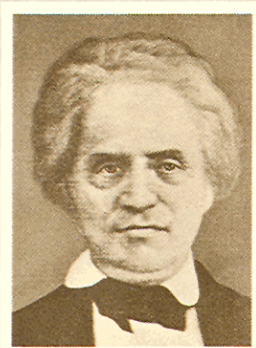
Samuel Burch
1825



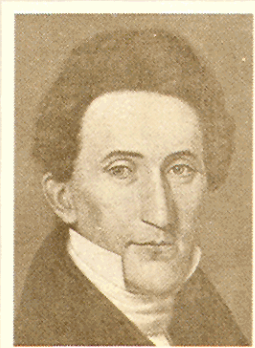
John Moulder
1826-27, 1830-32, 1838



Roger C. Weightman
1833



Clement T. Coote
1834



William W. Billing
1835-1837



Marmaduke Dove
1839



Robert Keyworth
1840-1841, 1843



John Mason, Jr.
1842



William M. Ellis
1844



William B. Magruder
1845-1846, 1854

GRAND MASTERS, 1847-1887



Benjamin B. French
1847-1853, 1868



Charles S. Frailey
1855-1856



George C. Whiting
1857-1861, 1865-1867



Charles F. Stansbury
1862, 1871-1874



Yelverton P. Page
1863



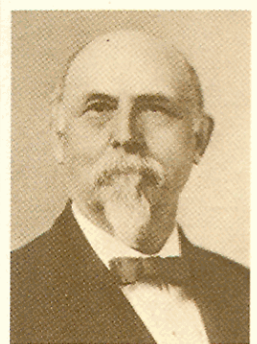
James E. F. Holmead
1864



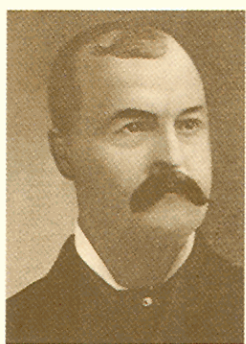
R. B. Donaldson
1869-1870



Isaac L. Johnson
1875-1876



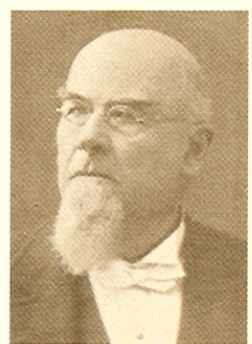
Eldred G. Davis
1877-1878



Horace A. Whitney
1879



Joseph C. McCoy
1880



Noble D. Larner
1881-1882



Edward H. Chamberlin
1883



Myron M. Parker
1884-1885



Thomas P. Chiffelle
1886



Jose M. Yznaga
1887

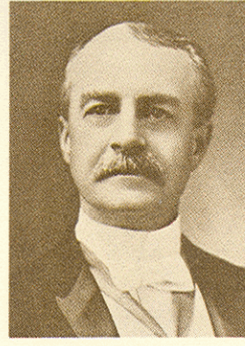
GRAND MASTERS, 1888-1903



Jesse W. Lee, Jr.
1888



Harrison Dingman
1889



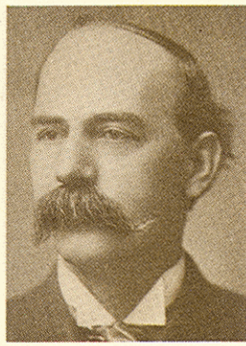
James A. Sample
1890



Thomas F. Gibbs
1891



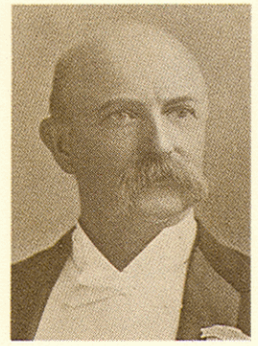
Frederick G. Alexander
1892



L. Cabell Williamson
1893



Henry S. Merrill
1894



David G. Dixon
1895



George W. Baird
1896



Matthew Trimble
1897



Samuel C. Palmer
1898



John H. Small, Jr.
1899



William G. Henderson
1900



Harry Standiford
1901



Malcolm Seaton
1902



George H. Walker
1903

GRAND MASTERS, 1904-1919



James A. Wetmore
1904



Lurtin R. Ginn
1905



Walter A. Brown
1906



Francis J. Woodman
1907



Augustus B. Coolidge
1908



Henry K. Simpson
1909



George C. Ober
1910



J. Claude Keiper
1911



Ben W. Murch
1912



Charles E. Baldwin
1913



T. John Newton
1914



Alexander Grant
1915



William W. Jermame
1916



James W. Witten
1917

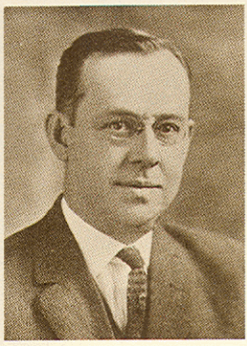


Lem Towers, Jr.
1918



Joseph H. Milans
1919

GRAND MASTERS, 1920-1935



J. Harry Cunningham
1920



Charles Joseph O'Neill
1921



Charles Cyrus Coombs
1922



Mark F. Finley
1923



Charles F. Roberts
1924



Roe Fulkerson
1925



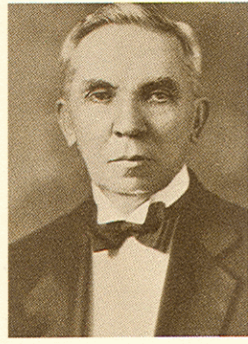
Sydney R. Jacobs
1926



Gratz E. Dunkum
1927



James T. Gibbs
1928



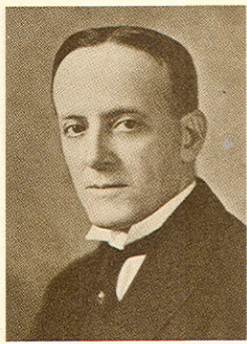
Wisdom D. Brown
1929



James A. West
1930



C. Fred Cook
1931



Reuben A. Bogley, Sr.
1932



Harry G. Kimball
1933



Vernon G. Owen
1934



Robert S. Regar
1935

GRAND MASTERS, 1936-1951



Otto B. Roepke
1936



Paul B. Cromelin
1937



Leonard P. Steuart
1938



Eugene E. Thompson
1939



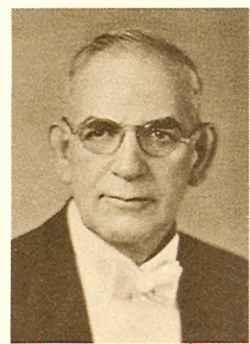
Needham C. Turnage
1940



Ara Marcus Daniels
1941



Noble D. Larner
1942



Carl H. Claudy
1943



Aubrey R. Marrs
1944



Paul R. Mattix
1945



William E. Schooley
1946



Marvin Farrington
1947



Dean Hill Stanley
1948



Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.
1949



Marvin E. Fowler
1950



David S. Davison
1951

GRAND MASTERS, 1952-1961



Renah F. Camalier
1952



Roy D. Borden
1953



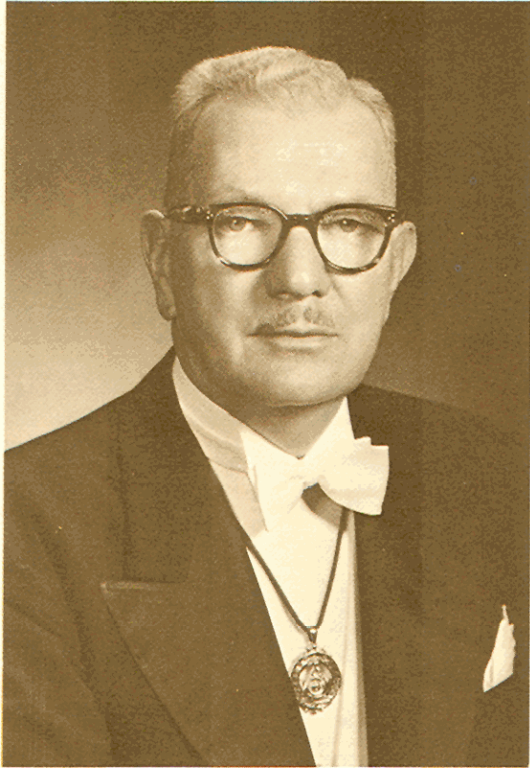
Frederic B. Blackburn
1954



Gregor Macpherson
1955



Samuel W. McIntosh
1956



Ralph McPherson Wolfe
Grand Master
Sesqui-centennial Year
1961



Ray Baker Harris
1957



William H. Rohrman
1958



Reuben A. Bagley, Jr.
1959



J. August Johnson, Jr.
1960



GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1961



Convass B. Dean
Deputy Grand Master



Charles B. Gilley
Senior Grand Warden



Harry B. Savage
Junior Grand Warden



Raymond N. Babcock
Grand Secretary



Dean Hill Stanley
Grand Treasurer



George W. Feidt
Grand Lecturer



Edgar E. Bageant
Grand Lecturer Emeritus



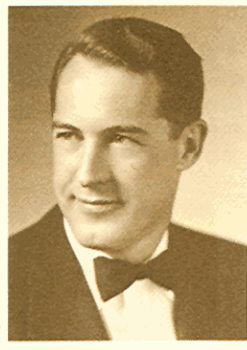
Rev. Edward G. Latch
Grand Chaplain



Rev. W. Kenneth Lyons
Assistant Grand Chaplain



Lex L. Dodds
Senior Grand Deacon



Thomas W. Dodge
Junior Grand Deacon



Charles T. Macdonald
Senior Grand Steward



William P. Jacobs, Jr.
Junior Grand Steward



Richard H. Hart
Grand Marshal



Milton Fields
Grand Sword Bearer



Parker Throckmorton
Grand Pursuivant

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS



Karl T. Weimar, Jr.
Grand Tiler



Milton D. Korman
Junior Grand Steward
Elected 27 Dec 1961



Robert F. Sutphin
Grand Sword Bearer
Appointed for 1962



Eulan I. Snyder
Grand Pursuivant
Appointed for 1962



Aubrey H. Clayton
Grand Lecturer, 1932-1944
Grand Secretary, 1945-1951



Rev. John C. Palmer
Grand Chaplain
1920-1950



L. Whiting Estes
Grand Marshal
1938-1950

RECIPIENTS
of the
 GRAND LODGE
 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

YEAR	NAME	NUMBER
1942	M.W.Bro. J. CLAUDE KEIPER	1
1942	W.Bro. WILLIAM T. BALLARD	2
1942	M.W.Bro. VERNON G. OWEN	3
1943	M.W.Bro. JOSEPH H. MILANS	4
1943	W.Bro. L. WHITING ESTES	5
1944	M.W.Bro. CHARLES E. BALDWIN	6
1945	M.W.Bro. CARL H. CLAUDY	7
1946	W.Rev.Bro. JOHN C. PALMER	8
1947	Brother CLARK C. GRIFFITH	9
1948	M.W.Bro. REUBEN A. BOGLEY, SR.	10
1950	M.W.Bro. NOBLE D. LARNER	11
1951	W.Bro. HORACE S. NAYLOR	12
1952	W.Bro. JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM (Kansas)	13
1955	W.Bro. HARRY SILVERMAN	14
1956	W.Bro. MARX E. KAHN	15
1957	M.W.Bro. WILLIAM E. SCHOOLEY	16
1958	W.Bro. GEORGE W. FEIDT	17
1959	R.W.Bro. RAYMOND N. BABCOCK	18
1960	W.Bro. J. WILLIAMSON COOK	19
1961	M.W.Bro. WILLIAM H. ROHRMAN	20



Buckingham Studio

CLOSEUP VIEW OF THE MAIN BUILDING OF OUR MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME, 6000 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C. THE VIEW DOES NOT SHOW THE EXTENSIVE LANDSCAPED GROUNDS WHICH SURROUND THIS AND OTHER BUILDINGS OF THE HOME. AT THE REAR OF THE MAIN BUILDING, WITH AN ENTRANCE INTO THE FRONT HALL, IS A CHAPEL SEATING SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS, DONATED BY THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUMMARIES

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1811-1961

Year	Grand Master	Lodge	Deputy Grand Master	Lodge	Senior Grand Warden	Lodge	Junior Grand Warden	Lodge	Grand Secretary	Lodge	Grand Treasurer	Lodge
1811	Valentine Reintzel.....	5	{ John Richards.....	2	{ Alex. McCormick.....	1	Joseph Cassin, Jr.....	4	{ Chas. Jones.....	3	{ Jno. Davis of Abel.....	4
			{ John Kincaid.....	2					{ James Hewitt.....	7		
1812	Alex. McCormick.....	1	Amos Alexander.....	2	Jos. Cassin, Jr.....	4	Alex. L. Joncherez.....	5	James Hewitt.....	7	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1813	Alex. McCormick.....	1	Amos Alexander.....	2	Shadrack Davis.....	4	Zephaniah Farrell.....	1	James Hewitt.....	7	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1814	Amos Alexander.....	2	John Davidson.....	7	Daniel Kurtz.....	5	Thomas Howard.....	4	James Young.....	1	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1815	John Davidson.....	7	Daniel Kurtz.....	5	Thomas Holliday.....	6	Harvey Bestor.....	3	Samuel Burch.....	1	James Carson.....	2
1816	John Davidson.....	7	Amos Alexander.....	2	Shadrack Davis.....	4	George Richards.....	5	Samuel Burch.....	1	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1817	Amos Alexander.....	2	Daniel Kurtz.....	5	William Hewitt.....	7	Thomas Howard.....	4	Samuel Burch.....	1	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1818	Daniel Kurtz.....	5	William Hewitt.....	7	Thomas Howard.....	4	John Frank.....	3	Samuel Burch.....	1	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1819	Daniel Kurtz.....	5	William Hewitt.....	7	Thomas Howard.....	4	Harvey Bestor.....	3	Samuel Burch.....	1	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1820	William Hewitt.....	7	Daniel Rapine.....	1	Marmaduke Dove.....	4	Thomas Towers.....	2	Samuel Burch.....	1	Thomas Holliday.....	6
1821	William Hewitt.....	7	Marmaduke Dove.....	4	Harvey Bestor.....	3	Nicholas Blasdel.....	2	Samuel Burch.....	4	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1822	Wm. W. Seaton.....	7	Samuel Burch.....	1	William Duncan.....	3	Robert Brockett, Jr.....	2	David M. Forrest.....	4	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1823	Wm. W. Seaton.....	7	Samuel Burch.....	1	William Duncan.....	3	John Pic.....	6	William Lambert.....	7	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1824	Wm. W. Seaton.....	7	Samuel Burch.....	1	Robert Brockett, Jr.....	2	John Pic.....	6	William Lambert.....	7	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1825	Samuel Burch.....	1	James Carson.....	2	John N. Moulder.....	3	John Myers.....	5	William Lambert.....	7	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1826	John N. Moulder.....	3	Thomas Howard.....	4	Benj. G. Thorton.....	8	Jeremiah Elkins.....	7	William Lambert.....	7	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1827	John N. Moulder.....	3	James Carson.....	2	T. Corcoran, Jr.....	5	Thomas Crabb.....	4	William Lambert.....	7	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1828	William Hewitt.....	9	T. Corcoran, Jr.....	5	Richard Rock.....	2	William Easby.....	4	William Lambert.....	7	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
1829	William Hewitt.....	9	T. Corcoran, Jr.....	5	{ Richard Rock.....	4	William Easby.....	8	{ William Lambert.....	7	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
					{ William Easby.....	2	Phares Throop.....	4				
1830	John N. Moulder.....	10	{ J. B. Hammett.....	8	Geo. W. Haller.....	5	Phares Throop.....	8	{ William Kerr, Jr.....	9	Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
			{ Geo. W. Haller.....	5					{ Clement T. Coote.....	1		
1831	John N. Moulder.....	10	Phares Throop.....	8	Clement T. Coote.....	1	Marmaduke Dove.....	4	{ Louis F. Smith.....	7	{ Wm. Hayman, Jr.....	5
									{ George C. Smoot.....	1		
1832	John N. Moulder.....	10	Clement T. Coote.....	1	Marmaduke Dove.....	4	Robert Keyworth.....	7	William Kerr, Jr.....	9	William Archer.....	1
1833	R. C. Weightman.....	7	Clement T. Coote.....	1	Geo. W. Haller.....	4	Horatio N. Steele.....	8	William W. Billing.....	9	William Archer.....	1
1834	Clement T. Coote.....	1	Geo. W. Haller.....	5	Marmaduke Dove.....	5	Horatio N. Steele.....	8	Thomas J. Williams.....	10	William Archer.....	1
1835	William W. Billing.....	9	Horatio N. Steele.....	8	James Gettys.....	5	Morris Hurley.....	3	{ Thos. J. Williams.....	10	Charles L. Coltman.....	9
							John Carothers.....	7				
1836	William W. Billing.....	9	Marmaduke Dove.....	4	John Myers†.....	5	Isaac Kell.....	8	James Lawrenson.....	3	John Purdy.....	7
1837	William W. Billing.....	9	Isaac Kell.....	8	John Myers.....	5	William M. Ellis.....	4	James Lawrenson.....	7	Samuel Cunningham.....	5
1838	John N. Moulder.....	10	Marmaduke Dove.....	4	James Jack.....	8	Samuel Cunningham.....	5	James Lawrenson.....	1	Robert Keyworth.....	7
1839	Marmaduke Dove.....	4	{ Wm. Hayman, Jr.*.....	5	{ Isaac Kell.....	8	Wm. J. Rawlings.....	9	{ James Lawrenson.....	1	Robert Keyworth.....	7
			{ Thos. J. Williams.....	10	{ Levi Hurdle.....	8	John P. Van Tyne.....	1				
			{ Isaac Kell†.....	8								
			{ John Myers.....	5								
1840	Robert Keyworth.....	7	{ William M. Ellis*.....	4	{ Levi Hurdle.....	8	Samuel Walker.....	1	James Lawrenson.....	1	John M. St. John.....	9
			{ Isaac Kell†.....	8								
			{ John Myers†.....	5								
1841	Robert Keyworth.....	7	{ James Nokes*.....	4	{ Samuel Isaacs.....	8	Jonathan Y. Young.....	5	James Lawrenson.....	1	John M. St. John.....	9
			{ Levi Hurdle†.....	8								
			{ James King†.....	5								
1842	John Mason, Jr.....	5	{ James Nokes*.....	4	{ Samuel Isaacs.....	8	Thomas Smith.....	10	{ James Lawrenson.....	1	{ Philip Inch.....	4
			{ Isaac Kell†.....	8					{ William Greer.....	1		
			{ James King†.....	5								

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1811-1961

Year	Grand Master	Lodge	Deputy Grand Master	Lodge	Senior Grand Warden	Lodge	Junior Grand Warden	Lodge	Grand Secretary	Lodge	Grand Treasurer	Lodge
1843	Robert Keyworth.....	7	Marmaduke Dove*.....	4	H. B. Robertson.....	9	Thomas Smith.....	10	William Greer.....	1	Philip Inch.....	4
			Isaac Kell†.....	8								
			James King†.....	5								
1844	William M. Ellis.....	4	Joel Downer*.....	7	Thomas Smith.....	10	Robert Coltman.....	9	H. C. Williams.....	10	Philip Inch.....	4
			H. N. Steele†.....	8							George Thomson.....	5
			John Myers†.....	5								
1845	Wm. B. Magruder.....	10	R. B. Boyd*.....	1	H. B. Robertson.....	9	Robert Clarke.....	4	H. C. Williams.....	10	George Thomson.....	5
			A. E. Eliason†.....	5								
1846	Wm. B. Magruder.....	10	H. B. Robertson*.....	9	Robert Clarke.....	4	George C. Thomas.....	11	H. C. Williams.....	10	Robert Coltman.....	9
			A. C. Peachy†.....	5								
1847	Benj. B. French.....	12	Robert Clarke*.....	4	George C. Thomas.....	1	Oliver Whittlesey.....	1	H. C. Williams.....	10	Robert Coltman.....	9
			J. Y. Young†.....	5								
1848	Benj. B. French.....	12	George C. Thomas.....	11	Oliver Whittlesey.....	1	David McComb.....	4	Charles S. Frailey.....	12	Robert Coltman.....	9
											Robert Clarke.....	4
1849	Benj. B. French.....	12	Oliver Whittlesey.....	1	David McComb.....	4	E. Williams.....	11	Charles S. Frailey.....	12	Robert Clarke.....	4
1850	Benj. B. French.....	12	David McComb.....	4	E. Williams.....	11	S. York Atlee.....	1	Charles S. Frailey.....	12	Robert Clarke.....	4
1851	Benj. B. French.....	12	E. Williams.....	11	S. York Atlee.....	1	W. E. Howard.....	4	Charles S. Frailey.....	12	Robert Clarke.....	4
1852	Benj. B. French.....	12	W. E. Howard.....	4	E. M. Cunningham.....	12	C. Ashford.....	9	Charles S. Frailey.....	12	Robert Clarke.....	4
1853	Benj. B. French.....	12	W. E. Howard.....	4	C. Ashford.....	14	P. H. Hooe.....	11	Charles S. Frailey.....	12	Robert Clarke.....	4
1854	Wm. B. Magruder.....	10	P. H. Hooe.....	11	J. W. Nairn.....	1	Yelverton P. Page.....	4	Charles S. Frailey.....	12	Robert Clarke.....	4
1855	Charles S. Frailey.....	15	P. H. Hooe.....	11	J. W. Nairn.....	1	Grafton Powell.....	9	Samuel T. Shugert.....	11	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1856	Charles S. Frailey.....	15	J. W. Nairn.....	1	Grafton Powell.....	9	James Goszler.....	5	George C. Whiting.....	15	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1857	George C. Whiting.....	15	Yelverton P. Page.....	4	James Goszler.....	5	Wm. M. Smith.....	11	G. A. Schwarzman.....	1	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1858	George C. Whiting.....	15	Yelverton P. Page.....	4	Samuel T. Shugert.....	16	Hopkins Lightner#.....	11	G. A. Schwarzman.....	1	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1859	George C. Whiting.....	15	Yelverton P. Page.....	4	Samuel T. Shugert.....	16	Hopkins Lightner#.....	11	G. A. Schwarzman.....	1	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1860	George C. Whiting.....	15	James Goszler.....	5	T. H. Baird, Jr.....	11	A. G. Fowler#.....	14	G. A. Schwarzman.....	1	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1861	George C. Whiting.....	15	Yelverton P. Page.....	4	Walter G. Turpin#.....	5	Goff A. Hall.....	1	G. A. Schwarzman.....	1	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1862	Chas. F. Stansbury.....	11	Goff A. Hall.....	1	Z. D. Gilman.....	16	J. E. F. Holmead.....	16	W. Morris Smith.....	11	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1863	Yelverton P. Page.....	4	Goff A. Hall.....	1	Jas. E. F. Holmead.....	16	Wm. H. Rohrer.....	5	W. Morris Smith.....	11	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1864	Jas. E. F. Holmead.....	16	R. B. Donaldson.....	1	F. A. Jackson.....	9	Jos. E. Rawlings.....	10	W. Morris Smith.....	11	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1865	George C. Whiting.....	15	R. B. Donaldson.....	1	W. E. Hutchinson.....	4	Wm. H. Rohrer.....	5	W. Morris Smith.....	11	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1866	George C. Whiting.....	15	R. B. Donaldson.....	1	W. G. Parkhurst.....	17	Andrew Glass.....	7	W. Morris Smith.....	11	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1867	George C. Whiting.....	15	R. B. Donaldson.....	1	Andrew Glass.....	7	Abner T. Longley.....	14	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1868	Benj. B. French.....	15	John Lockie.....	1	John H. Russell.....	11	Jos. B. Will.....	18	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1869	Robt. B. Donaldson.....	1	Jos. B. Will.....	18	John H. Russell.....	11	Warren H. Orcutt.....	15	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1870	Robt. B. Donaldson.....	1	John H. Russell.....	11	George B. Clark.....	14	Matthew C. Baxter.....	12	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1871	Chas. F. Stansbury.....	11	George B. Clark.....	14	James B. Gibbs.....	5	Isaac L. Johnson.....	12	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1872	Chas. F. Stansbury.....	11	James B. Gibbs.....	5	Isaac L. Johnson.....	12	Louis D. Wine.....	10	Chas. W. Hancock.....	11	Christopher Cammack.....	11
1873	Chas. F. Stansbury.....	11	James B. Gibbs.....	5	Isaac L. Johnson.....	12	Louis D. Wine.....	10	Wm. A. Yates.....	17	Anthony Buchly.....	1
1874	Chas. F. Stansbury.....	11	Isaac L. Johnson.....	12	Louis D. Wine.....	10	Eldred G. Davis.....	7	Wm. A. Yates.....	17	Anthony Buchly.....	1
1875	Isaac L. Johnson.....	12	Louis D. Wine.....	10	Eldred G. Davis.....	7	Jos. H. Jochum.....	9	Wm. A. Yates.....	17	Anthony Buchly.....	1
1876	Isaac L. Johnson.....	12	Louis D. Wine.....	10	Eldred G. Davis.....	7	Jos. H. Jochum.....	9	Wm. R. Singleton.....	23	Anthony Buchly.....	1
1877	Eldred G. Davis.....	7	Jos. H. Jochum.....	9	Horace A. Whitney.....	14	Jos. S. McCoy.....	19	Wm. R. Singleton.....	23	Wm. J. Stephenson.....	16
1878	Eldred G. Davis.....	7	Horace A. Whitney.....	14	Jos. S. McCoy.....	19	Benj. F. Fuller.....	18	Wm. R. Singleton.....	23	Wm. J. Stephenson.....	16
1879	Horace A. Whitney.....	14	Jos. S. McCoy.....	19	Benj. F. Fuller.....	18	E. H. Chamberlin.....	9	Wm. R. Singleton.....	23	Chas. C. Duncanson.....	7
1880	Jos. S. McCoy.....	19	Benj. F. Fuller.....	18	E. H. Chamberlin.....	9	George E. Corson.....	17	Wm. R. Singleton.....	23	Chas. C. Duncanson.....	7
1881	Noble D. Larner.....	19	E. H. Chamberlin.....	9	Myron M. Parker.....	15	Thomas P. Chiffelle.....	5	Wm. R. Singleton.....	23	Chas. C. Duncanson.....	7

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1811-1961

Year	Grand Master	Lodge	Deputy Grand Master	Lodge	Senior Grand Warden	Lodge	Junior Grand Warden	Lodge	Grand Secretary	Lodge	Grand Treasurer	Lodge
1882	Noble D. Larner	19	E. H. Chamberlin	9	Myron M. Parker	15	Thomas P. Chiffelle	5	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1883	E. H. Chamberlin	9	Myron M. Parker	15	Thomas P. Chiffelle	5	Charles O. Brown	20	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1884	Myron M. Parker	15	Thomas P. Chiffelle	5	Charles O. Brown	20	Jose M. Yznaga	23	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1885	Myron M. Parker	15	Thomas P. Chiffelle	5	Jose M. Yznaga	23	Jesse W. Lee, Jr.	11	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1886	Thomas P. Chiffelle	5	Jose M. Yznaga	23	Jesse W. Lee, Jr.	11	Harrison Dingman	9	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1887	Jose M. Yznaga	23	Jesse W. Lee, Jr.	11	Harrison Dingman	9	Jas. A. Sample	15	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1888	Jesse W. Lee, Jr.	11	Harrison Dingman	9	Jas. A. Sample	15	Thomas F. Gibbs	3	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1889	Harrison Dingman	9	Jas. A. Sample	15	Thomas F. Gibbs	3	Frederick G. Alexander	24	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1890	James A. Sample	15	Thomas F. Gibbs	3	Frederick G. Alexander	24	L. Cabell Williamson	14	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1891	Thomas F. Gibbs	3	Frederick G. Alexander	24	L. Cabell Williamson	26	Henry S. Merrill	19	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1892	Frederick G. Alexander	24	L. Cabell Williamson	26	Henry S. Merrill	19	David G. Dixon	7	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1893	L. Cabell Williamson	26	Henry S. Merrill	19	David G. Dixon	7	George W. Baird	20	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1894	Henry S. Merrill	19	David G. Dixon	7	George W. Baird	20	Matthew Trimble	23	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1895	David G. Dixon	7	George W. Baird	20	Matthew Trimble	23	Samuel C. Palmer	22	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1896	George W. Baird	20	Matthew Trimble	23	Samuel C. Palmer	22	John H. Small, Jr.	14	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1897	Matthew Trimble	23	Samuel C. Palmer	22	John H. Small, Jr.	14	Wm. G. Henderson	9	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1898	Samuel C. Palmer	22	John H. Small, Jr.	14	Wm. G. Henderson	9	Harry Standiford	11	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1899	John H. Small, Jr.	14	Wm. G. Henderson	9	Harry Standiford	11	Malcolm Seaton	5	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1900	Wm. G. Henderson	9	Harry Standiford	11	Malcolm Seaton	5	George H. Walker	10	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1901	Harry Standiford	11	Malcolm Seaton	5	George H. Walker	10	Jas. A. Wetmore	15	Wm. R. Singleton	23	Chas. C. Duncanson	7
1902	Malcolm Seaton	5	George H. Walker	10	Jas. A. Wetmore	15	Lurtin R. Ginn	17	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1903	George H. Walker	10	Jas. A. Wetmore	15	Lurtin R. Ginn	17	Walter A. Brown	1	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1904	Jas. A. Wetmore	15	Lurtin R. Ginn	17	Walter A. Brown	1	Francis J. Woodman	29	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1905	Lurtin R. Ginn	17	Walter A. Brown	1	Francis J. Woodman	29	Aug. B. Coolidge	19	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1906	Walter A. Brown	1	Francis J. Woodman	29	Aug. B. Coolidge	19	Henry K. Simpson	7	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1907	Francis J. Woodman	29	Aug. B. Coolidge	19	Henry K. Simpson	7	George C. Ober	4	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1908	Aug. B. Coolidge	19	Henry K. Simpson	7	George C. Ober	4	J. Claude Keiper	3	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1909	Henry K. Simpson	7	George C. Ober	4	J. Claude Keiper	3	Ben W. Murch	22	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1910	George C. Ober	4	J. Claude Keiper	3	Ben W. Murch	22	Charles E. Baldwin	12	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1911	J. Claude Keiper	3	Ben W. Murch	22	Charles E. Baldwin	12	T. John Newton	12	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1912	Ben W. Murch	22	Charles E. Baldwin	28	T. John Newton	12	Alexander Grant	15	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1913	Charles E. Baldwin	28	T. John Newton	12	Alexander Grant	15	Wm. W. Jermane	23	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1914	T. John Newton	12	Alexander Grant	15	Wm. W. Jermane	23	James W. Witten	14	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1915	Alexander Grant	15	Wm. W. Jermane	23	James W. Witten	14	Lem. Towers, Jr.	5	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1916	Wm. W. Jermane	23	James W. Witten	14	Lem. Towers, Jr.	5	Jos. H. Milans	11	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Jas. A. Sample	15
1917	James W. Witten	14	Lem. Towers, Jr.	5	Jos. H. Milans	11	J. H. Cunningham	20	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Henry K. Simpson	7
1918	Lem. Towers, Jr.	5	Jos. H. Milans	11	J. H. Cunningham	20	Chas. J. O'Neill	18	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Chas. E. Baldwin	28
1919	Jos. H. Milans	11	J. H. Cunningham	20	Chas. J. O'Neill	18	Chas. C. Coombs	9	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Chas. E. Baldwin	28
1920	J. H. Cunningham	20	Chas. J. O'Neill	18	Chas. C. Coombs	9	Mark F. Finley	10	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Chas. E. Baldwin	28
1921	Chas. J. O'Neill	18	Chas. C. Coombs	9	Mark F. Finley	10	Chas. F. Roberts	21	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Chas. E. Baldwin	28
1922	Chas. C. Coombs	9	Mark F. Finley	10	Chas. F. Roberts	21	Roe Fulkerson	17	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Chas. E. Baldwin	28
1923	Mark F. Finley	10	Chas. F. Roberts	21	Roe Fulkerson	17	Sydney R. Jacobs	26	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Chas. E. Baldwin	28
1924	Chas. F. Roberts	21	Roe Fulkerson	17	Sydney R. Jacobs	26	Gratz E. Dunkum	19	Arvine W. Johnston	17	Chas. E. Baldwin	28
									J. Claude Keiper	3		

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1811-1961

Year	Grand Master	Lodge	Deputy Grand Master	Lodge	Senior Grand Warden	Lodge	Junior Grand Warden	Lodge	Grand Secretary	Lodge	Grand Treasurer	Lodge
1925	Roe Fulkerson.....	17	Sydney R. Jacobs.....	26	Gratz E. Dunkum.....	19	James T. Gibbs.....	15	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1926	Sydney R. Jacobs.....	26	Gratz E. Dunkum.....	19	James T. Gibbs.....	15	Wisdom D. Brown....	16	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1927	Gratz E. Dunkum.....	19	James T. Gibbs.....	15	Wisdom D. Brown....	16	James A. West.....	23	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1928	James T. Gibbs.....	15	Wisdom D. Brown....	16	James A. West.....	23	C. Fred Cook.....	32	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1929	Wisdom D. Brown....	16	James A. West.....	23	C. Fred Cook.....	32	Reuben A. Bogley....	22	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1930	James A. West.....	23	C. Fred Cook.....	32	Reuben A. Bogley....	22	Harry G. Kimball....	10	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1931	C. Fred Cook.....	32	Reuben A. Bogley....	22	Harry G. Kimball....	10	Vernon G. Owen.....	33	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1932	Reuben A. Bogley....	22	Harry G. Kimball....	10	Vernon G. Owen.....	33	Robert S. Regar.....	9	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1933	Harry G. Kimball....	10	Vernon G. Owen.....	33	Robert S. Regar.....	9	Clyde J. Nichols.....	4	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1934	Vernon G. Owen.....	33	Robert S. Regar.....	9	Clyde J. Nichols.....	4	Otto B. Roepke.....	4	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1935	Robert S. Regar.....	9	Otto B. Roepke.....	4	Paul B. Cromelin.....	15	Leonard P. Steuart...	14	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1936	Otto B. Roepke.....	4	Paul B. Cromelin.....	15	Leonard P. Steuart...	14	Eugene E. Thompson..	40	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1937	Paul B. Cromelin.....	15	Leonard P. Steuart...	14	Eugene E. Thompson..	40	Needham C. Turnage..	11	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1938	Leonard P. Steuart...	14	Eugene E. Thompson..	40	Needham C. Turnage..	11	Ara M. Daniels.....	23	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1939	Eugene E. Thompson..	40	Needham C. Turnage..	11	Ara M. Daniels.....	23	Noble D. Larner.....	19	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1940	Needham C. Turnage..	11	Ara M. Daniels.....	23	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Carl H. Claudy.....	17	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1941	Ara M. Daniels.....	23	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Carl H. Claudy.....	17	Aubrey R. Marrs.....	48	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1942	Noble D. Larner.....	19	Carl H. Claudy.....	17	Aubrey R. Marrs.....	48	Paul R. Mattix.....	29	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1943	Carl H. Claudy.....	17	Aubrey R. Marrs.....	48	Paul R. Mattix.....	29	Wm. E. Schooley.....	12	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1944	Aubrey R. Marrs.....	48	Paul R. Mattix.....	29	Wm. E. Schooley.....	12	Marvin Farrington...	32	J. Claude Keiper.....	3	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1945	Paul R. Mattix.....	29	Wm. E. Schooley.....	12	Marvin Farrington...	32	Dean H. Stanley.....	30	Aubrey H. Clayton...	33	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1946	Wm. E. Schooley.....	12	Marvin Farrington...	32	Dean H. Stanley.....	30	E. S. Bettelheim, Jr....	51	Aubrey H. Clayton...	33	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1947	Marvin Farrington...	32	Dean H. Stanley.....	30	E. S. Bettelheim, Jr....	51	Marvin E. Fowler.....	19	Aubrey H. Clayton...	33	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1948	Dean H. Stanley.....	30	E. S. Bettelheim, Jr....	51	Marvin E. Fowler.....	19	David S. Davison.....	16	Aubrey H. Clayton...	33	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1949	E. S. Bettelheim, Jr....	51	Marvin E. Fowler.....	19	David S. Davison.....	16	Renah F. Camalier...	15	Aubrey H. Clayton...	33	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1950	Marvin E. Fowler.....	19	David S. Davison.....	16	Renah F. Camalier...	15	Roy D. Borden.....	4	Aubrey H. Clayton...	33	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1951	David S. Davison.....	16	Renah F. Camalier...	15	Roy D. Borden.....	4	Fred B. Blackburn....	44	Aubrey H. Clayton...	33	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1952	Renah F. Camalier...	15	Roy D. Borden.....	4	Fred B. Blackburn....	44	Gregor Macpherson...	42	Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1953	Roy D. Borden.....	4	Fred B. Blackburn....	44	Gregor Macpherson...	42	Samuel W. McIntosh..	33	Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1954	Fred B. Blackburn....	44	Gregor Macpherson...	42	Samuel W. McIntosh..	33	Ray Baker Harris.....	5	Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Chas. E. Baldwin.....	28
1955	Gregor Macpherson...	42	Samuel W. McIntosh..	33	Ray Baker Harris.....	5	Wm. H. Rohrman.....	27	Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Dean Hill Stanley....	30
1956	Samuel W. McIntosh..	33	Ray Baker Harris.....	5	Wm. H. Rohrman.....	27	Reuben A. Bogley, Jr..	22	Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Dean Hill Stanley....	30
1957	Ray Baker Harris.....	5	Wm. H. Rohrman.....	27	Reuben A. Bogley, Jr..	22	J. August Johnson, Jr..	48	Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Dean Hill Stanley....	30
1958	Wm. H. Rohrman.....	27	Reuben A. Bogley, Jr..	22	J. August Johnson, Jr..	48	Ralph M. Wolfe.....	33	Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Dean Hill Stanley....	30
1959	Reuben A. Bogley, Jr..	22	J. August Johnson, Jr..	48	Ralph M. Wolfe.....	33	Convass B. Dean.....		Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Dean Hill Stanley....	30
1960	J. August Johnson, Jr..	48	Ralph M. Wolfe.....	33	Convass B. Dean.....	11	Charles B. Gilley.....		Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Dean Hill Stanley....	30
1961	Ralph M. Wolfe.....	33	Convass B. Dean.....	11	Charles B. Gilley.....	3	Harry B. Savage.....		Raymond N. Babcock..	12	Dean Hill Stanley....	30

Demitted

* D. G. M. for Washington

† D. G. M. for Alexandria

‡ D. G. M. for Georgetown

STATIONARY OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1911-1961

Year	Grand Lecturer	Grand Marshal	Grand Sword Bearer	Grand Pursuivant	Grand Tiler	Grand Chaplain
1911	Thomas H. Young (7)	Alexander Grant (15)	Lem Towers, Jr. (5)	Joseph H. Milans (11)	Warren C. Bickford (10)	Rev. J. Russell Verbrycke (15)
1912	Thomas H. Young	William W. Jermane (23)	Joseph H. Milans (11)	J. Harry Cunningham (20)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. J. Russell Verbrycke
1913	Thomas H. Young	James W. Witten (14)	J. Harry Cunningham (20)	Charles J. O'Neill (18)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. J. Henning Nelms (31)
1914	Thomas H. Young	Lem Towers, Jr. (5)	Charles J. O'Neill (18)	Charles Cyrus Coombs (9)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. J. Henning Nelms
1915	Thomas H. Young	Joseph H. Milans (11)	Charles Cyrus Coombs (9)	Mark F. Finley (10)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson (23)
1916	Thomas H. Young	J. Harry Cunningham (20)	Mark F. Finley (10)	Charles F. Roberts (21)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson
1917	Thomas H. Young	Charles J. O'Neill (18)	Charles F. Roberts (21)	Roe Fulkerson (17)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson
1918	Thomas H. Young	Charles Cyrus Coombs (9)	Roe Fulkerson (17)	Sydney R. Jacobs (26)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson
1919	Thomas H. Young	Mark F. Finley (10)	Sydney R. Jacobs (26)	Ezekiel J. Ayres (24)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson
1920	Thomas H. Young	Charles F. Roberts (18)	Gratz E. Dunkum (19)	James T. Gibbs (15)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. John C. Palmer (15)
1921	Thomas H. Young	Roe Fulkerson (17)	James T. Gibbs (15)	Carter B. Keene (32)	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. John C. Palmer
1922	Thomas H. Young	Sydney R. Jacobs (26)	Arthur Carr (27)	Carter B. Keene	Warren C. Bickford	Rev. John C. Palmer
1923	Thomas H. Young	Gratz E. Dunkum (19)	James A. West (23)	C. Fred Cook (32)	William P. Herbst (10)	Rev. John C. Palmer
1924	Thomas H. Young	James T. Gibbs (15)	C. Fred Cook (32)	Reuben A. Bogley, Sr. (22)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1925	Bert V. Wolfe (31)	Wisdom D. Brown (16)	Reuben A. Bogley, Sr. (22)	Harry G. Kimball (10)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1926	Bert V. Wolfe	James A. West (23)	Harry G. Kimball (10)	Vernon G. Owen (33)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1927	Frank M. Roller (11)	C. Fred Cook (32)	Vernon G. Owen (33)	George R. Davis (11)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1928	Frank M. Roller	Reuben A. Bogley, Sr. (22)	Clyde J. Nichols (35)	Robert S. Regar (9)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1929	Frank M. Roller	Harry G. Kimball (10)	Robert S. Regar (9)	Clyde J. Nichols (35)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1930	Frank M. Roller	Vernon G. Owen (33)	Clyde J. Nichols (35)	Otto B. Roepke (4)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1931	Frank M. Roller	Robert S. Regar (9)	Paul B. Cromelin (15)	Leonard P. Steuart (14)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1932	Aubrey H. Clayton (33)	Clyde J. Nichols (35)	Leonard P. Steuart (14)	Eugene E. Thompson (40)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1933	Aubrey H. Clayton	Otto B. Roepke (4)	Eugene E. Thompson (40)	Needham C. Turnage (11)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1934	Aubrey H. Clayton	Paul B. Cromelin (15)	Needham C. Turnage (11)	Ralph W. S. Bonnette (24)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1935	Aubrey H. Clayton	Eugene E. Thompson (40)	L. Whiting Estes (32)	Maurice A. Goldberg (45)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1936	Aubrey H. Clayton	Paul R. Mattix (29)	A. Clifford Wilkins (30)	Edward V. Benham (27)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1937	Aubrey H. Clayton	Walter L. Fowler (21)	Robert E. Kline, Jr. (42)	Thomas R. Wilson (4)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1938	Aubrey H. Clayton	L. Whiting Estes (32)	Raymond W. Murphy (34)	Harry B. Plankinton (3)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1939	Aubrey H. Clayton	L. Whiting Estes	J. LeRoy Elliott (18)	Walter B. Jarvis (41)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1940	Aubrey H. Clayton	L. Whiting Estes	Kenneth G. Fernald (4)	Harry B. Plankinton (3)	William P. Herbst	Rev. John C. Palmer
1941	Aubrey H. Clayton	L. Whiting Estes	Harry E. Benson (43)	Charles A. Appleby (31)	Sidney J. Mayer (10)	Rev. John C. Palmer
1942	Aubrey H. Clayton	L. Whiting Estes	George B. Ingels (38)	Orie L. Beardsley (35)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1943	Aubrey H. Clayton	L. Whiting Estes	Harry G. Hamlet (49)	Benjamin F. Larcombe (16)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1944	Aubrey H. Clayton	L. Whiting Estes	Samuel P. Parr (39)	Samuel E. Entriken (27)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1945	Edgar E. Bageant (23)	L. Whiting Estes	Frederic B. Blackburn (44)	Hector G. Spaulding (36)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1946	Edgar E. Bageant	L. Whiting Estes	Gustav Heller (25)	William A. Gawler (40)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1947	Edgar E. Bageant	L. Whiting Estes	Clay L. Jennison (42)	B. Willard DeShazo (18)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1948	Edgar E. Bageant	L. Whiting Estes	Edwin C. Green (22)	Abe Coonin (50)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1949	Edgar E. Bageant	L. Whiting Estes	Orville E. Megby (26)	Kenneth R. Harries (9)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1950	Edgar E. Bageant	L. Whiting Estes	Reuben A. Bogley, Jr. (22)	Philip G. Cronan (43)	Sidney J. Mayer	Rev. John C. Palmer
1951	Edgar E. Bageant	Reuben A. Bogley, Jr. (22)	Harold F. Stoll (47)	Adelbert W. Heinmiller (7)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr. (10)	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1952	Edgar E. Bageant	Reuben A. Bogley, Jr.	Ralph M. Wolfe (33)	Robert B. Riley, Jr. (36)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1953	Edgar E. Bageant	Ralph M. Wolfe (33)	Elmer F. Stein (43)	L. Malcolm Graham (39)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1954	Edgar E. Bageant	Glen L. Johnson (15)	Ralph G. Loucks (24)	Ralph H. Gauker (36)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1955	Edgar E. Bageant	Glen L. Johnson	Isadore Rosenthal (31)	Homer H. Henry (46)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1956	Edgar E. Bageant	Elmer F. Rowan (20)	Harley C. Hemingway (52)	George F. Scott (44)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1957	Edgar E. Bageant	Elmer F. Rowan	William H. Minnick (3)	Harry B. Savage (31)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1958	Edgar E. Bageant	George R. Asay (21)	Thomas W. Dodge (4)	Irving Schwartz (45)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1959	George W. Feidt (39)	Richard H. Hart (22)	Alfred J. Steffen (34)	Charles T. MacDonald (43)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1960	George W. Feidt	Richard H. Hart	William P. Jacobs, Jr. (15)	W. Dean Mathis (48)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch
1961	George W. Feidt	Richard H. Hart	Milton Fields (49)	Parker Throckmorton (24)	Karl T. Weimar, Jr.	Rev. Edward G. Latch

LODGES CONSTITUTED, 1811-1961

Charter Date	Name of Lodge	Master
19 February 1811	Federal No. 1	Nicholas D. Queen
19 February 1811	Brooke No. 2	
19 February 1811	Columbia No. 3	Charles Jones
19 February 1811	Naval No. 4	John Davis
19 February 1811	Potomac No. 5	Daniel Kurtz
9 July 1811	Union No. 6	Samuel B. Ellis
8 October 1811	Lebanon No. 7	Charles Glover
4 May 1824	Evangelical No. 8	Humphrey Peake
2 November 1824	The New Jerusalem No. 9	William Hewitt
27 November 1827	Hiram No. 10	Thomas Wilson
27 December 1845*	St. John's No. 11	George C. Thomas
7 May 1846	National No. 12	James Shields
7 November 1848	California No. 13	Samuel Y. Atlee
4 November 1852	Washington-Centennial No. 14	Ezra Williams
27 December 1853	Benjamin B. French No. 15	Herman H. Heath
5 May 1857	Dawson No. 16	Samuel T. Shugert
1 November 1859	Lodge of Mutual Benevolence	
5 May 1863	Harmony No. 17	John W. D. Gray
28 December 1863	Acacia No. 18	Z. D. Gilman
28 December 1863	LaFayette No. 19	Chauncey Smith
7 May 1867	Hope No. 20	Henry V. Cole
28 December 1868	Anacostia No. 21	William F. Farish
28 December 1868	George C. Whiting No. 22	M. C. Causten
4 May 1869	Pentalpha No. 23	Joseph Daniels
12 November 1873	Stansbury No. 24	George W. Balloch
8 November 1876	Arminius No. 25	Herman H. Gerdes
14 May 1890	Osiris No. 26	William O. Roome
13 May 1891	Myron M. Parker No. 27	J. Eldridge Burns
8 November 1893	King David No. 28	Thomas G. Carmick
8 May 1895	Takoma No. 29	Robert W. Best
8 May 1901	William R. Singleton No. 30	Frank H. Thomas
10 May 1905	King Solomon No. 31	William H. Singleton
18 December 1907	Temple No. 32**	Thomas C. Noyes
21 December 1910	Mount Pleasant No. 33	Richard C. Lewis
18 December 1912	East Gate No. 34	Edwin A. M. Lawson
15 December 1920	Joppa No. 35	Alban B. Caldwell
15 December 1920	Albert Pike No. 36	Archie D. Engel
11 May 1921	Congress No. 37	George M. Fisher
10 May 1922	Joseph H. Milans No. 38	Archie W. Cummings
19 December 1923	Warren G. Harding No. 39	Charles L. Brockway
19 December 1923	Cathedral No. 40	Eugene E. Thompson
14 May 1924	Trinity No. 41	Charles R. Bartlett
14 May 1924	Chevy Chase No. 42	Isaac R. Hitt
17 December 1924	Brightwood No. 43	Henry C. Stein
13 May 1925	Theodore Roosevelt No. 44	E. Claude Babcock
16 December 1925	Samuel Gompers No. 45	Henry J. Gompers
15 December 1926	Justice No. 46	Eugene J. Matchett
11 May 1927	Petworth No. 47	Hermon H. Hill
19 December 1928	Barristers No. 48	Warren W. Grimes
9 May 1934	Semper Paratus No. 49	Harry G. Hamlet
12 May 1937	Benjamin Franklin No. 50	Joseph Fromberg
15 December 1937	Sojourners' No. 51	Cecil I. McReynolds
14 May 1947	Fort Dupont No. 52	Harry S. Bowman, Jr.

* Date the charter was granted. It was actually delivered and inadvertently dated February 23, 1846

LODGES CONSTITUTED, 1811-1961 (Cont.)

Senior Warden	Junior Warden	Record
Archibald VanHorn	Patrick Magruder	Work interrupted 1836, resumed 1837 Charter surrendered in 1838 Ceased work in 1835, resumed 12 Apr 1865
Orlando Cook	Ninian Beall	Continuous to date
Shadrach Davis	James Kemp	Continuous to date
Alexander L. Joncherey	Henry Pyfer	Continuous to date
William Ward	William Wood	Ceased to work 1835
James Hewitt	John Weightman	Continuous to date
Benjamin G. Thornton	Isaac Kell	Charter surrendered 27 December 1843
Henry Whetcroft	Thomas Stanley	Continuous to date
Thomas Smith	Charles Wilcox	Continuous to date
Joseph F. Brown	John W. Williams	Continuous to date
John M. McCalla	H. Langtry	Continuous to date
William VanVoorhies	Bedney F. McDonald	9 Apr 1850 became California No. 1 under Grand Lodge of California
Samuel Byington	Thomas Thomas	Continuous to date
George C. Whiting	John L. Clubb	Continuous to date
DeWitt C. Lawrence	Z. D. Gilman	Continuous to date
William B. Lord	E. C. Eckloff	Charter surrendered 27 December 1861
Samuel P. Bell	J. W. Jennings	Continuous to date
John H. Benton	H. J. Alvord	Continuous to date
Samuel Houston	William Mertz	Continuous to date
George H. Martin	Charles S. Wheeler	Continuous to date
S. Norris Thorne	George F. Wetzereich	Continuous to date
John W. Griffin	Lewis G. Stephens	Continuous to date
B. D. Carpenter	Benjamin M. Barker	Continuous to date
John C. Hesse	Hugo Eicholtz	Continuous to date
L. Cabel Williamson	Alonzo J. Marsh	Continuous to date
A. K. Lind	V. A. Hubbard	Continuous to date
George F. Erdman	William H. Stalee	Continuous to date
Theodore Friebe, Jr.	Wilmer G. Platt	Continuous to date
Isaac E. Shoemaker	Samuel O. Wendel	Continuous to date
Joseph L. Atkins	Philander C. Johnson	Continuous to date
Louis C. Wilson	John Paul Earnest	Continuous to date
Charles H. Bradley	Edwin Allen Swingle	Continuous to date
W. Grant Lieuallen	Henry R. Rieseberg	Continuous to date
Stephen W. Norton	Omar J. Veley	Continuous to date
Sulaiman Daoud	Ellwood P. Morey	Continuous to date
Edwin Smith	Arthur W. Brewer	Continuous to date
Albert C. Gorman	Clinton A. Giles	Continuous to date
Rufus S. Tucker	John K. Willis	Continuous to date
C. Melvin Sharpe	Edward S. Brashears	Continuous to date
Frederick L. Haller	Charles G. Emmett	Continuous to date
Alex. McC. Ashley	William I. Ogas	Continuous to date
Raymond L. Schreiner	David W. Pettit	Continuous to date
Francis Thralls	Joseph T. K. Plant	Continuous to date
Maurice Blum	Samuel J. Feldman	Continuous to date
Don C. Fees	George H. Foster	Continuous to date
Richard E. Vincent	Herbert W. Ludwig	Continuous to date
James C. Rogers	Howard T. Jones	Continuous to date
Carlin L. Brinkley	Hugh L. Murrell	Continuous to date
A. Harry Ostrow	Loraine T. Johnson	Continuous to date
Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.	George J. B. Fisher	Continuous to date
Robert E. Hanna	Leftwich B. Revere	Continuous to date

** Name changed by Grand Lodge action in 1913 to Temple-Noyes Lodge No. 32

GRAND LODGE FUNERAL SERVICES, 1911-1961

Special Communication	Name and Office at time of death	Date of Death	Interment
February 19, 1913	M.W.Bro. Henry Stephen Merrill <i>Past Grand Master</i>	February 17, 1913	Oak Hill Cemetery
August 9, 1913	R.W.Bro. Charles Webster Hancock <i>Past Grand Secretary</i>	August 7, 1913	Rock Creek Cemetery
June 29, 1914	M.W.Bro. Samuel Claxton Palmer <i>Past Grand Master</i>	June 26, 1914	Oak Hill Cemetery
April 26, 1916	M.W.Bro. Jesse W. Lee, Jr. <i>Past Grand Master</i>	April 24, 1916	Rock Creek Cemetery
June 13, 1916	M.W.Bro. James Anthony Sample <i>Past Grand Master</i>	June 9, 1916	Rock Creek Cemetery
November 22, 1916	M.W.Bro. Joseph Sylvester McCoy <i>Past Grand Master</i>	November 19, 1916	Congressional Cemetery
April 10, 1917	M.W.Bro. Henry Kedglie Simpson <i>Past Grand Master</i>	April 7, 1917	Oak Hill Cemetery
February 28, 1920	M.W.Bro. George Clarke Ober <i>Past Grand Master</i>	February 25, 1920	Congressional Cemetery
July 6, 1922	M.W.Bro. Landon Cabell Williamson <i>Past Grand Master</i>	July 3, 1922	Rock Creek Cemetery
November 24, 1922	W.Bro. Warren C. Bickford <i>Grand Tiler</i>	November 22, 1922	Rock Creek Cemetery
January 4, 1928	M.W.Bro. T. John Newton <i>Past Grand Master</i>	January 2, 1928	Congressional Cemetery
March 7, 1928	R.W.Bro. Arvine W. Johnston <i>Past Grand Secretary</i>	March 4, 1928	Glenwood Cemetery
February 7, 1929	M.W.Bro. Frederick G. Alexander <i>Past Grand Master</i>	February 4, 1929	Glenwood Cemetery
May 8, 1929	M.W.Bro. Matthew Trimble <i>Past Grand Master</i>	May 6, 1928	Rock Creek Cemetery
October 8, 1930	M.W.Bro. George Washington Baird <i>Past Grand Master</i>	October 4, 1930	Arlington National Cemetery
October 1, 1932	M.W.Bro. Mark F. Finley <i>Past Grand Master</i>	September 29, 1932	Rock Creek Cemetery
March 6, 1933	M.W.Bro. Lem Towers, Jr. <i>Past Grand Master</i>	March 3, 1933	Congressional Cemetery
October 11, 1933	M.W.Bro. Charles J. O'Neill <i>Past Grand Master</i>	October 9, 1933	Congressional Cemetery
January 5, 1934	R.W.Bro. Clyde J. Nichols <i>Senior Grand Warden-elect</i>	January 3, 1934	Rock Creek Cemetery
December 27, 1934	M.W.Bro. William G. Henderson <i>Past Grand Master</i>	December 24, 1934	Oak Hill Cemetery
April 13, 1935	M.W.Bro. Sydney R. Jacobs <i>Past Grand Master</i>	April 11, 1935	Arlington National Cemetery
September 26, 1935	M.W.Bro. Augustus B. Coolidge <i>Past Grand Master</i>	September 22, 1935	Rock Creek Cemetery
January 30, 1937	M.W.Bro. James T. Gibbs <i>Past Grand Master</i>	January 28, 1937	Rock Creek Cemetery
March 27, 1937	M.W.Bro. Walter A. Brown <i>Past Grand Master</i>	March 25, 1937	Glenwood Cemetery
August 23, 1937	M.W.Bro. Harry Standiford <i>Past Grand Master</i>	August 20, 1937	Oak Hill Cemetery

GRAND LODGE FUNERAL SERVICES, 1911-1961 (Cont.)

Special Communication	Name and Office at time of death	Date of Death	Interment
January 17, 1939	M.W.Bro. James A. West <i>Past Grand Master</i>	January 14, 1939	Fort Lincoln Cemetery
March 18, 1940	M.W.Bro. James A. Wetmore <i>Past Grand Master</i>	March 14, 1940	Fort Lincoln Cemetery
July 27, 1940	M.W.Bro. Gratz E. Dunkum <i>Past Grand Master</i>	July 24, 1940	Fort Lincoln Cemetery
December 20, 1940	W.Bro. William P. Herbst <i>Grand Tiler</i>	December 18, 1940	Glenwood Cemetery
August 15, 1942	M.W.Bro. William W. Jermane <i>Past Grand Master</i>	August 13, 1942	Fort Lincoln Cemetery
April 5, 1943	M.W.Bro. James W. Witten <i>Past Grand Master</i>	April 2, 1943	Cedar Hill Cemetery
February 23, 1944	M.W.Bro. Vernon G. Owen <i>Past Grand Master</i>	February 20, 1944	Rock Creek Cemetery
March 14, 1944	M.W.Bro. Eugene E. Thompson <i>Past Grand Master</i>	March 12, 1944	Rock Creek Cemetery
November 22, 1944	M.W.Bro. J. Claude Keiper <i>Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary</i>	November 19, 1944	Cedar Hill Cemetery
July 23, 1948	M.W.Bro. Charles Cyrus Coombs <i>Past Grand Master</i>	July 20, 1948	Glenwood Cemetery
June 23, 1949	M.W.Bro. Needham C. Turnage <i>Past Grand Master</i>	June 18, 1949	Arlington National Cemetery
April 24, 1950	W.Bro. Sydney J. Mayer <i>Grand Tiler</i>	April 20, 1950	Cedar Hill Cemetery
June 15, 1951	M.W.Bro. David S. Davison <i>Grand Master</i>	June 12, 1951	Arlington National Cemetery
October 13, 1951	M.W.Bro. Wisdom D. Brown <i>Past Grand Master</i>	October 9, 1951	Fort Lincoln Cemetery
April 18, 1952	W.Bro. Henry B. Cusick <i>Junior Grand Steward</i>	April 14, 1952	Arlington National Cemetery
November 12, 1952	W.Bro. J. Vernon Thomas <i>Senior Grand Steward</i>	November 8, 1952 at Miami, Florida	Washington National Cemetery
June 22, 1953	M.W.Bro. Roy D. Borden <i>Grand Master</i>	June 19, 1953	Fort Lincoln Cemetery
October 24, 1955	M.W.Bro. Robert S. Regar <i>Past Grand Master</i>	October 21, 1955	Lancaster, Pennsylvania
May 17, 1956	M.W.Bro. Paul B. Cromelin <i>Past Grand Master</i>	May 14, 1956	Congressional Cemetery
January 28, 1957	M.W.Bro. Marvin Farrington <i>Past Grand Master</i>	January 23, 1957 at Dallas, Texas	Cremation
May 29, 1957	M.W.Bro. Carl H. Claudy <i>Past Grand Master</i>	May 27, 1957	Cremation
July 30, 1958	M.W.Bro. Charles E. Baldwin <i>Past Grand Master, Grand Treasurer Emeritus</i>	July 27, 1958	Cedar Hill Cemetery
July 9, 1959	M.W.Bro. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr. <i>Past Grand Master</i>	July 7, 1959	Arlington National Cemetery
October 2, 1959	W.Bro. John H. Eiseman <i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	September 29, 1959	Cremation

GRAND LODGES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

GRAND LODGE OF THE

Grand Lodge Grand Representative
 ALABAMA WILLIAM H. MINNICK
 ALBERTA ORVILLE E. MEGBY
 ARGENTINA N. NORMAN ENGELBERG
 ARIZONA GEORGE B. INGELS
 ARKANSAS GEORGE E. DAVIS
 AUSTRIA RALPH H. GAUKER
 BOLIVIA
 BRAZIL (AMAZONS & ACRE)
 BRAZIL (BAHIA)
 BRAZIL (MINAS GERAIS)
 JAMES E. SPICER
 BRAZIL (PARA) JOHN E. STRAWSER
 BRAZIL (PARAHYBA)
 EUGENE J. DITTO
 BRAZIL (RIO DE JANEIRO)
 ARLEIGH HAUSER
 BRAZIL (RIO GRANDE DO SUL)
 ERNEST E. BOYDEN
 BRAZIL (SAO PAULO)
 J. WILLIAMSON COOK
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 SAMUEL W. McINTOSH
 CALIFORNIA ISADORE NIMEROFF
 CANADA (IN ONTARIO)
 WILLIAM T. BALLARD
 CHILE
 CHINA CLIFTON M. PAGE
 COLOMBIA (BARRANQUILLA)
 SIDNEY F. MALONE
 COLOMBIA (BOGOTA)
 MILTON D. KORMAN
 COLOMBIA (CARTAGENA)
 GEORGE W. FEIDT
 COLOMBIA (SANTANDER)
 COLORADO DEAN HILL STANLEY
 CONNECTICUT LEX L. DODDS
 COSTA RICA GEO. H. TOWNSEND
 CUBA WALTER A. BROADDUS

Grand Lodge Grand Representative
 DELAWARE HUBERT G. KEEFER
 DENMARK (NATIONAL)
 FREDERICK G. MACAROW
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 KENNETH F. SHAFFER
 ECUADOR ELMER E. WILLIAMS
 EL SALVADOR JAMES E. COWLING
 ENGLAND RAY BAKER HARRIS
 FINLAND KENNETH W. GETTINGS
 FLORIDA WM. E. SCHOOLEY
 FRANCE (GRAND LODGE)
 W. DEAN MATHIS
 FRANCE (NATIONAL)
 GEORGIA JOHN E. CHRISMAN
 GERMANY (UNITED)
 GUSTAV HELLER
 GREECE HARRY A. CALEVAS
 GUATEMALA GEORGE L. GOSS
 HONDURAS ROLAND M. BROWN
 ICELAND GLENN L. JOHNSON
 IDAHO WALTER L. FOWLER
 ILLINOIS ELLIOTT C. SCHULTZ
 INDIANA RALPH L. HEBBARD
 IRELAND
 ISRAEL DAVID E. SNYDER
 ITALY (ORIENT) LOUIS J. MANCUSO
 JAPAN HENRY K. MINAMI
 KANSAS WILLIAM H. ROHRMAN
 KENTUCKY CARLETON F. GRAHAM
 LOUISIANA FRED C. HARDIN
 MAINE ALFRED J. STEFFEN
 MANITOBA CONVASS B. DEAN
 MARYLAND J. AUGUST JOHNSON, JR.

IN FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1961

Grand Lodge Grand Representative
 MASSACHUSETTS PAUL R. MATTIX
 MEXICO (NUEVO LEON)
 AUSTIN L. FEAGA
 MEXICO (TAMAULIPAS)
 JOHN M. JOHNSON
 MEXICO (YORK G. L.)
 OTTO B. ROEPKE
 MICHIGAN WILLIAM P. JACOBS, JR.
 MINNESOTA CLYDE H. BUTLER, JR.
 MISSISSIPPI G. GLENN REESE
 MISSOURI KENNETH J. FERNALD
 MONTANA THOMAS W. DODGE
 NEBRASKA JOHN L. MCGREW
 NETHERLANDS EDWARD B. HARRY
 NEVADA THOMAS O. VALENTYNE
 NEW BRUNSWICK
 REUBEN A. BOGLEY, JR.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE
 ARTHUR G. FESSENDEN
 NEW JERSEY EUGENE R. REAVIS
 NEW MEXICO
 RAYMOND W. MURPHY
 NEW SOUTH WALES
 ROBERT C. NICHOLSON
 NEW YORK LLOYD FLETCHER, JR.
 NEW ZEALAND CECIL H. ANDERSON
 NICARAGUA WIRT B. FURR
 NORTH CAROLINA
 FREDERIC B. BLACKBURN
 NORTH DAKOTA
 RUSSEL G. WOLFGRAM
 NORWAY BRIGGS G. SIMPICH
 NOVA SCOTIA LEONARD P. STEUART
 OHIO NOBLE D. LARNER
 OKLAHOMA RAYMOND N. BABCOCK
 OREGON J. DUTTON WAINWRIGHT
 PANAMA EDWARD F. BABBITT
 PENNSYLVANIA

Grand Lodge Grand Representative
 PERU KARL T. WEIMAR, JR.
 PHILIPPINES HAROLD E. MOTT
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
 RICHARD H. HART
 PUERTO RICO JOHN T. VIVIAN
 QUEBEC RENAH F. CAMALIER
 QUEENSLAND
 CHARLES T. MACDONALD
 RHODE ISLAND ARA M. DANIELS
 SASKATCHEWAN HOMER F. JOHNSON
 SCOTLAND L. MALCOLM GRAHAM
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA
 WALTER M. BASTIAN
 SOUTH CAROLINA
 JAMES C. DULIN, JR.
 SOUTH DAKOTA MARVIN E. FOWLER
 SWEDEN GODFREY L. MUNTER
 SWITZERLAND (ALPINA)
 HOMER H. HENRY
 TASMANIA HERBERT W. LUDWIG
 TENNESSEE S. JAY MCCATHRAN
 TEXAS RALPH M. WOLFE
 UTAH MILTON V. HANSON
 VENEZUELA PERCY J. WRIGHT
 VERMONT JOHN E. LAWRENCE
 VICTORIA CHARLES B. GILLEY
 VIRGINIA REUBEN A. BOGLEY, SR.
 WASHINGTON HARRY B. SAVAGE
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA JOHN F. ISAAC
 WEST VIRGINIA
 GREGOR MACPHERSON
 WISCONSIN ABE COONIN
 WYOMING
 YUGOSLAVIA

INDEX

- Adams, *President* John Quincy 41
 Alexander, James Hoban 6
 Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22,
 Virginia
 12, 14, 15, 19, 27, 120, fn. 136, 143
 Almas Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. 103, 161
 Anti-Masonic excitement 41-42
 Arthur, *President* Chester A. 69, 149
 Associated Methodist Church,
 Georgetown 45
 Association of Worshipful Masters
 79, 97, 100, 115, 116, 119

 Babcock, Raymond N. 5, 138, 171, 173
 Bageant, Edgar E. 171
 Baird, *Rear Admiral* George W. 78, 109
 Baldwin, Charles E. 96, 98, 140, 156, 173
 Ballard, William T. 173
 Balloch, *General* George W. 65
 Beall, Ninian 12, 13
 Beatty, Thomas Jr. 21, 24
 Blackburn, Frederic B. 7, 152
 Blank, Jack J. 161
 Bloom, *Congressman* Sol 113, 118
 Bogley, Reuben A. Sr.
 111, 113, 114, 132, 136, 152, 173
 Bogley, Reuben A. Jr.
 132, 136, 140, 141, 152
 Borah, *Senator* William E. 117, 118
 Borden, Roy D. 131
 Bromwell, *Congressman* H. P. H. 59
 Brown, Walter A. 79, 150
 Brown, Wisdom D. 108, 152
 Buchanan, *President* James 56
 Buchanan, Wiley T. 139
 Buchly, Anthony 62
 Bulley, Michael 41
 Burton, *Senator* Harold H. 121
 By-laws of Lodges 71
 Byrd, *Senator* Harry F. 136
 Byrd, *Admiral* Richard E. 136

 Caccia, *Sir* Harold *British Ambassador* . 139
 Calder, William 24
 Camalier, Renah F. 127, 128, 138, 152, 158
 Campbell, Colin 13
 Canada, Provincial Grand Lodge
 of Montreal 50
 Cann, Edward H. 141
 Capitol, see U. S. Capitol.
 Carroll, Daniel 12
 Casanave, Peter 14, 16
 Cassin, Joseph 28
 Chamberlain, E. H. 69

 Charleston [S.C.] *City Gazette* 16
 Chicago fire [1871], aid to victims of . . . 62
 Chiffelle, Thomas P. 70
 China, application for charter from . . . 77
 Clark, Joseph 14
 Claudy, Carl H. 121, 122, 133, 136, 173
 Clay, Henry 38
 Clayton, Aubrey H. 9, 172
 Cleveland, *President* Grover 69
 Clinton, DeWitt 42
 Coffelt, Leslie 127
Columbian Mirror and
 Alexandria Gazette [Va.] 17
 Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.
 116, 126, 156
 Constitution of the United States, see
 U. S. Constitution.
 Cook, J. Williamson 173
 Coolidge, Augustus B. 79, 150
 Coolidge, *President* Calvin 103, 108
 Coombs, Charles Cyrus 105, 151
 Corcoran, William Wilson 44, 45
 Corcoran Gallery of Art 45, 66
 Cornerstone Lodge No. 224, Md. 132
 Cornerstone
 Chronology 145
 Laid on Sundays 71
 Return of a 114
 Crawley, J. W. Chetwode 95
 Cremation 94
 Cromelin, Paul B. 115, 118
 Cummings, William L. fn. 42
 Cunningham, John D. 173

 Daniels, Ara M. 108, 120
 Davies, *Sir* Francis 118, 119
 Davis, George R. 98
 Davis, John 28
 Davison, David S. 127
 Day, Milton R. 124
 Daylight Lodge chartered 78
 Dean, Convass B. 171
 Dick, Elisha Cullen 12
 Dirksen, *Senator* Everett M. 141
 District of Columbia [Federal District]
 13, 15, reenactment of
 cornerstone ceremony 120
 Dodds, Lex L. 171
 Dodge, Thomas W. 171
 Donaldson, R. B. 62
 Dumfries, Virginia 13, 19
 Dunbar, U. S. J. 75
 Dunkum, Gratz E. 98, 108, 151
Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser . . . 15

INDEX

- Eddy, C. Vernon 117, 118
 Eisenhower, *President Dwight D.* 133, 140, 162
 Elkins, Jeremiah 37
 Ellicott, *Major Andrew* map 10, 12
 Elliott, Robert 23
 England, United Grand Lodge of
 50, 62, 67-68, 84, 100, 104, 110,
 118, 119, 133, 134, 138, 139
 Estes, L. Whiting 9, 98, 126, 172, 173
 Exemplifications of the degrees 112
- Fairbanks, *Vice President Charles W.* 150
 Farrington, Marvin 125
 Feidt, George W. 171, 173
 Fields, Milton 171
 Fierer, Charles Frederick 19
 Fillmore, *President Millard* 50
 Fines 31
 Finley, Mark F. 102, 151
 Fowler, Marvin E. 126, 152, 161
 Fowler, Walter L. fn. 29
 Fox, Albert 98
 Frank, John 41
 Franklin, Benjamin
 11, Lodge named for 116
 Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Virginia
 141, 143
 Freeman, *Rt. Rev. James E.*
 Bishop of Washington 117
 French, Benjamin Brown 50, 59, 61, 62, 144
 Fulkerson, Roe 107, 151
- Garfield, *President James A.* 66, 67-68
 Gauker, Ralph H. 157
 General Grand Lodge 37, 38, 48, 55
 Germania Lodge No. 160,
 Baltimore, Md. 65
 Gibbs, James T. 62, 152
 Gibbs, Thomas F. 73
 Gillette, D. H. fn. 13
 Gilley, Charles B. 171
 Ginn, Lurton R. 7, 150
 Goldberg, Maurice A. fn. 107
 Good standing cards 78
 Gould, Robert Freke 95
 Grand Lodge F.A.A.M., D.C.
 Blood donor program 121
 Centennial observances 85-92
 Code 78, 132
 Committees
 Accounts 135
 Correspondence 29, 37, 49
 Grievance 131
 Jurisprudence 115
 Masonic education and service 102, 122
- Constitution
 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, (1828) 46, 59,
 (1903 revision) 77
 Distinguished service medal 122
 Fidelity Medals 116
 Fifty year gold button 114
 First opened 28
 Funerals first 41, list of 190
 Honorary Members 95
 Library 55
 Masonic Foundation 140
 Officers
 Appointive 98
 Deputy Grand Masters for
 Washington, Georgetown,
 Alexandria 47
 Dress 140
 Entire line elective 108
 Grand Lecturer, first 37
 Portraits, 1961-1962 171
 Senior, list for 1811-1961 176
 Stationary, list for 1911-1961 184
 One hundred twenty-fifth anniversary 115
 Proceedings 33, 48, reprints 65
 Retirement plan for employees 131
 School of Instruction 9, 71
 Sesquicentennial observances 155
 Trial code 131
 Trustees 135
 Visit to Richmond 56
 Grand Lodges recognized,
 list as of 1961 190
 Grand Masters
 Annual addresses 70
 First to die in office 59
 Portrait collection started 62
 Portraits of 163
 Grand Masters in North America,
 Conference of 96-97, 103, 139
 Grand Representatives, first 47
 Grand Visitations 32, 69
 Grant, Alexander 97
 Grayson, William 19
 Grier, Alexander 21
 Griffith, Clark 119, 173
 Gude, William F. 98
 Gurney, *Senator Chan* 120
- Hamlet, *Admiral Harry G.* 126
 Harding, *Rt. Rev. Alfred* 83
 Harding, *President Warren G.*
 101, 102, 103, 142, 143
 Harper, Kenton N. 7, fn. 29, 94
 Harris, Thaddeus Mason 38
 Harry, Edward B. 132
 Hart, Richard H. 159, 171

INDEX

- Heroes of '76 159
 Hershfield, Harry 161
 Hoban, James 6, 13, 14, 19, 128
 Hollingshed, John 24
 Hoover, *President* Herbert 152, 162
 Hughes, Charles E. 119

 Independence Hall, Philadelphia 11

 Jackson, *President* Andrew
 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 146
 Jacobs, Sydney R. 107, 151
 Jacobs, William P. Jr. 171
 Jefferson, *President* Thomas fn. 13
 Johnson, *President* Andrew 59, 146
 Johnson, J. August Jr. 142
 Johnson, Thomas 12
 Jones, Charles 28
 Jones, Jesse H. *Secretary of Commerce* 120
 Jones, *Admiral* John Paul 80

 Kahn, Marx E. 173
 Keiper, J. Claude
 93, 98, 99, 108, 115, 150, 173
 Kincaid, John 28
 King Edward VII. 84
 Knights Templar, Grand Commandery,
 D. C. 159, 161
 Washington Commandery No. 1 56
 Knowles, William 24
 Korman, Milton D. 131, 172
 Kurtz, Daniel 24

 Larner, Noble D. [1880] 65
 Larner, Noble D. [1942]
 121, 123, 127, fn. 136, 173
 Latch, Rev. Edward Gardiner 133, 161, 171
 L'Enfant, Pierre Charles 12, 13
 Lincoln, *President* Abraham
 61, 101, 146, 147
 Lincoln Monument 60
 Lodge charters, preservation of 125
 Lodges, constituted, list of 186
 Lodges, D. C.
 No. 9, Md. 11, 14, 16, 19, 21, 153
 No. 15, Md. 6, 14, 19, 22, 23
 Columbia No. 19, Md. 21, 22
 Columbia No. 35, Md. 22
 Washington Naval No. 41, Md. 22
 Potomac No. 43, Md. 23, 24
 Brooke No. 47, Va. 22, 27
 Federal No. 1
 6, 28, fn. 29, 46, 49, 62, 124, 136
 Brooke No. 2 28, fn. 29, 35, 46
 Columbia No. 3 28, fn. 29, 46, revived 60
 Naval No. 4 28, fn. 29, 49, 59
 Potomac No. 5
 fn. 13, 24, 25, 28, fn. 29, 45, 49, 153, 154
 Union No. 6 31, 46
 Lebanon No. 7 31, 37, 49, 137
 Evangelical No. 8 surrenders charter 48
 The New Jerusalem No. 9 49
 Hiram No. 10 49, 113
 St. John's No. 11 49, 62
 National No. 12 49
 California No. 13 49, 126
 Washington Centennial No. 14 55
 Benjamin B. French No. 15 61
 Dawson No. 16 55, 96
 Harmony No. 17 186-187
 Acacia No. 18 186-187
 LaFayette No. 19 fn. 136, 186-187
 Hope No. 20 186-187
 Anacostia No. 21 60, 186-187
 George C. Whiting No. 22 105, 136
 Pentalpha No. 23 67, 139
 Stansbury No. 24 65
 Arminius No. 25 64-65, 143
 Osiris No. 26 186-187
 Myron M. Parker No. 27 97
 King David No. 28 186-187
 Takoma No. 29 132
 William R. Singleton No. 30 75
 King Solomon No. 31 78, 111
 Temple Noyes No. 32 95
 Mt. Pleasant No. 33 93
 East Gate No. 34 95, 102, 112
 Joppa No. 35 101
 Albert Pike No. 36 101
 Congress No. 37 101
 Joseph H. Milans No. 38 103
 Warren G. Harding No. 39 103, 142, 143
 Cathedral No. 40 103
 Trinity No. 41 103
 Chevy Chase No. 42 103
 Brightwood No. 43 107
 Theodore Roosevelt No. 44 107
 Samuel Gompers No. 45 107
 Justice No. 46 108
 Petworth No. 47 108
 Barristers No. 48 108
 Semper Paratus No. 49 115
 Benjamin Franklin No. 50 116
 Sojourners No. 51 119
 Fort Dupont No. 52 124, 125
 For all Lodges, see pages 186-187
 Lodge of Mutual Benevolence 56
 Union Lodge U. D., Alexandria 58
 Emergent Lodge No. 0 123
 Lyons, Rev. W. Kenneth 157, 161, 171

 Macdonald, Charles T. 171
 Mackey, Albert Gallatin 60, 68
 Macpherson, Gregor 132
 Madison, *President* James 27

INDEX

- Making Masons at Sight 73-74, 120
- Marion Lodge No. 70,
Marion, Ohio 142, 143
- Marrs, Aubrey R. 121
- Marshall, *General* George C. 120
- Marshall, *Chief Justice* John 38
- Marshall, *Vice President* Thomas R. 151
- Maryland Grand Lodge
11, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28,
29, 69, 70, 132, 133, 134
- Masonic and Eastern Star Home
76, 95, 96, 101, 125, 126,
127, 130, 131, 140, 174
- Masonic Board of Relief 72
- Masonic Burial and Funeral Service 131
- Masonic Clubs in D. C. 93
- Masonic Employment Bureau 97, 108
- Masonic Fair (1902) 75
- Masonic Hall Association (1864) 59
- Masonic Relief Association of the
U. S. and Canada 73
- Masonic Service Association 99, 121
- Masonic Temple Association (1898)
72, amended 79, 96, 98, 135
- Massachusetts Grand Lodge
Bicentennial 114
- Masters, installed in Grand Lodge 32
- Mattix, Paul R. 121
- Meese, Norman S. fn. 101
- Meeting Places
Union Lodge Hall 26, 27, 31, 35
Central Masonic Hall
[Freemasons Hall] 39, 47
Masonic Temple, 9th and F Streets,
N.W. 59, 63
Masonic Temple, 13th & N.Y. Ave.,
N.W.
frontis., 72, 75, 78, 80, 98, 123, 135, 137
- Melvin, James 24
- Membership
Card index 76
Statistics 35, 46, 49, 57, 60, 71, 100
- Memorial Continental Hall,
D.A.R. 148, 150
- Milans, Joseph H. 98, 173
- Military Lodges during the Civil War 57-58
- Monroe, *President* James 145
- Morgan, William 41, 42
- Moulder, John M. 43, 45
- Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 179,
Hyattsville, Md. 73
- Mount Vernon Ladies Association 56
- McCall, John B. 161
- McCormick, Alexander 23, 28
- McIntosh, Samuel W. 4, 8, 135, 139, 161
- McKinley, *President* William 57, 72, 149
- McMahon, T. G. 159
- Naylor, Horace S. 139, 173
- Netherlands Grand Lodge Bicentennial 132
- New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
60, 147
- Nicholson, Robert C. 157, 161
- "Night of Thrills" Benefits 119, (1952) 131
- Northeast Conference on Masonic
Libraries and Education 139
- Oak Hill Cemetery 45, 60, 75
- Ohio flood sufferers, aid to 96
- Olephan, Lewis 24
- O'Neale, William 23
- Owen, Vernon G. 173
- Page, Yelverton P. 59
- Paine, John Howard 45
- Palmer, Rev. John C.
9, 103, 105, 118, 126, 172, 173
- Parker, Myron M. 69
- Parkhurst, W. C. 60
- Pennsylvania Grand Lodge 30
- Pershing, *General* John J. 151
- Philadelphia, as temporary capital 11
- Pike, Albert, dedication of statue 76
- Polk, *President* James K. 146
- Port Tobacco, Maryland 21
- Portraits of Grand Masters,
Grand Lodge Officers 163
- Pryse, Thomas 23, 24
- Queen Elizabeth II. 154
- Reed, J. B. T. 57
- Refreshment tax 38
- Reintzel, John 24
- Reintzel, Valentine 21, 24, 28, 80, 153
- Requirements for recognition 108-109
- Residence requirements (1870) 61
- Richards, John 28
- Richards, Roland 161
- Riggs National Bank 45, 153
- Roberts, Charles F. 103, 108, 151
- Robertson, M. A.
Ambassador of Canada 139
- Robins, *Sir* Alfred 104
- Roepke, Otto B. 115, 152
- Rohrman, William H. 8, 138, 139, 173
- Roosevelt, *President* Franklin D. 119, 151
- Roosevelt, *President* Theodore
75, 80, 81, 150
- Roy, Rev. Thomas S. 139, 157
- Royal and Select Masters,
Grand Council 161
- Royal Arch, Grand Chapter 42, 60, 161
- Royal Order of Scotland 70, 161

INDEX

- St. John the Evangelist Day 32
 St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.
 41, 42, 145
 St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York 101, 141
 St. John's Mite Association, D. C. 62
 Savage, Harry B. 161, 171
 Scarbrough, Lord 138, 139
 Schley, *Admiral* Winfield Scott 73
 Schooley, William E. 138, 173
 Schultz, Edward T. 25
 Scotland, Grand Lodge of
 Grand Master's visit to 115
 Grand Secretary of 118
 Scottish Rite Temple (1888) 71, (1910) 83
 Senate Chamber, see U. S. Senate Chamber.
 Sesqui-Centennial Year Observances. 155
 Shoreham Hotel 160
 Shouse, Eugene F. 161
 Shryock, Thomas J. 73
 Silverman, Harry 173
 Singleton, William R. 7, 75
 Small, John H. 73
 Smith, Luther A. 161
 Smithsonian Institution 148
 Snyder, Eulan I. 159, 172
 Sousa, John Philip 113
 Standing Resolution of 1930 110
 Stanley, Dean Hill 171
 Stansbury, Charles F. 7
 Steuart, Leonard P. 152
 Stewart, J. George
 Architect of the Capitol 141
 Stewart, John M. 133
 Stuart, Dr. David 12, 14
 Summaries 175
 Supreme Council, Scottish Rite,
 Southern Jurisdiction 61, 76, 94, 161
 Suter, John 14
 Sutphin, Robert F. 172

 Taft, *President* William Howard
 82, 83, 150, 151
 "Temple Heights" 98, 104-107, 116, 123
 Thomas, Lt. Donald W. 159
 Throckmorton, Parker 171
Times and the Patowmack Packet
 (Georgetown) 19
 Towers, Lem Jr. 98, 151
 Traprain, Lord 118, 119
 Truman, *President* Harry S.
 120, 125, 127, 128, 146, 154, 162
 Turner, Samuel Jr. 21

 U. S. Capitol
 14, cornerstone [1793] 17, extension
 [1851] 50-54, reenactment of 1793
 ceremonies [1932] 113, new east front
 [1959] 139-140, 141
 U. S. Constitution, sesqui-centennial
 observance 116
 U. S. Senate Chamber,
 Masonic meeting in 36-38

 Vaughn, *Brig. Gen.* Harry H. 125
 Virginia Grand Lodge
 28, 29, 48, 56, 58, 74, waivers 117
 Virginia portion ceded from the District. 48

 Walthall, E. C. W. D. 118, 119
 War of 1812 35
 Washington, *President* George
 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 50, 74
 Washington, George
 Bicentennial celebration 111, 112
 Equestrian statue 56
 Gavel 153-154
 Masonic national memorial,
 Alexandria 94, 102, 103
 Monument
 41, cornerstone 49, dedication 69-70, 144
 St. John's Lodge Bible 101
 University Law School 98
 Washington Cathedral
 83, 117, 126, 133, 134, 158
 Webster, Daniel 50
 Weimar, Karl T. Jr. 159, 172
 Wergeland, *Maj. Gen.* Floyd L. 159
 West, James A. 110, 152
 Weyl, Max 62
 White, Sydney A. 133
 White House [President's House]
 13, 14, 16, 128, 129
 Whiting, George C. 7, 57, 60, 62
 Wiley, *Senator* Alexander 141
 Willard Hotel 101, 111, 120
 Willingham, Ray L. 127
 Winning, T. C. 118, 119
 Wolfe, Ralph McPherson 5, 138, 157, 161
 Woodman, Francis J. 80, 150
 World War I 99
 World War II 121

 Zinnamon, Arthur 131

Note: Names in the Summaries have not been included in the Index. Grand Masters portraits have not been indexed by name.